



MODERN APPROACHES TO TEACHING ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Annotation: The article is about the higher defectological education in Uzbekistan, How was distinguished by a wide universal and universal preparation of students. The model of higher education in our country is based on the "Defectology" educational direction, and according to this model, the first stage of education provides for the awarding of a bachelor's degree.

Keywords: model, Defectology, bachelor, pedagogical, speech therapist, deaf pedagogue.

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1. Introduction

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is important to explain to the students of the non-philological branches of higher educational institutions that language learning is a necessary tool for achieving a certain goal.

Defectological education is a field of higher pedagogical education, and the personnel training system for conducting educational work with children with mental and physical developmental disabilities is implemented at the faculty of defectology of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomi, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Namangan State University, Kokand State Pedagogical Institutes. is increased. The educational institution offers bachelor's-defectologist, and at the master's level of education - oligophrenopedagogue, speech therapist, and deaf pedagogue.

In the field of special pedagogy, candidate of pedagogical sciences, associate professor N.Sh. Bekmurotov conducted a research on the organization of higher education taking into account regional characteristics. In the recommendations offered by the scientist for practice, priority is given to the practical direction in the teaching of specialized subjects, taking into account that the profession of a defectologist is very interesting and one of the professions in demand in the labor market.

2. Methods And Materials

The model of higher education in our country is based on the "Defectology" educational direction, and according to this model, the first stage of education provides for the awarding of a bachelor's degree, and its structure is largely determined by the traditions of higher education, and the content of the studied subjects is determined by the achievements of defectology as a science and practical field. A bachelor's degree provides general

professional education. At the second stage of the multi-level system, a master's degree is awarded. This degree requires completion of a two-year course of study after completing an undergraduate degree. Master's programs consist of obtaining specialized education in one of the fields of study. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", the quality of education is ensured by the State Education Standards (SES). They contain detailed information about the principles of the educational process, the structure and content of the educational program, quality control of personnel training, mandatory components (list of educational subjects), educational results, and description of competencies. SES is considered a legal document, on the basis of which the activity of HEI is determined. It is also used as a management document by state control bodies such as the HEI administration. Based on SES, training plans are developed and approved. Although the standard of education in a specialty includes a list of subjects that a future specialist should master, the amount of study hours allocated to each subject, this list cannot be considered a curriculum. After all, it does not envisage the distribution of educational tasks by courses and semesters. This goal is achieved only in the curriculum, and the curriculum is also considered a state document.

First of all, the name of the specialty is determined in the curriculum, the content of the acquired qualification and the duration of study are indicated. The plan also indicates the course and semester in which this or that subject will be taught, the number of hours allocated for its study, and the type of report (test, exam, rating). In addition to compulsory subjects, HEI departments offer students elective subjects and specialized subjects defined by HEI. In addition, the curriculum of the specialty specifies the periods of internships, the preparation and protection of courses and dissertations, and the

periods of state certifications. The volume of these works should be placed within certain periods.

Five subject blocks are allocated in the curriculum of the bachelor's course of defectology education. These are:

1. Humanitarian and socio-economic sciences. Humanities include history of Uzbekistan, jurisprudence and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, philosophy (ethics, aesthetics, logic), foundations of spirituality and religious studies, cultural studies, economic theory, sociology, pedagogy and psychology, national idea, political science, Uzbek and English languages, physical culture and subjects such as sports are included. 2. Mathematical and natural sciences. The mathematical-communicative course includes the following subjects: fundamentals of higher mathematics, informatics and information technologies. As natural sciences, students study youth physiology and hygiene, ecology and its protection, anatomy (human genetics), modern concept of natural sciences.

Thus, higher defectological education in Uzbekistan is distinguished by a wide universal and universal preparation of students. In the specified blocks, the contribution of general education subjects is 27.6% of the total study hours. This generally corresponds to the standards accepted in international practice. In this case, 59.1% of classroom hours are allocated to practical classes, independent work of students makes up 80.3% of classroom hours.

