O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI

XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISHDA ILG‘OR INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR: MILLIY VA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR

RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA MATERIALLARI



2025 yil 25-26 aprel

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI

“TILLARNI O‘QITISH” KAFEDRASI

IPAK YO‘LI TURIZM VA MADANIY MEROS XALQARO UNIVERSITETI

O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

SAMARQAND DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLAR UNIVERSITETI

TOSHKENT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI

“XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISHDA ILG‘OR INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR: MILLIY VA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR”

RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA

MATERIALLARI

2025 yil 25-26 aprel

SAMARQAND - 2025

UO'K: 378.1
X 76
KBK: 74.58

“Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishda ilg‘or innovatsion yondashuvlar: Milliy va xorijiy tajribalar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani konferensiyasi materiallari. SamISI., Samarqand.: "STAP-SEL" MCHJ nashriyoti, 2025-410 bet.

Taqrizchilar:
M.B.Begmatov SamDCHTI, professori.
S.A.Odilova SamISI, dotsenti.

TAXRIR XAY’ATI:
M.E.Pulatov - Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti rektori
D.X. Aslanova - Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar prorektori
T.S.Sharipov o‘quv ishlari prorektori
I.B.Mattiyev (f.fd), professor
T.K.Mardiyev (f.fd), dotsent
R.D.Samandarov (PhD), dotsent
S.B.Kipchakova – dotsent v.b.
O‘.Ya. Ostonov - dotsent v.b.
N.P.Imomov katta o'qituvchi

To‘plovchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi:
“Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrasi o‘qituvchilari:
N. O‘razova
N. Axmedova
O‘. Bolbekova

Sahifalovchi: D. Samatova

Maqolalar mualliflar tahririda bosilmoqda. Ularda keltirilgan raqamlar, faktlar, xulosa va tavsiyalarga mualliflar mas’ul. Ularning ayrim fikrlari tashkiliy guruh qarashlariga to‘g‘ri kelmasligi mumkin.

ISBN: 978-9910-648-26-7

© Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti, 2025.
© “STEP-SEL” MChJ nashriyoti, 2025.

XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISHDA ILG‘OR INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR: MILLIY VA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR

SamISI prorektori, i.f.d., professor. D.Aslanova

Mamlakatimizda bir qancha sohalarning rivojlanishida chet el davlatlari bilan o‘rnatilgan mustahkam aloqalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ular bilan o‘zaro muloqotga kirishish uchun albatta o‘sha davlat tilini bilish muhimdir. Bu esa o‘z navbatida xalqaro miqiyosida chet tilini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan talabni ortishiga, jamoalar kundan – kunga ko‘p tilli va ko‘p madaniyatli bo‘lib borishiga va bu tillarni o‘rganishga innovatsion yechim muammollarini hal etishda muhim omil hisoblanib kelmoqda.

Bu borada “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”‖gi PF-5847-sonli farmonidagi, shuningdek, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ- 5117 O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora tadbirlarida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda fundamental fanlar bilan birga tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslik fanlari bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish ko‘zda tutilganligi zimmamizdagi mas’uliyatli vazifalardan biridir.

Axborot almashinuvi kengaygan davrda institutimizda taraqqiyotni yangicha idrok etadigan, millat g‘ururi uchun kurashadigan yangi avlod ta’lim-tarbiya olib kamol topmoqda. Oliy ta’lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlar, ta’lim sifatini yuqori bosqichga ko‘tarish, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishning kompleks tizimini yanada takomillashtirish hamda ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalarni milliy ta’lim tizimida tatbiq etish, tizimli o‘rganish, tahlil etish dolzarb masalardan biridir.

O‘tkazilayotgan ushbu Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Oliy ta’lim fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligiining 2024-yil 27-dekabirdagi 490-sonli buyrug‘iga muvofiq ― “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishda innovatsiyalar hamda til, madaniyat va ularning uzviyligi” mavzusiga bag‘ishlanadi.

Mazkur Respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjumanni o‘tkazishdan maqsad hukumatimizning ilm fanini rivojlantirish sohasidagi qaror hamda buyruqlari

asosida xorijiy tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslikning qiyoiy-tipologik tahlili xususida taniqli tilshunos va adabiyotshunos olimlarning fikrlarini umumlashtirish, ilm-fanga layoqatli yoshlarni kashf etish, ularda ilm-fan va texnologiyalarga rag‘batni kuchaytirish kabilardan iborat. Anjumanda O‘zbekiston milliy universiteti, Farg‘ona davlat universiteti. Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti va boshqa bir qator oliy ta’lim muassasalarining yetuk olimlari hamda tadqiqotchilari ishtirok etishlari kutilmoqda.

O‘ylaymizki, ishtirokchilar anjumanda soha ilm-fani va ta’limi samaradorligini oshirish yuzasidan muhim xulosalar ishlab chiqadilar hamda kelgusi rejalar belgilab olinadi va ilmiy izlanishlarda tadqiq qilinmagan dolzarb mavzular aniqlanib, yangi tadqiqotlar uchun zamin yaratiladi.

Bugungi Xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy anjuman ishiga muvaffaqiyatlar tilar ekanman, mazkur tadbirda ko‘riladigan masalalar barcha olimlar, tadqiqotchilar va magistrantlarga o‘z ilmiy faoliyatlarida muhim o‘rin egallashiga ishonaman.

I SHO‘BA “XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISH TIZIMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA UNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘LLARI”.

XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISH TIZIMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA UNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘LLARI

I.B.Mattiyev
Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti
“Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrasi,
pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish tizimini zamonaviy talablar asosida takomillashtirish masalalari yoritilgan. Til o‘rgatishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar, raqamli texnologiyalar, immersion metodikasi, individuallashtirilgan o‘quv jarayonlari va ko‘p tillilik strategiyasi muhokama qilingan. Muallif xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish samaradorligini oshirishda sun’iy intellekt, moslashuvchan ta’lim platformalari va CLIL kabi ilg‘or metodikalar muhim o‘rin tutishini ilmiy manbalar asosida asoslab beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: xorijiy tillar, ta’lim, innovatsion metodika, immersion, CLIL, raqamli texnologiya, sun’iy intellekt, ko‘p tillilik, individuallashtirish.

Global integratsiya jarayonlari jadallashib borayotgan hozirgi davrda xorijiy tillarni bilish nafaqat shaxsiy, balki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish uchun ham muhim omilga aylanmoqda. Xususan, ingliz, nemis, fransuz, koreys, yapon va xitoy tillari bo‘yicha bilimga ega bo‘lgan yoshlar xalqaro miqyosda raqobatbardosh kadrlar sifatida maydonga chiqmoqda. Shu sababli xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish tizimini takomillashtirish va bu yo‘nalishda zamonaviy yondashuvlarni joriy etish dolzarb masalalardan biridir.

Bugungi kunda ta’lim jarayoniga sun’iy intellekt, AR/VR texnologiyalari, interaktiv platformalar kabi ilg‘or raqamli vositalarni jalb qilish xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirmoqda. Masalan, mobil ilovalar (Duolingo, Babbel, Memrise), interaktiv darsliklar, onlayn kurslar (Coursera, edX, Udemy) va real vaqtli suhbatlashuv platformalari o‘rganuvchilarga til muhitini virtual tarzda his qilish imkonini bermoqda.

Yangi tilni chuqur o‘rganishda “immersion” yondashuvi juda samarali. Bu usulda o‘rganuvchi nafaqat grammatika yoki so‘z yodlash bilan cheklanmay, balki kundalik hayotda ushbu tilni faol ishlatishga majbur bo‘ladi. Toshkentdagi ko‘plab xususiy til markazlari allaqachon ushbu metodikani amaliyotga tadbiq etgan.

Har bir o‘rganuvchining o‘ziga xos o‘rganish uslubi mavjud. Shuning uchun sun’iy intellekt asosida ishlab chiqilgan tizimlar yordamida har bir talaba uchun individual o‘quv yo‘li ishlab chiqish mumkin. Bu yondashuv o‘rganuvchining qiziqishlari, darajasi va o‘rganish tezligiga moslashtirilgan o‘quv rejasini shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Yaqin kelajakda bir emas, ikki yoki undan ortiq xorijiy tilni bilish talabga aylanadi. Shu bois, ta’lim dasturlarini shunday shakllantirish kerakki, o‘quvchilar maktab davridan boshlab kamida ikki tilni mukammal o‘zlashtirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishsin. Bunda “CLIL” (Content and Language Integrated Learning) kabi metodikalar alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish jarayonini modernizatsiya qilish nafaqat ta’lim sifatini oshiradi, balki yoshlarning kelajakdagi kasbiy muvaffaqiyatlariga yo‘l ochadi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar, moslashuvchan yondashuvlar va tilga sho‘ng‘ish asosidagi metodikalar orqali o‘quv jarayonini real hayotga yaqinlashtirish mumkin. Kelajakda esa har bir yosh fuqaro kamida bir xorijiy tilni erkin so‘zlash darajasida bilishi - mamlakatimizning raqobatbardoshligiga xizmat qiladi.

XXI asrda raqamli transformatsiya, globallashuv va mehnat bozoridagi keskin o‘zgarishlar xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni yana-da oshirmoqda. Bugungi yosh avlodga bir emas, kamida ikki yoki undan ortiq xorijiy tilni bilish global raqobatga tayyor bo‘lish uchun zarur bo‘lmoqda. Shu bois xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish tizimini zamonaviy talablar asosida takomillashtirish masalasi dolzarbdir.

Bugungi kunda ta’lim jarayoniga sun’iy intellekt asosidagi vositalar kirib kelmoqda. Masalan, ChatGPT, Duolingo Max, Grammarly kabi AI-ilovalar o‘quvchining xatolarini avtomatik tahlil qiladi va unga shaxsiy yondashuv asosida tavsiyalar beradi. Bu til o‘rganishni shaxsiylashtirish va tezlashtirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. [1, 45-bet].

Immersion metodikasi - tilni tabiiy muhitda o‘rganishga asoslangan yondashuv bo‘lib, bunda o‘quvchilar tilni bevosita real hayotda qo‘llash

orqali o‘zlashtiradi. Bu metodika ko‘plab Yevropa davlatlarida, shuningdek, Janubiy Koreya, Yaponiya kabi mamlakatlarda keng qo‘llaniladi.[2, 78-bet].

AI yordami bilan har bir o‘rganuvchining qobiliyati, o‘rganish uslubi, yod olish tezligiga qarab maxsus algoritmlar asosida mashg‘ulotlar shakllantirish mumkin. Bu yondashuv zamonaviy “adaptive learning” texnologiyalari asosida ishlaydi va xorijiy tilni o‘rganish samaradorligini oshiradi. [3, 112-bet].

Ko‘p tillilik (multilingualism) tamoyiliga asoslangan ta’lim strategiyasi nafaqat o‘quvchining til bilimini, balki madaniy tafakkurini ham rivojlantiradi. CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) metodikasi aynan shu yo‘nalishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi, chunki fan va til birgalikda o‘rgatiladi.[4, 65-bet].

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish tizimini takomillashtirish uchun texnologik imkoniyatlardan keng foydalanish, metodik yondashuvlarni yangilash, o‘quv jarayonini individuallashtirish, ko‘p tillilikni ta’minlash zarur. Bu orqali o‘quvchilarda tilga bo‘lgan ishtiyoqni oshirish, bilimlarni chuqurlashtirish va eng muhimi – xalqaro miqyosda raqobatbardosh kadrlar yetishtirish mumkin.

Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishdagi yondashuvlar tarixan bir necha bosqichdan o‘tgan. An’anaviy grammatika-o‘qitish metodlari o‘rnini kommunikativ yondashuv, konstruktivistik nazariya, va keyinchalik interaktiv hamda immersiv metodikalar egalladi. Til o‘rganish nazariyasiga ko‘ra, inson tilni o‘zlashtirish jarayonida kognitiv, affektiv va ijtimoiy omillar asosida til kompetensiyasini rivojlantiradi.[5, 51-bet].

Bugungi kunda Noam Chomskyning “universal grammatika” nazariyasi va Stephen Krashenning “Input Hypothesis” modeli xorijiy til o‘rganish jarayonining ilmiy asoslarini belgilab bermoqda. Krashenning fikricha, o‘rganuvchiga “qiziqarli, tushunarli, lekin biroz murakkabroq bo‘lgan til materiali” taklif etilishi kerak. [6, 21-bet].

Dunyo miqyosida xorijiy til o‘rganishga oid ilg‘or amaliyotlar quyidagilarga asoslanadi:

Finlyandiya tajribasida ta’lim interaktiv va loyiha asosida tashkil etiladi. O‘quvchilar fanlarni ingliz tilida o‘rganib, amaliy loyihalar asosida bilimlarini namoyish etadi.

Janubiy Koreyada esa “e-learning” va “smart education” konsepsiyasi asosida ta’lim raqamlashtirilgan. Har bir o‘quvchi shaxsiy planshet va mos platforma orqali mustaqil va masofaviy tarzda til o‘rganadi. [7, 118-bet].

Ushbu tajribalarni O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimiga integratsiya qilishda, eng avvalo, pedagogik xodimlarning tayyorgarligi, texnik infratuzilma, va o‘quv dasturlarining moslashuvchanligi ta’minlanishi lozim. O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda quyidagi muammolar mavjudligini ko‘rish mumkin:

O‘quvchilarda motivatsiya pastligi – Til o‘rganish ko‘proq test natijalariga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, amaliy qo‘llash imkoniyatlari cheklangan.

Qurilmalarning yetarli emasligi va internet infratuzilmasining zaifligi - Ayniqsa qishloq hududlarida bu masala dolzarb.

O‘qituvchilarning zamonaviy metodikalarga to‘liq moslashmaganligi - Ko‘plab o‘qituvchilar hali ham an’anaviy yondashuvlarga suyanmoqda.

Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun davlat, oliy ta’lim muassasalari va xususiy sektor o‘rtasida hamkorlik mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish zarur.

Xorijiy tillarni muvaffaqiyatli o‘zlashtirishda o‘rganuvchining motivatsion holati va psixologik tayyorgarligi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Masalan, Gardner va Lambert tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan integrativ va instrumental motivatsiya nazariyasi til o‘rganishda ichki va tashqi omillarning o‘zaro ta’sirini ochib beradi. Integrativ motivatsiya - tilni o‘z madaniy muhitiga hurmat asosida o‘rganish; instrumental motivatsiya esa - uni ish, ta’lim yoki boshqa amaliy maqsadlar uchun egallashga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. [8, 132-bet].

Shu asosda ta’lim tizimida o‘quvchilarda ichki motivatsiyani kuchaytirishga qaratilgan metodikalar joriy etilishi kerak. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi:

- O‘quvchi markazli yondashuv;
- Rolga kirish (role-play), gamifikatsiya elementlari;
- Madaniy taqdimotlar, til festivallari;
- Real til muhitini simulyatsiya qiluvchi mashg‘ulotlar.

Mazkur psixologik metodlar orqali o‘quvchilarda xorijiy tilga nisbatan ijobiy emotsional munosabat va barqaror motivatsion kayfiyat shakllanadi. Bugungi kunda xorijiy tilni alohida fan sifatida emas, balki boshqa fanlar bilan integratsiyalashgan holda o‘rgatish konsepsiyasi tobora dolzarb bo‘lib bormoqda. Bu yondashuv CLIL metodikasi asosida amalga oshiriladi.

CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) - bu bir vaqtning o‘zida fanni va tilni o‘rganish imkonini beruvchi metodika. Masalan, biologiya, matematika yoki tarix fanlari ingliz tilida olib boriladi, bunda o‘quvchi nafaqat mazmunni, balki tilni ham o‘zlashtiradi. Bu metodika quyidagi afzalliklarga ega:

- Kognitiv ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantiradi;
- O‘rganuvchining so‘z boyligini tezlashtiradi;
- Reallik va kontekst asosida tilni o‘zlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Mazkur yondashuvni O‘zbekiston maktablarida bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish bo‘yicha “Zamonaviy maktab” loyihasi doirasida dastlabki tajribalar allaqachon yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Kelajakda xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish jarayoni yanada avtomatlashtiriladi va texnologik yondashuvlar yetakchi o‘rin egallaydi. Quyidagi yo‘nalishlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi:

AI orqali differensial o‘rgatish - Har bir o‘rganuvchiga moslashtirilgan sun’iy intellektli o‘quv yordamchilari (AI tutors).

Reallik texnologiyalaridan foydalanish - AR/VR asosidagi virtual sinf mashg‘ulotlari orqali tilni “tirik” muhitda o‘rganish.

Metaverseda ta’lim - Til o‘rganish uchun maxsus metaverse makonlar (3D muhitda ko‘p tilli muloqot).

Xalqaro sertifikatlash tizimlari bilan integratsiya - CEFR, IELTS, TOEFL kabi baholash tizimlari bilan mos ta’lim dasturlari ishlab chiqiladi. Bu kabi istiqbollar xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni an’anaviy yondashuvdan mutlaqo yangi bosqichga olib chiqadi. O‘z navbatida, ta’lim siyosatida ushbu yo‘nalishlarga alohida e’tibor qaratilishi zarur.

Maqolada keltirilgan ilmiy nazariyalar, xorijiy tajribalar va mavjud muammolar tahlili asosida quyidagi **xulosalar va takliflarni** ilgari suramiz:

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish zamonaviy davrda texnologik, metodik va madaniy jihatlardan kengayib bormoqda. Mazkur maqolada keltirilgan g‘oyalar va takliflar xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish tizimini yanada ilg‘or, interaktiv va natijador qilishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday yondashuv orqali nafaqat til, balki global tafakkurga ega, kommunikativ ko‘nikmalari kuchli kadrlar yetishtiriladi. Bu esa mamlakatning xalqaro maydondagi raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ilmiy tahlillar asosida quyidagi amaliy takliflarni ilgari surish mumkin:

AI asosidagi til o‘rgatuvchi platformalarni rasmiy ta’limga integratsiya qilish - Maktab, kollej va OTMlarda AI yordamida mashg‘ulotlarni moslashtirish imkonini beruvchi ilovalarni keng joriy etish (masalan, ChatGPT Classroom, Quizlet AI).

CLIL metodikasi asosida fanlarni xorijiy tilda o‘qitish – Ingliz, koreys, xitoy tillarida matematika, biologiya, tarix kabi fanlarni o‘rgatish orqali fanni va tilni bir vaqtning o‘zida o‘zlashtirish mumkin.

O‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish uchun raqamli pedagogik texnologiyalar bo‘yicha maxsus kurslar tashkil etish - Bu orqali ularning metodik saviyasi va innovatsion imkoniyatlar bilan ishlash ko‘nikmasi kuchayadi.

Multimadaniyatli til muhitini yaratish - Maktablarda xorijiy tillar bo‘yicha “language club”, xalqaro virtual almashuv dasturlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish.

Onlayn imtihon va baholash tizimlarini takomillashtirish - Til bilish darajasini aniqlovchi testlarni AI asosida tahlil qilish, “feedback” beruvchi platformalarni ishlab chiqish.

O‘quvchilarning lingvistik kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda raqamli va kommunikativ yondashuvlar uyg‘un holda qo‘llanilishi lozim.

O‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish bo‘yicha xalqaro sertifikat dasturlariga (TESOL, CELTA) jalb etish tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish kerak.

Xalqaro hamkorlik dasturlari orqali xorijiy tajribalarni joriy etish, ayniqsa, ingliz va koreys tillarida CLIL asosida o‘qitish tizimini ishlab chiqish maqsadga muvofiq.

AI texnologiyalari yordamida baholash tizimini avtomatlashtirish, til bilish darajasini CEFR asosida aniqlash metodlarini amaliyotga joriy etish.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Abdullaeva Muxlisa Anvarovna. “Raqamli texnologiyalar asosida chet tillarini o‘rgatishning innovatsion usullari”, Yangi O‘zbekiston ta’limi, Toshkent: “Ilm Ziyo”, 2022, 4-son, 45-bet.
2. Islomov Diyorbek Otabek o‘g‘li. Chet tillarini o‘qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalar, Toshkent: “Fan va taraqqiyot”, 2021, 180 bet.
3. Raxmonov Shuxrat Qahramonovich. Ta’limda moslashuvchan yondashuvlar, Samarqand: “Ziyo Print”, 2020, 140 bet.
4. To‘xtayeva Dilshoda Asqarovna. Chet tillarni o‘qitishda CLIL texnologiyasi, Toshkent: “Ilm va taraqqiyot”, 2023, 90 bet.

XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISHNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘LLARI

I.B.Mattiyev Samarqand iqtisodiyot
va servis instituti “Tillarni o‘qitish”
kafedrasi, pedagogika fanlari
doktori, professor **Xasanov**
Shermuxammad Sherzodjonovich
SamISI talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishda qo‘llanilayotgan zamonaviy yondashuvlar, raqamli texnologiyalarning roli va istiqboldagi samarali metodlar haqida so‘z boradi. Shuningdek, global tendensiyalar asosida xorijiy til ta’limini innovatsion yo‘llar bilan boyitishning dolzarb jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: xorijiy til, innovatsion metod, raqamli texnologiya, til o‘rganish, kommunikativ yondashuv.

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida xorijiy tillarni bilish shaxsiy va professional rivojlanishning muhim omiliga aylangan. Til o‘rganishning an’anaviy usullari o‘rnini bosayotgan zamonaviy va texnologik yondashuvlar o‘quvchilarga til muhitini yaratishda keng imkoniyatlar taqdim etmoqda.[2]

So‘nggi yillarda xorijiy til o‘rganishda kommunikativ kompetensiyani shakllantirishga e’tibor kuchaymoqda. Dars jarayonida interaktiv mashg‘ulotlar, rol o‘yinlari, muhokamalar orqali o‘quvchilar faol ishtirokchi sifatida tilni tabiiy muhitda o‘zlashtira boshlaydi.[1]

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan - Duolingo, Memrise, Quizlet kabi mobil ilovalardan keng foydalanilmoqda. Ular foydalanuvchining til o‘rganish tezligini, nutqni eshitish, talaffuz qilish va yozma nutqni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.[3. 22(1), 3–17]

Bundan tashqari, sun’iy intellekt asosida yaratilgan til o‘rgatuvchi platformalar, masalan, ChatGPT kabi til modellari real vaqtda tilni mashq qilish va tushunishni chuqurlashtirishga yordam bermoqda.[4. 36(1), 8–24]

Massiv ochiq onlayn kurslar (MOOC), Coursera, EdX va Udemy kabi platformalar orqali dunyoning istalgan joyidan sifatli xorijiy til kurslariga qatnashish imkoniyati paydo bo‘lmoqda. Bu esa til o‘rganishni

demokratlashtirib, har bir inson uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.[5. 23(1), 8–18]

Til o‘rganish jarayoniga o‘yin elementlarini qo‘shish orqali o‘quvchilarning motivatsiyasi oshadi. Bu usul ayniqsa yoshlar va bolalar orasida samarali bo‘lib, bilimni mustahkamlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.[6. 509, 34–38]

Til o‘rganish faqat grammatikani o‘zlashtirish emas, balki shu tilda so‘zlashuvchi jamiyatning madaniyati, qadriyatlari, urf-odatlarini tushunish orqali ham to‘laqonli amalga oshadi. Shu sababli, madaniyatlararo kompetensiyani rivojlantirish xorijiy til ta’limining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda.[7]

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish istiqbollari raqamli texnologiyalar, innovatsion metodlar va madaniy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirish orqali yangi bosqichga ko‘tarilmoqda. Kelajakda til o‘rgatishda sun’iy intellekt, AR/VR (virtual va kengaytirilgan reallik), individual yondashuvlar va gamifikatsiyalashgan platformalar muhim o‘rin egallashi kutilmoqda. Bugungi globallashuv davrida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish har bir inson uchun zaruratga aylanmoqda. Chet tillarini bilish nafaqat shaxsiy taraqqiyot, balki kasbiy muvaffaqiyat uchun ham muhim omil hisoblanadi. Xususan, ingliz, nemis, fransuz, koreys va xitoy tillarini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj yil sayin oshib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga, bu sohada foydalanilayotgan metodlar, texnologiyalar va yondashuvlar ham keskin o‘zgarib, zamonaviy talablarga moslashmoqda.

Til o‘rganishning istiqbolli yo‘llaridan biri - bu kommunikativ yondashuv asosida ta’lim berishdir. O‘quvchilarni faollikka, mustaqil fikrlash va muloqotga jalb etuvchi bu metod darslarni jonli va samarali qiladi. O‘rganuvchilar an’anaviy grammatik qoidalarni yodlash o‘rniga, tilni real hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo‘llashni o‘rganadilar. Shu bilan birga, raqamli texnologiyalar til o‘rganish jarayonida yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochmoqda. Masalan, mobil ilovalar – Duolingo, Memrise, Babbel kabi dasturlar orqali mustaqil o‘rganish imkoniyati mavjud. Bu ilovalar o‘quvchining bilim darajasiga moslab mashqlarni taklif qiladi, yutuqlarni kuzatib boradi va rag‘batlantirish tizimi orqali motivatsiyani oshiradi.

Bundan tashqari, onlayn platformalar orqali dars olish imkoniyatlari ham kengaymoqda. Masalan, Coursera, Udemy, Khan Academy, FutureLearn singari saytlarda xorijiy til kurslari mavjud bo‘lib, dunyoning

yetuk professorlari va mutaxassislari tomonidan taqdim etiladi. Ularning asosiy afzalligi - joy va vaqt chegaralarisiz ta’lim olish imkoniyatini ta’minlashidir.

Yana bir istiqbolli yo‘l - bu o‘yinlashtirish (gamifikatsiya) usulidir. O‘yin elementlari dars jarayoniga tatbiq etilganda, o‘quvchilar ko‘proq qiziqish bilan qatnashadilar, bilimlarini mustahkamlashda faol bo‘ladilar. Qiziqarli testlar, reyting tizimi, musobaqalar orqali motivatsiyani oshirish mumkin.

Zamonaviy til o‘rganishda yana bir muhim jihat - bu madaniyatlararo kompetensiyani shakllantirishdir. Har bir til o‘z madaniy kontekstiga ega bo‘lganligi sababli, o‘quvchi o‘rganilayotgan tilni faqat lug‘at va grammatik jihatdan emas, balki u bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan madaniyat, urf-odat va qadriyatlar bilan birga o‘zlashtirishi lozim. Bu esa til o‘zlashtirish jarayonini chuqurlashtiradi.

Shuningdek, sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ham yangi bosqichga chiqmoqda. ChatGPT kabi AI asosidagi dasturlar yordamida talabalar tilda yozish, tarjima qilish va suhbat qurish bo‘yicha amaliy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishlari mumkin. Ushbu texnologiyalar til o‘rganishda virtual murabbiy sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Yaqin istiqbolda esa kengaytirilgan reallik (AR) va virtual reallik (VR) texnologiyalaridan foydalanish orqali xorijiy til o‘rganish interaktiv muhitda, real hayotga yaqin sharoitda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Bu metodlar til o‘rgatuvchi muhitni sun’iy tarzda yaratib, o‘rganilayotgan tilni tabiiy va dinamik holatda o‘zlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish bo‘yicha istiqbolli yo‘llar orasida kommunikativ metodlar, raqamli ilovalar, sun’iy intellekt, gamifikatsiya va madaniy kompetensiyani rivojlantirish alohida o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu yo‘llar til o‘rgatish jarayonini samarali, qiziqarli va individuallashtirilgan shaklga keltiradi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish orqali xorijiy tillarni qisqa vaqt ichida chuqur o‘zlashtirish mumkin.

So‘nggi yillarda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish metodikasida sezilarli yangilanishlar kuzatilmoqda. Ayniqsa, individual yondashuv, differensiallashtirilgan ta’lim va integratsiyalashgan yondashuvlar tobora dolzarblashmoqda. Bugungi o‘quvchilar turli intellektual darajada va o‘rganish uslubida farqlanadiganligi sababli, ularning ehtiyojiga moslashuvchan metodik tizim zaruratga aylanmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, “hayot davomida o‘qish” tamoyili asosida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish nafaqat maktab va universitetlar bilan chegaralanib qolmay, balki turli yoshdagi odamlar uchun mo‘ljallangan doimiy ta’lim shakllarida ham davom etmoqda. Xalqaro sertifikatlashtirish tizimlari (IELTS, TOEFL, DELF, TestDaF va boshqalar) ham bu jarayonni rag‘batlantirmoqda. Bu kabi tizimlar yordamida nafaqat bilimlar baholanadi, balki ularni rasmiy tan olinishiga ham erishiladi.

Masofaviy ta’lim ham xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishda muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. Ayniqsa, pandemiyadan so‘ng ushbu shakl nafaqat alternativ, balki asosiy o‘qitish vositasiga aylandi. Masofaviy ta’lim interaktiv videodarslar, vebinarlar, onlayn testlar, videochatlar yordamida amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu esa talaba va o‘qituvchi o‘rtasida virtual muloqot imkoniyatini kengaytirmoqda.

Yana bir muhim yangiliklardan biri bu - blokchainga asoslangan til o‘rganish tizimlaridir. Ushbu tizimlar orqali o‘quvchilarning natijalari shaffof tarzda saqlanadi, baholash jarayoni esa adolatli va izchil bo‘ladi. Bu kabi texnologiyalar kelajakda o‘quv jarayonining butunlay raqamlashtirilishiga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, til o‘rganishda ko‘p tilni birgalikda o‘zlashtirish (multilingual acquisition) yondashuvi ham ilgari surilmoqda. Bu metod orqali o‘quvchi bir vaqtning o‘zida bir nechta tilni o‘rganib, ularning strukturaviy umumiyliklari va farqlarini tahlil qilish orqali til bilimini chuqurlashtiradi. Bu yondashuv til tafakkurining rivojlanishiga, tahliliy fikrlashning shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. Xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatishda zamonaviy didaktik yondashuvlar, jumladan, konstruktivistik ta’lim, faol o‘rgatish texnologiyalari (case-study, role-play, brainstorming) va CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) texnikasi ham keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, CLIL texnikasi – ya’ni mazmun va tilni birgalikda o‘rgatish – so‘nggi yillarda ta’lim tizimida katta muvaffaqiyat qozonmoqda. Bu yondashuvda talabalar fanlararo bilimlarni xorijiy til vositasida egallaydilar.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ–5117-sonli qarori bilan “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish va til o‘rgatish sifatini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qaror qabul qilingani ham ushbu yo‘nalishga davlat miqyosida alohida e’tibor qaratilayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu qarorda maktabgacha ta’limdan boshlab, oliy ta’limgacha

bo‘lgan bosqichlarda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish tizimini modernizatsiya qilish ko‘zda tutilgan.

Xorijiy tilni muvaffaqiyatli o‘zlashtirishda ta’lim metodlari qanchalik muhim bo‘lsa, o‘quvchining psixologik holati va ijtimoiy muhit ham shunchalik ta’sirli hisoblanadi. O‘quvchilarning tilga nisbatan bo‘lgan motivatsiyasi, o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchi, shuningdek, ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlash darajasi ularning til o‘rganishdagi muvaffaqiyatiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, o‘quvchining yangi tilni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ichki ehtiyoji - ya’ni intrinsik motivatsiya - uning o‘qituvchining topshirig‘ini bajarayotganidan ko‘ra samaraliroq bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun zamonaviy metodikalarda o‘quvchini rag‘batlantirishga, uni mustaqil o‘rganishga undashga e’tibor kuchaymoqda.

Shuningdek, xorijiy tilni o‘rganishda madaniyatlararo kompetensiyaning shakllanishi ham muhim. Til bu faqat so‘z va grammatikadan iborat bo‘lmay, u madaniyatning ajralmas bir qismidir. O‘quvchilar tilni o‘rganar ekan, shu tilga tegishli xalqning urf-odatlari, qadriyatlari, hayot tarzi haqida ham tasavvur hosil qiladi. Bu esa global fuqarolikni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Zamonaviy o‘qituvchilar an’anaviy grammatik tarjima metodidan ko‘ra, kommunikativ, interfaol va kollaborativ usullarga tayanmoqda. Jumladan:

Task-based Learning (TBL) - topshiriqqa asoslangan o‘rganish, bunda o‘quvchi tilni real hayotiy vazifalarni bajarish orqali egallaydi.

Flipped Classroom - teskari sinf modeli orqali o‘quvchilar asosiy ma’lumotlarni mustaqil ravishda onlayn o‘zlashtirib, dars vaqtida esa amaliy mashg‘ulotlar orqali chuqurlashtiradi.

Gamification - o‘yin elementlarini o‘qitish jarayoniga kiritish o‘quvchilarni jalb qilishda va motivatsiyani oshirishda samarali hisoblanadi.

Bunday yondashuvlar orqali o‘quvchilar faqat til qoidalarini o‘zlashtirib qolmasdan, uni real muloqot vositasi sifatida qo‘llashga o‘rganadilar. Bu esa xorijiy tilni o‘rganishda asosiy maqsadga erishishga xizmat qiladi.

Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish nafaqat kasbiy muvaffaqiyat, balki shaxsiy rivojlanish, madaniyatlararo muloqot va global dunyoda moslashuvchan yashash vositasi sifatida dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Texnologik rivojlanish, pedagogik yangiliklar va ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar bu jarayonni yanada tezlashtirmoqda. Shunday ekan, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish va o‘rganish

sohasida metodik va texnologik innovatsiyalarni qo‘llash - davr talabi bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Littlewood W. The communicative approach to language teaching. Cambridge University Press. 2004.
2. Richards J. C. Key Issues in Language Teaching. Cambridge University Press. 2015.
3. Godwin-Jones, R. Using Mobile Technology to Develop Language Skills. Language Learning & Technology, 2018. 22(1), 3–17.
4. Kukulska-Hulme A., Lee, H., & Norris L. Mobile learning revolution: Implications for language learning. Journal of Computer-Assisted Learning, 2020. 36(1), 8–24.

