

## **THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN CREATING A NEW ENLIGHTENED SOCIETY OF UZBEKISTAN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*In the context of the growing threats of a negative impact on the worldview of youth in the XXI century, the relevance of learning foreign languages is gaining special importance. Moreover, implies the establishment and intensification of bilateral cooperation in the field of education of higher educational institutions and representatives of public international organizations in order to increase the intellectual development of the younger generation. It should be noted that after Uzbekistan gained independence, the need to study foreign languages at a high communicative level in order to ensure security and stable development of the country's educational sphere was highlighted. At present, according to the world community, Uzbekistan is actively cooperating with foreign partners in various directions, including in the field of education.*

**Keywords:** *XXI century, foreign languages, education, methods and techniques of teaching, modern educational society of Uzbekistan.*

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*В условиях нарастания угроз негативного воздействия на мировоззрение молодежи в XXI веке актуальность изучения иностранных языков приобретает особое значение. Более того, подразумевает налаживание и активизацию двустороннего сотрудничества в сфере образования высших учебных заведений и представителей общественных международных организаций в целях повышения интеллектуального развития подрастающего поколения. Следует отметить, что после обретения Узбекистаном независимости была подчеркнута необходимость изучения иностранных языков на высоком коммуникативном уровне в целях обеспечения безопасности и стабильного развития образовательной сферы страны. В настоящее время, по мнению мировой общественности, Узбекистан активно сотрудничает с зарубежными партнерами по различным направлениям, в том числе в сфере образования.*

**Ключевые слова:** *XXI век, иностранные языки, образование, методы и приемы обучения, современное образовательное общество Узбекистана.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

This article pays special attention to the analysis of teaching foreign languages in the context of the formation of a modern educational society of Uzbekistan. We believe that the state of teaching foreign languages depends on not only the methods and techniques of teaching, but also on the quality of programs, textbooks, teaching aids and educational-methodical complexes. As noted by the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov: “... it is necessary to improve state educational standards, curricula and educational literature, revise educational directions and specialties in the system of higher and secondary specialized education, taking into account the requirements of today” [1].

Currently, the world community is entering the era of information civilization, which raises the question of overcoming the communication barrier, about mastering a foreign language.

In the context of the rapid development of science and technology, as well as the increasingly intensive use of computing technology and computers not only in production, but also in teaching, the search for the most effective teaching methods has led to the use of modern technical means in teaching foreign languages.

Foreign language professional competence is understood as a complex of personality traits, the pursuit of which creates the best conditions for motivating the educational and cognitive process, since it provides psychologically full-fledged interaction in the process of professional communication in a foreign language [2, p. 53].

As we know, we can observe that interest in reading has declined significantly over the last 20 years. In the past, young people spent most of their free time reading national and foreign literature, but now it is safe to say that the Internet has replaced reading. Of course, it would not be a mistake to say that this is a sad situation. In order to eliminate this problem, the Presidential Decree No. PP-3271 of September 13, 2017 “On a comprehensive program of measures to develop the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading” was published. In this regard, we, educators, must pay special attention to the development of a culture of reading, which plays an important role in raising the spiritual and intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of the younger generation, educating a harmoniously developed person living with love and devotion to the motherland and people. In fact, reading is the process of perceiving the spoken information expressed in literal symbols and noticing its content [2, p. 11]. This definition covers all types of reading; it is possible to include reading formulas

in specific sciences, from fiction. In this article, we will focus on the purpose of studying in a foreign language class.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Nowadays, the question arises as to what kind of literature recommended to young people to increase their interest in books. the question of whether to recommend the works of Johann Wolfgang Goethe, Jack London, Alexander Dumas, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, the great figures of world literature for centuries, which reflect universal values. Scientists acknowledge that a person needs constantly develop their brain to maintain mental clarity throughout their lives. This process is especially effective in learning foreign languages [1-12]. One of the most effective ways to do this is to read regularly. In the process of reading a text in a foreign language, learners first try to compare it with the native language at the first stage, at the grammatical level (word order, prepositions, and articles). In the second stage, the semantic aspects of the work, that is, the similarities and differences between the two concepts in the two languages, for example, the Russian solutes, is not the Uzbek sun or the Tajik sun. An Uzbek living in the scorching sun never uses the word sunshine, but the Uzbek people have a completely different attitude towards the moon, which brings coolness and serenity. May seem quiet to the Russian nation. Of course, we need to remember the wise words of the German writer Goethe: “He, who does not know another language, does not know his mother tongue”. Foreign literature is one of the main factors in the formation of human thinking.