3. General professional sciences: psychological and pedagogical sciences (general pedagogy, general psychology, special pedagogy, special psychology). General theoretical courses: clinical foundations of defectology, mother tongue, children's literature and folklore). Teaching methods course: diagnosis of children with developmental disabilities, special methods of teaching mathematics, diagnosis of children with disabilities,

special methods of teaching mother tongue, methods of correctional works, special methods of educational works, special methods of teaching visual arts, special methods of teaching labor, special methods of teaching natural sciences. The hours in this block are 3672 or 39.5% of the total hours. Independent study is equal to 45.3% of classroom work.

4. Specialized disciplines: oligophrenopedagogy, speech therapy and deaf pedagogy. 660 hours or 7% of the total educational load are allocated to the teaching of these subjects. It is divided into 330 hours equal to the auditorium and independent works.

5. Additional subjects: medical training, English, basics of a healthy lifestyle. A total of 450 hours, that is, 4.8% of the educational load, are allocated to the teaching of these subjects. 810 hours are allocated to pedagogical practice, 216 hours to graduation-qualification work and 918 hours to state certification. A total of 4332 hours are allocated to specialization subjects. This is 46.6% of the study load.

Since 1999, the rating system (minimum - 56 points, maximum - 100 points) has been introduced in all types of higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The system envisages the allocation of academic hours for independent studies of students, as well as the assessment of student knowledge at the end of each semester. The rating scheme is used as follows: 86-100 points - "excellent" (5); 71-85 points - "good" (4); 56-70 points - "satisfactory" (3); Less than 55 points - "unsatisfied".

3. Discussion And Conclusions.

Based on the results of the evaluation, a decision is made to transfer students who have successfully completed their studies to the next year of the educational program. A student cannot be transferred to the next level without meeting the requirements of the annual curriculum. In order to complete education at all types of

HEIs, graduates must pass a final exam (attestation) in the presence of employers. Employers will have the opportunity to assess the suitability and quality of student training. In the bachelor's degree, students must prepare and defend a graduation thesis, and in the master's degree, they must prepare and defend a master's thesis. According to SES, graduates of the faculty of defectology can engage in the following types of professional activities:

- teaching: special school, boarding schools;
- education: in special pre-school educational institutions;
- educational-methodical: in the methodological offices of the ministries that carry out education in this direction, in their sectoral divisions and departments;
- scientific research: in scientific research institutions, etc.

As a result, teaching of foreign languages on the basis of consistent connection with teaching of special subjects at the same time becomes important.

In today's rapidly developing digital economy, one of the problems of training modern knowledge personnel in the higher education system is the knowledge of English at different levels, that is, from general secondary school to higher vocational education level, from bachelor's degree to master's level, as in the period of transition from master's degree to basic doctorate. . In this case, the characteristics of the student's psychophysiological nature, such as memory, attention characteristics, individual pace of learning the material, are the level of speech culture, the student's vocabulary, the level of his general communication skills, the level of interest and motivation to learn English. As a result, in English classes, a university teacher is faced with the fact that in one group there are strong students, intermediate students, as well as weak students who only know basic English.

In recent years, a complex system of teaching foreign languages aimed at forming a mature, highly qualified,

modern-thinking young generation has been created in our country. "We all understand well that education is the most important and priority issue of any country and society, which solves not only today, but also tomorrow. Therefore, great attention is being paid to this issue at the state level in our country." Important tasks such as continuous improvement of the professional skills of pedagogues, improvement of evaluation competence of pedagogues in the training of highly educated specialists according to international standards, and development of a new system of evaluation of students' qualifications and skills in the educational process, based on international standards, were defined.

In this regard, the professor-teacher is often faced with the difficult problem of effectively organizing the learning process in the classroom: if the teacher focuses on the weak, it can lead to the failure of medium and strong students to accept new knowledge. As a result, there is no progress in learning, which leads to a decrease in their motivation to learn English.