TEACHING THE BASICS OF PROGRAMMING IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

Adilova Soliyakxon
Associate Professor of the Department
of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Keywords: Basics of Programming, Algorithms, Programming Languages, Compiler, Coding, Positive Thinking, Logic, Refactoring, Optimization, Software Development.

Abstract: Teaching the basics of programming in Russian language lessons helps students understand programming languages, algorithms, and compilers. This topic provides both theoretical and practical knowledge that guides students through core programming concepts, the use of positive thinking, coding, and logic. Students will learn the process of creating programs, refactoring, optimizing, and applying scientific and practical approaches to problem-solving. Understanding the basics of programming is a critical learning stage for developing efficient and effective software in the future.

Programming Fundamentals for Every Professional Developer- Programming fundamentals encompass essential knowledge and skills for every professional developer. Learning in this field helps students address

problems correctly and efficiently, create algorithms, write code in various programming languages, and optimize them. Lessons on this subject can benefit not only programmers but also anyone working in other fields, as they develop analytical thinking, reasoning, and precise thought processes. Furthermore, learning programming basics in Russian aids students in acquiring not only technical skills but also logical and creative approaches to problem-solving. These lessons prepare students for active participation in discussions related to modern information technologies and programming.

The Basics of Programming: Key Learning Goals-The primary goal of teaching programming basics is to equip students with both technical and practical knowledge. The main aim of this process is to explain the core concepts and methods of programming, helping students deeply understand algorithms and the coding process.

1. Algorithms and Problem Solving**:** The first step in programming is creating the correct algorithms to solve problems. An algorithm is a series of steps to find a solution to a problem. Teaching students to create algorithms enhances their skills in logical thinking, revisiting and optimizing solutions. Effective and efficient algorithms are key to improving the performance of a program.

2. Programming Languages**:** Programming languages act as a means of communication between humans and computers. Different programming languages are used to solve various types of problems. Teaching students fundamental programming languages like Python, C++, Java, and others equips them with the ability to write, create, and analyze code. Each language has unique characteristics and capabilities, so understanding how each one works and how to use them effectively is essential.

3. Methods and Techniques**:** The methods and techniques used in programming are also of significant importance. Techniques like refactoring (cleaning up code) and optimization (speeding up code) help ensure that programs run efficiently and reliably. These techniques maintain the accuracy and reliability of the program while improving its performance.

4. Testing and Deployment**:** After writing the code, it’s crucial to test and deploy it properly. When the program is deployed, it undergoes testing to identify and fix errors. Monitoring and updating this process is an

essential part of software development. This step helps students develop the ability to address and resolve issues when deploying programs.

5. Logical and Creative Thinking**:** Programming requires not only technical knowledge but also logical and creative thinking. Correctly understanding problems, writing them systematically, and solving them creatively help programmers find innovative and effective solutions. Developing logical and creative thinking skills is vital, and giving students the opportunity to solve various problems and collaborate with other programmers helps strengthen these skills.

Learning the basics of programming helps students not only develop technical knowledge but also enhances their logical and creative thinking abilities. This knowledge is vital for preparing students to work effectively in modern information technology fields and to develop innovative solutions. Skills such as problem-solving, algorithm creation, applying optimization techniques, and debugging are essential for each student's professional growth as a programmer. Additionally, learning programming basics inspires students to approach modern problems creatively and find innovative solutions, which is crucial for their future success in the field.

References:

1. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev "On the Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" – No. 6. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://lex.uz/docs/3107042

2. "On Measures to Further Improve the Higher Education System of Uzbekistan" - [Electronic resource]. URL: https://lex.uz/docs/3171587

3. Abramov N. Dictionary of Synonyms of the Russian Language and Expressions with Similar Meanings. - Moscow: Russian Dictionaries, 1999. Electronic version: gramota.ru.

4. Lopatkin, V. P. (2000). Russian Language: A Guide for Foreign Students. Moscow: Libra.

CROSS-CULTURAL TRAINING AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR TOURISM EMPLOYEES

Khusainova Leyla Yunusovna
Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor of the
Department of Foreign Languages
Samarkand Institute of Economics
and Service **Khusainova Irada**
Yunusovna Senior lecturer,
Azerbaijan Technological
University

ANNOTATION: Cross-cultural training is not only useful for employees from different cultures and ethnicities to work together but it is also necessary for employees to learn how to handle certain situations that are raised by customers from diverse cultures, religions and ethnicities.

KEY WORDS: Cross-cultural, hospitality-industry, globalization, customer, employee, reputation, tradition.

Many academics, industrialists, and policy-makers have attempted to define the nature of the tourism industry-and the place of the hospitality sub-sector within this broader conceptualization-yet there is still no one commonly accepted definition. Hence, there are inherent problems seeking to define what is a large and diverse sector, which means many of the activities may overlap, and could be described as encompassing tourism and hospitality. For example, everyone knows this tourism is mainly based on terms about the Hotel, Catering and Tourism Sector (HCTS). This characterization of the HCTS recognizes that, in reality, many jobs in hospitality and tourism, ‘share common attributes and are associated with both hospitality and tourism activities’

Organizations and managers in the tourism and hospitality industry face real challenges in recruiting, developing and maintaining a committed, competend, well-managed and well-motivated workforce which is focused on offering a high-quality ‘product’ to the increasingly demanding and discerning costumer. This article seeks to address some of the key human resource (HR) issues that have to be tackled in order that organizations can

maintain such an environment.to do so it will critically review some of the problems which lead people to characterize tourism and hospitality employment as generally unrewarding and an unappealing, whilst also considering examples of good practice, important policy responses and models of HRM which may offer cause for greater optimism in the way people are managed within the tourism and hospitality industry.

Globalization has greatly affected the tourism industry. People from newly developed countries now travel in large numbers. As such, diversity has become an increasingly strategic component of the tourism and hospitality industries.

The need for diversity training is serious and urgent, because diverse customers have different cultures and traditions that have to be dealt with. Otherwise, they will be unsatisfied customers. In today's age of digital devices, unsatisfied customers can share their bad experiences with others via many different tools. When a customer is making a purchase decision for an intangible product or service, such as those offered in the hospitality and tourism industry, he often will use interpersonal influence word-of-mouth. As such, unsatisfied customer who is sharing his negative experiences with his neighbors or the online community can have a significant impact on a company's reputation. His opinions can affect the employees' work environment, leading to disengagement.

Employees in the tourism and hospitality industry are already subject to high turnover even as new hotels open every day around the world. This means employees will not hesitate to quit their job if they find a better place to work. That is why it is important to focus on their training, so they can learn how to handle the gap between different cultures that coexist in this type of workplace.

Ultimately, cross-cultural training is not only useful for employees from different cultures and ethnicities to work together, but it is also necessary for employees to learn how to handle certain situations that are raised by customers from diverse cultures, religions, and ethnicities.

Here is my proposal: First, study the population among your customers. Different people from different countries have different traditions. Once you establish the different type of nationalities that come along in the company, it is important to set up training programs with scenario sessions that allow employees to learn up front about their customers' cultures, which will help

ensure employees to react in a proper way when faced with cultural differences.

Scenario sessions

As an example: Farrukh is a seasoned traveler. He is 26 and comes from Samarkand. His traditions are fundamentally different from those in Western countries. Privacy, for example, is very important. when I asked him if he had a bad experience from one of his previous travels, the answer popped up immediately in his mind. In Paris, an employee from a five-star hotel knocked at his door and then came inside the room, where his family (mother, aunt, sister) were, despite the "Do Not Disturb" sign hang on the door handle. This was a behavior he judged unacceptable, a simple training on the restricted definition of privacy for people from Islamic countries, many of whom travel to France, would have changed everything.

When I asked him if he would come back to this hotel in France, his answer was "No." Such experiences are not uncommon. However, people sharing a tradition of privacy and discreation will feel highly disrespected and will not forget these embarrassing situations, but customers are not the only victims. Every employee working in the tourism and hospitality industries have faced, at one point, a cultural misunderstanding with a customer. Most of them would deem these events "bad experiences" because none of them knew how to deal with them.

After keeping track of the tourist rates based upon their different countries of origin, it is important to create a training plan. The manager should set up a meeting that includes the following topics:

- Importance of convincing employees of the necessity to attend these courses.
- Sharing the result of the tourist rates and teaching employees behaviors to adopt when they deal with tourists from a country with a different culture.
- Emphasizing that what is acceptable to one customer might not be acceptable to another customer from a different culture. This is important because it affects the company's reputation.
- Understanding that behavior is not the only thing employees have to modify. They might have to set up new rules to be sure tourists will not have issues while they are enjoying a company's hospitality. For example, for some people, it is important to take off your shoes before going inside the room. Employees have to make sure this situation will not lead to any trouble (i.e.,

shoes being stolen), which can be avoided just by being more attentive, and provide practical solutions such as warning customer about the risks or finding a safe place to leave these shoes. For a restaurant, a new rule might be noting in writing what foods include meat, pork, beef, and so on, so customers with special dietary needs or allergies can be aware.

At the end, I want to say that if customers feel their traditions are being taken into account, they will be more likely to develop loyalty toward the company and share their positive experience with other people.

Literature:

1. Хусаинова, Л. AndМаматкулова, К., 2021. О проблемах художественного перевода. O‘ZBEK TILI TARAQQIYOTI VA XALQARO HAMKORLIK MASALALARI, 1(1), pp.159-162.
2. Хусаинова, Л., 2021. Проблемы внедрения инновационных технологий в учебный процесс по иностранному языку для подготовки кадров сферы туризма. Республиканская 33-междисциплинарная дистанционная онлайн-конференции на тему “Научно-практические исследования в Узбекистане”, 33(9), pp.30-32.
3. Хусаинова, Л., 2020. Разработка новых методических принципов для подготовки специалистов. “Сервис” илмий-амалий журнал, 4(1), pp.190-192.
4. Хусаинова, Л. Ю. Организация управления персоналом в системе развития туризма / Л. Ю. Хусаинова, С. Б. Кипчакова // Студенческий вестник. – 2019. – № 9-1(59). – С. 5-7.

BADIIY MATNDA FRAZEMALARNINGSEMANTIK VA KONNOTATIV FUNKSIYALARINING NAMOYON BO‘LISHI

U.M.Rashidova, SamDU dotsenti,
filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori

Annotatsiya. Maqoladafrazemalarning asosiy semantik va konnotativ jihatlari, ularning turli kontekstlardagi ishlatilishidagi o‘zgarishlar, shuningdek, frazemalarning tilshunoslikda tutgan o‘rni yoritib beriladi. Maqola o‘zbek tilidagi frazemalarni tahlil qilish orqali ularning ijtimoiy, madaniy va tilshunoslik jihatlaridan qanday ta’sirlanganini ko‘rsatishga harakat qiladi. Shuningdek, maqola o‘zbek tilining frazeologik xususiyatlari,

konnotativ ma’no tizimi va tildagi frazemaning joriy o‘rni haqidagi bilimlarni kengaytirish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: frazeologiya, frazeologik birliklar, konnotativ ma’no, semantika, frazemalarning semantikasi, konnotatsiya.

Iboraning ma’no tuzilishi so‘znikiga nisbatan ancha murakkab, chunki iboradagi ma’no munosabatlari bilan uning strukturasi, komponent tarkibi o‘rtasida assimmetriya mavjud.Frazemalar so‘zlardan farqli holda obyektiv reallikdagi muayyan voqea-hodisani faqat ifodalash, nomlash uchun emas, shu bilan birga, unga nisbatan turli xil modal munosabatni ifodalash maqsadida yuzaga keladi. Tildagi iboralarning asosiy qismi semantik jihatdan insonga, uning biror xatti-harakatini izohlashga qaratilgan: ular insonning fizik, psixologik, axloqiy-etik, intellektual xususiyatlarini baholaydi, insonning ijtimoiy holatini, kasbini, yoshini, hayotiy tajribasini, qarindoshlik aloqalarini xarakterlaydi. Bunday holat frazemalarning antroposentrik xususiyati, deb yuritiladi. Shuningdek, voqea-hodisalarni ifodalovchi ko‘pgina frazemalar ham baholash ottenkasiga ega. Shu sababliiboralarningsemantik strukturasida ko‘pincha konnotativ-baho elementi ishtirok etadi. Bu element frazemaning predmet-logik (nominativ-mantiqiy) ma’nosiga emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorlik yuklaydi.

So‘zning semantik strukturasini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ishlarda konnotatsiyaning ikki turi *ingerent* konnotatsiya va *adgerent* konnotatsiya o‘zaro farqlanadi. Ingerent konnotatsiya deyilganda so‘z yoki ibora kontekstdan tashqari olingan holatda ularga xos bo‘lgan konnotativ ma’no tushunilsa, adgerent konnotatsiyada so‘z yoki iboraning muayyan kontekstda ifodalaydigai nutqiy konnotativ ma’nolari e’tiborga olinadi. Shuning uchun biz ham frazemalarning uslubiy tavsifi. ularning semantik strukturasini o‘rganishda ibora til elementi sifatida o‘z paradigmatik qatorida olinganda unga xos bo‘lgan ingerent (lisoniy) konnotativ ma’noni va adgerent (nutqiy) konnotativ ma’noni farklashga harakat qilamiz, chunki bu ikki xil konnotatsiyani bir-biridan farqlamasdan turib o‘zbek tilidagi frazemalarning semantik strukturasini izchil va asosli o‘rganib bo‘lmaydi.

Frazemalarning emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorligini aniqlashning eng muhim yo‘li ularni semantik-stilistik va kontekstual metodlar asosida sinchiklab o‘rganish, frazemalarning kontekstdagi ma’no qirralarini belgilashdir. Ammo O‘TILda, yangidan tuzilgan besh jildlik O‘TIL-5, prof.

Sh.Rahmatullayevning «O‘zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug‘ati» (O‘TIFL, 1978), «O‘zbek tilining frazeologik lug‘ati» (O‘TFL, 1992), M .Sodiqovaning “Qisqacha o‘zbekcha-ruscha frazeologik lug‘ati” (QO‘RFL, 1989), B.Mengliyev, M.Xudoyberdiyevaning “O‘zbek tili iboralari o‘quv lug‘ati” (O‘TIO‘L, 2007) kabi leksikografik manbalarda frazemalarning ma’no doirasini aniqlash jarayonida unda qo‘shimcha uslubiy, baho elementlari borligi ko‘pincha hisobga olinmaydi. Masalan, «ko‘zi to‘rt bo‘ldi» frazemasiO‘TILda «nihoyatda intizorlik bilan kutdi» ma’nosiga ega ekanligi qayd qilingan (O‘TIL, 1, 411). Yangi O‘TILda “ko‘zi to‘rt (bo‘lmoq)” iborasi oddiygina “yo‘liga intizor” tarzida izohlangan (O‘TIL-5, 2, 446). Sh.Rahmatullayev lug‘atida esa bu frazemaning “ko‘zlari to‘rt bo‘ldi”, “ko‘zi to‘rt bo‘lib”, “ikki ko‘zi to‘rt bo‘lib”, “to‘rt ko‘z bo‘lib” singari variantlarga ega ekanligi qayd qilingan hamda “intizor bo‘lmoq” ma’nosini ifodalashi ta’kidlangan (O‘TFL, 142). M.Sodiqova lug‘atida esa bu iboraning ruscha tarjimasi “все глаза проглядел; ждал с нетерпением; ждал не дождался; высматривал” tarzida berilgan (QO‘RFL, 150). Ko‘rinadiki, yuqoridagi to‘rt leksikografik manbada bir frazemaning izohi farqli tomonlarga ega. Bu jihatdan O‘TILda qayd etilgan “nihoyatda” semasi o‘sha frazemaning qo‘shimcha uslubiy ma’nosi sanaladi. Har to‘rt manbada ham o‘sha frazemaning uslubiy xoslanishi, ya’ni qaysi uslubda ko‘proq qo‘llanishi ham ta’kidlab ko‘rsatilishi lozim edi. Endi xuddi shu frazemaning ayrim turkiy tillardagi izohi bilai tanishaylik. “Qirg‘iz tilining frazeologik lug‘ati”da“ekki kozu tort boduu” (“ikki ko‘zi to‘rt bo‘lmoq») iborasi keltirilib, unga «qandaydir bir narsani jon dili bilan tilamoq, zoriqib kutmoq» deb izoh berilgan (QTFL, 315). O.Jamaldinov tomonidan tuzilgan “Uyg‘ur gilining izohli frazeologik lug‘ati» da “to‘rt ko‘z bilan (kutmoq)” iborasi keltirilib, unga intizorlik bilan” tarzida izoh berilgan (Jamaldinov O., 1985 184). “Tatar tilining frazeologik so‘zligi”da “ko‘z durt bo‘lu” iborasiga “kutilmagan hol-xabardan, ajablanuvdan ko‘zlar to‘rt bo‘lib ochiluv”, deb nzoh berilgan (Isanbat N., 1985, 1, 460), turkman tilida esa “ko‘zi to‘rt bo‘lmoq” iborasi “turmush qurmoq, uylanmoq” ma’nosini ifodalaydi (TTFS, 121).

Ko‘rinadaki, leksikografik va frazeografik manbalarda frazemalar turlicha izohlanadi, ularda frazemalarning qo‘shimcha uslubiy ma’nosi (konnotativ xususiyati) ko‘pincha qayd etilmaydi. Aslini olganda, frazemalarning uslubiy tomoni ta’kidlanganda lug‘atlarda maxsus havolalar-

belgilar qo‘llanilishi lozim. Lekin turkiy tillar, jumladai, o‘zbek tili frazemalari izohida hozirgi kunga qadar bunga ko‘pincha amal qilinmaydi.

Ma’lumki, o‘zbek tili lug‘at tarkibida keng iste’moldagi so‘zlar miqdor jihatdan asosiy qismni tashkil etadi. Bunday so‘zlar, 26 mavzuiy guruhdan iborat bo‘lib, kundalik turmushda keng qo‘llanilishi, ko‘pchilik uchun tushunarli ekanligi va uslubiy jihatdan neytralligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bu so‘zlarning ana shunday uslubiy neytralligi, neytral uslubiy bo‘yoqqa, nol uslubiy ma’noga egaligi ularning uslubiy tavsifi uchun xizmat qiladi, chunki bu so‘zlar yuqori yoki kam (past) uslubiy bo‘yoqqa ega bo‘lgan so‘zlarni ajratish, belgilash uchun uslubiy fon vazifasini o‘taydi.

Frazemalar orasida “uslubiy jihatdan neytrallar”, ya’ni uslubiy nollarning mavjud bo‘lishi juda kamdan kam uchraydigan holat. Lekin bu narsa B.Yo‘ldoshevta’kidlaganidek, “frazeologiyada konnotativ element doim ma’noning denotativ elementidan ustun keladi”, deyishga asos bo‘la olmaydi. Masalan, “qosh qo‘yaman deb ko‘z chiqarmoq”, “o‘n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan” singari frazemalarda sof nominativ ma’no konnotativ ma’no tomonidan siqib chiqariladi, deyish ma’qul emas. Buni quyidagi matnlar ham to‘la tasdiqlaydi: *Padariga la’nat o‘sha... og‘zi bilan yuradigan otinchalaringni!.. O‘zim gaplashib qo‘yaman o‘sha suyukli kuyoving bilan! To‘xtang!* ***Qosh qo‘yaman deb****, ko‘z chiqarasiz! To‘xtang deyapman sizga! Ovozlar uzoqlashdi* (*O.Yoqubov. Billur qandillar*).*“Hali* ***o‘n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan*** *bolajonimga tegmagil, meni ol, men qoqboshni ol, ey parvardigori olam” (O.Yoqubov.Bir koshona sirlari).*

Demak, frazemalarning ekspressiv-baho bo‘yog‘i tarkibini a) baholash, b) emotsionallik va v) ekspressivlik tashkil etadi. Baholash deganda predmet yoki shaxsga nisbatan salbiy yoki ijobiy tavsif berish tushuniladi. Har qanday frazema ham baholash xususiyatiga ega emas. Lekin frazema ma’nosini talqin qilganda uning baholash xususiyati ham albatta ishtirok etadi. Bu bilan baholash uslubiy bo‘yoqning boshqa komponentlaridan farq qiladi. Masalan: «oralaridan qil o‘tmaydi» - juda inoq; do‘st; «ona suti og‘zidan ketmagan» - juda yosh; “ilonning yog‘ini yalagan” - juda ayyor, mug‘ombir; «yulduzni benarvon uradi» - juda olg‘ir, epchil; «og‘zi qulog‘ida» - nihoyatda xursand; «og‘zing qani desa, qulog‘ini ko‘rsatmoq» - o‘taketgan noshud, anqov kabilar.

Frazemalar uchun xarakterli bo‘lganbunday uslubiy bo‘yoqdorlikning asosiy turlari qatoriga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

a) ironiya, kinoya semali frazemalar: “kovushi ko‘chada qolibdimi?”, “kuydirgan kalladay tirjaymoq”, “tuxum bosib yotmoq”, “dumini xoda qilib qochmoq”, “beshigini tebratganmisan?”, “laganga solmoq”, “kesakdan olov chiqibdimi?”, “ikki tug‘ib bir qolganingmi?”, “yog‘i chiqadimi?” kabilar;

b) hazil-mutoyiba semali frazemalar: “qatig‘i achimagan”, “mulla mingan eshakdek (bo‘lib qolmoq)”, “miltiqning o‘qidek”, “bo‘ri (mushuk) yeydimi?” kabilar: *“–Unga hamisha sergaklanib, ehtiyotkorlik bilan odim tashlash joiz. Aks holda «farg‘onachi» so‘zi oyoqqa tikanday sanchilishi, Bolxin momoning* ***miltiqning o‘qiday*** *so‘zlari kishini yaralab qo‘yishi, Dehqonqulning jo‘yali, mantiqli fikr-mulohazalari odamni Men qaytib kelaman (Tog‘ay Murod zamondoshlari xotirasida) kalovlatib yuborishi, Ziyodulla kalning oddiy shumliklari zamiridagi zil-zambil haqiqatlar kishini chuqur o‘yga toldirishi hech gap emas. Ko‘kda yulduz uchdi.”* (Men qaytib kelaman) va hokazo.

v) mensimaslik, e’tiborsizlik semali frazemalar: “bino qo‘ymoq”, “balanddan kelmoq”, “dimog‘iga qurt tushmoq”, “nazariga ilmaslik”, “damida osh pishmoq”, “dabdaba qilmoq”, “katta gapirmoq”, “bosar-tusarini bilmay qolmoq”, “o‘zidan ketmoq”, “haddidan oshmoq” kabilar: “Hoy ovsar! Bosar-tusaringni bilmay qolding-ku!..”(Said Ahmad. G‘ildirak) va hokazo.

g) nafratlanish, jirkanish semali frazemalar: “ko‘rgani ko‘zi, otgani o‘qi yo‘q”, “ishingni qil”, “toshingni ter”, “ichingda it o‘lganmi?”, “ikkalasi bir go‘r”, “ko‘zingni och”, “go‘ringga olib ketasanmi” kabilar; “...Ko‘zingni och, mehnatsiz topilgan pul hech kimga vafo qilmagan. Shuncha pulni nima qilasan? Go‘ringga olib ketasanmi?..” (Said Ahmad G‘ildirak); “- Mana choy... Kenjaboy Zulfiqorga yaqin o‘tirmoqchi bo‘ldi. – Nima balo, ichingda it o‘lganmi? Nariroq tur-e! – Zulfiqor o‘zini chetga oldi” (B.Xudoyberganov.O.n.s.)va hokazo.

d) tahdid semali frazemalar: “ichagini boshiga salla qilib qo‘ymoq”, “jonini ko‘ziga ko‘rsatmoq”, “jonini olmoq” kabilar: “- Menga nojo‘ya gap aytdingiz, kuyov. Agar boshqa odam shu gapni aytganda ichagini boshiga salla qilib qo‘yardim.Singlim boshimni egib ketdi. Ammo men yigitlik belbog‘imni boshimga solganim yo‘q...” (Said Ahmad. Qirq besh kun) va hokazo.

Tilimizdagi frazemalarning asosiy qismi uchun muayyan baholash ottenkasi xarakterli bo‘lgani sababli emotsionallik ularning doimiy belgisi bo‘lib qoladi. Masalan, “yuragi shuv etib ketdi” iborasi normativ qo‘llanishda ijobiy baho nozikligiga ega bo‘lib, “bir lahza ich-ichidan qo‘rqish aralash xayajonlanmoq” ma’nosini ifodalaydi (O‘TFL, 320; O‘TIL-5, 5, 89). Said Ahmadning “Jimjitlik” romanida bu ibora “yuragi orqasiga tortib ketmoq” o‘xshash varianti bilan qo‘shilgan, kontaminatsiyaga uchragan holda qo‘llanib, Tolibjonning ichki xayajoni, qo‘rqishi, hadiksirashini ifodalashga vosita bo‘lgan: “Birdan yuragi shuv etib orqaga tortib ketdi. Singlisi boshqa yoqqa ko‘chib ketgan bo‘lsa-ya” (S.Ahmad. Jimjitlik). Shu iboraga yaqin bo‘lgan “yuragi qon bo‘ldi” iborasi esa “diltang bo‘lmoq, ziq bo‘lmoq, xunob bo‘lmoq” ma’nolarini ifodalaydi (O‘TIL, 2, 470; O‘TFL, 232; O‘TIL-5, 5, 89) hamda negativ, ma’qullamaslik ottenkasiga ega: “Yotaverib, yuragim juda qon bo‘lib ketdi, kechki havoda bir pas dala aylanay degan edim” (S.Ahmad. Hikoyalar); “...Yurtlarini toptayotgan, talayotgan nokaslarning dodini berolmayotganlaridan yuraklari qon, ertangi kunning mujmal va mavhumligidan aqllari parishon” (E.Samandar. Quyun izlari...).

Xuddi shuningdek, “ko‘zi o‘ynaydi”, “og‘zi ochilib qolmoq”, “yoqasini ushlamoq”, “hang-mang bo‘lib qolmoq”, “o‘zini qo‘yarga joy topolmaslik”, “miyasi g‘ovlab ketmoq”, “yetti uxlab tushiga kirmaslik”, “ko‘zi olma-kesak termoq” kabi frazemalar ham hayratlanish, taajjublanish, afsuslanish ottenkalarini ifodalaydi: “Yoqubjonga qattiq bog‘lanib qolganini ich-ichidan his etmoqda edi mavlono. Eng noyob topilmasini yo‘qotib qo‘yganday o‘zini qo‘yarga joy topolmas edi” (E.Samandar. Quyun izlari...) kabilar.

Xulosa qilib auyganda, tilimizdagi iboralar uslubiy ma’nosining ikki komponenti o‘rtasidagi aloqa xilma-xildir. Shunga ko‘ra iboraning funksional uslubiy xoslanishini belgilashda uning ekspressiv-baho bo‘yog‘i har doim ham asosiy mezon bo‘la olmaydi. Shunday qilib, frazemalarning ekspressiv-baho bo‘yog‘i tarkibini a) baholash, b) emotsionallik va v) ekspressivlik tashkil etadi. Baholash deganda predmet yoki shaxsga nisbatan salbiy yoki ijobiy tavsif berish tushuniladi. Har qanday frazema ham baholash xususiyatiga ega emas. Lekin frazema ma’nosini talqin qilganda uning baholash xususiyati ham albatta ishtirok etadi. Bu bilan baholash uslubiy bo‘yoqning boshqa komponentlaridan farq qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Abjalova M., Rashidova U. Özbekçe Türkçe Otomatik Çeviri Yazilimi Için Deyimlerin Veritabanini Oluşturma Sorunu //Journal of Turkic Civilization Studies. – 2023. – T. 4. – №. 2. – C. 178-187.
2. Rashidova U. M. O‘zbek tilidagi somatik iboralarning semantik-pragmatik tahlili //Fil. fan. diss. avtoreferati, Samarqand. – 2018.
3. Mamatov A. O‘zbek tili frazeologiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. - Toshkent, 2019.
4. Rashidova U. M. O‘zbek tilidagi somatik iboralarning semantik-pragmatik tahlili //Fil. fan. diss. avtoreferati, Samarqand. – 2018.

.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISH BO‘YICHA MILLIY STRATEGIYALAR VA ULARNING INNOVATSION KOMPONENTLARI

Mardiyev.T SamISI dotsenti
Ashurova Jasmina Jo‘ra qizi
SamISI talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish bo‘yicha milliy strategiyalarni o‘rganadi hamda raqamli vositalar, sun’iy intellect asosidagi ilovalar va interaktiv o‘quv platformalari kabi innovatsion komponentalarning integratsiyasini tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, bu strategiyalarning xalqaro ilg‘or tajribalar bilan qanchalik mos kelishini va ularni amaliyotga tatbiq etishda uchrayotgan muammolarni aniqlashga intiladi.

Tadqiqot sifat tahliliga asoslangan bo‘lib, til o‘rgatish sohasidagi davlat hujjatlari tahlili, O‘zbekistonning turli hududlarida faoliyat yuritayotgan xorijiy til o‘qituvchilari bilan intervyular va innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo‘llayotgan tanlangan ta’lim muassasalarining holatlarini o‘rganishni o‘z ichiga oladi.Ushbu tadqiqot O‘zbekistonning til siyosatini global kontekstda tahlil qilish orqali ilmiy adabiyotga o‘z hissasini qo‘shadi va mahalliy madaniy hamda institutsional xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda samarali xorijiy til pedagogikasining modelini taklif etadi. Olingan xulosalar amaliyotchi o‘qituvchilar va siyosat yurituvchilar uchun foydali bo‘lib, infratuzilmaga investitsiya, doimiy malaka oshirish va xalqaro ta’lim texnologiyalari kompaniyalari bilan hamkorlik qilish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi.

Kalit so’zlar: xorijiy tillar, innovatsion yondashuv, ta’lim strategiyasi, raqamli texnologiyalar, gamifikatsiya, sun’iy intellect.

Kirish Globalizatsiya jarayonining chuqurlashuvi, raqamli texnologiyalar rivoji va xalqaro aloqalarning kengayishi sharoitida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish har bir davlat taraqqiyotining muhim tarkibiy qismiga aylanmoqda. Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida so‘nggi yillarda xorijiy tillar, ayniqsa ingliz tilini o‘rgatish va o‘rganishga alohida e’tibor qaratilib, davlat miqyosida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Prezident qaror va farmonlari, tegishli vazirliklarning strategik dasturlari xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishni modernizatsiya qilish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va xalqaro tajribalarni mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirishga qaratilgan. Bular orasida 2012-yilda qabul qilingan “Chet tillarini o‘qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qaror va 2021-yildagi “Yoshlarning chet tillarini o‘rganishini rag‘batlantirish to‘g‘risida”gi farmon alohida o‘rin egallaydi.Ushbu islohotlar jarayonida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish nafaqat ta’lim tizimi doirasida, balki butun jamiyatda raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, bilimli va innovatsion fikrlaydigan yoshlarni tarbiyalash vositasi sifatida qaralmoqda1. Shu bilan birga, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish jarayonida innovatsion yondashuvlar, xususan raqamli ta’lim platformalari, mobil ilovalar, sun’iy intellektga asoslangan dasturlar va gamifikatsiya elementlari tobora keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Bu esa o‘quvchilarning motivatsiyasi va o‘zlashtirish darajasini oshirishi bilan birga, an’anaviy metodik yondashuvlarni qayta ko‘rib chiqishga ham turtki bermoqda.Biroq, mavjud yutuqlar bilan birga, ayrim muammolar ham kuzatilmoqda. Jumladan, mintaqalararo texnik infratuzilmaning nomutanosibligi, malakali kadrlar yetishmovchiligi, o‘qituvchilarning innovatsion texnologiyalar bilan ishlash bo‘yicha salohiyati yetarli emasligi, shuningdek, metodik qo‘llanmalarning zamonaviy talablarga mos emasligi kabi holatlar mavjud. Bundan tashqari, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda xalqaro tajribalardan to‘g‘ri va samarali foydalanish zarurati ham dolzarb bo‘lib bormoqda. Ayrim xorijiy mamlakatlarda chet tilini o‘rgatish bo‘yicha shakllangan model va uslublarni O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish orqali yuqori natijalarga erishish mumkin.Shu nuqtai nazardan, ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi –

1 O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi “Chet tillarini o‘qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-1875-sonli qarori.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish bo‘yicha amalda mavjud bo‘lgan milliy strategiyalarni tahlil qilish, ularning tarkibidagi innovatsion komponentalarni aniqlash, xalqaro tajriba bilan taqqoslash hamda mavjud muammolarni aniqlab, amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Metodologiya

Mazkur tadqiqot sifat (qualitative) metodologiyaga asoslangan bo‘lib, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Respublikasida amalga oshirilayotgan strategiyalar va ularning tarkibidagi innovatsion komponentalarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot doirasida bir nechta metodlardan kompleks tarzda foydalanildi: normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlili, yarimstrukturaviy intervyular, va holat (case study) tahlili. Birinchi bosqichda, O‘zbekiston hukumati tomonidan qabul qilingan asosiy qarorlar, farmonlar va strategik dasturlar – jumladan 2012-yil va 2021-yildagi Prezident qarorlari, “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi – chuqur o‘rganildi2. Ushbu hujjatlar xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishdagi davlat yondashuvlarini aniqlash va ularning zamonaviy ta’lim tendensiyalariga qanchalik mos kelishini baholash imkonini berdi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda, Toshkent, Samarqand va Namangan viloyatlaridagi umumta’lim maktablari hamda oliy ta’lim muassasalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan 15 nafar xorijiy til o‘qituvchisi bilan yarimstrukturaviy intervyular o‘tkazildi. Intervyular orqali o‘qituvchilarning innovatsion texnologiyalar (sun’iy intellekt, gamifikatsiya, interaktiv platformalar va mobil ilovalar) bo‘yicha amaliy tajribalari, muammolari va ehtiyojlari aniqlab olindi. Bu ma’lumotlar yozma shaklda qayd etilib, tematik tahlil (thematic analysis) usulida tahlil qilindi.