We spend less time reading books in our daily lives at the expense of our employment. On the other hand, we are getting used to virtual life because of the development of the Internet and information technology, that is, the popularity of computer games. It is as if we are getting spiritual rest by controlling the TV remotely or watching any movie on a laptop. However, people who read books regularly are more likely to succeed in professional life, have more opportunities to improve family relationships, or look younger and live longer than their peers, as has been proven many times in the scientific work of overseas and Western European scientists. In general, the idea that reading serves as a key factor in the formation of a person as a person proven in the research of Western scholars. Because of the analysis of foreign and domestic scientific literature, we found it necessary to mention the following positive features of reading. Reading increases a person’s vocabulary, that is, the ability to use its synonymous variants without the use of repetitive words, and increases the literacy of the reader. Reading plays a key role in communicating with people [13-25]. Through reading, not only literacy but also a

person's speaking skills are constantly improved. Moreover, along with teaching them to express their thoughts clearly and beautifully, increases their chances of becoming an interesting conversationalist among interlocutors. This, in turn, builds confidence in the individual. One of the most useful psychological aspects of reading for a person is to reduce stress in professional activities, to calm the human psyche, to bring the body out of stress and to integrate its features. Psychologists recommend reading a book before going further into sleep.

Reading develops memory and thinking, this type of speech activity has a positive effect on our thinking when we perceive any work of art or otherwise a message in the media. As we read the work, we think more, try to understand its main idea, and try to imagine the appearance of the protagonists depicted in it, their dress, and the objects that surround it. This in turn develops memory and sharpens thinking. Psychological research has also shown that reading protects against brain-related diseases. During reading, the activity of the brain increases and is constantly in tone, which improves the condition of the brain. One of the most well-known, features of reading is that it rejuvenates a person through reading, which means that when brain activity declines, a person begins to age faster. Through the regular functioning of the brain, we forced to postpone aging. As we continue the psychological features of reading, another aspect of it is its positive effect on sleep, the human body becomes accustomed to it by reading a book before going to sleep, and eventually the person begins to fall asleep faster. As a result, we not only improve our sleep, but also begin to feel more alert in the morning. Regular reading encourages us to be more creative. Creative people can come up with several ideas at once to solve any problem. Finally, the last feature of reading is that it teaches concentration, that is, when we read a book, we need to focus on the content of the work, not on foreign objects. In addition, reading books regularly develops objectivity and the ability to make informed decisions.

In conclusion, one of the tasks facing the science of methodology today is to teach students to read. In particular, the foreign language teacher plays a pivotal role in overcoming the difficulties encountered in the process of reading an unfamiliar text in the language being studied in the learners and in the formation of related skills. As a result, it is safe to say that learners develop the ability to search for new ideas, creative thinking in the process of understanding the text.

Thus, the need to master a foreign language still questioned by a large number of students at a non-linguistic university[26-32]. Many students believe that a foreign language should be studied only in order to become a cultured person, or in order to

get a good grade, pass an exam or get a credit. Only a few students have a real interest in learning a language, guided by cognitive intrinsic motives.

The above rationale for the importance of learning a foreign language would seem unconvincing to most students, for whom cooperation with foreign specialists and the possibility of obtaining additional information about their specialty from foreign literature is a rather illusory prospect.

A foreign language plays an important role in the formation of a modern specialist, since proficiency in it has become a necessary part of professional training. Graduates of non-linguistic universities must meet high requirements in modern society – not only be a professional in their profession, but also be fluent in a foreign language. Nevertheless, the future is unpredictable. The world is changing, and with the change in the communication needs of people, the need to intensify the language training of university students increases.

Thus, a foreign language occupies a special place among the disciplines in a non-linguistic university, and it is not only important to study it, but also necessary for the upbringing of a harmoniously developed and educated personality that meets the requirements of modern society [33-40].

English has acquired the character of a global language, as a language not only for business and international communication, but also for political, cultural, scientific and technical transformations and achievements, the language of patents, documentation, and computer technology. Knowledge of the English language is of practical importance for the growth of a specialist.

An important goal of educational reforms in the modern world is to improve the standard of professional knowledge, increase the competitiveness of a specialist, for which knowledge of languages is necessary. Teaching students how to extract information from foreign sources is as imperative as teaching language proficiency. This is especially true for non-linguistic faculties, which train specialists in various fields. Motivation for mastering a foreign language increased in order to realize these opportunities. Teaching students to read and translate original literature in the specialty is one of the main tasks of teaching a foreign language in the preparation of a professional in a particular field. Some aspects of terminological work in the university can contribute to the solution of this problem.

## **CONCLUSION**

The success of teaching the language of a specialty largely depends on the correct selection of educational material, the organization of terminological work according to the profile, which presupposes and makes it relevant to take into account

interdisciplinary connections. Languages such as English, Russian, and Arabic are international languages in which business; cultural, political meetings, scientific conferences held. Not to mention that English is the language of tourism and entertainment; 80% of sites on the international Internet are in English, 90% of printed materials published in English, the Internet in English is the source of information about the latest achievements of science and technology. Only such a specialist can be in demand in the labor market and be successful in his future activities.

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