If the teacher focuses on strong students, weak and average students will not be able to grasp the material that is more difficult for them, they will not make progress and, accordingly, the motivation to study will decrease. This situation, as a result, leads to a decrease in efficiency, that is, the quality of education, which in our work is defined as the level of formation of English language skills in terms of speech activities (speaking, speech activities).

Today, along with personal results of students, the means of achieving subject and metasubject results are educational technologies. The teacher's work system for ensuring the results of English language teaching must include the implementation of the following technologies: communicative learning technology, the technology of understanding the communicative meaning of the text, game technologies, cooperative

learning technologies, project technologies, etc. In this process Astakhova C.B. "... language cannot be taught at all, language can only be learned," he says.

Undoubtedly, with this approach, the main role is played by the personality of the student, his motivation, abilities and goals. The mass development of the Internet has expanded the range of information resources. Most of the information resources are currently presented in English on the Internet, and without knowing it, the users of the network limit themselves and cannot use a large amount of information.

New information technologies used in education are created in such a way that with their help, the usual types of educational work (lectures and practical exercises, consultations, tests, etc.) can be carried out at a high technical level. Faced with such realities, students understand that the studied English language, in particular, English, is not only a means of communication, but also a means of knowledge, self-development, expanding their horizons and interests, and fulfilling their personal needs.

In our opinion, the most difficult thing in teaching English in non-specialist departments of universities is the principle of complexity, the principle of oral foundation and the principle of oral development, the person-oriented direction of teaching and the activity-oriented nature.

The problem is that it is not always possible to divide non-specialist students into small groups. It consists of developing skills through innovative education and self-discipline. Groundedness, combined with integrity and self-interest, constitute the key features of the new educational paradigm. It should be noted that a long time has passed since learning a foreign language was reduced to passive memorization of new words and phrases. Uniformity, tedious checking of grammatical rules and the ability to

translate a native phrase into English at best - this was the limit of perfection in mastering a foreign medium.

One of these methods is called linguistic socio-cultural method. Those who support the above style are those who believe that modern English should not be a set of grammatical rules. On the contrary, the absence of non-linguistic factors makes learning English boring and aimless. However, among the most popular methods of teaching foreign languages in recent years, there is a communicative method that has taken the first place in the ratings and calculations of statisticians. This method has proven itself in America and Europe. Continuing to conquer the world, the communicative methodology came to us, being used in the leading language universities of our republic. The methodology is based on combining two main methods of teaching foreign languages: traditional and modern. As the name suggests, communication plays an important role in communication. The main purpose of this technique is to overcome the language barrier. The main thing is to get rid of the fear of the English language, to save the person from the fear of speaking English, and at the same time develop other language skills, in particular, speaking and writing, reading, listening, etc.

It should be noted that grammar is learned in the process of speaking and communicating in English. In this principle, students first learn and memorize language formulas, phrases, and only then analyze the grammatical errors found in the memorized phrases. The name itself speaks about the fact that the practice of communication has a special place in the communicative methodology.

Communicative technique is aimed at developing English speaking skills and abilities. It should also be noted that the application of the methodology directly affects the structure of the lesson. In the classroom, it is often necessary to develop tasks for the use of game situations, group

work, error-finding and comparison skills. Usually, such activities force not only memory to work actively, but also logical thinking, which allows the development of analytical and imaginative thinking skills, and encourages the expression of thoughts. Today, the development of modern information and communication technologies creates the latest interactive resources for learning English, including the latest generation of computers, the Internet, television programs, newspapers and magazines. It is very important to put all of the above into practice. It helps to arouse students' interest in the history, culture, traditions of the country of the translated language and helps to form the skills needed in the future. Education is an active interaction between teacher and students and it cannot be one-way. It depends on the teacher how successful the learning process is. It can be seen that each teacher is guided by his personal experience in choosing working methods. However, based on the results of experimental and practical work, it can be stated that the use of various techniques within the framework of communicative, inductive, deductive methods gives positive results and undoubtedly helps to increase the effectiveness of teaching. Also, the Author tries to adhere to the teaching methodology called "mixing". This will allow you to achieve your goals and help you achieve high results.

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