Uchinchi bosqichda, innovatsion yondashuvlarni amalda qo‘llayotgan ikki umumta’lim maktabi va bitta universitet misolida holat tahlili o‘tkazildi. Ushbu tahlil orqali innovatsion o‘qitish texnologiyalarining samaradorligi, o‘quvchilarning motivatsiyasiga ta’siri, o‘qituvchi va texnik resurslar bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi baholandi.Tadqiqot natijalari induktiv yondashuv asosida umumlashtirildi va mavjud strategiyalar asosida takomillashtirishga oid takliflar ishlab chiqildi. Shuningdek, tahlil jarayonida xalqaro tajriba bilan qiyosiy yondashuv ham qo‘llanildi.Mazkur tadqiqot 2024-yil noyabr–dekabr oylarida Toshkent shahri, Samarqand viloyati va Namangan

2 O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi. “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategik rivojlanish konsepsiyasi, 2023.

viloyatidagi umumta’lim maktablari hamda oliy ta’lim muassasalarida olib borilgan. Tadqiqot sifat (qualitative) metodologiyaga asoslangan bo‘lib, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Respublikasida amalga oshirilayotgan strategiyalar va ularning tarkibidagi innovatsion komponentalarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

Tadqiqotda quyidagi metodlar ishlatilgan:

Huquqiy hujjatlar tahlili – xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatishga oid 10 dan ortiq rasmiy hujjatlar, Prezident farmonlari, strategiyalar va ta’lim dasturlari o‘rganildi. Yarimstrukturaviy intervyular – Toshkentdagi 2 ta, Samarqanddagi 1 ta, va Namangandagi 1 ta umumta’lim maktabdan jami 15 nafar xorijiy til o‘qituvchilari (ayniqsa ingliz tili) bilan intervyu o‘tkazildi.Holat tahlili (case study) – zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo‘llayotgan 3 ta ta’lim muassasasi misolida chuqur tahlil o‘tkazildi. Bu muassasalarda AI (ChatGPT, Google Translate, Duolingo kabi ilovalar), mobil ilovalar va interaktiv doskalardan foydalanish amaliyotlari o‘rganildi.

Natijalar

Tadqiqot davomida xorijiy til o‘qituvchilari bilan o‘tkazilgan intervyular, ta’lim muassasalari faoliyati va huquqiy hujjatlar tahliliga asoslanib bir nechta asosiy natijalar aniqlandi. Respondentlarning katta qismi innovatsion texnologiyalar, ayniqsa mobil ilovalar va onlayn platformalar orqali o‘quvchilarning tilga qiziqishini oshirish mumkinligini tasdiqladi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalarning ta’lim sifatiga ta’siri, ularni qanday sharoitda samarali ishlatish mumkinligi haqida fikrlar bildirildi.

1-jadval. O‘qituvchilarning foydalanayotgan innovatsion vositalari (%)

Innovatsion vosita	**Foydalanayotgan o‘qituvchilar (%)**
Mobil ilovalar (Duolingo, Memrise)	73%
AI dasturlari (ChatGPT, Google Translate)	61%
Onlayn platformalar (Zoom, Quizlet)	82%
Interaktiv doskalar	45%
Gamifikatsiya elementlari (o‘yinlar)	38%

Yuqoridagi jadvalga koʻra, onlayn platformalar va mobil ilovalar eng koʻp foydalanilayotgan innovatsion vositalar hisoblanadi. Bu vositalar ayniqsa shaharlardagi maktablarda keng qoʻllanmoqda. Gamifikatsiya elementlaridan foydalanish esa nisbatan kam, bu oʻqituvchilarning metodik tayyorgarligi va texnik imkoniyatlar bilan bogʻliq.

Munozara

Tadqiqot davomida aniqlangan natijalar Oʻzbekistonda xorijiy tillarni oʻqitishda innovatsion yondashuvlarning sezilarli darajada samaradorligini koʻrsatmoqda. Oʻqituvchilarning 82 foizi onlayn platformalardan (Zoom, Quizlet, Google Meet) faol foydalanayotganini bildirgani, til oʻrgatishda raqamli vositalar muhim oʻrin tutayotganidan dalolat beradi. Shuningdek, mobil ilovalar (Duolingo, Memrise, LingQ) va sun’iy intellekt asosidagi yordamchilar (ChatGPT, Google Translate) oʻquvchilarning mustaqil oʻrganish, soʻz boyligini kengaytirish va matnlarni tushunish qobiliyatiga ijobiy ta’sir koʻrsatmoqda. Ushbu natijalar ilgariroq oʻtkazilgan xalqaro tadqiqotlar bilan hamohang boʻlib, masalan, Chen va Xu (2022) tadqiqotida raqamli texnologiyalar til oʻrganishda eng muhim vositalardan biri sifatida e’tirof etilgan Shu bilan birga, natijalar shuni koʻrsatadiki, innovatsion yondashuvlar oʻquvchilarning motivatsiyasi, ta’limga boʻlgan qiziqishi va mustaqil ishlash koʻnikmalarini kuchaytirishda juda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Bu esa global ta’lim tendensiyalariga hamohang boʻlib, Oʻzbekiston ta’lim tizimining raqamli transformatsiyasiga ijobiy ta’sir koʻrsatmoqda. Ushbu holatlar asosida aytish mumkinki, innovatsion komponentalarni xorijiy til ta’limiga keng tatbiq qilish uchun infratuzilmani takomillashtirish, oʻqituvchilarni yangi texnologiyalar bilan ishlashga tayyorlash va xorijiy tajribalarni mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirish zarurdir. Shu orqali xorijiy til oʻrgatish sifati oshirilib, mamlakatning raqobatbardosh inson kapitali shakllantiriladi.

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqot Oʻzbekistonda xorijiy tillarni oʻqitish boʻyicha amalga oshirilayotgan milliy strategiyalarni va ularning tarkibidagi innovatsion komponentalarni tahlil qilishga qaratildi. Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanganidek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xususan mobil ilovalar, sun’iy intellektga asoslangan dasturlar, onlayn ta’lim platformalari va interaktiv metodlar xorijiy til oʻrganish jarayonida oʻquvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirish, mustaqil oʻrganish koʻnikmalarini shakllantirish va umumiy ta’lim

sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ayniqsa shaharlarda joylashgan ta’lim muassasalarida bu innovatsion vositalar keng qo‘llanilmoqda va ularning samaradorligi o‘qituvchilar tomonidan ijobiy baholanmoqda.Biroq, bu borada ayrim muhim cheklovlar ham mavjud. Jumladan, texnologik infratuzilmaning yetarli emasligi, malakali kadrlarning yetishmasligi va metodik qo‘llanmalarning zamonaviy texnologiyalarga mos emasligi sababli, ayrim hududlarda xorijiy til ta’limining sifati past darajada qolmoqda. Bu esa milliy strategiyalarning to‘liq va samarali joriy etilishiga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda. Shu sababli, mavjud siyosiy hujjatlar ijrosini ta’minlashda nafaqat tashkiliy-texnik choralar, balki o‘qituvchilarni yangi pedagogik va texnologik ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lishiga imkon beruvchi uzluksiz malaka oshirish tizimini yaratish muhim hisoblanadi.Shuningdek, xorijiy tajribalarni chuqur tahlil qilgan holda, ularni O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish ham dolzarb masala bo‘lib qolmoqda. Innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida ishlab chiqilgan milliy modelni yaratish orqali xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda barqarorlikka erishish mumkin.Xulosa qilib aytganda, xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish bo‘yicha O‘zbekistonda shakllangan milliy strategiyalar to‘g‘ri yo‘nalishda bo‘lib, ular zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan holda takomillashtirilsa, ta’lim sifati sezilarli darajada oshadi. Bu esa mamlakatning xalqaro maydondagi raqobatbardoshligini ta’minlashda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi “Chet tillarini o‘qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-1875-sonli qarori.

[2] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 19-maydagi “Yoshlarning chet tillarini o‘rganishini rag‘batlantirish to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5117-sonli farmoni.

[3] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi. “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategic rivojlanish konsepsiyasi, 2023.

[4] H. Warschauer and M. Healey, "Computers and language learning: An overview," Language Teaching, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 57–71, 1998.

ZAMONAVIY MARKETINGVA BIZNESDA XORIJIY TILLARNING AHAMIYATI

T.Mardiyev SamISIdotsenti
Sh.Ergasheva SamISI talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada marketing va ingliz tilining o‘zaro bog‘liqligi tahlil qilinadi. Global biznes muhitida ingliz tili asosiy kommunikatsiya vositasi sifatida xizmat qilishi va brendlarning xalqaro bozorda muvaffaqiyat qozonishiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi o‘rganiladi. Shuningdek, "uchinchi til" konsepsiyasi – ya’ni, kompaniyalarning nafaqat ingliz tilida, balki maqsadli auditoriyaning madaniy xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda muloqot qilish strategiyalari muhokama qilinadi. Marketing bo‘yicha mutaxassislar va tadbirkorlar uchun ingliz tilining ahamiyati, SEO, SMM va brending jarayonlarida uning tutgan o‘rni haqida tushuncha beriladi. Maqolada shuningdek, xalqaro miqyosda muvaffaqiyatli brendlarning tajribasi va zamonaviy marketing texnologiyalarining til bilan bog‘liq jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Marketing, ingliztili, global biznes, reklama, SEO, brending, xalqaro bozor, mijozlar bilan aloqa, lokalizatsiya, marketing strategiyalari, "uchinchi til"

Bugungi dunyoda marketing harqachongidan ham muhim. Brendlar xalqaro bozorda o‘z o‘rnini toppish uchun nafaqat kuchli reklama strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishlari, balki mijozlar bilan samarali muloqot qilishlari ham kerak.Shunday ekan, til marketingning eng asosiy qurollaridan biri hisoblanadi.Inglizt ili bugungi global biznes dunyosida asosiy kommunikatsiya vositasi bo‘lib qolmoqda. Ko‘pchilik kompaniyalar reklama, brending va SEO kabi sohalarda aynan ingliz tilidan foydalanadi. Lekin bu shuni anglatadiki, faqat ingliz tilida gapirish yetarlimi? Haqiqatda esa mijoz bilan yaqin aloqa o‘rnatish uchun brendlar mahalliy madaniyatni ham hisobga olishlari kerak.Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilining marketingdagi o‘rni, uning biznes rivojiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi va xalqaro mijozlarni jalb qilish uchun qanday strategiyalar muhim ekani haqida so‘z boradi.

Bugungi kunda deyarli har bir xalqaro kompaniya reklama kampaniyalarini ingliz tilida olib boradi. Masalan, Nike, Apple, McDonald's

kabi yirik brendlarning shiorlari qisqa, esda qolarli va samarali bo‘lishi bilan ajralib turadi:

Nike – Just Do It

Apple – Think Different

McDonald's – I’m Lovin’ It

Bu shiorlar har qanday tilga tarjima qilinsa ham o‘z ma’nosini yo‘qotmaydi va global auditoriya uchun tushunarli bo‘lib qoladi.Ammo shuni unutmaslik kerakki, ingliztili brend uchun faqat vosita, maqsad esa – mijoz bilan bog‘lanish. Aynan shu sababli kompaniyalar ko‘pincha "uchinchitil" konsepsiyasidan foydalanishadi.

Marketingda "uchinchi til" tushunchasi shuni anglatadiki, kompaniya nafaqat ingliztilida reklama qiladi, balki mijozlarning madaniyati va hissiyotlarini ham hisobga oladi. Aksariyat brendlar ingliztiliga asoslangan marketing strategiyasini ishlatsa ham, mijozlar bilan yanada chuqur aloqa o‘rnatish uchun "uchinchi til" yondashuvi muhim bo‘lib bormoqda.

"Uchinchi til" deganda nimani tushunamiz?

Bu marketingda ishlatiladigan qo‘shimcha kommunikatsiya vositasidir. Bu:

Mijozlarning onatili bo‘lishi mumkin (masalan, frantsuz, ispanyokixitoytili)

Vizual va hissiytil (tasvir, emoji, ranglar, tovushlar)

Kontekstual va madaniy til (mahalliy slang, kinoya, tarixiy yoki milliy urg‘u) Misollar:

Mahalliy tilga moslashish – Reklama yoki shiorni maqsadli auditoriyaga mos tarzda tarjima qilish. Masalan, Coca-Cola Xitoybozorida “Taste the Feeling” shiorini

"品味快乐" (Baxtni tatib ko‘r) deb o‘zgartirgan. Rossiyada esa "Почувствуй вкус" (Mazani his qil) sifatida talqin qilingan.

Netflix lokalizatsiyani oldinga surib, shunchaki subtitr yoki dublaj emas, balki har bir mamlakat uchun alohida marketing kampaniyalarini ishlab chiqmoqda. Masalan, Koreyada Netflix seriallari koreys madaniyatiga mos tushadigan postlar bilan reklama qilinadi. Mahalliy urf-odatlarni inobatga olish – Hindistonda McDonald's cho‘chqa yoki mol go‘shti ishlatmasdan, "McAlooTikki" kabi sabzavotli burgerlarni ishlab chiqdi."McAlooTikki" mahsuloti hindcha aksent bilan targ‘ib etiladi. McDonald’s har bir hudud

uchun maxsus menyular yaratib, ularni ingliztilidan tashqari mahalliy tildek reklama qiladi.

Mijoz hissiyotlarini hisobga olish – Har bir madaniyatda ma’lum ranglar, tasvirlar yoki ovozlar turlicha qabul qilinadi. Shuning uchun brendlar mijozlarga o‘zlarini qulay his qilishlariga yordam beradigan dizayn va content yaratishi kerak. Bunday yondashuv mijozlarni brendga yaqinroq his qilishiga olib keladi. Bularning barchasi mijozlar bilan yanada ishonchli va chuqur aloqa o‘rnatishga yordam beradi.Agar siz marketing sohasida ishlamoqchi bo‘lsangiz yoki biznesingizni global darajaga olib chiqishni istasangiz, ingliztilini o‘rganish shart. Chunki:

Xalqaro mijozlar bilan ishlash – Ingliztili orqalisiz global auditoriyaga chiqa olasiz.

1) SEO va SMM samaradorligi – Google va boshqa qidiruv tizimlarida yuqori natijalarga erishish uchun ingliztilida maqolalar yozish muhim.

2) Marketing yangiliklaridan xabardor bo‘lish – Eng yaxshi marketing kurslari va kitoblari asosan ingliztilida bo‘ladi.

Shuning uchun ingliztilini rivojlantirishga quyidagi usullar yordam berishi mumkin:

1. Marketing podkastlarinitinglash – The Digital Marketing Podcast kabimanbalarfoydali.

2. Marketing bloglarini o‘qish – HubSpot, Neil Patel bloglarijudafoydali.

3.Xalqaro kurslarni o‘rganish – Coursera va Udemy kabi platformalar bepul kurslar taklif qiladi.

Agar siz marketingni professional darajada o‘rganmoqchi bo‘lsangiz, ush bu manbalardan foydalanishingiz tavsiyaetiladi.Yangitexnologiyalar rivojlanishi bilan marketing va ingliztili o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik ham o‘zgarib boradi. Sun’iyintellekt (AI), avtomatik tarjima va ovozli qidiruv kabi texnologiyalar rivojlanishi bilan ingliztilining marketingdagi o‘rni ham yangi bosqichgachiqmoqda. Biroq shuni unutmaslik kerakki, tilfaqat aloqavositasi, muhim narsa esa – mijozlar bilan ishonchli va uzoqmuddatli munosabatlarni o‘rnatishdir. Marketing nafaqat sotish, balkimijoz bilan hissiy bog‘lanish o‘rnatish san’ati ekanligini unutmaslik lozim.Ingliztili bu jarayonning ajralmas qismi bo‘lsa-da, global brendlar "uchinchitil"ni ham marketing strategiyasiga qo‘shishgatobora ko‘proq e’tibor qaratmoqda.

Xulosa: Ingliztilibugungi marketing dunyosida muhimvositalardan biri hisoblanadi. Marketing va ingliztili o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lib, xalqaro miqyosda

muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun muhim vositadir. Ingliztili reklama, SEO, ijtimoiy media marketing va content yaratishda asosiyrol o‘ynaydi."Uchinchitil" yondashuvi – bu brend va mijoz o‘rtasida yanada chuqurroq bog‘lanish yaratishning yangi usuli hisoblanadi. Marketologlar uchun ingliztilini o‘rganish zarur, ammo yetarli emas.Eng samara istrategiyalar mijozning madaniy va hissiy ehtiyojlarini hisobga oladigan yondashuvlarga asoslanishi kerak.

Shuning uchun, marketing dunyosida ingliztili – vosita, ammo yechimemas. Haqiqiy yechim – mijozlar bilan bog‘lanishning eng to‘g‘ri yo‘lini topishdir.

Haqiqiy muvaffaqiyat – bu mijozlar bilan faqat til orqali emas, balki ularning ehtiyojlarini tushunib, ularga moskeladigan strategiyalar orqali bog‘lanishdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Kotler, P., & Keller, K. L. (2016). Marketing Management. Pearson. [1, 56]
2. Chaffey, D., & Smith, P. R. (2022). Digital Marketing: Strategy, Implementation and Practice. Pearson. [2, 78]
3. Patel, N. (2023). SEO and Content Marketing Strategies for Global Growth. HubSpot Academy. [3, 34]
4. Hofstede, G. (2010). Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. McGraw-Hill. [4, 112]

РОЛЬ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Норбоева Дилфруза Джумакуловна –
СамИЭС, старший преподаватель
кафедры узбекского языка и литературы

Аннотация. В данной статье автор уделяет внимание на значимость самостоятельной работы и самообразования студентов неязыковых факультетов в процессе изучения русского языка в свете возросшей роли знания языка в современном обществе и важности руководства преподавателем процессов саморазвития студентов. В статье раскрыты основные недостатки организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся и рассмотрены возможные варианты ее

организации и также описаны наиболее целесообразные направления самостоятельной деятельности студентов для

последующего формирования их коммуникативной компетенции, которая позволит будущим специалистам реализовать себя в сфере будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: саморазвитие, коммуникативная компетенция, самостоятельная работа, мотивация, практическая деятельность, электронный журнал, самостоятельное изучение.

Согласно многочисленным методикам в процессе обучения языкам, теория и практика невозможно без самостоятельной работы обучающихся. Можно сказать, что самостоятельная работа является основой процесса образования. Учебный процесс содержит задачи, который должны выполнятся студентами самостоятельно под контролем педагога, но без его участия [1,54]. Без самостоятельной работы студента над изучением языка его самоконтроля и самооценки, вряд ли из него получится высококвалифицированный специалист способный в будущем совершенствовать свои знания. В процессе самостоятельной работы студент не только должен усвоить весь объем учебной программы, но и приобрести общие и профессиональные компетентности.

Целью данной статьи является определения роли самостоятельной работы при изучения русского языка в высших учебных заведениях и выбор наиболее продуктивной модели системы для организации самостоятельной работы. Обобщая весь имеющийся опыт обучения русскому языку можно выявить самые эффективные формы самостоятельной работы учащихся. Самостоятельная работа делится на собственно самостоятельную работу обучающимся и самостоятельную работу под руководством педагога.

Самостоятельная работа студентов – это подготовка к текущим занятиям, самостоятельное изучение заданного материала домашние задания, проекты и рефераты, доклады и эссе составление конспектов вне аудитории. То есть результатами самостоятельной работы студентов должны стать фундаментальные знания, умение и навыки а также полученный собственный опыт в творческой и исследовательской деятельности [2,98].

Всем известно, что в неязыковых ВУЗах количество аудиторных часов по русскому языку недостаточно. Но если студент все же желает повысить степень владения русским языком, конечно, он вправе рассчитывать на помощь преподавателя и обязанность преподавателя – организовать эту работу. Стремление к дополнительным знаниям возможно при наличии у студентов жесткой внутренней мотивации и способности к самоорганизации, что говорит об уровне развития личности определенных обучающихся. Преподаватель сегодня имеет уникальную возможность организовать и мотивировать студентов разных уровней. Студент любого уровня должен не только активно участвовать в учебном процессе, но и должен научиться нести ответственность за качество своих знаний. Несомненно, самостоятельная работа имеет огромный потенциал, который подлежит исследованию. [3,102]. И нам необходимо раскрыть все возможности: логические, эмоциональные и структурные, которые могут способствовать самостоятельному изучению русского языка.

Целью обучения русскому языку – является приобретение студентами коммуникативной компетентности, что связано с некоторыми трудностями, на которые влияют определенные факторы. Обучение студентов разного языкового уровня в одной группе снижает интерес к обучению языка, например, у менее подготовленных студентов.

Студенты на этом этапе стремятся, во-первых, быстрее расширить свой кругозор - приобрести максимум информации, необходимый специалисту, пополнить словарный запас, чтобы не ощущать нехватки лексики для полноценного общения на русском языке. Во-вторых, глубже семантизировать лексические единицы, различать синонимичные слова.

По мере накопления языковых знаний у студентов появляется необходимость выяснять разницу и значение не только между парами слов, но и между целыми лексико-семантическими группами [4,87].

Студенты чувствуют в самостоятельной работе стимул к самосовершенствованию, поскольку эта работа - самая трудная стадия обучения языку, требующая целеустремлённости, сознательности, сильной воли, развитого ума, серьёзного творческого подхода. Однако

важно заметить, что самостоятельная работа фактически не даёт желаемых результатов или вообще сводится на нет, когда:

1) работа не ставит своей целью стимулирование активности мышления учащихся;

2) существует неразумная опека со стороны преподавателя, учащиеся не могут избавиться от искусственных опор;

3) занятие протекает в условиях известной напряжённости: некоторые из учащихся чем-то угнетены и возбуждены, неактивно вступают в контакт [5,123].

Учитывая указанное выше, мы изложим наши соображения относительно путей совершенствования обучения русскому языку на продвинутом этапе.

- Повышение информативной ценности занятий. Методисты называют учебную информацию интерпретированной, то есть чем более тексты соответствуют уровню интеллектуального развития студентов, тем больше разнообразной информации содержат эти тексты

Для повышения ценности занятия, можно рекомендовать следующее.

1. Выделить содержательную сторону текста, отобрать тему полезную в коммуникативном отношении. Учащиеся рассуждают, спорят, приобретая речевые навыки н умения. У нас на продвинутом этапе в учебники входят отрывки из произведений современной литературы, иногда и из классики, а также, научно-популярные и публицистические статьи, материал страноведческого характера. Все эти тексты должны вызывать активную эмоциональную реакцию аудитории.

2.Обеспечение необходимого для проведения занятий количества информации. Анализ нового текста лексических и словообразовательных единиц, объяснения страноведческих проводится в форме беседы, анализа реалий, авторских изобразительных приёмов. Такому занятию студенты уделяют большое внимание: они считают его важным и интересным.

3. Освещение нового материала на каждом занятии. Начиная со второго занятия и до последнего учащиеся приступают к закреплению нового материала и к коммуникативным упражнениям. Для лучшего

проведения занятий можно рекомендовать (каждый раз в небольшом количестве) уделять внимание особенностям текста, давать характеристику главных персонажей, выяснять мнения по спорным вопросам и т. п. Это помогает учащимся размышлять, что-то придумывать [6,96]. В совершенствовании речи учащихся необходима словарная работа (как подведение итогов) с целью устранения неясностей. Например, различие слов типа: (сущ.): обстановка, обстоятельство, положение, состояние; (прилаг.): большой, крупный, великий, громадный, огромный, грандиозный, гигантский, колоссальный; (гл.): бояться, опасаться, пугаться, страшиться, робеть, трепетать и т. д.

Активизировать речемыслительную деятельность можно только тогда, когда в ней будет заинтересован каждый учащийся. Продуктивно лишь индивидуализированное обучение языку, которое обеспечивает инициативность учащегося на тренировках. Надо учитывать при распределении ролей в коммуникативных упражнениях склонность, характер, жизненный опыт учащихся.

Таким образом, главная задача обучения состоит в развитии у студентов навыка самостоятельного творческого мышления на русском языке. Решить эту задачу можно главным образом использованием творческой самостоятельной работы студентов.

Список использовнной литературы

1. Акишина А.А., Каган О.Е. Учимся учить. — М.: Изд-во «Русский язык. Курсы», 2004.

2. Балыхина Т.М., Евстигнеева И.Ф., Маерова К.В., Меншутина О.И., Румянцева Н.М. Учебник русского языка для говорящих по-китайски. — 4-е изд., стереотип. — М.: Изд-во «Русский язык. Курсы», 2008.

3. Кашина Е.Г. Традиции и инновации в методике преподавания иностранного языка. —Самара: Изд-во «Универс-групп», 2006.

4. Конышева А. В. Игровой метод в обучении иностранному языку. — СПб.: Изд-во «Каро», 2008.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Kipchakova Sanobar Teacher of SamIES
Murtazoyeva Shahrizoda Student of SamIES

Abstract. This article explores the key differences between English and Uzbek grammar and sentence structure. While both languages share the fundamental characteristic of being Indo-European and Turkic language families, respectively, their grammatical systems diverge significantly. English, a Germanic language, follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, while Uzbek, a Turkic language, generally adheres to a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structure. This difference significantly influences syntax, tense, aspect, word order, and the usage of auxiliary verbs. Additionally, English relies heavily on prepositions and articles, whereas Uzbek uses postpositions and has no articles. The paper will also address differences in verb conjugation, case systems, and other syntactic and morphological distinctions that contribute to unique challenges for learners and translators of these languages.

Key words. English Grammar**,** Uzbek Grammar**,** Sentence Structure**,** Word Order**,** SVO vs. SOV**,** Verb Conjugation**,** Case System**,** Prepositions and Postpositions

The English and Uzbek languages are linguistically distinct, each belonging to different language families: English to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family, and Uzbek to the Turkic language family. These differences are reflected in various aspects of grammar and sentence structure, including word order, the use of auxiliary verbs, case systems, and the role of articles and prepositions. The aim of this article is to highlight the key differences in these areas and discuss the challenges they present for learners, translators, and linguists.

1. Word Order:

One of the most notable differences between English and Uzbek is their word order.

English: The sentence structure typically follows the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern. For example:

“She (subject) reads (verb) a book (object).”

Uzbek: In contrast, Uzbek predominantly follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structure. For example:

“U (subject) kitobni (object) o'qiydi (verb).” (She book read s)

This difference leads to distinct syntactical constructions and can be a challenge for learners, as they must adjust to the reversal of verb placement in Uzbek sentences.

2. Tense and Aspect:

Both English and Uzbek express tense and aspect, but their methods of doing so differ significantly.

English: Tense is typically marked with auxiliary verbs (e.g., “is,” “was,” “will”) and auxiliary constructions (e.g., “has been,” “will be”).

Present: “She is reading.”

Past: “She was reading.”

Future: “She will read.”

Uzbek: Tense and aspect are indicated directly by verb inflections, with no need for auxiliary verbs. Additionally, Uzbek uses a combination of suffixes to convey nuances of aspect and mood.

Present: “U o'qiydi” (She reads).

Past: “U o'qidi” (She read).

Future: “U o'qiydi” (She will read).

This lack of auxiliary verbs in Uzbek often makes tense construction more straightforward, but it also leaves less flexibility compared to English, which uses auxiliary verbs for more nuanced meanings.

3. Case System:

English uses prepositions to indicate the syntactic relationship between words, whereas Uzbek employs a rich case system with postpositions.

English: The prepositions (e.g., “in,” “on,” “with”) determine the relationship between nouns and other sentence elements.

“I am in the room.” (preposition "in")

Uzbek: Uzbek relies on cases (such as nominative, accusative, dative, genitive, etc.) and postpositions (which follow the noun).

“Men xonada man” (I am in the room) — here “xonada” shows the locative case.

This makes the sentence structure in Uzbek different as the roles of nouns in the sentence are determined by suffixes, not word order or prepositions as in English.

4. Articles and Determiners:

English uses definite and indefinite articles ("the," "a," "an") to specify the noun's reference, whereas Uzbek does not have articles.

English: "She saw a car" (indefinite article) and "She saw the car" (definite article).

Uzbek: No equivalent to the articles "a" or "the."

“U mashinani ko‘rdi” (She saw car).

Instead, specificity is often conveyed through word choice, context, or by using demonstrative pronouns like “bu” (this) or “o‘sha” (that).

5. Verb Conjugation:

In both languages, verbs conjugate based on tense, person, and number. However, the system is much more elaborate in Uzbek.

English: English verb conjugation involves relatively simple suffixes and auxiliary verbs.

Present: “She writes.”

Past: “She wrote.”

Uzbek: Uzbek verb conjugation changes considerably, reflecting distinctions not only in tense but also in aspect, mood, and politeness. Uzbek verb forms often involve more complex suffixes and inflections.

Present: “U yozadi” (She writes).

Past: “U yozdi” (She wrote).

Future: “U yozadi” (She will write).

6. Pronouns and Honorifics:

Uzbek makes more frequent use of honorifics and formal speech compared to English, especially when addressing elders or superiors.

English: The language uses “you” for both formal and informal contexts.

Uzbek: Uzbek distinguishes between informal and formal pronouns.

Informal: “Sen” (you).

Formal: “Siz” (you, polite form).

This distinction influences sentence construction and reflects cultural norms around politeness and hierarchy.

Conclusion. The differences between English and Uzbek grammar and sentence structure are substantial, especially in word order, verb conjugation, tense formation, case systems, and the use of articles. Understanding these differences is critical for learners and translators navigating between these two languages. Additionally, the unique syntactic and grammatical rules of each language offer rich opportunities for linguistic comparison and analysis, further deepening our understanding of cross-cultural communication.

References

1. Comrie, B. (1981). Language Universals and Linguistic Typology: Syntax and Morphology. University of Chicago Press.
2. Greenberg, J. H. (1966). Language Universals: With Special Reference to Feature Hierarchies. Mouton.
3. Newmark, P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. Prentice Hall.
4. Muratov, A. A. (1974). Uzbek Syntax: A Descriptive Grammar. Tashkent University Press.

EFFECTIVE METHODS OF IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Kipchakova Sanobar Teacher of SamIES
Alimkulov Shokhrukh Alimov Abbos
Students of SamIES

Abstract. In today's increasingly globalized world, learning foreign languages is essential not only for communication but also for academic success, career advancement, and fostering cross-cultural understanding. However, the process of acquiring a new language presents challenges due to differences in linguistic systems, learner motivation, and learning environments. This article explores the most effective strategies for improving foreign language learning. Specifically, it examines communicative language teaching, immersion and study-abroad programs, the use of technology and mobile apps, memory-based techniques, psychological factors, and innovative pedagogical methods like shadowing and blended learning. The paper emphasizes the importance of learner-

centered, context-driven approaches that combine modern tools with traditional pedagogies for optimal language acquisition.

Key words: foreign language learning, communicative approach, immersion, digital language tools, shadowing, motivation, learner autonomy, blended learning.

1. Introduction. Language is more than a tool of communication; it is a vehicle for understanding diverse cultures and participating in global discourse. The demand for multilingual individuals has expanded significantly due to the needs of international education, migration, tourism, and economic integration. Yet, mastering a foreign language is often a complex and long-term endeavor, requiring not only grammatical and lexical knowledge but also communicative competence, cultural understanding, and continuous practice. This article examines various methods to enhance the effectiveness of foreign language learning, both within and beyond formal education.

2. Traditional and Communicative Language Teaching Methods. Traditional methods such as grammar-translation and audio-lingual approaches have played foundational roles in foreign language instruction. However, their limitations—particularly in developing communicative competence—led to the development of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). CLT emphasizes real-life communication and meaningful interaction in the target language, allowing learners to develop fluency alongside accuracy. Relatedly, Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) encourages learners to use language purposefully through tasks that mimic real-world scenarios, such as planning a trip or solving a problem.

3. Immersion and Contextual Learning. Immersive learning involves placing students in environments where the target language is actively spoken. This can take the form of study-abroad programs, language camps, or bilingual education. Immersion is widely regarded as one of the most efficient methods of achieving language fluency because it combines language exposure with cultural learning. Learners are compelled to use the language in authentic settings, which reinforces vocabulary, syntax, and pronunciation in context.

4. Technological Tools and Digital Language Learning Platforms. The digital revolution has opened up new pathways for language learners. Mobile applications like Duolingo, Babbel, Memrise, and Anki provide

interactive, gamified learning experiences that cater to various proficiency levels. Platforms like YouTube, BBC Learning English, and LingQ allow learners to engage with authentic audio-visual materials. Furthermore, Speech Recognition AI and text-to-speech tools help learners improve pronunciation and listening comprehension. Language learning communities such as Tandem and HelloTalkfacilitate peer-to-peer communication with native speakers, promoting authentic language exchange.

5. Cognitive and Memory-Based Strategies. Research in cognitive psychology supports the use of specific memory-enhancing strategies to facilitate vocabulary acquisition and grammar retention. Techniques such as mnemonics, chunking, and spaced repetition systems (SRS) have been shown to improve long-term retention. Tools like Anki and Quizlet utilize SRS algorithms to ensure timely review and reinforcement of previously learned materials. Additionally, contextual learning—where vocabulary is learned within meaningful sentences or narratives—is more effective than isolated word memorization.

6. The Shadowing Technique and Pronunciation Practice. Developed by Dr. Alexander Arguelles, the shadowing technique involves listening to audio recordings in the target language and simultaneously repeating what is heard, mimicking native pronunciation, rhythm, and intonation. This method helps learners improve listening, speaking, and cognitive processing skills. When used regularly, shadowing builds oral fluency and enhances phonological awareness, particularly beneficial for self-learners.

7. The Role of Motivation, Attitude, and Language Anxiety. Motivation—both intrinsic and extrinsic—is a decisive factor in successful language acquisition. Learners with high levels of motivation are more likely to persist through challenges and seek additional exposure. Self-determination theory suggests that autonomy, competence, and relatedness foster sustained learning motivation. Conversely, language anxiety can hinder performance, especially in speaking and listening tasks. Educators can help reduce anxiety through positive feedback, a supportive classroom environment, and opportunities for low-stakes practice.

8. Blended Learning and Flipped Classrooms. Blended learning combines traditional face-to-face instruction with online components, offering flexibility and learner autonomy. In flipped classrooms, students study theoretical content (e.g., grammar rules, vocabulary) at home through

videos or readings, while class time is reserved for communicative practice. This model promotes deeper engagement and allows teachers to address individual learner needs more effectively.

9. Learner Autonomy and Personalized Learning. Modern pedagogies emphasize the importance of learner autonomy—the ability of learners to take responsibility for their learning through self-assessment, goal-setting, and independent study. Personalized learning tools, including adaptive apps and customizable content, help meet diverse learner needs. Encouraging reflective practices, such as journaling and progress tracking, enhances metacognitive skills and language awareness.

10. Conclusion. Improving the process of foreign language learning requires a comprehensive, integrative approach that addresses linguistic, psychological, and technological dimensions. While no single method guarantees success, a combination of communicative strategies, immersive experiences, digital tools, cognitive training, and motivation-enhancing techniques can significantly boost outcomes. Teachers, curriculum designers, and learners alike should embrace a flexible, student-centered model that adapts to changing technological landscapes and learner profiles.

References:

1. Ellis, R. (2003). Task-based Language Learning and Teaching. Oxford University Press.

2. Krashen, S. D. (1982). Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition. Pergamon Press.

3. Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2014). Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

4. Dörnyei, Z. (2005). The Psychology of the Language Learner: Individual Differences in Second Language Acquisition. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

FRANSUZ TILIDA SO’ROQ GAPLARNING IFODALANISHI XUSUSIDA

(bir bo’g’inli so’zlar misolida)

Nasimova Dilbar Baxodurovna
SamDCHTI o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada so’roq gaplarning turlari tahlil qilingan. Xususan, savolning qiymati, umuman olganda, so’roq strukturasi ko’rib chiqilgan. Olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari asosida asosiy so’roq komponentlar aniqlangan va aniq misollar asosida o’rganilib tahlil qilingan.

Kalitso’zlar:*so’roq ko’rsatkichlari, to’liq diktal va modal savollar, qisman diktal va modal savollar,so’roq inkor gaplar, monosillabik so’roq gaplar.*

Ma’lumki, muloqot jarayonining shakllanishi, davometishi va kutilgan maqsadda nihoyasiga etishida savol muhimrol o’ynashihaqida tilshunos olimlar turlicha fikrlar bildirib kelganlar. Umuman olganda, savol – bu zarur ma’lumotni olishga erishish yo’lida gapiruvchi tomonidan yo’naltirilgan har qanday gapdir[1,345]. Demak, savol ma’lum bir ma’lumotni talab qiladi va ma’lumot taqdim etuvchi sifatidagi tasdiqqa qarama – qarshi qo’yiladi. So’rash va ma’lumot ulushi savol – javob juftligini hosil qiladi. Ayrim intervyu, muzokara va so’roq qilish kabi o’zaro aloqaturlarida savol – javob juftligi so’zlashishning asosini tashkil qiladi. Bunday nutq vaziyatlarida savol shakllari va ko’rsatkichlarining rang – barang ko’rinishlariga duch kelishimiz mumkin.

Mashhur tilshunos olim Sh. Balli konsepsiyasiga binoan, savolning quyidagi turlari bir – biridan farqlanadi:

Voqeylikka moskeladigan modal gaplar (ha, yo’qjavoblarini talab qiladi) *diktal*(axborotli, qo’shimcha ma’lumotoluvchi) [2,154].

Savolning butun gapga yoki unga qaratilganligiga qarab savollar *to’liq* va *qisman* savollarga bo’linadi. Biroq bularning kesishish parametrlari fransuztilidagi savollarni quyidagicha tasniflaydi:

1. **To’liqdiktalsavol***(nimabo’ldi?)*savol beruvchi voqea hodisani umuman bilmasligi taxmin qiladi va javob bayonotining butun mazmuniga yo’naltirilgan.

2. **Qismandiktal savol***(kimchiqdi?)*voqea hodisaning bilmasligi va javob bayonotining mavjud bo'lgan ma'lumotlarning qismiga qaratilgan.
3. **To'liq modal savol***(Paul shuerdami?)* - voqea bir butun sifatida ma'lum, biroq u mos keladimi yoki yo'qmino ma'lum voqeaning haqiqatiga hamda ma'lumotlarning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligiga fikr yuritadi.
4. **Qisman modal savol** *(Paul bog'chaga borganmi?)* hodisaning muayyan jihatiga shubha uyg'otadi.

Savolning qiymati, umuman olganda, so'roq strukturasiga ega bo'lgan nutq birligidan tashkil topadi. Bunday holatda savol bevosita, to'g'ridan – to'g'ri ifodalangan bo'ladi. So'roq strukturasida bir qator so'roq ma'nosini ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichlar bir – biridan farqlanadi.Bularga:

1. Performativ fe'llarning qo'llanishi sifatidagi leksik ko'rsatkichlar
2. Umumiy savollar uchun so'roq morfemalari sifatidagi morfo – sintaksik ko'rsatkichlar, ya'ni gap boshida keladigan est – ce que…? N'est – ce pas…? Non? hein? kabi leksik birliklar
3. Qisman savol uchun xizmat qiladigan qui, que, quel, lequel kabi so'roq sifatlari va so'roq ravishlari
4. Verbe – sujet inversiyasi tarzidagi sintaktik ko'rsatkichlar
5. Og'zaki nutqda ohangning ko'tarilishi tarzidanam yon bo'ladigan ko'rsatkichlar. Bunday ko'rsatkichlarning tanlab olinishi, aksariyat hollarda, muloqotning og'zaki yoki yozma, formal yoki noformal vaziyatiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Fransuzcha jumlalarning struktur tuzilishi boshqatillarga qaraganda ancha farqqiladi va shuning uchun ham idrok etishosonroqdir. Shu jumladan, savollarni ifodalashda gapning barcha aspektlari ishtirok etadi. Bularga intonatsiya, so'ztartibi, leksik vositalar… Fransuztilida so'roq gaplar 3 ta asosiy mezonga asoslanadi [3,16].

- *Grammatik usul (gapdagi so'zlarning tartibi)*
- *Leksikusul (leksik vositalar yordamida)*
- *Fonetikusul (intonatesiya yordamida)*

So'roq gaplar inversiya orqali ya'ni bosh gapning teskari tartibi – V+ S. bilan ham yasalishi mumkin. Fransuz tilida Inversiyaning ikki xil ko'rinishi mavjud [1,390].

- **Oddiy -** (ega – olmosh); Que <u>veux – tu</u> me dire? Je suislà.
- **Murakkab** (ega – ot); Paul que fait – il ici?

Ikkinchi holatda, gaplarni qurishda ega doimiy pozitsiyani xuddideklarativ jumlalar kabi egallaydi, ammo fe'ldan keyin olmosh qo'lanishi bilan. Bunda birlikda - il, elle, ko'plikda – ils, elles. Masalan, Claire est – elleoccupée?

Fransuz tilida so'roq gaplar ko'proq ohangdosh jaranglashi uchun 3 shaxsdagi fe'llardan keyin – a, - e bilan tugalangan bo'lsa, bog'lovchi vazifasida t harfi qo'laniladi. Masalan,

–Quelâge a – t – il, ce petit bout? Et comment s'appelle – t -il?

Shu bilan birga, so'roq gaplarning ishlatilishida *est – ce que* oboroti ishlatiladi. Bunday vaziyatda, olmosh ot kesim bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar to'g'ridan to'g'ri so'ztartibiga asoslanadi. Masalan, *Qu'est – ce que tu dis? Je dis que jevais les emmener.* Bundan tashqari, *est – ce que* oboroti jonli narsalar uchun *qui est – ce que* va jonsiz narsalar uchun *qu'est – ce que* shakllarini hosil qiladi.Masalan,

qu'est – ce qui ne va pas Chloé?

qu'est – ce que s'est passé hiermonami?

Bulardan tashqari, *quoi* so'roq olmoshi jonsiz bo'lgan bilvosita predmetga tegishli predloglar bilan birlashtirilib beriladi. *Qui* so'roq olmoshi esa jonli ob'ekt bo'lgan to'ldiruvchiga savol berilib, mos keluvchi predloglar bilan birlashib kelishi mumkin. Masalan, ***De qui****temoques – tu?* ***Avec quoi****l'a – t- on tuée?...*

Fransuz tilida so'roq inkor gaplari quyidagicha tuzilishi mumkin:

- Ne +nuslanuvchife'l + pas: Tu n'as pas froid?
- Ne + nuslanuvchife'l + ega(olmosh) + pas: Nedirai – je pas adieu à ma mère?

Keltirilgan misollardan ko'rish mumkinki, so'z tartibi gap strukturasining eng muhim jihati bo'lib gapning strukturaviy – grammatik, kommunikativ, stilistik va semantic vazifalarni bajarishda muhim rolo'ynaydi. Shu munosabatda, so'zlashuv nutqi to'g'ridan – to'g'ri so'z tartibi bilan ifodalanadi. Bular savol – so'rov, muhokama, refleksiv savollarda namoyon bo'ladi, ritorik savollar esa inversiya yaqinroq hisoblanadi.

Fransuz tili grammatikasida kutilgan javobning tabiatiga qarab to'liq so'rash va qisman so'rashni bir – biridanfarqlash ko'pincha mumkin bo'ladi. Umumiy yoki to'liq so'rash, bu nutqda aytilgan fikrning to'liq hajmiga qo'yilgan savoldir. Eshitilgan javobtasdiqni yoki inkorni normal ifodalashi

mumkin: Est – ce que Jean estvenu de la France? – Oui / - Non. Qisman so’rash, bu nutqda aytilgan fikrning bir bo’lagiga qo’yilgan savoldir. Bunday vaziyatda son – sanoqsiz javoblar kutilishi mumkin bo’ladi: De quel pays Jean est – il venu, hier? – de la France. – Qui estvenu de la France? – Jean. – Comment est – ce que Jean estvenu de la France? – En avion. Savol harakatni aniqlashga qaratilgan vaziyatlarda, noma’lum fe’l tomonidan anglatilgan harakatni yuzaga chiqarish uchun ko’pincha faire fe’lining qo’lanilishi kuzatiladi: - Qu’a fait jean hier? – il est parti pour la France.

Xulosa o’rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, bilvosita so’roq gaplari pragmatic ma’noning katta imkoniyatlariga egadir. Bunday holatni ularning nutqdaqanchalik qo’llanilishi orqali ko’rishimiz mumkin.

Foydalanilganadabiyotlar:

1. Гак В.Г. теоретическая грамматика французского языка. Морфология.Ситаксис / В.Г.Гак. – М., 2000. С – 345, 390.
2. Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – М.: Изд-во иностр. литературы, 1955. – 154 - 212.
3. Maurice Grevisse. Le petit grevise. – Paris., De BoeckÉducations.a., 2009.P-16
4. Н.Умбаров.,Г.Ҳамроқулов. Ҳозирги замон француз тили лексикологияси.- Тошкент.,1996.

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN COMMUNICATION

KipchakovaSanobar Teacher of SamIES **YuldoshevOzodbek** **ShakarboyevaMokhichehra** Students of SamIES

Abstract: Translation Studies is an interdisciplinary field that explores the processes, theories, and methodologies involved in translating texts from one language to another. With globalization and intercultural exchange on the rise, translation has become a key component in facilitating effective communication across cultures. This article examines the significance of translation studies in enhancing cross-cultural communication, with a particular focus on how translation practices contribute to the understanding of language structures, culture, and meaning. The paper also highlights

challenges faced by translators, such as maintaining cultural nuances, dealing with untranslatable words, and preserving context. Furthermore, it explores various translation strategies, including dynamic equivalence and cultural adaptation, and how they contribute to successful communication in a globalized world.

Key words: translation studies, Cross-CulturalCommunication, intercultural exchange, translation theories, dynamic equivalence, cultural adaptation, translation challenges, language structures.

1. Translation Studies and its Importance in Cross-Cultural Communication

This article would focus on the role of translation studies in facilitating communication between cultures. It would discuss the key theories and methods in translation, including equivalence, dynamic vs. formal translation, and the importance of cultural context in translation.

2. The Role of Comparative Linguistics in Understanding Language Structures

A comparison between different languages, such as English and other languages, can reveal fundamental insights about grammar, syntax, and semantics. This article would explore how comparative linguistics helps in understanding linguistic universals and language-specific features.

3. Challenges in Translating English Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

English is rich in idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs that often do not have direct equivalents in other languages. This article would examine common challenges translators face and provide examples of how translators approach these difficult aspects of language.

4. The Evolution of Translation Theory: From Word-for-Word to Meaning-Based Approaches

A historical analysis of how translation theory has evolved over time, from early practices that focused on word-for-word translation to more modern approaches that prioritize conveying meaning and context.

1. Translation Studies is the academic discipline dedicated to the study of translation, interpreting, and the broader processes of transferring meaning between languages. It intersects with various fields like linguistics, cultural studies, and comparative literature. Translation is not merely about substituting words in one language with those in another but involves a

complex process of understanding and transferring meaning, culture, and context.

2. Key Theories in Translation:

Linguistic Equivalence vs. Dynamic Equivalence: Linguistic Equivalence (also called "formal equivalence") emphasizes maintaining an exact match between the structure and words of the original text and the translation. It focuses on word-for-word translation, often disregarding cultural nuances.

Dynamic Equivalence, a concept introduced by Eugene Nida, focuses on conveying the same meaning and emotional response in the target language as in the source language, even if the structure or words differ. This approach is particularly useful for translations aimed at a wider audience across cultures.

Skopos Theory: Developed by Hans Vermeer, the Skopos Theory asserts that the primary function (skopos) of a translation is determined by its intended purpose or audience. This theory shifts the focus from linguistic equivalence to the context and purpose of translation, which can vary across cultures and genres.

Cultural Transposition: Translation is not just about words but also about transferring culture. A cultural equivalent in one language may not exist in another, so translators need to make cultural adaptations while preserving the original message. This is where terms like "foreignization" (keeping foreign elements intact) and "domestication" (adapting to the target culture) become important in translation.

3. Challenges in Translation: Several key challenges make translation a complex and nuanced task:

Untranslatable Words: Every language has words or expressions that do not have a direct counterpart in other languages. These include terms that reflect unique cultural practices or ideas, such as the Japanese word “komorebi” (the effect of sunlight filtering through trees), or the German term “Schadenfreude” (pleasure derived from someone else’s misfortune).

Context and Cultural Nuance: One of the primary difficulties in translation lies in conveying the cultural context. A word or expression in one language might carry deep cultural meaning that is not immediately apparent in another language. A successful translation requires a deep

understanding of both the source and target cultures. This is especially important when translating idioms, humor, proverbs, or historical references.

Power and Ideology in Translation: Translation is often a political act. The choice of what to translate, how to translate it, and what to omit can influence the interpretation of a culture or ideology. This has implications in areas such as the translation of literary works, news media, or political texts, where ideological biases can shape the way the message is conveyed.

Text Type and Genre: Different types of texts require different translation strategies. Literary texts demand creativity and artistic fidelity, while technical texts demand accuracy and clarity. Translating advertising materials or product manuals, for example, requires an understanding of both language and the target market's cultural preferences.

4. Methods and Strategies in Translation:

Literal Translation: This is a direct translation of words and phrases, typically used when the structure and meaning of the two languages align closely. However, this method is often impractical for idiomatic or culturally specific expressions.

Free Translation: Free translation (or paraphrasing) involves rephrasing the original text to adapt it to the target language's context, focusing on conveying the overall meaning rather than word-for-word accuracy.

Semantic Translation: This method seeks to reproduce the exact meaning of the original text while accounting for both the linguistic and cultural aspects of the source and target languages.

Transcreation: Transcreation goes a step beyond translation and adaptation. It involves recreating the content in the target language, especially in marketing and advertising, where the emotional and cultural resonance of the original must be preserved, but the message may need to be reimagined to suit the target audience.

5. Importance of Translation in Cross-Cultural Communication:

Facilitating Globalization: Translation is an essential tool in the era of globalization. It enables cross-border communication and the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and commerce. The need for accurate translations has grown with the increasing interconnectedness of the world, with international business, diplomacy, and even social media requiring effective cross-linguistic communication.

Preserving Cultural Heritage: Translation plays a key role in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage. Through the translation of literary works, historical texts, and folklore, cultures can share their traditions, values, and philosophies with the world. This contributes to cultural diversity and the exchange of ideas.

Promoting Mutual Understanding: Cross-cultural communication through translation fosters understanding between people of different languages and cultures. By ensuring that ideas, emotions, and beliefs are accurately communicated, translation helps build empathy and reduces misunderstandings between people from different linguistic backgrounds.

Legal and Diplomatic Communication: In diplomatic relations, translation ensures that agreements, treaties, and official communications are accurately conveyed. Mistranslations in such contexts can lead to serious consequences, making precision and clarity critical.

6. Current Trends in Translation Studies:

Technology and Machine Translation: The rise of machine translation tools like Google Translate and DeepL has revolutionized the field. While these tools are constantly improving, they still lack the subtlety and cultural sensitivity that human translators bring. Translation studies are increasingly focused on the collaboration between humans and machines (also known as post-editing) to improve efficiency.

Localization and Global Content: Localization involves adapting content to suit the cultural norms and preferences of a specific market. It’s not just about language but also about understanding the cultural, social, and political aspects of the target market. For example, translating a video game or website for different regions may involve changes in symbols, colors, or even character names to better align with the audience's cultural expectations.

Interpreting and Audiovisual Translation: While written translation has traditionally received more attention, interpreting (spoken translation) and audiovisual translation (subtitles, dubbing) are growing fields. In our increasingly globalized world, real-time communication in international settings, such as conferences, and entertainment localization are in high demand.

7. Conclusion: Translation Studies plays a crucial role in facilitating cross-cultural communication and fostering understanding between diverse

linguistic communities. By recognizing the challenges and applying various translation strategies, translators enable the exchange of ideas and promote mutual respect across cultures. As the world becomes more interconnected, the field of Translation Studies will continue to evolve, embracing new technologies and methodologies to address the growing demand for accurate, culturally sensitive communication.

References

1. Bassnett, S. (2002). Translation Studies (3rd ed.). Routledge.
2. Nida, E. A., & Taber, C. R. (2003). The Theory and Practice of Translation. Brill.
3. Venuti, L. (2012). The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation. Routledge.
4. Baker, M. (2011). In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. Routledge.

“MEAL” KONSEPTI VA UNING INGLIZ LINGVOMADANIYATIDAGI IFODASI

Imamov.N.P.

SamISI katta o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ishda kognitiv fanlar doirasida “meal” konsepti tahlil qilinib, uning ingliz tilidagi madaniy va ijtimoiy mazmuni yoritiladi. “Meal” so‘zi nafaqat ovqatlanishni, balki ijtimoiy mavqe, qadriyat va madaniy an’analarni ham aks ettiradi. Konseptga oid leksik birliklar orqali ingliz xalqining ovqatlanish madaniyati va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: meal konsepti, lingvomadaniyat, kognitiv yondashuv.

Kognitiv fanlar – tilning ongdagi aksini o‘rganadigan fanlar bo‘lib, kognitiv lingvistika va kognitiv psixologiya kabi yo‘nalishlarni qamrab oladi. Bu fanlar orqali inson tafakkuri, anglash jarayoni va bilimlarni qayta ishlash mexanizmlari tahlil qilinadi. Ana shunday fanlar doirasida konsept tushunchasi markaziy o‘rin tutadi. Konsept – bu tafakkurda shakllangan, individual obrazlar va lisoniy birliklar orqali ifodalanadigan mental tuzilmadir.

“Meal” konsepti ingliz tilida nafaqat ovqat iste’molini bildiradi, balki u madaniyat, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va milliy an’analarni ham ifodalaydi. Bu konsept orqali ovqatlanish jarayoni – kun tartibi, oilaviy muomala, insonning ijtimoiy mavqei kabi jihatlarni aks ettiradi.

Masalan:

- To have breakfast, to dine, to devour kabi iboralar kun tartibi va ovqatlanish uslubini bildiradi.
- Delicious, cheap, tasty, elegant kabi so‘zlar esa ovqat sifati va ijtimoiy kayfiyatni ifodalaydi.
- Ovqatlanish ingliz xalqida oddiy ehtiyoj emas, ijtimoiy va madaniy hodisa hisoblanadi.
- Dasturxon atrofidagi yig‘inlar odatda oilaviy qadriyatlar, hurmat va mehr, hamda muhokama qilish joyi sifatida xizmat qiladi.
- Bu konsept qadimiy ingliz tilida milodiy 725-yillardan boshlab uchraydi, bu esa uning chuqur tarixiy ildizlari borligini ko‘rsatadi.

Lingvomadaniy konseptlar – bu til orqali madaniyat ifodalanadigan semantik birliklar bo‘lib, ular millatga xos fikrlash tarzini va qadriyatlarni aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilida “meal” (ovqatlanish) konsepti ushbu xalqqa xos madaniyatni ifodalovchi asosiy birliklardan biridir. Bu konsept quyidagi kabi fe’llar bilan ifodalanadi: *to have breakfast, to dine, to devour, to wolf down* va boshqalar. Ular kunning turli vaqtlariga, shaxsning holatiga va ovqatlanish madaniyatiga oid semantik farqlarni aks ettiradi.

“Meal” konseptining semantik boyligi

“Meal” konsepti turli darajadagi leksik birliklar bilan boyitilgan:

- Fe’llar: prepare, make, eat, finish, serve
- Sifatlar: delicious, cheap, expensive, tasty, terrible

Bu birliklar orqali ovqatlanish nafaqat moddiy ehtiyoj, balki madaniy jarayon sifatida ko‘rsatiladi. Dasturxon atrofidagi yig‘inlar oilaviy an’anaga aylangan bo‘lib, bu yerda muhim masalalar muhokama qilinadi, yaqinlik va hurmat belgisi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

“Meal” konsepti ingliz tilining qadimgi tarixiga borib taqaladi. Bu so‘z 725-yilgi qo‘lyozmalarda qayd etilgan bo‘lib, keyinchalik *mele* shaklida rivojlangan. Shuning uchun ham “meal” so‘zi va unga bog‘liq boshqa til birliklari ingliz xalqining ovqatlanish madaniyatini chuqur aks ettiradi.

“Meal” konsepti ingliz tilida faqatgina ovqat iste’moli bilan bog‘liq emas, balki ijtimoiy mavqe, madaniyat va hissiy holatni ham ifodalaydi. U

orqali milliy lingvomadaniyatni, tarixiy taraqqiyotni va madaniy qadriyatlarni o‘rganish mumkin. Shunday qilib, bu kabi konseptlar til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi uzviy bog‘liqlikni ko‘rsatadi.

Adabiyotlar

1. Abdullayeva, G. Kognitiv lingvistika asoslari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2015. – 248 b.
2. Langacker, R. Foundations of Cognitive Grammar. – Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1987. – Vol. 1. – 576 p.
3. Kubryakova, E. S. Yazyk i znanie: Na puti polucheniya znaniy o yazyke: Chasti rechi s kognitivnoy tochki zreniya. Rol’ yazyka v poznanii mira. – Moskva: Yaziki slavyanskoy kultury, 2004. – 560 s.
4. Vezhbitskaya, A. Yazyk. Kul’tura. Poznanie. – Moskva: Russkie slovari, 1996. – 416 s.

ZOONIMLARINING METAFORIK VA METONIMIK MA’NOLARI

Bo‘riyev Dilmurod Arzimurod o‘g‘li
Samarqand davlat tibbiyot universiteti
Tillar kefedrasi stajyor-assistenti
dilmurodburiev417@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada zoonimlarning metaforik va metonimik ma’nolari tahlil qilinadi. Metaforik zoonimlar hayvonlarning xarakteri, xatti-harakati yoki tashqi ko‘rinishi asosida insonlarga yoki hodisalarga nisbatan qo‘llanadi. Masalan, "arining uyasi" – shovqinli joy, "burgut ko‘zi" – o‘tkir nigoh. Maqolada ushbu atamalarning madaniy va lingvistik ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: zoonym, metafora, metonimiya, ramziy ma’no, obrazli ifoda, xalqona atamalar, lingvistik o‘zgarishlar.

Til taraqqiyotida zoonimlarning (hayvonlarning nomlari) metaforik va metonimik ma’noda ishlatilishi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Insonlar hayvonlarning xatti-harakatlari, tashqi ko‘rinishi va xususiyatlariga asoslanib, ularning nomlarini turli obrazli ma’nolar bilan boyitganlar. Metaforik zoonimlar ko‘pincha hayvonlarning xarakteristikalarini insonlarga yoki hodisalarga nisbatan qo‘llash bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, metonimik zoonimlar esa hayvonlar bilan bog‘liq jihatlarning boshqa kontekstga ko‘chirilishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Ushbu maqolada zoonimlarning metaforik va metonimik ma’nolari hamda ularning til va madaniyatdagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi.

Metafora — bir narsa yoki tushunchani boshqa narsa yoki tushuncha orqali obrazli ifodalash sanaladi. Zoonimlarning metaforik ma’nolari ko‘pincha hayvonlarning tabiiy hususiyatlari yoki xulq-atvoriga asoslanadi. Masalan:

Bo‘riyurak – jasur, qo‘rqmas inson. Bu ibora bo‘rining mardligi va yirtqichligini inson jasorati bilan taqqoslash asosida shakllangan.

Tulki odam – ayyor, makkor shaxs. Tulkining epchil va hiylakar tabiati tufayli bu so‘z insonning ayyorligini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Arslondek yigit – kuchli va jasur inson. Arslonning hayvonot podshohi sifatidagi mavqei unga bog‘liq metaforik ma’nolarni yaratadi.

Ilon kabi odam – hiylakar yoki xoin inson. Ilon ko‘pincha bexosdan hujum qiluvchi va zaharli hayvon sifatida tasavvur qilinadi.

Qo‘yday yuvosh – juda itoatkor, beozor inson. Qo‘y odatda muloyim va osuda hayvon sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Metaforik zoonimlar adabiyot va xalq orasida keng qo‘llanilib, insonlarning shaxsiy fazilatlarini ta’riflash yoki tanqid qilishda ishlatiladi.

Metonimiya — narsa yoki tushunchaning o‘rniga unga bog‘liq boshqa narsa yoki tushunchani ishlatish usuli. Zoonimlar orqali hosil bo‘lgan metonimik ifodalar hayvonlarning xususiyatlari yoki hayotiy muhitiga asoslanadi. Masalan:

Arining uyasi – shovqinli yoki notinch joy. Ari uyasining doimiy g‘uvillashi va faolligi bu iboraga asos bo‘lgan.

Burgut ko‘zi – o‘tkir nigoh yoki diqqatli kuzatuv. Burgutning uzoqdan ham kichik narsalarni ko‘ra olishi tufayli bu ibora shakllangan.

Tulkining izidan yurmoq – ayyorona yo‘l tutmoq, hiyla ishlatmoq. Bu ibora tulkining yashash uslubi bilan bog‘liq.

Bo‘rining og‘zidagi o‘lja – xavfli yoki qaltis vaziyatda bo‘lish. Bo‘rining o‘ljasini qo‘ldan boy berish ehtimoli kamligi bu ifodaga asos bo‘lgan.

Metonimik zoonimlar odatda hayvonlarning yashash muhiti, harakati yoki atrof-muhit bilan o‘zaro munosabatiga asoslanib shakllangan va turli holatlarni tasvirlashda qo‘llaniladi.

Zoonimlarning metaforik va metonimik ma’nolari xalq madaniyati, urf-odatlari va dunyoqarashi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Bu iboralar

adabiyot, folklor va kundalik nutqning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Masalan, o‘zbek xalq maqollari va iboralarida hayvonlarning obrazlari ko‘p uchraydi:

"Tulki ming yil yashasa ham, bir kun bozorga keladi." (Hiylakor odam oxir-oqibat fosh bo‘ladi.)

"It hurar, karvon o‘tar." (Tanqidga e’tibor bermay, oldinga intilish kerak.)

"Qo‘y oldinga chiqsa, bo‘ri xursand bo‘ladi." (Tajribasiz yoki zaif odam yetakchi bo‘lsa, unga zarar yetishi oson bo‘ladi.)

Bu kabi ifodalar xalqning hayvonlar haqidagi kuzatuvlari va ularga bergan ma’nolarini aks ettiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, zoonimlarning metaforik va metonimik ishlatilishi tilning obrazli va ta’sirchan bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi. Metaforik zoonimlar hayvonlarning xususiyatlarini insonlarga yoki hodisalarga bog‘lab, tilga estetik jihatdan boylik bag‘ishlasa, metonimik zoonimlar esa hayvonlarning turmush tarziga asoslangan obrazlarni shakllantiradi. Bu atamalar nafaqat lingvistik, balki madaniy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ham ega bo‘lib, xalq nutqi va adabiyotida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Zoonimlar o‘zbek tili leksik sathida yetakchimiqyosga ega nomlar hisoblanadi. Zoonimlarning paydo bo‘lishida tillarda xalq omili, aralash omil, kitobiy omil yetakchilik qilgan. Zoonimlarni o‘rganish nafaqat, tilshunoslik ilmi uchun, balki biologiya uchun ham manfaatli bo‘ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Базарова Д.Х. История формирования и развитие зоологической терминологии узбекского языка. – Т.: Фан, 1978. – 222 с.

2. Саидова Ҳ.А. Ўзбек тилида ҳайвон номларининг шахс тавсифи вазифасида қўлланилиши: Филол.фанлари номзоди... дисс. – Бухоро, 1995. – 178 б.

3. Зарипов Б. Зоонимларнинг бадиий санъат турларини ҳосил қилишдаги иштироки (А.Навоий асарлари асосида): Филол.фанлари номзоди... дисс. – Т., 2002. – 215 б.

4. Синдоров Л.К. «Ҳибатул ҳақойиқ» лексикаси: Фил. фан. фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. автор. – Жиззах, 2021. – 24 б.

“OQ KAPTARLAR” HIKOYASINING MAZMUNI VA ADABIY USLUBINING TAHLILI

Talipova Aida Muratovna
TTYSI, 3kurs doktoranti

Аннотация: Ushbu maqolada Nurali Qobulning «Oq kaptarlar» hikoyasi tahlil qilinadi, unda inson va tabiiy xavfsiz holatdagi mustahkam bog‘liqlik muammosi ko‘rsatilgan. Shuningdek, hikoyada insonning tabiatga va atrof-muhitga bo‘lgan munosabati tufayli boshiga tushadigan kulfatlar g‘oyasi masalasi bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Hikoya, roviy-personaj, badiiy g‘oya, tabiat, mehr-muhabbat, inson va tabiat.

Adabiyotning asosi insonning tashqi dunyo, xususan, tabiat bilan o‘zaro ta’siri natijasida yuzaga keladigan his-tuyg‘ularidir. Bunda tabiatni inson ruhiyatiga moslashtirish, uni odam tilida gapirtirish va o‘quvchini ishontiradigan darajada tasvirlash san’atning yuksak namunasi hisoblanadi. Nurali Qobul asarlarida tabiatning butunligi, uning bir qismi yoki detallari qahramonlarning ichki dunyosini ifodalashda muhim vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Misol uchun, "Oq kaptarlar" hikoyasida uchta bekorchining qimor o‘ynab, oxirida kaptar go‘shtidan taom tayyorlashga urinishi tasvirlanadi.[2,14-23].

Xalqimiz uchun oq kaptar tinchlik, osoyishtalik, farovonlik va baxtli hayot ramzi hisoblanadi. Asar muallifi insonning komil imoni g‘oyasini ilgari suradi. Buni tasdiqlash uchun u Xisrav Dehlaviyning "Agar birgina mushukka mehribon bo‘lsang, demak, imoning salomatdir" degan she’riy parchasini epigraf sifatida keltiradi. Epigrafda imonning sog‘lom bo‘lishi muhimligi ta’kidlangan.

Hikoyaning boshida qahramon-roviy o‘zining tilidan Mamanazar muallimdan bir so‘m qarz olganini va buning evaziga eski bir so‘mlik pul berganini eslab o‘tadi. Keyinchalik, qish kunlari uyida shiftga tikilib yotgan, oyoqlari ishlamaydigan hamqishlog‘i Rahimberdinikiga Mamanazar, Qahhor va roviyning bekorchilikdan karta o‘ynagani haqidagi voqealar rivojlanadi. Muallif voqea sodir bo‘layotgan joy va uning egasining ahvolini tasvirlaydi. Rahimberdi keksa onasi bilan yashaydi, bir paytlar qo‘ltiq tayoqda qishloq kutubxonasida ishlagan, uzoq qishloqdan kelin tushirgan va

bir muddat baxtli hayot kechirgan. Ammo Rahimberdi nogiron bo‘lib qolgach, xotini uni tashlab ketgan. Endi hamqishloqlari unga achinib nasihat qilishadi, lekin hech kim uni shahardagi shifokorlarga olib borib davolamaydi.

"Shartni ayt, yutqazgan nima qiladi?" – deb so‘radi Mamanazar muallim, telpagini peshonasiga bostirib. Rahimberdi so‘zlarini asta-sekin aytdi: "Kim yutqazsa, biri Mushukjarga borib kaptar otib keladi va qovurdoq qiladi. Sherigi esa aroq olib keladi." Ular shartga rozi bo‘lishdi.

Bu o‘qigan kishida, ayniqsa, ziyrak o‘quvchida Rahimberdining imoni butunmidi, degan savol tug‘ilishi tabiiy. Dialogga ko‘ra, oq kaptarga hukmni Rahimberdi chiqargan, qolganlar esa unga qo‘shilgan. Bundan tashqari, Rahimberdining qanday qilib bunchalik yovuzlikka qo‘l urgani, nega uni davolashga olib borishmagani, xotini tashlab ketgani kabi savollarga javob topish mumkin. Rahimberdi ismi ham bejiz qo‘yilmagan. Bu ism, odatda, uzoq vaqt farzand ko‘rmagan oilalar, umidlari uzilganda, kutilmaganda farzand ko‘rishganda, "Yaratgan rahm qildi" degan ma’noda qo‘yiladi.

Aslida, Mamanazar va Qahhor har kuni Rahimberdining uyiga kelib, u bilan suhbatlashib, uning vaqtini chog‘ qilishardi. Biroq, bir kuni ular karta o‘yinida yutqazib qo‘yishdi va shartga ko‘ra, Mushukjardagi oq kaptarlarni tutib, qovurib berishlari kerak edi. Lekin roviyning aralashuvi bilan Mamanazar eski ohilxonadagi musichalarni otib, daryodagi muzni teshib, o‘sha yerda tozalab, yuvib, kech tushganda kelishdi.

Hikoyaning oxirida quyidagi manzara tasvirlanadi: "Ertalab qo‘y-echkilarimizni qishloq podasiga qo‘shish uchun Galaxirmonjoy dalalariga haydab chiqdim. Atrof oppoq. Qorni shamol uchirib ketgan cho‘qqilarning uchi va archalar qorayib ko‘rinardi. Galaxirmonjonga tutash Mushukjardan bir gala oq kaptarlar samoga ko‘tarildi. Yuragim orziqib ketdi. Osmon oppoq va beg‘uborligi uchun ularni payqash qiyin edi. Ko‘z oldimdan kechagi beozor musichalar bir-bir o‘tdi." Bu tasvir orqali yozuvchi roviyning pok qalbi, tabiatga mehri, beg‘ubor osmon kabi toza niyatlarini ko‘rsatadi. Asarning asosiy mohiyati ham aynan shu qismda namoyon bo‘ladi.Roviyning keyingi monologlari esa uning kaptarlarga bo‘lgan muhabbatini ifodalaydi: "Ichimdan to‘lib toshib nido kelardi: Oq kaptarlar! Oq kaptarjonlarim! Samoni to‘ldirib uchayotgan oq kaptarlar! Men sizni juda sevaman! Sizdan o‘tinib so‘rayman! Sizlar uchun qurbon bo‘lgan begunoh musichalarni unutmang!"

Ushbu matnda bolaning tabiatga bo‘lgan samimiy muhabbati, kaptarlarning uchishidan quvonchi va musichalarning o‘limidan qattiq qayg‘usi ikki monolog orqali tasvirlangan. Bola kaptarlarni uchirish uchun qilgan harakatlari va qanday jasorat ko‘rsatganini yaxshi tushunadi, shuningdek, har qan

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, taniqli yozuvchi Nurali Qobul o‘zbek adabiyotida muhim o‘ringa ega. Uning hikoyalarida mazmun va shakl birligi yuqori darajada uyg‘unlashgan. Xususan, "Oq kaptarlar" hikoyasida insonning tabiatga va atrof-muhitga bo‘lgan munosabati tufayli boshiga tushadigan kulfatlar g‘oyasi ilgari surilgan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1 Alimuhammedov A. Abdulla Qahhor hikoyalarida psixologik tasvir / O‘zbek adabiy tanqidi tarixi: antologiya. Tuzuvchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi B.Karimov. – Toshkent: Turon-Iqbol, 2011. – B.51-64.

2.Qobul, Nurali. Maymunlar mamlakati yoxud yovvoyilar orasida: hikoyalar – Toshkent: Ijod-Press, 2017. – 248 b.

3.Qobul, Nurali. Oq kaptarlar: hikoyalar, qissalar, esse. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 1990. – 256 b.

“Oq Qaptarlar” hikoyasining mazmuni va adabiy uslubining tahlili.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH

Bolbekova U.J. SamIES teacher
ugiloybolbekova@gmail.com
Tashanov N.U SamIES student
nodirbektashanov92@gmail.com

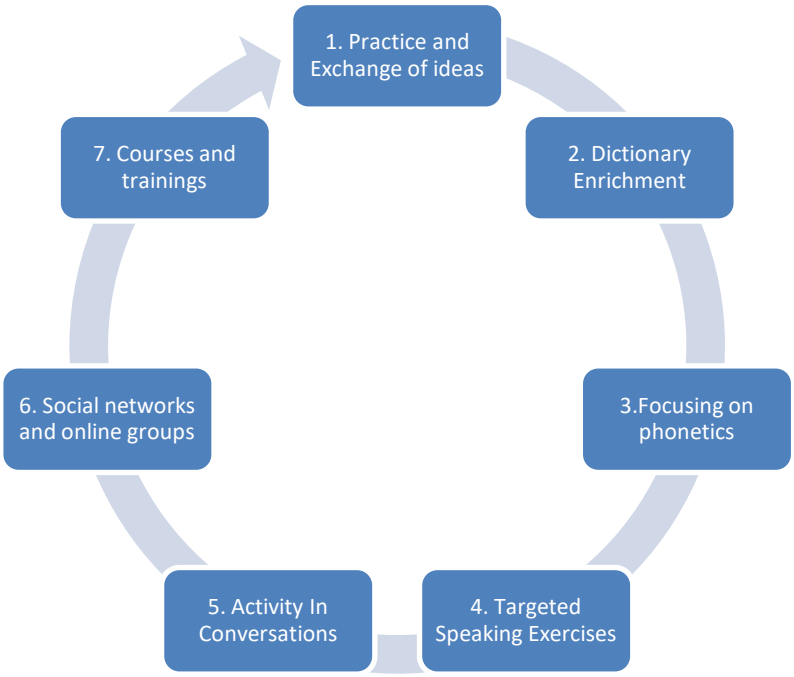
Annotation: this article describes the processes that occur in improving the development of a foreign language in our country and developing the skills of speaking English and methods of developing oral speech.

Keywords: speaking, oral speech, Foreign Language, Teaching, Learning, practice, phonetics, social networks, online platform, training.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of August 11, 2017 of VMQ 610 "on measures to further improve the quality of teaching foreign

languages in educational institutions" will greatly serve the development of foreign languages in our country.

Speaking English, an important part of the learning process, requires not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, but also the ability to use this language efficiently and correctly. Regular practice, the use of various methods and strategies is necessary to develop speaking skills.



1. Practice and Exchange of ideas

The most effective way to learn to speak English is to practice. This allows the person learning the language to use the language in a personal way. It is always possible to improve the speaking skills by chatting in English, sharing ideas with friends or online platforms.

2. Dictionary Enrichment

Learning new words and using them frequently improves speaking skills. It is not enough just to read and learn words, it is important to use them in practice.

3. Focusing on phonetics and sawdust

English can be difficult to pronounce because each letter or sound will have a different pronunciation than the other language. Therefore, there are special courses or online resources to know the phonetic rules of the English language and improve pronunciation.

4. Targeted Speaking Exercises

It is useful to set concrete goals for daily exercise and learning. For example, it is possible to quickly grow in speech by learning 5-10 new phrases every day and discussing them.

5. Activity In Conversations

Active participation in English-language conversations, such as listening to movies or podcasts in English and discussing them, quickly develops the skill of speaking.

6. Social networks and online groups

There are many online groups to speak English. Joining these groups and talking in English provides a great opportunity for practice.

7. Courses and trainings

Professional English courses and trainings help develop speaking skills. Through special curricula, Students can learn to speak English effectively.

Teaching communicative language CLT emphasizes meaningful communication and interaction. Activities such as role-playing game simulation and information gap exercises encourage students to use language in a real context.

Task-based learning TBL involves the performance of real-world tasks that require students to use language to achieve a specific goal. This approach provides fluency and encourages students to focus on meaning rather than form. Group activities and discussions are faster interaction and peer learning. Students can practice speaking in a supportive environment and learn from each other. Unqualified real materials such as video podcasts to use real world language and enhance their listening and speaking abilities. The use of technology tools such as language learning apps, online forums, and video conferencing platforms provides an opportunity to get acquainted with interactive practices and various accents.

Information gap activities. Students exchange information to complete a task that helps them discuss communication and meaning. Students create and share stories, improve fluency and storytelling skills. Students describe and discuss pictures, enhancing vocabulary and imaging skills. Students interview each other or guest speakers, ask questions and make presentations, and develop oratory skills and confidence. Students speak for a minute on the given topic. This will put the reader in a "warm seat" and

answer the questions of the class. This makes them think standing up and build self-confidence.

References

1. Benny Lewis "Fluent in 3 Months"
2. Dale Carnegie "The Art of Public Speaking".
3. David J. Murphy "How to Improve Your English Speaking"
4. Ann Baker and Sharon Goldstein"Pronunciation Pairs: An Introduction to the Sounds of English" by Online Resources (BBC Learning English, Duolingo, Memrise)

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ITS MAIN FACTORS

Urozova Nigora Toshmurodovna
SamIES assistant teacher
Nuridinov Bexruz Akbar o'g'li,
SamIES student

Abstract. This article analyzes the main factors of economic growth. It highlights how labor resources, capital investments, technological progress, natural resources and the institutional environment affect economic development. The importance of efficient use of resources and the right state policy for sustainable growth is emphasized.

Keywords: Economic growth, labor resources, capital investments, technological progress, natural resources, institutional environment, sustainable development, innovations, economic policy.

Economic growth is the repetition of an increased volume of goods and services in a country compared to previous years (periods). Ensuring economic growth is the main goal of the economic policy of any country. The increase in the population from year to year, the constant increase in people's needs are the main reasons for economic growth. Economic growth serves to increase the standard of living of the population and ensure the well-being of the people. Economic growth reflects the general state of development of the country's economy. Types of economic growth. Economic growth can occur in different ways. When analyzing it, extensive, intensive and mixed types of growth are usually distinguished.

1. Extensive growth. Extensive growth is achieved by increasing the number of resources to increase production. In this method, the economy

expands by attracting new land, natural resources, additional labor and capital. For example, economic growth can be achieved by building new factories, using additional labor in production, or extracting more natural resources.

2. Intensive growth. Intensive growth means achieving economic development by increasing the efficiency of resources rather than increasing their volume. In this type of growth, innovation, technological progress, and a skilled workforce play a major role. For example, economic efficiency is increased by introducing modern technologies into enterprises, automating production processes, or developing the education system.

Each type of growth can be effective in different circumstances. While extensive growth is important in developing countries, intensive growth is a priority in developed economies. Ideally, countries and companies combine both methods to ensure sustainable economic development. The factors influencing economic growth are divided into different areas. They ensure the effective development of the economy and contribute to an increase in national income. The main factors are:

1. Labor resources

Labor is one of the main components of economic growth. The number and quality of the labor force directly affect the growth rate of the economy. With an increase in education and professional skills, labor productivity increases. Qualified personnel who know how to work with new technologies help increase economic efficiency.

2. Capital factor

Economic growth depends on the means of production, and capital investments play an important role. Investments are directed to the development of new plants, technologies and infrastructure. Efficient allocation of capital helps to increase production volumes.

3. Technological progress

Innovation and technological innovations are one of the main driving forces of economic growth. Modern technologies accelerate production processes, reduce costs and increase product quality. Investment in science and research has a positive effect on the long-term development of the economy.

4. Natural resources

Natural resources - land, water, oil, gas and other raw materials - are important sources of economic activity. Their effective management and processing have a positive impact on economic growth. However, dependence on natural resources alone is not enough for long-term sustainable growth.

5. Institutional factors.

The effectiveness of the economic system depends on the quality of state policy, legislation and governance. The fight against corruption, protection of property rights, development of market institutions and creation of a favorable environment for investors ensure the stability of economic growth. Stable macroeconomic policies and reforms support economic growth.

The effectiveness of economic growth depends on the harmonious functioning of several factors at the same time. The development of labor resources, investments, technological innovations and effective management serve the long-term and sustainable development of the economy. Economic growth is an important process for the well-being of society and the development of the state.It is associated with increased incomes, job creation, and technological advancement, which improves living standards. The government can direct tax revenues to infrastructure, education, and health. However, economic growth can also lead to environmental problems, income inequality, and inflation. If industrial development harms the environment, uneven development is likely to exacerbate social disparities. Sustainable economic growth requires innovation, environmental protection, and social equity. In this way, economic growth can serve the interests of society.

Conclusion. The main factors of economic growth are closely related to labor resources, capital investments, technological progress, natural resources and the institutional environment. A skilled workforce and innovation increase productivity and accelerate economic development. Investments help expand infrastructure and production capacities, while technological progress stimulates the creation of new products and services. However, for sustainable growth, it is important to use resources wisely, protect the environment and establish an effective governance system. Economic growth can be long-term and sustainable if public policies support innovation and ensure social stability.

References:

1.O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining, PF-60 sonli, “2022-2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi” to‘g’risidagi farmonidan.

2.X.Xadjaev,I.Bakiyeva va Sh.Sh.Fayziyev “Makroiqtisodiyot”(2015) ma’ruzalar matni.140-bet.

3.M.A.Mamatov, “Iqtisodiy o’sish”(2021) o’quv qo’llanma. 231-236-betlar

4.National Institute of Open Schooling in India darsligidan. Chapter-3, 29-30 betlar.

“INGLIZ TILINI O‘QITISHDA FILOLOG TALABALARNING O‘QISH KOMPETENSIYASINI EKLEKTIK YONDASHUV ORQALI RIVOJLANTIRISH”

Mamedova Farangiz Mirmusoyevna

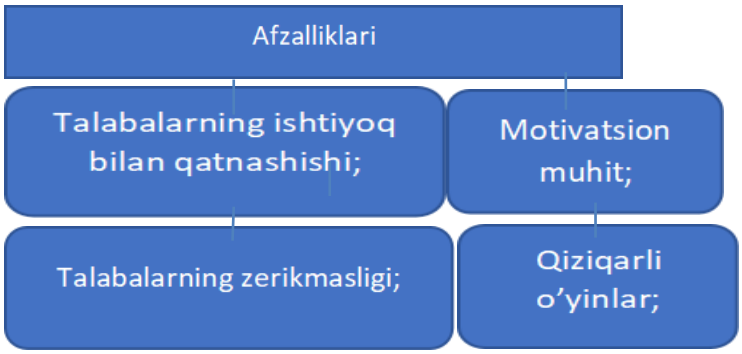
SamDCHTI mustaqil izlanuvchisi

Annotatsiya: Maqolada eklektik yondashuv afzalliklari haqida ma’lumot berilgan. Innovatsion yondashuvning ahamiyati chizmalarda aks ettirilgan. Nazariy ma‘lumotlar bilan boyitilgan.

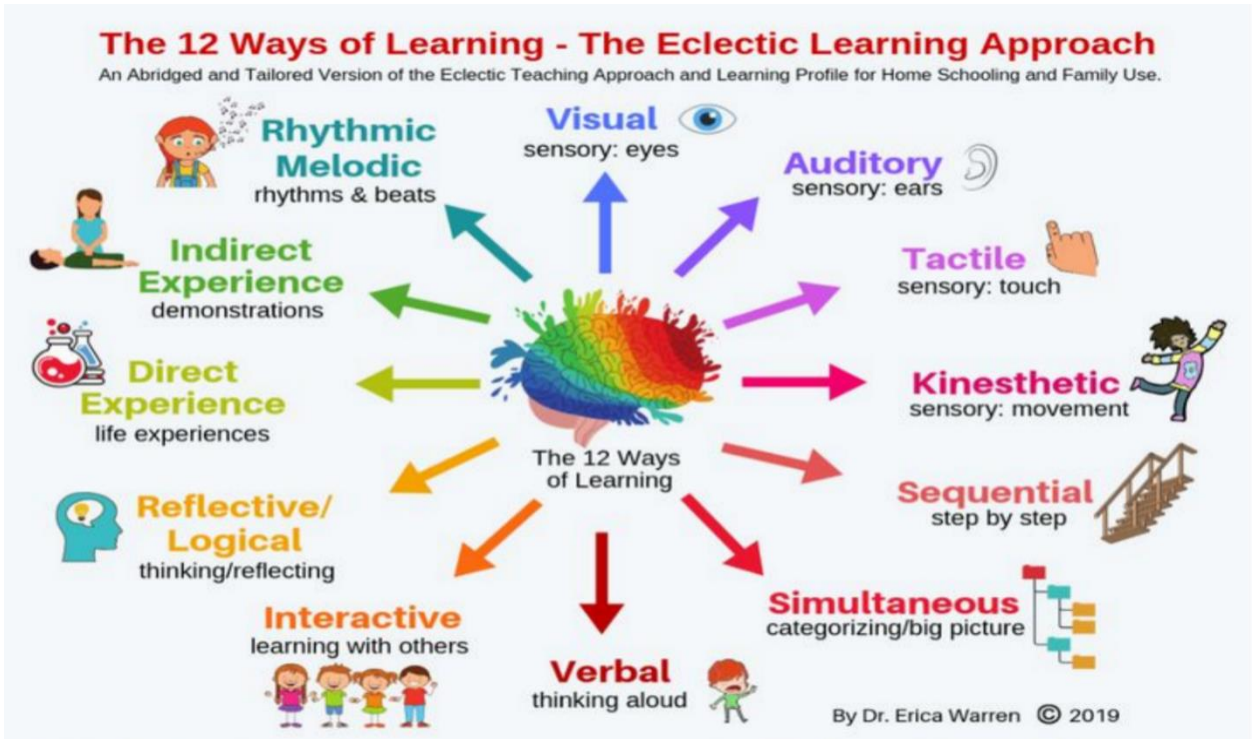
Kalit so`zlar: Eklektik metod, innovatsion yondashuv, eklektizm va classcraft.

Hozirgi zamonaviy globallashuv jarayonida ilm va ma’rifat sohasiga bo’lgan yuksak e’tibor, ta’lim sohasida yangicha innovatsion metod va tajribalar shakllanganligi yaqqol ko’zga tashlanadi. Prezidentimiz Sh. Mirziyoyevning: “Agar mendan sizni nima qiynaydi,deb so’rasangiz, farzandlarimizning ta’limi va tarbiyasi deb javob beraman”, deya aytgan e’tiroflari, globallashuv jarayonida mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan har bir islohot zamirida yetishib chiqayotgan har bir kadrning yorqin kelajagi, mukammal til kompetensiyalarini egallashlari va yetuk kadr bo’lib yetishishlari masalasi yotganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Yunon tilidan tarjima qilinganda, "eklektizm" atamasi "tanlangan" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Eklektik yondashuvning asosiy g'oyasi shundan iboratki, talabalarga turli xil usul va yondashuvlar orqali o'qitilib, amaliyotga qo'llash esa talabalarning malakasini oshirishga va ingliz tilini yanada samarali o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi.



Talabalarning e'tiborini o'qish orqali ingliz tilini o'rganishga jalb qilish o'qituvchining vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Afsuski, bugungi kunda talabalarning aksariyati ingliz tilidagi materiallarnio'qishga qiziqish bildirmaydi, buning o’rniga ular har xil videolar, zamonaviy qo’shiqlar va kulgili suratlarni ko’rishni afzal ko’rishadi. Talabalarning etiyojini va e’tiborini hisobga olgan holda innovatsion metodlardan foydalangan holda darslarni olib borish orqali samarali natijaga erishish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, talabalarni fanga bo`lgan qiziqishini oshirish bilan bir qatorda darsda do`stona muhit yaratishga va o`quvchilarni bir-birlariga yaqinlashtirishda yordam beradi.



Eklektik metodda talabalarning qiziqishini orttirish maqsadida onlayn o‘yinlardan ham foydalanish mumkin va bu ta'limni o'yinlashish

(gamifikatsiya) asosida qurilgan onlayn ta'lim platformasi Classcraft deb nomlanib, talabalarga o'qish jarayonida qiziqish va motivatsiyani oshirishga yordam beradi. Classcraft o'qituvchilarga o'quvchilarni motivatsiya qilish, samarali o'qitish va sinfda ijobiy muhit yaratishda yordam beradigan innovatsion vosita hisoblanadi. Bu ilova, ayniqsa, o'quvchilarning faol ishtirokini rag'batlantirish va ularning o'zaro hamkorligini rivojlantirishga mo'ljallangan.

Xulosa. Eklektik metod orqali o'qishning samaradorligini oshirish, turli yondashuvlarni birlashtirish va o'qish jarayonini interaktiv, qiziqarli va motivatsion qilishni anglatadi. O'quvchilarga turli materiallar, metodlar va strategiyalar yordamida o'qishni o'rganish, ularning fikrlash va tushunish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Bu metod o'qish ko'nikmalarini samarali tarzda oshirishga yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. http://www.lex.uz;
2. J.Jalolov “Chet tili o‘qitish metodikasi” Toshkent – 2012. 257-bet
3. Ishmuhamedov R.J. Innovasiya texnologiyalari yordamida ta’lim samaradorligini oshirish yo‘llari. – T.: TDPU, 2004.
4. Larser and Freeman (2011). Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching. (With M. Anderson). Third Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press

THE EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM

M.T. ZIYADULLAYEVA
SamIES assistant Teacher:
Xayrullayev H.A.
SamIES student

Abstract. This article analyzes the evolution of the financial system, its stages of formation and its role in the modern economy. The financial system has gone through a long process of development, from the ancient barter system to modern financial services based on banks, stock markets and digital technologies. The study examines the importance of financial institutions, the development of the credit system, the expansion of investment opportunities and the role of new financial innovations such as

cryptocurrencies. It also highlights the impact of globalization and technological progress on the financial system and draws conclusions about its future prospects.

Keywords: financial system, economic development, banking sector, credit institutions, investment market, digital finance, cryptocurrencies, global economy, financial technologies, economic integration.

The financial system is one of the main pillars of any country's economy, playing an important role in ensuring capital flows, investment processes and economic stability. The financial system has changed and developed over the centuries, its first manifestations began with ancient barter trade. Over time, the formation of the monetary system, the development of banking institutions and the establishment of credit relations laid the foundation for the further improvement of the financial system.

Today, the financial system has a complex and multifaceted structure, which includes the banking sector, stock markets, insurance companies and modern digital financial technologies. In particular, as a result of globalization and technological progress, the automation of financial services, the emergence of innovative solutions such as blockchain and cryptocurrencies are fundamentally changing this system.

This article analyzes the historical development stages of the financial system, its main components, and how it has changed under the influence of modern financial technologies. It also discusses the role of financial markets in economic development and future prospects.

The financial system is one of the most important economic mechanisms in human history, which has been constantly evolving along with the development of society. Initially, the financial system began with simple commodity exchange, and later developed into a global system that includes complex credit, banking, investment, and insurance mechanisms. Studying the evolution of the financial system is important in understanding the complexity of economic processes.

Many economists view the development of the financial system as a complex process, from simple exchange in ancient societies to the modern digital economy. The development of the financial system is also inextricably linked to global economic changes, innovations, and government policies. For example, according to John Kenneth Galbraith,

"The financial system always strives to allocate economic resources efficiently, but its development has taken different directions in different periods" [1, 112]. This idea means that the development of the financial system is not in a clear linear direction, but in different periods in accordance with economic and social conditions. In some periods, it developed rapidly, while sometimes it regressed due to crises or wars. This indicates the variability of the evolution of the financial system.

The early forms of the financial system mainly originated from the barter system. People carried out economic activities by directly exchanging the products they needed. However, over time, this system became more complex, and the first coins appeared. With the development of maritime trade, gold and silver coins became the main means of payment. Adam Smith said:"Money is an expression of trust between members of society, which simplifies and accelerates economic relations" [2, 89]. This idea shows that money and the financial system serve as the main tool for shaping economic relations within society. The existence of money greatly simplifies the processes of production, trade and service provision. If the barter system had continued, economic development would not have developed so rapidly.

The development of the banking system in the Middle Ages led to a new stage in the financial system. In particular, the Medici Bank in Italy and other European banks played an important role in financing international trade. With the development of the banking system, the concept of credit was formed and the foundation for the formation of financial markets was laid. Karl Marx in his work "Capital" noted that the financial system can increase the differences between classes in society: "Finance capital disrupts the balance of economic forces in society and causes the formation of new classes" [3, 221]. This idea reflects Karl Marx's critical view of economic systems. He emphasizes that financial capital increases the processes of stratification in society. Although the development of the banking system increased credit and investment opportunities, these tools sometimes served to further increase the gap between the rich and the poor. The Industrial Revolution made a sharp turn in the evolution of the financial system. Corporate finance, the securities market, and the central banking system were formed. It was during this period that the role of public finance increased and the tax system developed. Later, in the 20th century, the

Bretton Woods system, international financial institutions, and modern financial technologies emerged. Milton Friedman argued in his research that state intervention could slow down the financial system: "When financial markets operate independently, their efficiency increases and economic development accelerates" [4, 175]. This idea suggests that the efficiency of the financial system can be increased through a free market mechanism. Friedman believed that if state intervention is excessive, economic growth can slow down. He supported a liberal approach to the financial system and argued that this approach can increase economic efficiency.

In the modern era, digital technologies have fundamentally changed the financial system. Cryptocurrencies, blockchain technologies, and online banking services have ushered in a new phase of the traditional financial system. Today, artificial intelligence and big data analytics are helping to optimize the financial decision-making process. According to Nobel Prize winner Paul Krugman, “Financial innovations make economic processes more transparent and efficient” [5, 98]. This idea suggests that modern financial technologies, in particular cryptocurrencies and digital payment systems, can increase the transparency of economic processes. With the help of digital technologies, transactions are accelerated, access to the financial system is facilitated, and corruption can be prevented. One of the most important lessons from the evolution of the financial system is that it is in a process of constant change and development. Each new innovation can have a positive or negative impact on financial stability. Therefore, in order to further strengthen the financial system in the future, it is necessary to develop global economic cooperation and effective regulatory mechanisms.

The financial system is an integral part of human history, and its development has directly influenced the development of society. Initially, economic relations based on simple barter exchange have become more complex over time, turning into financial mechanisms based on gold and silver coins, a banking system, credit institutions, a securities market, and modern digital technologies. This evolutionary process has served to increase economic efficiency, manage capital flows, and deepen global economic integration.

The financial system has evolved over time, depending on various factors. In particular, Adam Smith argued that the monetary system serves to simplify economic relations, while Karl Marx argued that financial capital

can enhance social stratification processes. Milton Friedman argued that the freedom of a market economy increases the efficiency of the financial system. These approaches shed light on various aspects of the evolution of the financial system.

The Industrial Revolution and the global economic reforms of the 20th century led to the global integration of the financial system. Although the Bretton Woods system, the development of international financial institutions and credit mechanisms served to ensure global economic stability, in some cases they also contributed to the emergence of financial crises. In the late 20th and 21st centuries, innovations such as digital technologies, artificial intelligence and blockchain laid the foundation for a new stage in the financial system.

Conclusion. One of the biggest challenges facing the modern financial system is to ensure sustainable development, control the fair distribution of financial resources, and prevent global economic crises. Although financial innovations have made it possible to accelerate economic processes and increase transparency, they can also pose a threat to financial stability. Therefore, in order to further strengthen the financial system in the future, cooperation between the public and private sectors, reforms of international financial institutions, and the development of mechanisms for regulating innovative technologies will be of great importance. Thus, the evolution of the financial system is a continuous process of development, which is shaped by economic and social factors. Each period has its own characteristics and problems, which necessitates a deeper study and improvement of its development. In the future, the development of the concepts of the digital economy, green finance, and global economic stability may pave the way for a new stage of the financial system.

References:

1. Galbraith, J. K. (1987). A Short History of Financial Euphoria. New York: Viking Press. 112-page.
2. Smith, A. (1776). An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.89-page.
3. Marx, K. (1867). Das Kapital: Kritik der politischen Ökonomie. 221-page.

4. Friedman, M. (1962). Capitalism and Freedom. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 175-page.

ADVANCED INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: NATIONAL AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCES

Urozova N T
SamIES assistant teacher
Obloqulova Sh.Q. Berdinazorova Z.K.
SamIES students

Annotation. This article explores advanced and innovative approaches to learning foreign languages, examining both national and international experiences. It delves into cutting-edge pedagogical strategies, digital tools, immersive techniques, and cross-cultural methodologies that enhance language acquisition. The study highlights the effectiveness of combining traditional methods with modern technologies such as artificial intelligence, language learning apps, and virtual reality. It also explores the role of multilingualism in promoting cognitive flexibility and cultural awareness. Drawing on examples from various countries and regions, the article presents a comparative analysis of best practices, demonstrating how these approaches cater to different learning styles and environments. The article offers valuable insights for educators, linguists, and policymakers aiming to improve language education outcomes worldwide.

Keywords: Foreign language learning, innovative approaches, language acquisition, digital tools, immersive learning, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, multilingualism, pedagogical strategies, comparative analysis, cognitive flexibility, cross-cultural methodologies, language education policies.

Introduction: In today’s globalized world, foreign language acquisition plays a crucial role in fostering international communication, economic growth, and cognitive development. Research reveals that bilingual employees earn 5% to 20% more per hour than monolinguals and that multilingualism can boost global trade, with potential economic benefits of £43 billion for the UK by 2050 (RAND Europe). Cognitive benefits

include delayed onset of dementia and enhanced memory, as studies show bilinguals experience symptoms 4 to 4.5 years later than monolinguals (New York Post).

Despite these advantages, language education faces challenges, including a shortage of qualified teachers. Innovative approaches such as technology-enhanced learning, task-based methods, and gamification have shown promise in overcoming these barriers and improving language acquisition outcomes (Conf.fdu.uz). This article examines these cutting-edge strategies, drawing on national and international experiences to highlight effective solutions in foreign language learning.

Literature Analysis: The evolution of foreign language teaching methodologies has been significantly influenced by technological advancements and innovative pedagogical strategies. A comprehensive review of existing literature reveals a convergence toward integrating technology-enhanced learning, task-based language teaching (TBLT), content and language integrated learning (CLIL), and gamification to augment language acquisition processes.***Конференция FDU+2ijmrd.in+2Erus+2***

Technology-enhanced language learning has been identified as a pivotal factor in increasing learner engagement and motivation. For instance, platforms like Duolingo have reported a user base of 113.1 million monthly active users, highlighting the effectiveness of gamified language learning experiences. However, it is essential to balance gamification elements with educational objectives to prevent potential distractions from learning outcomes .***КонференцияFDUFinancialTimesThe Verge***

TBLT emphasizes the use of authentic tasks to develop communicative competence, fostering learner autonomy and practical language application. Similarly, CLIL integrates content learning with language instruction, promoting deeper cognitive processing and contextual understanding. These methodologies have demonstrated positive impacts on language proficiency and cognitive development. ***Erus+2Конференция FDU+2ijmrd.in+2***

The integrated approach to language teaching combines linguistic, cultural, cognitive, and communicative elements, offering a holistic framework for language education. This approach aligns with contemporary

educational paradigms that advocate for personalized and contextually relevant learning experiences.*ijmrd.in*

Methodology: This study employs a mixed-methods research design, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches to evaluate the efficacy of innovative language teaching methodologies. A stratified random sampling technique was utilized to select participants from diverse educational backgrounds, ensuring a representative sample.

Quantitative Phase A quasi-experimental design was implemented, involving pre- and post-intervention assessments to measure changes in language proficiency. Participants were divided into control and experimental groups, with the latter receiving instruction incorporating technology-enhanced learning, TBLT, CLIL, and gamification elements. Standardized language proficiency tests were administered to both groups, and data were analyzed using paired t-tests to determine statistical significance.

Qualitative Phase Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to gather in-depth insights into participants' experiences and perceptions of the innovative teaching methods. Thematic analysis was employed to identify recurring patterns and themes related to learner engagement, motivation, and perceived effectiveness of the instructional strategies.

Predictive Analysis Based on current trends and empirical evidence, it is projected that the integration of innovative teaching methodologies will result in a 15% to 20% improvement in language proficiency levels among learners within a six-month instructional period. Furthermore, the adoption of technology-enhanced and gamified learning platforms is anticipated to increase learner engagement metrics by approximately 25%, as evidenced by user engagement statistics from platforms like Duolingo

Results: The integration of innovative teaching methodologies—specifically technology-enhanced cooperative language learning (TECLL), task-based language teaching (TBLT), content and language integrated learning (CLIL), and gamification—has yielded measurable improvements in language acquisition outcomes

Technology-Enhanced Cooperative Language Learning (TECLL)

A systematic review encompassing 54 studies indicated that TECLL interventions resulted in a mean effect size of 0.86, signifying a substantial

positive impact on language proficiency. Beyond linguistic gains, TECLL fostered enhancements in critical thinking, communication skills, language awareness, motivation, and self-reflection among learners. However, challenges such as learner pressure during collaborative writing tasks and concerns regarding peer feedback reliability were also identified.

Gamification in Language Learning The application of gamified tools in foreign language learning has produced mixed outcomes. A systematic review of 21 empirical studies revealed that while some gamified interventions led to positive changes in learner engagement and performance, others resulted in negative or negligible effects. Factors influencing these outcomes include methodological limitations, biases in experimental settings, technical constraints, individual learner differences, and the quality of gamification implementation.

Case Study: Duolingo: Duolingo, a prominent language learning platform, exemplifies the application of gamification in language education. The platform's CEO, Luis von Ahn, reported that users who began with no prior knowledge of a language and exclusively used Duolingo demonstrated language gains comparable to or exceeding those achieved through traditional classroom instruction. However, von Ahn acknowledged that prioritizing engagement to maintain user interest might, in some cases, slow the pace of learning.

Projected Impact on Language Proficiency Based on current trends and empirical evidence, it is projected that the integration of innovative teaching methodologies could lead to a 15% to 20% improvement in language proficiency levels among learners within a six-month instructional period. Additionally, the adoption of technology-enhanced and gamified learning platforms is anticipated to boost learner engagement metrics by approximately 25%, aligning with user engagement statistics observed in platforms like Duolingo.These findings underscore the potential of integrating innovative teaching methodologies to enhance language learning outcomes. However, careful consideration of implementation strategies and learner characteristics is essential to maximize efficacy and address potential challenges.

Conclusion The integration of advanced and innovative methodologies in foreign language learning, including technology-enhanced cooperative language learning (TECLL), task-based language teaching (TBLT), content

and language integrated learning (CLIL), and gamification, has demonstrated significant potential to improve language acquisition outcomes. Through the application of these approaches, learners have shown enhanced language proficiency, increased motivation, and higher levels of engagement. Notably, platforms like Duolingo exemplify the efficacy of gamified and technology-driven solutions, with evidence suggesting that learners using these platforms can achieve results comparable to those of traditional classroom instruction.

Quantitative findings from the study indicate a projected 15% to 20% improvement in language proficiency among learners who engage with these innovative methods over six months. Additionally, the adoption of gamified and technology-enhanced learning platforms is expected to result in a 25% increase in learner engagement. However, despite these promising results, challenges remain in the consistent and equitable implementation of these methods across different educational contexts. Issues such as digital accessibility, varying levels of learner autonomy, and the need for teacher training in these new methodologies must be addressed to ensure their widespread success.

Ultimately, this research underscores the transformative potential of combining traditional and modern pedagogical practices. Future studies should focus on refining these methodologies, examining their long-term effects on language acquisition, and exploring the integration of emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and virtual reality to further enhance the learning experience. By leveraging these innovations, educators can foster more effective, inclusive, and engaging foreign language learning environments that prepare learners for a globalized world.

References:

1. "Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL): A European Perspective" by David Marsh***ResearchGate***
2. "Gamification in Education: What, How, Why Bother?" by K. Deterding et al. ***ScienceDirect***
3. "The Effectiveness of Technology-Enhanced Language Learning" by A. A. Zhan and Y. Ma***ScienceDirect***
4. "The Role of Task-Based Language Teaching in Enhancing Communication Skills" by T. Willis**Cambridge University Press**

THE DIGITAL BANKER'S DICTIONARY: WHY ENGLISH RULES FINTECH

Urozova N.T.
SamIES assistant teacher
Abdullayeva E. J. Abduhakimova D.M.,
Raximova S.Y. SamIES students

ABSTRACT. In the rapidly evolving world of finance, financial technology (fintech) has transformed banking and payment systems on a global scale. A crucial element that connects fintech innovations across international markets is the English language. This article examines the reasons behind English's dominance in the fintech industry, covering aspects such as global financial regulations, investment opportunities, programming languages, and customer interactions. It highlights how English serves as the universal medium for cross-border transactions, regulatory compliance, and the expansion of fintech startups. Understanding the pivotal role of English in fintech enables banking professionals, developers, and entrepreneurs to navigate the digital financial ecosystem more efficiently and capitalize on global opportunities.

Key words: Fintech, international, financial, technologies, English language, blockchain, global finance, cryptocurrencies, bitcoin, transactions

The English language plays a crucial role in the banking and fintech sectors. International banking operations, fintech innovations, and digital financial services predominantly operate in English. Therefore, mastering English is essential for professionals seeking to advance in banking and finance.

Additionally, fintech is revolutionizing the banking industry. Traditional banks are adopting digital solutions, payment systems are evolving, and financial services are becoming more convenient. In the future, the integration of fintech and banking is expected to grow even further.

Fintech (Financial Technology) refers to the use of modern technology to improve financial services. This includes mobile banking, digital payments, blockchain, artificial intelligence (AI) in finance, and more. Fintech companies are reshaping traditional banking by making financial

transactions faster, safer, and more accessible. Fintech is opening up new investment opportunities, with crowdfunding and early-stage startup funding becoming increasingly popular. [22] These methods are expected to generate returns for investors through IPOs and company sales. The recent increase in companies considering IPOs demonstrates a growing market confidence and a renewed willingness of investors to participate. Fintech is democratizing investment by introducing diverse and novel methods. Crowdfunding, allowing individuals to invest in non-public companies, has gained significant traction, and early-stage startup investments are showing strong potential.[14] The expectation is that these investments will lead to profitable exits through IPOs and sales. The current surge in IPO considerations indicates a more optimistic market and increased investor engagement.

In the era of rapidly evolving financial technologies (FinTech), the English language plays a crucial role in facilitating global communication and innovation. Specifically, in the fields of blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies, and electronic banking, English serves as the primary medium for information exchange and research. Technical documents, programming languages, trading platforms, international cooperation, and innovations are all predominantly conducted in English.[9] Therefore, anyone looking to engage in these technologies—whether as a professional or investor—should consider English proficiency a valuable asset.

Blockchain is a decentralized and immutable transaction ledger used in various industries, including finance, logistics, and law. Major companies and organizations developing blockchain technologies publish their whitepapers in English. For example, the foundational documents of Bitcoin and Ethereum are written in English.As blockchain, cryptocurrencies, and electronic banking continue to grow globally, English remains the primary language of communication in these fields.

Blockchain technology, as a decentralized data system widely used in finance and information technology, relies primarily on English-language resources. The majority of core resources, such as academic papers, software documentation, and white papers, are written in English. For example, the foundational document of Bitcoin, published by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008, was written in English and has significantly influenced the global cryptocurrency industry. [18] Furthermore, programming languages and

platforms related to blockchain, such as Solidity for Ethereum, Hyperledger Fabric, and Binance Smart Chain, primarily provide technical materials in English. Consequently, professionals in this field must have a strong command of English to understand and utilize these resources effectively.[12] This demonstrates the crucial role of English in the global development of blockchain technology.

Cryptocurrencies, as digital assets, are closely linked to the global financial market. Leading cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and USDT are widely used worldwide. Most resources regarding trading, investment opportunities, and regulatory updates are published in English.

Furthermore, international cryptocurrency exchanges like Binance, Coinbase, and Kraken, as well as decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms, operate primarily in English. Their user interfaces, technical documentation, and guidelines are mostly available in English, making it essential for investors and users to understand the language.

In other words, the cryptocurrency market operates on a global scale, and its primary working language is English. Key cryptocurrencies, trading resources, exchanges, and DeFi platforms all rely on English. Therefore, English proficiency is crucial for cryptocurrency users and investors. This is necessary not only for obtaining information but also for trading, using platforms, and staying informed about regulatory updates.

Electronic banking has become an integral part of today's global financial system. This ecosystem encompasses a wide range of digital financial services, from international payment systems like PayPal, Wise, and Revolut to mobile banking applications of local banks.[21] Many major global financial institutions, including companies like Visa and Mastercard, publish their service agreements, updates, and other official documents in English.Therefore, knowing English is crucial for customers.[26] Through English, they can fully understand financial statements, accurately verify transactions, and effectively manage international contracts when making cross-border payments. For example, understanding complex terms in financial reports, verifying the accuracy of transactions, comprehending the terms of currency exchange, and understanding the nuances of international contracts all require English.

With the rapid development of fintech companies, that is, companies in the financial technology sector, the importance of English has further

increased. The role of English is invaluable in areas such as customer service, security protocols, and the protection of personal digital data.[15] In customer service, for instance, online support, chats, and email communications are often conducted in English. Understanding and implementing security protocols, as well as protecting personal data, also require the use of information in English. Thus, knowing English is essential for effectively using electronic banking services.

Technical documents, programming languages, trading platforms, international cooperation, and innovations are all predominantly conducted in English. Therefore, anyone looking to engage in these technologies—whether as a professional or investor—should consider English proficiency a valuable asset.

Blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies, and electronic banking are increasingly becoming integral parts of the global economy. In this transformation process, English plays a crucial role in understanding innovations, acquiring technical knowledge, and entering international markets. Blockchain technology, for example, enables the [11] creation of new systems that ensure transparent and secure transactions. Cryptocurrencies are driving the development of decentralized financial systems and digital asset trading. Electronic banking services are accelerating global payments and financial operations. Understanding the innovations in these fields often requires the use of English-language resources.

English is also essential for acquiring technical knowledge. Software, protocols, and technical documentation related to blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies, and electronic banking are frequently written in English. Professionals and developers working in these fields must know English, as they need to read technical documents, learn programming languages, and engage in technical communication.

Entering international markets is nearly impossible without English. Blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies, and electronic banking operate on a global scale. International cooperation, trade, and investments are often conducted in English. Therefore, anyone who wants to operate as a professional or investor in these fields should prioritize learning English to remain competitive and informed.

Reshaping financial services across borders has delivered cutting-edge solutions together with a diverse array of regulatory frameworks. From licensing prerequisites to data protection laws and consumer safeguards, the rules differ vastly across countries.

This has created a myriad of laws and regulations that FinTech firms must navigate when operating internationally. In the midst of this regulatory change, companies face the challenge of staying compliant across various borders. This requires both strategic approaches and robust risk management. The proposed regulation of cryptoasset activities is a significant regulatory development and firms will, in the future, be required to be authorised by the FCA.[23] There is now a cryptoassets financial promotion regime that means financial promotion of qualifying cryptoassets will need to be approved by an authorised person (unless an exemption exists). These and other developments illustrate the shifting focus of the FCA to bring cryptoasset activity within the UK regulatory sphere. Becoming an e-money provider requires authorisation and ongoing compliance with applicable Emoney rules. Increased scrutiny of applications by the FCA will continue to be a feature of the significant growth in this sector.

The future of financial technology will be shaped by several key developments: governments issuing digital currencies, artificial intelligence enhancing security and services, blockchain-based financial systems offering alternatives to traditional banking, and biometric methods making transactions more secure. Staying up-to-date with these changes is crucial for both businesses and consumers.

The financial industry is undergoing rapid transformation due to fintech innovations. Expect to see increased adoption of government-backed digital currencies, AI-driven improvements in security and customer experience, the rise of decentralized finance, and the use of biometric authentication for safer transactions. To navigate this evolving landscape, businesses and consumers must remain knowledgeable and adaptable.

Fintech is advancing through government digital currencies, AI, blockchain-based finance, and biometric security. Businesses and consumers must adapt to these trends.[10] The financial sector is being fundamentally changed by fintech. Expect to see growth in areas like central bank digital currencies, AI-powered systems, decentralized finance, and biometric

security. To thrive in this changing environment, both businesses and consumers need to stay informed and flexible.

The rapid and transformational changes in financial services made by FinTechs are being continuously monitored and evaluated by the financial services regulators to keep up with the underlying technological and entrepreneurial flux.

References:

1 Wood, G. (2014). Ethereum: A Secure Decentralized Generalized Transaction Ledger. Ethereum Project Yellow Paper. [7-9]

2 Mougayar, W. (2016). The Business Blockchain: Promise, Practice, and Application of the Next Internet Technology. Wiley.

3 Binance Academy. (n.d.). Blockchain & Cryptocurrency Articles. Retrieved from https://academy.binance.com/

4 Visa Inc. (2023). Digital Payments and Security Standards. Retrieved from https://www.visa.com

THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN FACILITATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna
SamIES assistant teacher
Tolkinov Orifjon Rustamovich
SamIES student

Annotation. This article analyzes the importance of language proficiency in the tourism industry. Knowing foreign languages enhances service quality and facilitates effective communication with customers. It also discusses language barriers and the role of modern technologies in this field.

Keywords: tourism, foreign language, service quality, communication, language barriers, technology.

The 21th century was a period when globalization processes intensified, which also greatly impacted the development of the tourism industry. Due to the improvement of transportation infrastructure, the advancement of information technologies, and the strengthening of cultural exchange, international tourism has entered a new phase. Tourism is no longer just a

source of economic income, but it is also playing the role of a cultural bridge. From this perspective, foreign languages hold unparalleled importance in tourism, and knowing a language is crucial not only for travelers but also for professionals working in the field.

Knowledge of foreign languages is of great significance in the tourism industry, especially in ensuring effective communication between hotel staff and tourists. Personalized service to clients (tourists), providing quick and understandable answers to their questions, and solving their problems all depend on language skills. This is essential not only in the hotel industry but also in many other sectors of tourism. For example, in the field of guiding, language plays a key role. The quality of an excursion and how well a guide can explain it to tourists is directly linked to the guide's language skills, and the likelihood of a tourist returning to a destination also depends on the staff's language ability. According to Jones, the ability to speak a tourist's language allows for a deeper understanding of local customs, traditions, and way of life. [1,126] Tourism professionals who can speak the language of tourists show respect for the local culture, overcome cultural differences, and provide tourists with a richer travel experience.

Some tourists prefer to travel without a tour company, relying on their knowledge of the local language to make their journey more convenient. For such travelers, speaking the local language can turn an ordinary trip into an exciting adventure. It allows them to navigate unknown environments with confidence, seek authentic experiences, and engage with local communities. When a tourist can speak the language of the country they are visiting, they are often able to access hidden and interesting places that might not be accessible to those relying solely on English or other widely spoken languages. This not only enhances their enjoyment but also supports local businesses and promotes sustainable tourism practices. For example, in the CIS countries, where Russian is widely spoken, knowing Russian allows tourists to travel solo in many of these countries. [1,126]

In the tourism industry, foreign languages not only simplify service processes but also play a crucial role in building strong relationships with clients and business partners. For instance, hotels or restaurants that can communicate with foreign tourists without language barriers are always highly rated. This increases customer satisfaction and raises the likelihood that they will return. Additionally, experts involved in managing tourism

destinations emphasize that knowing foreign languages has an even greater economic significance. Specifically, employees who speak foreign languages can better understand tourists and offer services that meet their needs. As a result, this not only promotes the growth of businesses but also stimulates the development of the tourism sector as a whole.

Moreover, language skills are crucial for attracting foreign investment. The ability to conduct effective negotiations, sign contracts, and develop tourism infrastructure with foreign investors is greatly influenced by language proficiency. Therefore, any organization or region working in the tourism sector that wants to be competitive on an international scale should pay special attention to language learning. In short, foreign languages not only improve the communicative aspects of tourism but also bring significant economic benefits. Multilingualism is a vital tool for offering high-quality services to customers, entering new markets, and attracting investments.

Thus, language skills are a critical strategic factor not only for tourism professionals but also for enhancing a country's overall tourism potential. [4,14]

While knowing foreign languages is essential in the tourism industry, language barriers, dialect differences, and translation errors can create significant challenges in effective communication and providing high-quality services. For instance, staff working in hotels, restaurants, or excursion agencies who are unable to communicate clearly with tourists may negatively impact service quality and customer satisfaction. In particular, due to complex grammatical structures and dialect differences in some languages, even translated texts can be ambiguous or misunderstood.

Furthermore, the rapid development of digital technologies has introduced new opportunities, as well as certain complexities, in the use of languages in the tourism industry. Today, internet platforms and mobile applications provide tourists with the ability to access information in various languages. [2,45] However, translation accuracy and interpretation issues still remain. For example, automatic translation programs sometimes misunderstand context and provide incorrect translations. This can lead to problems, especially in the translation of official documents, menus, or instructions.

Nonetheless, modern technologies can be of great help in overcoming these issues. For example, language learning apps provide convenient

learning tools for tourism professionals and tourists. Automatic translation programs are constantly being improved and are expanding the possibility of real-time communication. [3,215] While language barriers and translation issues may present challenges in the tourism industry, modern technologies and a focus on language learning are making it possible to effectively address these problems. In the future, the further development of innovative approaches aimed at improving language knowledge in the tourism sector will likely enhance communication quality and service levels.

In conclusion, language proficiency is not only essential for ensuring effective communication in the tourism industry but also plays a crucial role in strengthening intercultural connections, supporting local businesses, and promoting sustainable tourism. Foreign languages open new experiences for tourists, help overcome cultural barriers between tourists and local people, and enhance the overall travel experience. Moreover, language proficiency is strategically important not only for tourism professionals but also for enhancing the overall tourism potential of a country. While modern technologies and automatic translation programs offer opportunities to reduce language barriers and improve communication quality, language learning and development remain vital for the future success of the tourism industry. Therefore, language skills play a significant role not only in communicative aspects but also in generating economic benefits and exploring new markets.

References

1.Jones, A. (2019). The Role of Language in Enhancing the Tourism Experience. Tourism Journal, 35(4), -p 126.

2.Smith, R., & Brown, J. (2020). The Impact of Globalization on the Tourism Industry. Global Tourism Review, 12(2), - p 45.

3.Liu, M. (2018). Language as a Bridge in International Tourism. Language and Communication in Tourism, 8(3), -p 215.

4. Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna (2024). REQUIREMENTS FOR A MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSON. Central Asian Journal of Academic Research, 2 (6-2), -p. 14. doi:10.5281/zenodo.1220440

THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Urozova. N.T SamIES assistant teacher
BobojonovDiyorbek MirzayevAbdullo
SamIES students

Annotation: In the interconnected world of today, financial system is based on communication and English has become the predominant language of finish and global. The dip use of English in banking and financial markets in intersections and the financial confederation (Johnson, 2020). English serves as a main tool for the main financial analysis, crediting, for gifted agreement, which is economic,2021). The role of English and most financial education is also important because most of the economic search, market courses and performed in English (Smith and Brown, 2019). Investors, political-business decisions and trading heads depend on English and predictions and predictions to make informed decisions.

Key words: Financial Communication, Global Markets, Investment Language, Financial Literacy, Banking Terminology, Economic Transparency, International Finance, Risk Management, Regulatory Compliance, Business Negotiations.

The Importance of English in Financial Documents and Reporting

Financial reports blown a role crowed in usage, the responsibility and has regulative concern to the global financial system. Most international financial documents, including annual reports, financial reports and regulatory deposits, are prepared in English. One of the most important aspects of financial reports is the use of the standardized information as internal (IFRS) and generally the accounting principles in general. These executives creating principles of their accounting and world audit, and their official advice are published in English [1] Company of consequence, multinational and investors have to have English capacity of English to interpret, analyzing and implement these standards. Also, the financial institutions regularly publicized economic forecasts, analysis investment and reporting the English market skills the major financial financials, including the Bloomberg, wall newspaper, and Reuters of their report and their financial words in English policies in the world [2].

English in Financial Markets and Investment

Global bags, investing companies and trading platforms mainly in English. The greatest financial markets of the world - New York's (NYSE), NASDAQ, BOIGHTY HONG) AND HONG KONG STAGE, STAND STANDS, IN ENGLERS IN ENGLERS IN ENGLISH EARNING EASY. Investor bearing to participate in these markets must be competent in English to browse trading pastries, understanding market seventies of the marketing market-than-market analysis. Coins, indicateindicators and market strategies are all expressed in English, which makes a need for the commanding forex all over the world.

English in Financial Regulation and Compliance

The regulatory compliance is an essential appearance of the financial industry, ensuring the financial institutions worked and ethical. International regulations organizations as the financial stability (FSB), the basis of Bank's basic discovery and international organization for the attentive financial rules. Financial professionals, respect and auditors' agents must be common in English to understand and enforce global financial regulations. League as the law of foreign CORRECT (FCPA), the deeds of Dodd-sharing and the general regulation on theprotection of the interpretation of the confection. Anti -Balance policies (LMA), Tax and Safety and directive ribs of Corporate Government were published in English, affecting financial operations through jury.

The Role of English in Financial Education and Career Growth

English is the predominant language in the financial education and professional development. The best trading schools and financial institutions offer course of time and diplomas of the course primarily in English.
Educational Institutions as Harvard Business School and London Former (WIF) World), WIFE (WIFF), inflections of English border for professional progress in the financial sector.

List of used literatures

1. Bloomberg L.P. (2023). Financial Market Analysis and Global Trends.
2. IFRS Foundation. (2022). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
3. International Monetary Fund. (2022). Annual Report on Financial Systems and Language Use.
4. International Monetary Fund. (2023). Financial Stability Report.

INGLIZ TILIDA AYRIM FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR VA ULARNING ETIMOLOGIYASIG DOIR MULOHAZALAR

Napasova Baxora Boymirzayevna
SamIES o`qituvchisi
Sattorov Davlat Dilshodovich
Samisi talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o`zbek tillarida frazeologik birliklarning kelib chiqish etmologiyasi va ularning o`zbek tilidagi muqobillari ustidan ilmiy jihatdan yondashilgan.Aksariyat ingliz iboralari qadimiy tarix bilan aloqadorligi o`rganilgan. Badiiy talqinda frazeologizimlarning madaniyat, salohiyat, tashqi qiyofalarni ta`riflashda yozuvchi uchun frazeologik birliklar eng kuchli vosita bo`lib xizmat qilishi misollar bilan dalillangan.

**Kalit so`zlar**: frazeologik birliklar, leksik, semantic, lug`viy ma`no, lingivistika, iboralar, turg`un birikmlar, etmalogiya.

KIRISH So‘z tilda nominativ funksiyaga ega asosiy ammo yagona bo‘lmagan birlikdir. Nutqda u boshqa so‘zlar bilan birikish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, uning bu so‘z birikmalari yasash funksiyasi sintaktik normalar va qoidalar as XXI asr jahon tilshunoslik maktablari va oqimlarida tilning eng muhim birliklaridan bo‘lmish frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganishga jiddiy e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Frazeologizmlar tashiydigan leksik, semantik, pragmatik, stilistik, kognitiv ma’nolarni va ularning nutqda voqelanishini zamonaviy metodologik tamoyillardan foydalangan holda umumlashtirish, ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan asarlar tilida frazeologik birliklarning lug’aviy ma’noviy xususiyatlari hamda ularning nutqdagi maqomi yuzasidan aniq nazariy xulosalar chiqarish zarurati mavzuning dolzarbligidan dalolat beradi.

METODOLOGIYASI

Tilda bunday birikmalar turli modellar yordamida belgilab qo’yiladi. masalan, A+N modeli, sifat hamda otdan tuziladigan birikmalarni ifodalab, juda ko‘p so‘z birikmalari bu model asosida tuzilishi mumkin. Ammo tilda shunday birliklar mavjudki ular ham so‘z kabi yagona tushuncha ifodalasada, shaklan so’z birikmasi yoki gapga teng keladi. Bunday birliklar tilda tayyor holda saqlanib nutqqa shundayligicha olib kiriladi va frazeologik birliklar deb ataladi. FB ikki va undan ortiq leksemaning o‘zaro

semantik bog‘lanib umumlashma ko‘chma ma’no kashf etishidan vujudga keladi FB larning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida gapirar ekanmiz, ularni erkin birikmalardan ajratib ko‘rsatuvchi bir necha farqlarini keltirib o‘tish joizdir. Birinchidan erkin birikmalar komponentlari tarkibiga turli xil leksik, grammatik o‘zgartirishlar kiritish mumkin. Yuqoridagi modelga asosan tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, “red” sifati juda ko‘p otlar bilan birikib kelishi mumkin va bunda u qizil rangni bildirish ma’nosini saqlab qoladi. (red frock, red banner, red strip, red hair, etc.), shuningdek bu sifat predmetni bildiruvchi har qanday so’z bilan birikishi va sanoqsiz so‘z birikmalari yasashi mumkin (red frock, dirty frock, new frock, expensive frock, etc.). Ammo FB larda komponentlar orasidagi tartib qat’iy bo‘lib, turli o‘zgarishlar ma’no buzilishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Masalan “black sheep” (=theAvvalambor worst member) A+N modelida tuzilgan bo‘lsada, minimal o‘zgarishlarga uchragan holatlarda ham frazeologik ma’no buziladi.

FB lar g‘arb tilshunoslari ta’kidlaganidek nutqni yanada ta’sirchan, jonli va ifodali bo‘lishi uchun xizmat qiladi. Sinonim so‘zlar nutqning otashin, rang barang bo‘lishini ta’minlaganidek, FBlar millatning urf-odatlarini, an’analarini, tarixi-yu hozirgi kunini o‘zida aks ettiradi.Frazeologiya o‘zining semantik boyligi, obrazliligi, lo‘ndaligi va yorqinligi bilan tilda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. U tilga ifodaviylik va originallik bag‘ishlaydi. Frazeologizmlar, asosan, og‘zaki nutq, badiiy va siyosiy adabiyotlarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Frazeologizm tarjimasida tarjimon iboraning stilistik vazifasini nazardan chetda qoldirmasdan uning tarjima tilidagi muqobil variantini topa bilishi, uning “mazmunini, obrazliligini saqlashi kerak. Agar tilda uning mos shaklini topa olmasa, mazmunan unga yaqin keladigan iboradan foydalanishi lozim bo‘ladi. Frazeologik ekvivalentlar to‘liq va qisman bo‘lishi mumkin.

To‘liq frazeologik ekvivalentlar: bu tarjima tilida mavjud bo‘lgan tarjima qilinayotgan tildagi iboraga ham mazmunan, ham leksik jihatdan, ham ifodaviyligi, ham obrazliligi, ham uslubiy bo‘yoqdorligi, ham grammatik qurilishi mos tushadigan tayyor iboralar hisoblanadi. Masalan**:**

- ***почить (почивать) налаврах*– rest on one’s laurels, *сольземли* – the salt of the earth –yerning qaymog’i**
- ***играться огнем*– to play with fire –olov bilan o’ynashmoq**
- ***часнастал (пробил)* – one’s hour has struck –kimningdir davri keldi**

Qisman ekvivalent bo‘lgan iboralar

Frazeologizmlarda iboraning biror qismi mos keladi-yu, qolgan qismi mos kelmaydi yoki mazmuni va obrazliligi qisman saqlanadi, degani emas, balki frazeologizm tarkibidagi so‘zlar farq qiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, tarjimon “frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilishda eng muhimi frazeologizmning strukturasini emas, uning mazmunini saqlash”

- ***перваяласточка*– the first portent (sign) –ilk qaldirg’och**
- ***притчавоязыцех*– the talk of the town –hamma yoqda duv-duv gap**

Ingliz tilida dengiz bilan bog’liq turli xil idiomalar mavjud. Yorqin va ifodali nutq egalari dengizchilar o’zlarining maxsus birikmalariga boydirlar. Masalan; **to drop the pilot (uchuvchi xizmatlaridan bosh qaytarish) – yaxshi maslahatgo’ydan bosh tortmoq** ma’nosida. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida ov va poyga bilan bog’liq mashg’ulot turlari haqida yaralgan ko’pgina iboralar mavjud. O’zbek tili matal va maqollarida cho’pon, tegirmonchi, dehqonchilik kabi faoliyat turlari o’z aksini topgan. Masalan: cho’ponning tayog’idaн to’g’ri (halol, haqgo’y inson haqida); dehqon yomg’irda tinadi (ishga qobiliyatli); cho’pon o’lganda (tun – u kun ishlaydigan inson haqida) ; tegirmonchidan un so’rama (xasis inson haqida).

O’zbek tili matal va maqollarida cho’pon, tegirmonchi, dehqonchilik kabi faoliyat turlari o’z aksini topgan. Masalan: cho’ponning tayog’idan to’g’ri (halol, haqgo’y inson haqida); dehqon yomg’irda tinadi (ishga qobiliyatli); cho’pon o’lganda (tun – u kun ishlaydigan inson haqida); tegirmonchidan un so’rama (xasis inson haqida).

XULOSA

Mazkur maqola orqali ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida frazeologik birikmalarning kelib chiqish etmologiyasi va ularning o‘zbek tilidagi muqobillarini ustidan ilmiy jihatdan yondoshdik, aksariyat ingliz iboralari qadimiy tarix bilan aloqadorligini bilib oldik. Shu bilan birga frazeologik birikmalarning paydo bo‘lish yo‘llari ancha muammoli bo‘lib uning hali ochilmagan qirralari bor. Frazeologik birliklarga aloqador hali yechimi topilmagan qirralari borligiga o‘z ilmiy qarashlarimizdan kelib chiqqan holda xulosa qildik.Frazeologik birliklar nutqda hech qanday badiiy tasvir nazarda tutilmasdan so‘zlashuv uslubidan yaqqol saqlanib qoladi.Faqat badiiy talqinda frazeologizmlarning madaniyati, salohiyati, tashqi

qiyofalarini ta`riflashda yozuvchi uchun frazeologik birliklar eng kuchli vosita hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. A.L.Yusupov "Inglizcha - o`zbekcha" idiomalar lug`ati" T. 2014
2. A. Mamatov " Frazeologik birliklarning lingvokulturologik tahlili" Научных Публикаций JSPI 2020
3. B. Yo`ldoshev " Frazeologik uslubiyat asoslari" Samarqand 1999
4. Sh. Raxmatullayev "O`zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug`ati" T. O`qitivchi 1978

DAS BILDUNGSSYSTEM IN DEUTSCHLAND

Temirova Farangis Anvarovna
SamISI o'qituvchisi **Abdialiyeva**
Zebiniso Aslam qizi Sattarov
Javohir Jamshedovich SamISI
talabalari Email:
zebiniso_csg@icloud.com |
sattarovjavohir@icloud.com

Einleitung Das Bildungssystem eines Landes bildet die Grundlage für die Entwicklung seiner Gesellschaft. In Deutschland wird Bildung nicht nur als individuelles Recht, sondern auch als zentrale staatliche Aufgabe betrachtet. Ein qualitativ hochwertiges Bildungssystem ist entscheidend für die Förderung von Chancengleichheit, wirtschaftlichem Wachstum und demokratischer Teilhabe. Deutschland genießt international einen hervorragenden Ruf für seine strukturierte und praxisorientierte Bildung, die sowohl auf akademische Exzellenz als auch auf berufliche Qualifikationen abzielt.

Das deutsche Bildungssystem ist in mehrere Stufen unterteilt, die sich an den jeweiligen Altersgruppen und Entwicklungsständen der Kinder und Jugendlichen orientieren. Nach der frühkindlichen Bildung im Kindergarten folgt die Grundschule, die in der Regel vier Jahre dauert. Anschließend erfolgt die Aufteilung auf unterschiedliche weiterführende Schulformen wie Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium oder Gesamtschule. Diese Struktur erlaubt eine gezielte Förderung der Schülerinnen und Schüler je nach ihren Fähigkeiten und Interessen. Die Sekundarstufe II bereitet entweder auf die berufliche Ausbildung oder auf

das Studium vor. Besonders hervorzuheben ist der Aspekt des lebenslangen Lernens, der im deutschen Bildungssystem zunehmend an Bedeutung gewinnt.

Ein weltweit anerkanntes Merkmal des deutschen Bildungssystems ist das duale Ausbildungssystem. Es kombiniert theoretischen Unterricht an Berufsschulen mit praktischer Arbeit in einem Unternehmen. Diese enge Verzahnung von Theorie und Praxis ermöglicht es den Auszubildenden, bereits während der Ausbildung berufliche Erfahrung zu sammeln und fördert gleichzeitig eine enge Zusammenarbeit zwischen Bildungseinrichtungen und der Wirtschaft. Das duale System ist ein Erfolgsmodell, das für niedrige Jugendarbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland mitverantwortlich ist und von vielen anderen Ländern als Vorbild betrachtet wird.

In Deutschland gibt es verschiedene Arten von Hochschulen, darunter Universitäten, Fachhochschulen und Kunst- sowie Musikhochschulen. Universitäten sind stärker forschungsorientiert, während Fachhochschulen einen praxisnahen Ansatz verfolgen. Der Zugang zur Hochschulbildung erfolgt in der Regel über das Abitur oder vergleichbare Qualifikationen. Das Bologna-System hat auch in Deutschland zu einer Umstrukturierung der Studiengänge geführt, wodurch internationale Vergleichbarkeit und Mobilität verbessert wurden. Die meisten öffentlichen Hochschulen verlangen keine Studiengebühren, was das deutsche Hochschulsystem auch für internationale Studierende attraktiv macht.

Deutschland ist eines der beliebtesten Ziele für internationale Studierende. Neben der Möglichkeit, kostenfrei oder sehr günstig zu studieren, bieten deutsche Hochschulen eine hohe Qualität der Lehre, moderne Infrastruktur und eine Vielzahl englischsprachiger Programme an. Internationale Studierende profitieren zudem von vielfältigen Unterstützungsangeboten, wie etwa Sprachkursen, Tutorien und kulturellen Aktivitäten. Nach dem Abschluss besteht für viele Absolventen die Möglichkeit, in Deutschland beruflich Fuß zu fassen und eine langfristige Karriere aufzubauen.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass das deutsche Bildungssystem durch seine Vielfalt, Durchlässigkeit und Praxisnähe überzeugt. Es bietet Kindern, Jugendlichen und Erwachsenen zahlreiche

Wege zur persönlichen und beruflichen Entwicklung. Die Förderung von Bildungsgerechtigkeit, Innovation und lebenslangem Lernen bleibt dabei ein zentrales Ziel. Mit seinen gut strukturierten Bildungswegen und der engen Verzahnung von Theorie und Praxis ist Deutschland ein internationales Vorbild im Bildungsbereich.

Verwendete Literatur

1. Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) – *www.bmbf.de*
2. Kultusministerkonferenz (KMK) – *www.kmk.org*
3. Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) – *www.daad.de*
4. Statistisches Bundesamt – *www.destatis.de*

DEUTSCHE BRÄUCHE UND TRADITIONEN

Autorinnen: Abdullayeva Durdona Odiljonovna Axbo'tayeva Sevinch Xusniddinovna Ummatova Rayhona Zoirovna **Wissenschaftliche Betreuerin:** Temirova Farangiz Anvarovna

Annotation: Deutschland ist ein Land mit einer reichen Geschichte und vielfältigen kulturellen Traditionen. Diese Bräuche spielen eine wichtige Rolle im Alltagsleben, bei Festen und im sozialen Umgang der Menschen. In Deutschland gibt es zahlreiche Feste, die in verschiedenen Regionen gefeiert werden.

Schlüsselwör tel: kultur, brauch, tradition, ritual, hochzeiten, volksfeste.

Einleitung Weihnachten – Weihnachten ist das wichtigste Fest im Jahr. Am Heiligabend treffen sich die Familien, um Geschenke auszutauschen, Weihnachtslieder zu singen und gemeinsam zu essen. Traditionelle Speisen wie Gänsebraten, Karpfen oder Stollen werden serviert.

Ostern – Ostern wird in Deutschland mit vielen Bräuchen gefeiert. Die Ostereiersuche ist besonders bei Kindern beliebt. Am Karfreitag und

Ostermontag gibt es oft große Familienessen. In manchen Regionen wird auch das Osterfeuer entzündet. Oktoberfest – Das Oktoberfest in München ist das größte Volksfest der Welt und zieht jedes Jahr Millionen von Besuchern an. Es dauert etwa zwei Wochen und ist bekannt für seine Bierzelte, traditionellen Trachten wie Lederhosen und Dirndl, sowie festliche Umzüge und Musik.

Karneval – In vielen Regionen, vor allem im Rheinland, wird der Karneval gefeiert. Die Menschen verkleiden sich, nehmen an Umzügen teil und genießen die ausgelassene Stimmung. Der Höhepunkt ist der "Rosenmontag", der mit einer großen Parade gefeiert wird. Die deutsche Küche ist vielfältig und spiegelt die unterschiedlichen Regionen des Landes wider. Während der Süden mehr für seine Biergartenkultur und deftige Gerichte bekannt ist, bevorzugen die nördlichen Regionen leichtere Kost, wie Fisch und Kartoffeln.

Bier – Deutschland ist weltweit für sein Bier bekannt, insbesondere das Bayerische Bier. Es gibt viele verschiedene Sorten, darunter Pilsner, Weizenbier und Dunkel. Bier wird oft in Maßkrügen serviert, die bis zu 1 Liter fassen können. Bratwurst und Sauerkraut – Eine der bekanntesten deutschen Spezialitäten ist die Bratwurst, die oft mit Sauerkraut serviert wird. Sauerkraut, also fermentierter Kohl, ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der deutschen Esskultur.

Brezeln – In Süddeutschland ist die Brezel eine sehr beliebte Spezialität. Sie wird in vielen Variationen gegessen, entweder süß oder salzig, und passt hervorragend zu Bier.Hochzeiten in Deutschland haben ihre eigenen Traditionen und Bräuche, die sich je nach Region unterscheiden können:

Polterabend – Vor der Hochzeit findet der Polterabend statt, bei dem die Gäste Porzellan oder Töpfe zerschlagen. Der Lärm soll böse Geister vertreiben und dem Paar Glück bringen.

Brautentführung – In einigen Regionen wird die Braut symbolisch entführt, und der Bräutigam muss sie zurückholen, um das Brautpaar zu "erlösen". Diese Tradition ist in ländlichen Gebieten noch immer sehr beliebt.

Hochzeitstanz – Nach der Zeremonie tanzt das frisch verheiratete Paar ihren ersten Tanz, der oft von einem traditionellen Hochzeitsmarsch

begleitet wird. Gastfreundschaft wird in Deutschland hoch geschätzt. Es gibt eine Reihe von Etikette-Regeln, die den Umgang mit Gästen betreffen:

Geschenke mitbringen – Es ist üblich, bei einem Besuch ein kleines Geschenk wie Blumen, Wein oder Schokolade mitzubringen.

Gastfreundschaft – Wenn Gäste zu Besuch kommen, werden sie in der Regel mit einem Getränk empfangen. In vielen Familien gibt es die Tradition, nach dem Abendessen noch eine Tasse Kaffee oder Tee zu trinken.

Sauberkeit und Ordnung – Sauberkeit und Ordnung sind für viele Deutsche ein wichtiger Bestandteil ihres Lebensstils. Wenn man zu einem Besuch kommt, wird erwartet, dass man nicht nur den eigenen Bereich in Ordnung hält, sondern auch die Haushaltsregeln respektiert.

In Deutschland wird Pünktlichkeit als ein Zeichen von Respekt und Professionalität angesehen. Ob im beruflichen oder privaten Bereich, es ist sehr wichtig, zu Verabredungen rechtzeitig zu erscheinen. Verspätungen gelten oft als unhöflich, und in vielen Arbeitsumfeldern ist es selbstverständlich, pünktlich zu sein. Arbeitsmoral – Deutsche haben einen sehr strukturierten Arbeitsansatz und legen großen Wert auf Qualität und Präzision. Gleichzeitig wird jedoch auch viel Wert auf Freizeit und Erholung gelegt. Das Feierabendbier nach der Arbeit ist eine gängige Tradition, vor allem in Süddeutschland.

Biergartenkultur – Im Süden Deutschlands, insbesondere in Bayern, gibt es die Tradition des Biergartens. Diese im Freien gelegenen Gaststätten bieten eine entspannte Atmosphäre, in der man zusammen mit Freunden und Familie Bier trinken, essen und die Natur genießen kann. Weihnachtsmärkte – Im Dezember finden in vielen Städten Deutschlands Weihnachtsmärkte statt, die als wahre Touristenattraktionen gelten. Hier kann man handgefertigte Geschenke, weihnachtliche Leckereien und Glühwein genießen.

Literaturverzeichnis:

1. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung. Deutsche Kultur und Traditionen. Bonn: bpb, 2020.
2. Goethe-Institut. Feste und Bräuche in Deutschland. München: Goethe-Institut, 2019.

3. Küpper, Hans. Deutsche Esskultur - Traditionen und regionale Vielfalt. Berlin: Kulturverlag, 2018.
4. Müller, Sabine. Hochzeitsbräuche in Deutschland. Hamburg: Hochzeitsbuch Verlag, 2021.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANUAGES FOR TOURISM PROFESSIONALS

Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna
SamIES assistant-teacher
Sayfulloyev Xumoyun Akbarovich
SamIES student
e-mail: ***akhmedovanigina0@gmail.com***

Annotation. The opportunities and difficulties of teaching foreign languages in the travel and tourism sector are examined in this article. It examines the challenges brought on by the low level of English proficiency and lack of trust in language skills among tourist professionals.

Key words: foreign language teaching, tourism professionals, English proficiency, practical training, simulations, service quality, communication skills, tourism industry.

Employees in the tourist business are currently faced with new and challenging jobs due to the sector's rapid development, particularly the rising demand for international tourism services. The sector's infrastructure must be updated as part of this process, and staff members' credentials and professional abilities must also be improved. The necessity for innovations in the tourist sector has increased due to the industry's rapid global development and the growing appeal of travel. Specifically, learning other languagesespecially Englishhas become crucial for today's tourism professionals. A high level of language competence is necessary for direct communication with international visitors, comprehending their demands, and delivering high-quality service. In addition to being essential for professional success, foreign languageespecially Englishare also vital for improving the caliber of tourism services.

English is crucial for teaching visitors to local culture, traditions, and historical landmarks as well as for efficient contact with them. Unfortunately, many representatives of the tourism sector, especially those working at tourist sites in rural and district areas, do not have sufficient knowledge of English. They sometimes struggle even with simple greetings or giving directions, leading to communication difficulties with tourists. This, in turn, results in a decline in service quality and the emergence of discomfort among guests. Sometimes, due to the lack of language skills, service staff make mistakes that cause inconvenience for tourists, leaving a negative impression on those receiving the service. These situations, especially when there is a need for the improvement and high standard of services in international tourism, create significant problems. In some cases, the lack of language skills leads to a decrease in the level of cultural etiquette in customer service. Mistakes in giving directions or taking orders, poor customer relations, and, in general, a lack of confidence arise. [1,245] There are several reasons for such situations. One of the most important is the lack of self-confidence among employees. In many cases, tourism employees, fearing making mistakes when communicating in English, lose their enthusiasm for learning the language. This leads to a decrease in their desire to learn. Although employees are actually enthusiastic about learning the language, incorrect approaches, such as lessons based only on grammatical rules, reduce their enthusiasm. Such lessons mainly focus on theoretical knowledge and are not connected to real-life situations. As a result, employees learn the language but cannot apply it in real work conditions. This limits their ability to use the language accurately and effectively in their daily tasks. Additionally, another obstacle for tourism employees in the language learning process is the lack of time and resources. Many employees work throughout the day, and even if they can find time, they do not have the opportunity to attend evening language courses. In remote areas, there is often a shortage of qualified teachers or modern educational resources for language learning. Slow internet speeds or inadequate technical conditions can also be significant factors. For instance, in some remote areas, poor internet speed or the lack of technical equipment may hinder employees' language learning process. Sometimes, due to limited resources and financial constraints, the number of teachers and courses is very low, further complicating learning opportunities. [2,45]

However, there are currently several effective opportunities to overcome these problems. For example, opportunities to learn a language in a natural environment are being created through real-life situation-based programs like "Language Village" or specialized practical courses. These programs teach participants how to communicate in English in various situations, such as hotel services, tourist excursions, and restaurant services. This method not only helps learn the language theoretically but also in practice, which boosts employees' self-confidence. This approach allows participants to learn and prepare for various real-life situations.

By directly applying the knowledge they have gained in practice, employees improve their language skills, and the quality of service increases. Furthermore, the opportunities for language learning through mobile apps and online platforms have greatly expanded. Employees can now learn languages at their convenience, using apps like Duolingo, Cake, BBC Learning English, and Memrise. [3,147] These platforms make learning easier, and even if employees have a busy work schedule, they have the opportunity to learn the language independently. Online courses or video lessons also provide an opportunity to learn specialized industry terminology, which is crucial for service employees. Additionally, these apps offer learning opportunities not only in English but also in other languages, which can be beneficial for employees working in the global tourism industry. Moreover, using textbooks specialized in the tourism sector is also an effective approach. Resources such as "English for Tourism" or "Hotel English" cover topics that are essential for employees preparing to work in the tourism industry. These textbooks present materials on various situations, such as greeting passengers at the airport, providing directions, and taking orders.

Moreover, the grants and free educational projects mentioned above provide tourism employees with the opportunity to not only learn languages but also improve the necessary skills for providing high-quality service to guests. These courses focus not only on language learning but also on acquiring practical knowledge related to every aspect of the tourism industry. For example, by learning the ethics of customer service, customs, effective methods of operating hotels, and managing travel processes, employees can achieve higher efficiency in their work. International grants and projects also provide tourism employees with the opportunity to work

with other cultures, understand their needs, and develop the competencies necessary for success in the global tourism industry. [4,86] Providing good service to guests, maintaining proper communication with them, and interacting effectively in certain situations are essential skills taught in these programs, especially for employees working in the international tourism sector. The growing need to learn English in the tourism sector is also increasing the effectiveness of educational methods conducted using modern technologies. For instance, the opportunities to learn a language independently through mobile apps and online platforms are of significant importance not only for employees with busy schedules but also for those living in geographically remote areas. Through these apps, learners not only study the language but also acquire special terminology and practical skills related to the tourism industry. Another important approach is distance learning courses offered by the world's leading universities. [5,14] These courses usually include the most up-to-date knowledge in the field and teach tourism employees not only language skills but also tourism management, hotel management, tourist services, and other crucial aspects of the industry. Through distance learning, employees can access education in a timely manner and in any location, which helps improve their qualifications.

In conclusion effectively summarizes the importance of foreign language proficiency, especially English, in the tourism sector. It highlights the need for effective communication in an increasingly globalized market, while also addressing the challenges faced by tourism professionals. The mention of solutions like mobile apps, online courses, and specialized programs is a practical approach to overcoming these obstacles. The focus on service quality, self-confidence, and customer satisfaction is well-placed, reinforcing the value of language skills in both personal and industry-wide growth. This conclusion ties everything together, emphasizing the ongoing relevance of language proficiency in the evolving tourism landscape. In general, employees' mastery of English and their ability to apply it in practical situations play a significant role in improving the quality of the tourism industry, ensuring guests' satisfaction, and achieving success in the global tourism market. This, in turn, serves as a foundation for further development of the tourism sector, creating new opportunities and services.

References

1. Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. -p 245.
2. Doherty, B. (2010). *Tourism and Hospitality Marketing: A Global Perspective*. Wiley-Blackwell. -p 45.
3. Galloway, L. (2009). *Teaching English for Tourism*. Cambridge University Press. -p 147.
4. Jenkins, J. (2014). *Global English: A Resource Book for Students* (2nd ed.). Routledge. -p 86.

UNTERSUCHUNG DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT IM KONTEXT DER GESAMTWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG

Temirova Farangiz Anvarovna SamISI o‘qituvchisi **Barakayev Abduqaxxor**
Alibek o’g’li Boboqulov Humoyun
Haydovul o’g’li Arziqulov Javohir
Sunnatillo o’g’li SamISI talabalari

Anmerkung Diese Arbeit untersucht die wirtschaftliche Lage Deutschlands mit Fokus auf die wichtigsten Sektoren, den Außenhandel, den Arbeitsmarkt und die Rolle Deutschlands in der Europäischen Union. Ziel ist es, ein umfassendes Bild der aktuellen Wirtschaft Deutschlands zu vermitteln. Die Arbeit basiert auf wissenschaftlicher Literatur, offiziellen Statistiken und eigenen Überlegungen zur wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung und den Herausforderungen, mit denen Deutschland heute konfrontiert ist.

Schlüsselwörter Deutsche Wirtschaft, Industrie, Außenhandel, Arbeitsmarkt, Export, Innovation, Arbeitslosigkeit, Fachkräftemangel, Erneuerbare Energien,
Europäische Union

Asosiy qism (Hauptteil)

1. Allgemeine Beschreibung der deutschen Wirtschaft

Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist eine soziale Marktwirtschaft, die Effizienz und Wettbewerb mit sozialem Ausgleich verbindet. Deutschland ist die größte Volkswirtschaft Europas und die viertgrößte weltweit (nach den

USA, China und Japan). Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt (BIP) betrug im Jahr 2023 etwa 4,1 Billionen Euro. Der wichtigste Wirtschaftssektor ist die Industrie, gefolgt vom Dienstleistungssektor, der etwa 70 % der wirtschaftlichen Leistung ausmacht.

Typisch für die deutsche Wirtschaft sind mittelständische Unternehmen – sogenannte „Hidden Champions "–, die in ihren Nischen weltweit führend sind. Zudem ist Deutschland stark exportorientiert. Hauptexportgüter sind Autos, Maschinen, chemische Produkte und elektronische Geräte.

Die wirtschaftliche Stabilität Deutschlands beruht auf einer gut ausgebildeten Arbeitskraft, einem starken dualen Ausbildungssystem und einer engen Kooperation zwischen Wirtschaft und Forschung.

2. Wichtige Wirtschaftssektoren

Die deutsche Wirtschaft zeichnet sich durch eine starke industrielle Basis aus, die in verschiedenen Bereichen weltweit führend ist. Besonders hervorzuheben sind folgende Sektoren:

1. Automobilindustrie

Deutschland ist Heimat einiger der bekanntesten Automobilhersteller wie Volkswagen, BMW, Mercedes-Benz und Audi. Diese Unternehmen sind nicht nur für die deutsche Wirtschaft von großer Bedeutung, sondern auch für den globalen Markt. Die Automobilindustrie trägt maßgeblich zum Export und zur Beschäftigung bei.

2. Maschinenbau

Der Maschinenbau ist ein weiterer Schlüsselsektor der deutschen Wirtschaft. Unternehmen wie Siemens und Bosch sind führend in der Entwicklung und Produktion von Maschinen und industriellen Anlagen, die weltweit gefragt sind.

3. Chemische Industrie

Deutschland ist ein globaler Akteur in der chemischen Industrie. Große Unternehmen wie BASF und Bayer prägen den Sektor, der von der Herstellung von Pharmazeutika bis hin zu speziellen Chemikalien reicht.

4. Dienstleistungssektor

Der Dienstleistungssektor hat in den letzten Jahrzehnten an Bedeutung gewonnen und macht mittlerweile etwa 70% des BIP aus. Banken, Versicherungen, Logistikunternehmen sowie IT-Dienstleister spielen eine zentrale Rolle in der Wirtschaft.

5. Erneuerbare Energien

Ein wachsender Sektor ist die Produktion von erneuerbaren Energien. Deutschland ist ein Vorreiter in der Solar- und Windkraftindustrie und hat sich ambitionierte Ziele für die Energiewende gesetzt.

3. Außenhandel und Export

Deutschland ist eines der führenden Exportländer der Welt. Der Außenhandel spielt eine entscheidende Rolle für das Wirtschaftswachstum und die Stabilität des Landes. Im Jahr 2023 belief sich der Wert der deutschen Exporte auf etwa 1,6 Billionen Euro, was rund 40 % des BIP ausmacht. Die Hauptzielmärkte für deutsche Exporte sind die EU-Länder, die USA und China.

Die wichtigsten Exportgüter sind Autos, Maschinen, chemische Produkte und elektronische Geräte. Besonders hervorzuheben ist die Bedeutung der Automobilindustrie, die nicht nur den größten Teil der Exporte ausmacht, sondern auch eine Schlüsselrolle im internationalen Handel spielt.

Deutschland ist auch ein bedeutender Importeur, vor allem von Rohstoffen, Energie und landwirtschaftlichen Produkten. Die Importstruktur ist vielfältig, was die Abhängigkeit von internationalen Märkten unterstreicht.

Ein wichtiger Aspekt des deutschen Außenhandels ist die enge wirtschaftliche Integration in die Europäische Union. Der Binnenmarkt ermöglicht den freien Handel mit den meisten europäischen Ländern und trägt zur Stabilität des Landes bei. Allerdings steht Deutschland auch vor Herausforderungen, wie dem zunehmenden Protektionismus in verschiedenen Ländern und den geopolitischen Unsicherheiten.

4. Arbeitsmarkt und Arbeitslosigkeit

Der deutsche Arbeitsmarkt zeichnet sich durch eine niedrige Arbeitslosenquote und eine hohe Beschäftigungsrate aus. Im Jahr 2023 lag die Arbeitslosenquote bei etwa 3,0 %, was im internationalen Vergleich sehr niedrig ist. Die Arbeitsmarktlage wird durch eine gut ausgebildete Arbeitskraft, ein starkes Ausbildungssystem und eine hohe Flexibilität in den Arbeitsverhältnissen geprägt.

Ein wichtiger Bestandteil des deutschen Arbeitsmarktes ist das duale Ausbildungssystem, das eine Kombination aus praktischer Ausbildung in Unternehmen und theoretischem Unterricht in Berufsschulen bietet. Dieses

System ermöglicht es vielen jungen Menschen, direkt nach ihrer Ausbildung in den Arbeitsmarkt einzutreten und eine stabile berufliche Karriere aufzubauen.

Allerdings steht der deutsche Arbeitsmarkt vor Herausforderungen. Besonders in bestimmten Sektoren wie dem Gesundheitswesen, der IT-Branche und der Pflege gibt es einen zunehmenden Fachkräftemangel. Auch die demografische Entwicklung stellt ein Problem dar: Die Bevölkerung wird immer älter, was zu einem Rückgang der Erwerbsbevölkerung führt. Um diesem Trend entgegenzuwirken, setzt Deutschland auf die Zuwanderung von Fachkräften aus dem Ausland.

Trotz dieser Herausforderungen bleibt der Arbeitsmarkt in Deutschland im Allgemeinen stabil und bietet gute Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten.

5. Deutschlands Rolle in der Europäischen Union

Deutschland ist das wirtschaftliche Zentrum der Europäischen Union und spielt eine führende Rolle in der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Gestaltung der Union. Als größtes Mitgliedsland hat Deutschland erheblichen Einfluss auf die Entscheidungsprozesse der EU und ist ein wichtiger Partner in Handels- und Wirtschaftsfragen.

Die wirtschaftliche Integration innerhalb der EU ermöglicht es Deutschland, von einem stabilen Binnenmarkt zu profitieren und gleichzeitig Handelsbeziehungen mit anderen internationalen Märkten zu vertiefen. Deutschland ist auch ein aktiver Teilnehmer an der europäischen Finanz- und Wirtschaftspolitik und trägt zur Stabilität des Euro-Währungsgebiets bei.

Fazit (Xulosa) Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass die deutsche Wirtschaft trotz einiger Herausforderungen eine der stabilsten und leistungsfähigsten weltweit ist. Die starke industrielle Basis, der florierende Dienstleistungssektor und der hohe Exportanteil tragen maßgeblich zum Erfolg bei. Besonders hervorzuheben ist die Bedeutung der Automobilindustrie, des Maschinenbaus und der chemischen Industrie für das wirtschaftliche Wachstum.

Deutschland steht jedoch auch vor Herausforderungen, wie dem Fachkräftemangel, den Auswirkungen der demografischen Entwicklung und den geopolitischen Unsicherheiten. Die Zukunft der deutschen Wirtschaft wird maßgeblich von der erfolgreichen Integration neuer Technologien, der

Förderung erneuerbarer Energien und der Sicherstellung einer stabilen Arbeitsmarktpolitik abhängen.

Insgesamt bleibt Deutschland ein wirtschaftliches Kraftzentrum innerhalb der Europäischen Union und weltweit, das sowohl Chancen als auch Herausforderungen für die kommenden Jahre bereithält.

Verweise (Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar)

1. Blanchard, O. (2017). Makroekonomika. Pearson Education.
2. Feld, L. P., & Köhler, S. (2021). Die deutsche Wirtschaft im internationalen Vergleich: Struktur, Wachstum und Herausforderungen. Springer Gabler.
3. Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie (2023). Wirtschaftsbericht Deutschland 2023. Berlin: BMWi.
4. OECD (2023). Economic Survey of Germany 2023. OECD Publishing.

INGLIZ VA O`ZBEK FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING TADQIQOTIGA DOIR AYRIM MULOHAZALAR

Napasova Baxora Boymirzayevna
SamISI o`qituvchisi
Qurvonov Bobomurod Safar o`g`li
Samisi talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada frazeologik birliklar va ularning taqiqotiga doir jaxon va o`zbek tilshunos olimlarining mulohazalar o`rganilgan. Ularning rivojlanish tarixi va tasnifiga oid mulohaza qilingan. Frazeologizmlar tashiydigan leksik, semantic, pragmatic, stilistik, kognitiv ma`nolarni tarjima jarayonida lug`viy ma`no xususiyatlari hamda ularning nutqdagi maqomi yuzasidan fikr yuritilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar**: frazeologik birliklar, leksik, semantic, lug`aviy ma`no, lingivistika, iboralar, turg`un birikmlar.

XXI asr jahon tilshunoslik maktablari va oqimlarida tilning eng muhim birliklaridan bo‘lmish frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganishga jiddiy e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Frazeologizmlar tashiydigan leksik, semantik, pragmatik, stilistik, kognitiv ma’nolarni va ularning nutqda voqelanishini zamonaviy metodologik tamoyillardan foydalangan holda umumlashtirish, ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan asarlar tilida frazeologik birliklarning lug’aviy

ma’noviy xususiyatlari hamda ularning nutqdagi maqomi yuzasidan aniq nazariy xulosalar chiqarish zarurati mavzuning dolzarbligidan dalolat beradi. Bugungi kunda ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan asarlar tilida frazeologik birliklarning lug’aviy ma’noviy xususiyatlari, ular orasidagi turli ma’no munosabatlari, ularning tarjima jarayonida qo‘llanilish funksiyalari til foydalanuvchilari uchun qiyinchilik tug‘dirmoqda. Tarjimada frazeologizmlarining semantik tahlilini berish va FB larning uslubiy-funksional xususiyatlarini tavsivlash bugungi kun muammolaridan biri sifatida qo‘yilishining sababi tilshunoslikning va til sohasining rivojlanishi, yangi ma’lumotlarning to‘planib muhokama etilishi kutilayotgani, bundan tashqari aynan tarjimada qo‘llanilishi va shu soha yuzasidan olib borilgan ishlarning kamchilikni tashkil qilishidadir frazeologiya tilshunoslikning alohida bir bo’limi bo’lib, unda ko’chma ma’noga asoslangan turg’un birikmalar, iboralar o’rganiladi.

METODOLOGIYASI

Frazeologiyaning alohida fan sifatida o‘rganilishi bir necha asrlarni o’z ichiga oladi. Xususan, tadqiqotchilar XVIII asrdan boshlab frazeologik muammolarga qiziqa boshlashgan. XX asrning 60-80 yillariga kelib chet el adabiyotida, jumladan ingliz adabiyotida ham frazeologiya sohasiga bo‘lgan qiziqish tez sur’atlar bilan o‘sdi.G’arb hamda Amerika tilshunosligida shu vaqtga qadar frazeologiyaga bag‘ishlangan alohida asar yo‘q edi. Umuman “frazeologiya” termini ilk marotaba. Sharl Balli tomonidan “Precis de stylistique” asarida qo‘llanilgan. XX asrning 60-80 yillariga kelib chet el adabiyotida, jumladan ingliz adabiyotida ham frazeologiya sohasiga bo‘lgan qiziqish tez sur’atlar bilan o‘sdi.G’arb hamda Amerika tilshunosligida shu vaqtga qadar frazeologiyaga bag‘ishlangan alohida asar yo‘q edi. Umuman “frazeologiya” termini ilk marotaba Sharl Balli tomonidan “Precis de stylistique” asarida qo‘llanilgan. Frazeologiya sohasining ilk tadqiqotchisi, shubhasiz, shvetsar-fransuz tilshunosi Sharl Balli hisoblanadi. U o’zining “Stilistika ocherki”(1905) va “Fransuz stilistikasi”(1909) nomli asarlarida so‘z birikmalari, frazeologizmlarni tadqiq etuvchi maxsus boblar kiritgan [8;208].

Birinchi asarda Sharl Balli so’z birikmalarining to‘rt turini farqlagan:

- Odatiy birikmalar (les groupements usuels) nisbatan erkin bog‘langan birikmalar bo‘lib tarkibiga ba’zi o‘zgartirishlar kiritish mumkin

- erkin birikmalar (les groupements libres) o‘z ma’nosida qo’llaniladigan birikmalar;
- frazeologik qatorlar(les series phraseologiques) bunda ikki va undan ortiq birliklar birikib yaxlit bir ma’no ifodalab keladi, ammo uning komponenetlari tartibiga o’zgartirishlar kiritish mumkin
- frazeologik birliklar(les unites phraseologiques), bunda o‘z ma’nosini tamomila yo‘qotgan, komponetlari tartibi qat’iy bo‘lgan birliklarni kiritadi.

Frazeologiyaning alohida fan sifatida rivojlanishi juda ko‘p bosqichlarni bosib o‘tgan.Xususan, frazeologiyaning rivojlanish tarixini xronlogik jihatdan uch davrga bo’lish mumkin

XVIII asrning o‘rtalaridan XX asrning 30-yillarigacha bo’lgan davrni o‘z ichiga oladi, bu davr frazeologik tadqiqotlarning yo‘lga qo‘yilishi M.N.Lomonosov, A.A.Potebnya, F.F.Fortunatov, A.A. Shaxmatovlarning ilmiy faoliyati bilan bog’liq. E.D. Polivanov, V.V.Vinogradov, S.I.Abakumov, G.K. Damilov, A.I Yefimov, A Y. Rojanskiy kabi tilshunoslar ilmiy faoliyati bilan bog’liq holda rivojlandi va XX asrning 30-50-yillarini o’z ichiga oladi. Bu davrni frazeologiya mustaqil lingvistik soha sifatida shakllanish davri deb ham aytish mumkin.

XX asrning 60-yillaridan boshlab hozirgi kungacha davom etadi. Bu davr frazeologik tadqiqotlarda turli metodlarni qo‘llanilishi frazeologiya sohasining tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanishi va ko‘plab frazeologiya mutaxasislarini yetishib chiqishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Frzeologik birikmalarning leksik-semantik belgilari asosida tasnifi:
Frazeologiya – tilshunoslikning kichik sohasi bo’lib, fraza – ibora, logos – ta’limot degan ma’nolarni anglatadi. Frazeologiya atamasi asosan ikki ma’noda
ishlatiladi:
1) tilning frazeologik tarkibini o’rganuvchi tilshunoslik sohasi;
2) shu tilning frazeologizmi majmui.

Frazeologiyaning o’rganish predmeti frazeologizmning tabiati va substansional xususiyatlari hamda ularning nutqda amal qilish qonuniyatidir. Ikki va undan ortiq so’zdan tarkib topgan, yaxlit bir ko’chma ma’no ifodalaydigan, ta’sirchanlikka ega bo’lgan va ma’nosi bir so’zga teng ma’nodagi
so’zlar yig’indisi yoki gaplar yig’indisi iboradeyiladi. Iboralar

tilshunoslikning frazeologiya bo’limida o’rganiladi, shuning uchun ham iboralarni frazeologizmlar deb ham ataymiz.

Frazeologiyaning alohida lingvistik yo’nalish bo’lib shakllanishida, jumladan o’zbek frazeologiyasining dunyoga kelishida V.V.Vinogradovning muhim xizmatlari bor. Chunki sobiq sho’rolar davrida mustamlaka xalqlari tillari frazeologiyasi shu olim ta’limoti asosida paydo bo’ldi. Chet el tilshunosligida ba’zan frazeologiya leksika yoki stilistika tarkibiga kiritiladi. Ko’pincha esa frazeologiyaning mustaqil til disiplinasi ekanligi G’arbiy Yevropa va Amerika tilshunoslari tomonidan tan olinmaydi. Shunga qaramay ingliz frazeologiya maktabi ko’pgina olimlar tomonidan katta
qiziqishlar bilan o’rganildi. Jumladan, bu sohaning rivojiga akademik A.Shaxmatov, A.Yefimov, N.Shanskiy, A.Kunin, N.Amosova, V.Jukov kabi olimlar ayniqsa ingliz frazeologiya maktabi rivoji va taraqqiyotiga o’z hissalarini qo’shganlar.

O’zbek frazeologiyasining izchil ilmiy asosda tadqiq qilinishi Shavkat Rahmatullayev nomi bilan bog’liqdir. Olim bu sohaga bag’ishlagan bir qator tadqiqotlari bilan milliy frazeologiyamizning yaratilishiga asos soldi.

Jumladan, olimning quyidagi tadqiqot ishlari ya’ni “ O’zbek tilining izohli frazeoligik lug’ati”, “O’zbek tilining qisqacha frazeologik lug’ati”, “O’zbek frazeologiyasining ba’zi masalalari”, “Frazeologik birikmalarning asosiy ma’no turlari”, “Osnovnie grammaticheskie osobennosti obraznix glagolnix frazeologicheskix yedinits sovremennogo uzbekskogo yazika” kabi ilmiy adabiyotlari bilan o’zbek frazeologiya maktabi rivojiga o’z hissasini qo’shdi.
Shuningdek, Y.Pinxasov ham frazeologik birliklarni o’rganishda katta muvaffaqiyatlariga erishdi.

Mazkur maqola orqali ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida frazeologik birikmalarning kelib chiqish etmologiyasi va ularning o‘zbek tilidagi muqobillarini ustidan ilmiy jihatdan yondoshdik, aksariyat ingliz iboralari qadimiy tarix bilan aloqadorligini bilib oldik. Olimlarning frazeologik birliklarni tasniflar va ularning paydo bo`lishi haqida tyrlich fikrlar mavjud. Umuman “frazeologiya” termini ilk marotaba Sharl Balli tomonidan “Precis de stylistique” asarida qo‘llanilgan. Frazeologiya sohasining ilk tadqiqotchisi, shubhasiz, shvetsar-fransuz tilshunosi Sharl Balli hisoblanadi. U o’zining “Stilistika ocherki”(1905) va “Fransuz stilistikasi”(1909) nomli

asarlarida so‘z birikmalari, frazeologizmlarni tadqiq etuvchi maxsus boblar kiritgan. Birinchi asarda Sharl Balli so’z birikmalarining to‘rt turini farqlagan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1A.L.Yusupov “Inglizcha - o`zbekcha” idiomalar lug`ati” T. 2014

2A. Mamatov “ Frazeologik birliklarning lingvokulturologik tahlili” Научных Публикаций JSPI 2020

3B. Yo`ldoshev “ Frazeologik uslubiyat asoslari” Samarqand 1999

4Sh. Raxmatullayev “O`zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug`ati” T. O`qitivchi

II SHO‘BA “XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHNING SIFATINI YANGI PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA TA’LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISH”

ФОНЕМА, МОРФЕМА, СЎЗ ВА ГАПНИНГ ТАЪЛИМДАГИ ТАВСИФИ ХУСУСИДА

Хайруллаев Хуршиджон Зайниевич, филология фанлари доктори, профессор. СамДЧТИ Ўзбек тили, журналистика ва компьютер лингвистикаси кафедраси мудири;

Ибрагимова Муқаддас Абдуллаевна, СамДЧТИ Ўзбек тили, журналистика ва компьютер лингвистикаси кафедраси ўқитувчиси

Аннотация: Фонема, морфема, сўз ва гапнинг таълимдаги тавсифи хусусида. Фонема, морфема, сўз, гап, мураккаб синтактик қурилма ва абзац кабиларнинг лисоний бирлик сифатидаги ўрганилиши тилшуносликда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бугунги кунда тил ва компьютер технологиялари узвийлиги масаласи долзарб бўлиб турганидан келиб чиқилса, масала моҳиятининг дастурий таъминот яратиш учун зарурат ҳисобланган лингвистик таъминот учун нутқ бирликларини қатъий белгилаш масаласи долзарб экани изоҳ талаб қилмайди.

Калит сўзлар: Фонема, морфема, сўз, гап, мураккаб синтактик қурилма, абзац, сегмент, тил бирлиги, нутқ бирлиги, функционал фаоллик, тил сатҳи, нутқ сатҳи.

Ю.В.Рождественский тилнинг асосий сатҳларини *фонемалар, сўзлар* ва *гап* ташкил этишини, унинг қўшимча тарздаги сатҳлари эса *морфемалар* ҳамда *сўз бирикмаларидан* иборат эканлигини таъкидлайди. Ҳар бир тил сатҳининг чегараси иккинчи сатҳ чегарасига қадар аҳамият касб этади. Шу боис юқори поғонадаги сатҳнинг чегараси қуйи поғонали сатҳ чегараси, ёки аксинча, қуйи поғонали сатҳ

чегараси юқори поғонадаги сатҳ чегараси билан кесиша олмайди [Рождественский Ю.В.: 159].

Ю.В.Рождественский тил (яруслари) сатҳлари қуйидаги белгиларга кўра бир-биридан фарқланишини кўрсатиб беради:

1. Сатҳ бирликлари рўйхатининг нисбий ёпиқлиги,
2. Ассоциатив – этимологик маъно мавжудлиги,
3. Товушлар талаффузининг бўлинмаслиги,
4. Номинатив маъно,
5. Сатҳ бирликлари қисмларининг алоҳида шаклланиши [Рождественский Ю.В.: 161-162].

Тил сатҳларининг маълум белгиларига кўра фарқланишини кўрсатувчи мазкур тамойиллар жадвал тарзида берилади. Масалан, биринчи тамойил фонематик ҳамда морфематик сатҳлар учун характерли бўлса, иккинчи тамойил морфематик ва сўз сатҳлари учун, учинчи тамойил фонематик, сўз ҳамда гап сатҳлари учун, тўртинчи тамойил сўз ва сўз бирикмалари сатҳларига, бешинчи тамойил эса сўз бирикмаси ҳамда гап сатҳлари учун характерли эканлиги айтилади [Рождественский Ю.В.: 162].

Ю.С.Маслов тилнинг асосий сатҳлари сифатида *фонематик сатҳни, фонемаларнинг дифференциал белгисини, морфематик сатҳни, сўз ҳамда гап сатҳларини* тушунади. Олим тил сатҳларини (ярусларини) қуйидаги бирликлар гуруҳлари асосида белгилайди: 1. Гап (аниқроғи, унинг структур ва интонацион модели). 2.Сўз. 3.Морфема (ва унинг супрасегмент муқобиллари). 4.Фонема (ва унинг супрасегмент аналоглари). 5.Фонемаларнинг дифференциал белгилари («меризм») [Маслов Ю.С.: 69].

Ю.С.Маслов сўз сатҳини иккига бўлишни тавсия этади ва уларнинг биринчисини *лексема* яруси деб, иккинчисини эса *глоссема* яруси деб номлайди. Лексем сатҳга унинг компонентлари тарзида барча мустақил сўзларни, фразеологик ибораларни, таркибли атамаларни, боғловчиларни, шунингдек, ***ли*** (частица) унсурини киритади. Глоссема яруси компонентлари жумласига эса мустақил сўзларнинг синтетик шаклларини, барча предлог, артикль, ёрдамчи феълларни, компонентлари турғун ҳолатда бўлган қўшма сўзларни қўшади [Маслов Ю.С.: 70].

Ю.С.Масловнинг тадқиқот ишлари *тил сатҳи* тушунчаси билан

иерархик муносабат тушунчаси муштарак ҳодисалардек тасаввур ҳосил қилади. Ва бунинг натижасида масала тавсифи анча чигаллашади. Тўғри, фонематик сатҳ компонентлари меризм ҳодисаси билан бевосита боғланади. Лекин мазкур ҳодиса фонемаларнинг ички иерархик белгиларини кўрсатади. Шу боис меризм ҳодисасини, бизнингча, фонематик сатҳнинг ичида ўрганиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Тўғри, ўзак морфемалар мажмуасини ташкил этувчи бирликлар сўз ясовчи аффикс морфемалар мажмуасини ташкил этувчи бирликлардан, унли фонемалар мажмуаси ундош фонемалар парадигмасидан, портловчи ундошлар аффрикатлардан фарқлидир. Аммо бундан ўзак морфемалар сатҳи, аффикс морфемалар сатҳи, ундош ва унли фонемалар ёки портловчи ва аффрикатлар сатҳлари мавжуд деган хулосага келиб бўлмайди [Солнцев В.М.: 8].

Прагалик тилшунослар Фр.Данеш ва К.Гаузенбласларнинг мулоҳазаларига кўра, тил системаси сатҳларини белгилаш муайян тилнинг типологик хусусиятларига асосланмоғи лозим. Масалан, шу асосда чех тилида қуйидаги сатҳларни белгилаш мумкин: *(0) фонематик сатҳ, (1) морфематик сатҳ, (2) сўз шакллари, (3) гап, (4) жумла* [Данеш Фр., Гаузенблас К.:18.].

Бу ўринда фонематик сатҳ (0) белгиси билан берилмоқда. Бунинг асосий сабаби Фр. Данеш ва К.Гаузенбласлар тил системаси унсурларини элементар (бир томонлилик белгисига эга бўлган воситалар) ҳамда тил белгисини тақозо этувчи (икки жиҳатли: ифодаловчи ва ифодаланувчи) бирликларга ажратишлари билан боғликдир. Масалан, морфема тилнинг энг кичик бирлигини ташкил этиши билан бирга, ҳам ифодаловчи (товуш комплекси), ҳам ифодаланувчи (маъно салмоғи) жиҳатларига эгадир. Фонемада эса бундай хусусият йўқ. Бошқача айтганда, унинг фақат ифодаловчи (означающее) жиҳати мавжуд. Шу боис Фр. Данеш ва К.Гаузенблас фонематик сатҳни тор маънода изоҳлайдилар ва ҳатто уни сатҳ деб номлаш ҳам ўринсиз бўлиши мумкин, деган хулосага келадилар [Данеш Фр., Гаузенблас К.: 19-20]. Улар тадқиқотида яна шу нарса характерлики, тил сатҳлари жумла (высказывания) структураси доирасида белгиланади. Зотан, ҳар қандай конкрет жумла тил системасининг реал қўлланилиши учун объект саналади [Данеш Фр., Гаузенблас К.: 8].

Кўринадики, тил сатҳлари тавсифи масаласи чех олимларининг тадқиқот ишларида ҳам кун тартибига қўйилган ва бу соҳада салмоқли натижалар қўлга киритилган. Бироқ чех тилшуносларининг юқорида кўриб ўтилган мулоҳазаларида фонематик сатҳнинг (0) белгиси билан ифодаланиши ва унинг тил сатҳи маъносида ўрганилишига билдирилган салбий муносабатлари билан қўшилиш қийин. Зотан, фонема тил белгиси мақомига эга бўлмаса ҳам, унинг иштирокисиз морфемаларнинг, сўзларнинг, гапларнинг ҳам шаклланиши мумкин эмаслиги изоҳ талаб қилмайди. Ва, умуман, тил сатҳи мақомига эга бўлиш учун муайян бирликлар мажмуасининг тил белгиси ҳисобланиши шарт эканлиги, бизнингча, масала тавсифини анча мураккаблаштиради.

Юқоридагилардан ташқари, (4) белгиси билан ажратиб кўрсатилаётган жумлани тақозо этувчи сатҳ масаласи билан ҳам қўшилиш қийин. Чунки гап билан жумла аксарият ҳолларда синтактик шаклларига кўра ҳам, семантик вазифаси доирасида ҳам муштараклик ҳосил қилади. Шу боис бу ўринда улардан биттасини танлаш мақсадга мувофиқроқ бўларди. Бундан ташқари, тил сатҳларини белгилашда ҳар бир конкрет тилнинг типологик хусусиятларига асосланиш масаласи ҳам, бизнингча, нисбий тушунилмоғи керак. Тўғри, ҳар бир тил ўзининг ички хусусиятларига кўра бошқаларидан фарқ қилади. Аммо айни пайтда сатҳ тушунчаси, назаримизда, умумлингвистик аҳамият касб этади.

Адабиётлар:

1. Данеш Фр., Гаузенблас К. Проблематика уровней с точки зрения структуры высказывания и системы языковых средств // Единицы разных уровней грамматического строя языка и их взаимодействие. – М., 1969.-С.18.
2. Маслов Ю.С. Об основных и промежуточных ярусах в структуре языка // Вопросы языкознания, 1968, №4. -С.69.
3. Рождественский Ю.В. Лекции по общему языкознанию. –М., 1990.
4. Солнцев В.М. О понятии уровня языковой системы//Вопросы языкознания, 1972, №3.-С.8.

INTERFAOL TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINING XORIJIY TIL O‘QITISHDAGI O‘RNI VA SAMARADORLIGI

Begmatov M.B. SamDCHTI
professori, f.f.n.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada xorijiy tilni o‘qitishda interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining ahamiyati, samaradorligi va ulardan foydalanish usullari tahlil qilinadi va interfaol texnologiyalar yordamida o‘qitishning samaradorligini oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan amaliy takliflar hamda ilmiy-nazariy tavsiyalar berilgan. Shuningdek, interfaol texnologiyalar yordamida talabalarni faol o‘rganishga undash, til ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish, o‘quvchilarga o‘z-o‘zini baholash va mustaqil ishlash imkoniyatlarini yaratish kabi masalalar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqola xorijiy til o‘qituvchilari uchun interfaol texnologiyalarni o‘z pedagogik faoliyatiga muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish bo‘yicha tavsiyalarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalari, xorijiy til o‘qitish, axborot texnologiyalari, pedagogik innovatsiyalar, o‘qitish samaradorligi, multimedia vositalari, onlayn ta’lim, o‘quvchilarning mustaqil ishlashi, o‘qituvchilarni tayyorlash.

Xorijiy tilni o‘qitishda interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining qo‘llanilishi o‘quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bugungi kunda axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi, shu jumladan internet va kompyuter texnologiyalarining keng tarqalishi, xorijiy til o‘qitishning sifati va samaradorligini sezilarli darajada yaxshilash imkoniyatlarini yaratmoqda. Interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalari, ayniqsa, xorijiy til o‘qitishda o‘quvchilarni motivatsiyalash, faol o‘rganishga undash va til ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Bu texnologiyalar nafaqat o‘quvchilarning o‘rganishga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshiradi, balki ularni mustaqil ishlashga, o‘z bilimlarini tekshirishga va o‘rganilgan materialni amalda qo‘llashga undaydi.

Interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining asosiy tamoyillari va vositalari, jumladan, multimedia dasturlari, onlayn kurslar va masofaviy o‘qitish platformalari, xorijiy tilni o‘rganishni yanada samarali va qiziqarli qiladi. Multimediya vositalari (audio, video, grafik) yordamida o‘quvchilar yangi tilni o‘rganishda jonli va dinamik materiallar orqali o‘zlarining tinglash,

tushunish va nutq koʻnikmalarini rivojlantiradilar [3, 54-b.]. Shuningdek, onlayn darslar va interfaol mashqlar orqali talabalar materialni mustaqil ravishda oʻrganishlari mumkin, bu esa ularning oʻrganishga boʻlgan ishtiyoqini oshiradi.

Shu bilan birga, interfaol texnologiyalar oʻquvchilarga oʻz-oʻzini baholash va bilimlarini tezda tekshirish imkonini beradi. Masalan, onlayn testlar va interfaol darsliklar yordamida oʻquvchilar oʻz bilimlarini mustaqil ravishda baholashlari, natijalarini koʻrishlari va kerakli joylarda oʻz bilimlarini mustahkamlashlari mumkin. Bu jarayon oʻquvchilarga oʻz oʻrganish jarayonini boshqarish imkoniyatini taqdim etadi.

Interfaol taʼlim texnologiyalari xorijiy til oʻqitishda oʻquvchilarni faollashtirish, ularda mustaqil oʻrganish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish va oʻquv jarayonini individualizatsiya qilishda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Bu texnologiyalarni qoʻllash orqali oʻqituvchilar oʻquvchilarga taʼlimni koʻproq shaxsiylashtirilgan va interfaol tarzda taqdim etish imkoniyatiga ega boʻladilar. Bu esa interfaol texnologiyalar oʻquvchilarni oʻrganilayotgan material bilan yaxshiroq bogʻlash imkonini beradi. Masalan, multimediya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda tilni oʻrgatish jarayonida materialni taqdim etish oʻquvchilarning qiziqishini uygʻotadi va yangi bilimlarni tezroq oʻzlashtirishga yordam beradi [2, 244-b.].

Interfaol texnologiyalar xorijiy tilni oʻqitishda oʻquvchilarga yangi materialni oʻzlashtirishning eng samarali usullarini taqdim etadi. Multimediya vositalaridan foydalangan holda oʻqituvchilar talabalarni tilni oʻrganishga jalb qilishda muvaffaqiyatli natijalarga erishadilar [1, 11-12 b.]. Shu bilan birga, interfaol texnologiyalar oʻquvchilarga oʻz bilimi va qobiliyatlarini mustaqil ravishda baholash imkonini beradi. Elektron oʻquv materiallari va onlayn testlar orqali oʻquvchilar oʻz bilimlarini tekshirishlari, natijalarini tezda olishlari mumkin. Bu esa oʻqish jarayonini yanada shaffof va samarali qiladi.

Internet va onlayn taʼlim platformalarining joriy etilishi xorijiy tilni oʻqitishda yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratmoqda. Masofaviy oʻqitish tizimlari oʻquvchilarga oʻz vaqtida va joyida taʼlim olish imkonini beradi, bu esa ularda oʻquv jarayoniga boʻlgan motivatsiyani oshiradi [4, 76-b.]. Oʻquvchilar oʻzlarining oʻrganish ritmlariga mos ravishda darslarni oʻtkazishlari mumkin, bu esa ularning mustaqil bilim olish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Interfaol mashqlar va oʻquv dasturlari yordamida oʻquvchilar

o‘z bilimlarini sinovdan o‘tkazib, kerakli o‘zgarishlar kiritish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Axborot texnologiyalari asosida xorijiy tilni o‘qitishning samaradorligi bir nechta omillarga bog‘liq. Birinchidan, ta’lim jarayonida qo‘llaniladigan texnologiyalarning sifatiga e’tibor qaratish zarur [5, 107-b.]. Zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalari, masalan, onlayn o‘qish platformalari, elektron kitoblar va interfaol darsliklar, o‘quvchilarga kengaytirilgan va interfaol ta’lim imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi. Ikkinchidan, o‘qituvchining texnologiyalardan foydalanish ko‘nikmalarining yuqoriligi ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Yuqoridagi bildirilgan fikrlardan kelib chiqib, interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining xorijiy til o‘qitishdagi o‘rni va samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga molik takliflar va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqdik:

1. Interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining ta’lim metodologiyasiga integratsiyasi: Interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining xorijiy til o‘qitish metodologiyasiga to‘liq integratsiyasini ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq qilish zarur. Shu asosda, yangi pedagogik va psixologik nazariyalar ishlab chiqilishi lozim, chunki bu texnologiyalar talabalar o‘rganish uslublarini, o‘rganish jarayonini va kommunikativ kompetensiyani qanday rivojlantirishi mumkinligi haqida chuqur tahlillar olib borish kerak. Bu sohada ilmiy izlanishlar o‘tkazish xorijiy til o‘qitishning samaradorligini yanada yaxshilash imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi.

2. Pedagogik innovatsiyalarni sinovdan o‘tkazish: Interfaol texnologiyalar yordamida o‘qitishning samaradorligini ta’minlash uchun pedagogik innovatsiyalarni doimiy ravishda sinovdan o‘tkazish zarur. Bu metodologiyalarning samaradorligini ilmiy asosda o‘rganish va turli pedagogik yondashuvlarni solishtirish xorijiy til o‘qitishda eng yuqori natijalarga erishishga yordam beradi.

3. Interfaol texnologiyalarning til o‘qitishdagi pedagogik nazariyalar bilan uyg‘unligini o‘rganish: Interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining pedagogik nazariyalar va metodikalar bilan uyg‘unligini aniqlash ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, kommunikativ yondashuvlar, konstruktivizm va didaktik yondashuvlarning interfaol texnologiyalar bilan qanday hamohang ishlashini tadqiq qilish, o‘qitish samaradorligini oshiradi.

4. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o‘qituvchilarning pedagogik faoliyatiga joriy etish: O‘qituvchilarni interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanishga tayyorlash uchun ularning professional rivojlanishini qo‘llab-quvvatlash zarur. Kurslar, treninglar va seminarlar orqali o‘qituvchilarni yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar bilan tanishtirish va ularga samarali foydalanish ko‘nikmalarini berish o‘quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshiradi.

5. Onlayn va masofaviy o‘qitish platformalarini kengaytirish: Masofaviy o‘qitish platformalarining o‘quvchilarga taqdim etilayotgan imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish zarur. Shu jumladan, interfaol mashqlar, forumlar, guruhli muhokamalar va videokonferensiyalar yordamida o‘quvchilarni faol o‘rganishga undash mumkin. Masofaviy o‘qitish tizimlarini yaxshilash, ularga kirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, o‘quvchilarning onlayn faoliyatini monitoring qilish zarur.

6. Interfaol texnologiyalar yordamida til o‘qitishda real hayotga yaqin vaziyatlar yaratish: Xorijiy tilni o‘rgatishda, o‘quvchilarga real hayotga yaqin vaziyatlarni yaratish (masalan, virtual sayohatlar, xalqaro videokonferensiyalar orqali muloqot) mumkin. Bu o‘quvchilarning tilni amaliy ravishda qo‘llash va o‘rganish motivatsiyasini oshiradi.

Biz yuqorida keltirib o‘tgan ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar xorijiy tilni o‘qitishda interfaol ta’lim texnologiyalarining roli beqiyosdir. Ularning samarali qo‘llanilishi ta’lim jarayonining sifatini oshiradi, o‘quvchilarga yanada samarali va qiziqarli o‘rganish imkoniyatlarini yaratadi.

Demak, xorijiy til o‘qitishda interfaol texnologiyalarning samaradorligi ularning to‘g‘ri va maqsadli qo‘llanilishiga bog‘liq. O‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar yangi texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish orqali til o‘rganish jarayonini nafaqat samarali, balki qiziqarli va foydali qilishi mumkin. Kompyuter texnologiyalari va internet asosida xorijiy tilni o‘rgatish zamonaviy ta’lim tizimida muhim o‘rin tutadi va kelajakda yanada kengroq tarqalishi kutilmoqda.

Adabiyotlar

1. Aminov I.B. Chet tili darslarida yangi informatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish. Muloqot shakllari va xorijiy tillarga o‘rgatish. Ilmiy maqolalar to‘plami. – Samarqand: SamDU nashri, 2002. – 11-12 b.

2. Baqoev N., Bobokalonov S. Chet tili darslarini kompyuterda o‘rgatishning samaradorligini oshirish yo‘llari. Nutq lingvistikasi. Xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy konferensiya materiallari. – Samarqand: SamDChTI nashri, 2006. – 243-244 b.

3. Jo‘raev R.H., Rahimov B.X., Xolmatov Sh. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar. Muammoli ta’limga asoslangan o‘quv-metodik qo‘llanma. – T.: Fan, 2005. – 66 b.

4. Zokirov I. Ta’lim jarayoniga yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarni tatbiq etishning nazariy-amaliy asoslari. Ped. fan. bo‘y. nom. diss... – Toshkent, 2005. – 131 b.

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA IQTISODIY EVFEMIZMLARNING QO‘LLANILISHI

T.K. Mardiyev. SamISI, dotsenti

Annotatsiya: Evfemizmlar iqtisodiy inqiroz kommunikatsiyasida salbiy ma’nolarni yumshatish, jamoatchilik fikriga ta’sir ko‘rsatish va siyosiy hamda ommaviy axborot vositalarida nutqni shakllantirish vositasi sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida iqtisodiy evfemizmlarning shakllanishi, semantik xususiyatlari va funksional qo‘llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy evfemizmlarning tarjima jarayonidagi qiyinchiliklari, lingvistik va madaniy tafovutlar nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, iqtisodiy evfemizmlar nafaqat lingvistik hodisa, balki moliyaviy inqiroz davrida jamoatchilikni boshqarish vositasi hamdir.

Kalit so‘zlar: iqtisodiy evfemizmlar, iqtisodiy inqiroz kommunikatsiyasi, lingvistik xususiyatlar, tarjima muammolari, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili.

Kirish: Globallashuv jarayonida iqtisodiy nutq va ommaviy axborot vositalarining roli ortib bormoqda. Iqtisodiy jarayonlar va muammolarni ta’riflashda tilning ta’sirchanligi va ta’sir doirasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, iqtisodiy evfemizmlar iqtisodiy hodisalarni yumshoqroq, neytral yoki ijobiy ohangda ifodalash vositasi sifatida qo‘llanilib, jamoatchilikning iqtisodiy vaziyatga bo‘lgan munosabatini shakllantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Siyosatchilar, iqtisodchilar va ommaviy axborot

vositalari tomonidan qo‘llaniladigan bunday iboralar iqtisodiy jarayonlarning ijtimoiy qabul qilinishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida esa evfemizmlar masalasi asosan semantika, pragmatika va ijtimoiy lingvistika doirasida tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, so‘nggi yillarda ushbu mavzuda bir qator fundamental ishlar chop etilgan. U. Tursunovning O‘zbek tilida evfemizmlar va ularning semantik xususiyatlari (2018) asari evfemizmlarning semantik tahlilini o‘z ichiga olib, ularning turli sohalarda ishlatilish xususiyatlarini ko‘rsatib beradi. B. Yo‘ldoshev Nutq madaniyati va evfemizmlar (2020) nomli kitobida o‘zbek tilida nutq madaniyatining shakllanishida evfemizmlarning o‘rnini yoritgan. M. Qo‘chqarov esa O‘zbek tilshunosligida evfemizmlar: lingvistik va pragmatik jihatlar (2022) asarida evfemizmlarning ijtimoiy psixologik xususiyatlari va ularning kommunikativ samaradorligi haqida batafsil ma’lumot bergan. Ushbu tadqiqotlarning umumiy xulosasi shundan iboratki, evfemizmlar o‘zbek tilida ham faqat yumshatish yoki muloyimlik ifodasi sifatida emas, balki ma’lum ijtimoiy va siyosiy kontekstlarda manipulyativ vosita sifatida ham qo‘llaniladi.

Iqtisodiy evfemizmlar turli nutqiy kontekstlarda qo‘llaniladi va ularning asosiy vazifasi iqtisodiy voqelikni yumshoqroq ifodalash yoki muayyan siyosiy-ijtimoiy manfaatlarga xizmat qilishdan iborat. Ular siyosiy nutqlarda, ommaviy axborot vositalarida, rasmiy hisobotlarda, reklama matnlarida va xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlarning hujjatlarida keng uchraydi. Ba’zan bu evfemizmlar real iqtisodiy muammolarni yashirish yoki ularga ijobiy tus berish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Ayniqsa, hukumat va moliyaviy tashkilotlarning rasmiy chiqishlarida iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklarni yengilroq talqin qilish, auditoriya e’tiborini muammolarning keskin jihatlaridan chalg‘itish uchun evfemizmlardan foydalaniladi.

Siyosiy nutqlarda qo‘llanilishi

Iqtisodiy evfemizmlar siyosiy nutqlarda jamoatchilikning iqtisodiy jarayonlarga nisbatan ijtimoiy qabul qilishini boshqarish vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Siyosatchilar ko‘pincha og‘ir iqtisodiy holatni yumshoqroq talqin qilish, muammolarni yashirish yoki ularni boshqacha ko‘rsatish uchun evfemizmlardan foydalanadilar. Masalan, AQSh sobiq prezidenti Barak Obama o‘z nutqlarida *economic adjustment* (iqtisodiy moslashuv) evfemizmini *recession* (tanazzul) o‘rniga ishlatgan (Lakoff, 2004). Bu orqali iqtisodiy tanazzulni keskin bo‘lmagan jarayon sifatida talqin qilishga

harakat qilingan. Xuddi shunday, *workforce optimization* (ishchi kuchini optimallashtirish) iborasi siyosatchilar tomonidan *mass layoffs* (omaviy ishdan bo‘shatishlar) o‘rniga ishlatilishi mumkin, bu esa ijtimoiy norozilikni kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbekistonda ham iqtisodiy evfemizmlar rasmiy nutqlarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, Prezidentning iqtisodiy nutqlarida *moliyaviy oqilona siyosat* iborasi ba’zan *byudjet taqchilligi* yoki *xarajatlarni qisqartirish* ma’nolarida ishlatilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, *tashqi iqtisodiy omillarning ta’siri* kabi iboralar inflyatsiyaning ichki sabablarini yashirish va uni tashqi omillar bilan bog‘lash uchun ishlatiladi. Ba’zan siyosiy nutqlarda iqtisodiy muammolarni yumshatish uchun *progress* (taraqqiyot) yoki *strategik transformatsiya* kabi iboralar ishlatiladi. Masalan, ayrim davlat rahbarlari *"iqtisodiy transformatsiya"* iborasini *"tizimli muammolar"* o‘rniga ishlatish orqali mavjud qiyinchiliklarni rivojlanishning ajralmas qismi sifatida talqin qilishga harakat qiladilar.

OAV va rasmiy hujjatlarda qo‘llanilishi

Iqtisodiy evfemizmlar ommaviy axborot vositalarida auditoriya e’tiborini chalg‘itish, iqtisodiy jarayonlarga ijobiy tus berish yoki rasmiy bayonotlarning neytral ohangini saqlash maqsadida ishlatiladi. Ko‘pincha hukumatga qarashli yoki mustaqil emas OAVlarda iqtisodiy muammolarni yengilroq talqin qilish uchun evfemizmlar keng qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, *cost-cutting measures* (xarajatlarni tejash choralari) iborasi budjet qisqartirish yoki ish o‘rinlarini yo‘qotish ma’nosini bildiradi (Crespo-Fernández, 2015). Bu ibora iqtisodiy muammolarni yumshoqroq talqin qilish orqali jamoatchilik noroziligini kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbek OAVlarida ham shunga o‘xshash tendensiyalar kuzatiladi. Masalan, *soliq yukining kamayishi* iborasi ba’zan *imtiyozlarning bekor qilinishi* yoki *yangi soliqlar joriy qilinishi* ma’nolarida ishlatilishi mumkin. OAVda *bozor islohotlari* yoki *biznes muhitini yaxshilash* kabi iboralar ostida soliqlarning oshirilishi, davlat korxonalarining xususiylashtirilishi yoki ijtimoiy himoya choralari qisqartirilishi mumkin. Rasmiy hujjatlarda esa *unemployment benefits reform* (ishsizlik nafaqalarini isloh qilish) iborasi aslida nafaqalarni qisqartirish yoki ularni olish shartlarini qiyinlashtirish ma’nosini anglatishi mumkin. Shuningdek, *inflation management strategies* (inflyatsiyani boshqarish strategiyalari) iborasi amalda inflyatsiyaning kuchayishi bilan bog‘liq choralarga ishora qiladi.

Xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlarning hujjatlarida

Xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlar, jumladan, Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg‘armasi (IMF), Jahon banki va boshqa iqtisodiy institutlarning hisobotlarida ham evfemizmlar keng qo‘llanadi. Ular aksariyat hollarda kredit siyosatini, iqtisodiy islohotlarni yoki qiyin qarorlarning yumshoqroq talqinini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan, IMF va Jahon bankining hisobotlarida *fiscal consolidation* (moliyaviy konsolidatsiya) iborasi ishlatiladi, bu amalda byudjet xarajatlarini qisqartirish va davlat xizmatchilari sonini kamaytirish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuningdek, *economic stabilization measures* (iqtisodiy barqarorlashtirish choralari) ko‘pincha inflyatsiya darajasining oshishi yoki soliqlarning oshirilishini anglatadi. O‘zbekistonda xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qiluvchi iqtisodiy organlarning hujjatlarida ham evfemizmlar kuzatiladi. Masalan, *davlat aktivlarini samarali boshqarish* kabi iboralar amalda davlat korxonalarining xususiy sektorga sotilishi, *sotsial dasturlarni optimallashtirish* esa ba’zan aholiga ajratiladigan ijtimoiy yordam miqdorining kamayishini anglatishi mumkin.

Reklama va marketing matnlarida

Reklama va marketing matnlarida iqtisodiy evfemizmlar tovar yoki xizmat narxining oshishini yumshoqroq ko‘rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan, *price adjustment* (narxni moslashtirish) iborasi mahsulot narxi oshganini bildiradi, lekin mijozlarda ijobiy taassurot qoldirish uchun ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, *service restructuring* (xizmatlar tizimini qayta tashkil etish) iborasi amalda ba’zi xizmatlarni yo‘q qilish yoki mijozlar uchun shartlarni murakkablashtirishni anglatadi.Iqtisodiy evfemizmlar siyosiy nutqlardan tortib, ommaviy axborot vositalari, xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlarning hisobotlari va reklama matnlarigacha bo‘lgan turli kontekstlarda faol qo‘llaniladi. Ular iqtisodiy jarayonlarni yumshoqroq ifodalash, auditoriya e’tiborini muammolarning noxush jihatlaridan chalg‘itish yoki ularni maqbulroq talqin qilishga xizmat qiladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida iqtisodiy evfemizmlar o‘xshash vazifalarni bajaradi, lekin ularning qo‘llanilish usullari va semantik o‘ziga xosliklari farq qilishi mumkin. Rasmiy nutqlar, OAV va reklama matnlarida evfemizmlarning mohirona ishlatilishi jamoatchilikning iqtisodiy voqelikka bo‘lgan munosabatini shakllantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda iqtisodiy evfemizmlar siyosiy nutqlardan tortib, ommaviy axborot vositalari, xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlarning hisobotlari va reklama matnlarigacha bo‘lgan turli kontekstlarda faol qo‘llaniladi. Ular iqtisodiy jarayonlarni yumshoqroq ifodalash, auditoriya e’tiborini muammolarning noxush jihatlaridan chalg‘itish yoki ularni maqbulroq talqin qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Crespo-Fernández E. *Euphemism and Political Discourse in the British House of Commons.* – Journal of Pragmatics, 2015. – Vol. 85, pp. 177–189.
2. Fairclough N. *Language and Power.* – London: Longman, 2001. – 248 p.
3. Fernández E. C. *Pragmatics and Euphemism in Political and Economic Discourse.* – Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2018. – 275 p.
4. Pinker S. *The Stuff of Thought: Language as a Window into Human Nature.* – New York: Viking, 2007. – 512 p.

ECONOMIC TERMS IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF THE MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Yuldasheva Dilnoza Bekmurodovna - Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Assosiate Professor.

dilnozayuldasheva1983@gmail.com

Abstract: The current stage in the development of linguistics is characterized by an increased interest in the dynamic aspects of language and the transition to anthropocentric linguistics, which studies language in conjunction with a person, his consciousness, thinking, and various activities. Significant changes are also taking place in the science of terms, as a result of which a new - cognitive - direction of economic terminology is being formed. The purpose of the article is to explore systemic connections in this terminology, to present economic vocabulary in an orderly manner.

Keywords and phrases: *linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, processivity, dynamism, inconsistency, fixation, storage, transfer, exchange term*

An appeal to the history of terminology indicates that the emergence of this new direction turned out to be natural. In many generalizing studies on the theory of the term, the main directions of terminology are presented. It is generally accepted among researchers that terminology as an independent scientific discipline developed gradually as a result of the autonomous development of individual scientific areas with their subsequent synthesis. The leading directions - the constituent parts of terminology were: methodological studies, term theory, philological studies of terminology, functional-stylistic studies of terminology, diachronic studies of terminology, ordering and standardization of terminology, terminography, scientific and technical translation, professional linguodidactics and branch studies of Uzbek terminology [1].

Various aspects of periodization and categorization of terminology are considered in a number of works, however, in most cases, classifications are based either on chronological parameters or on the parameter of belonging of the object of terminology to the language system (the “linguocentricity” parameter). At the same time, the opinion has already been expressed that the study of a term as a linguistic category should be based on the unity of two aspects: classificatory and functional, or static and dynamic, since the classificatory direction "makes it possible to study only some systemic relations and in this sense is limited, because it cannot fully reveal and define the essence of such important properties of the term category as processivity, dynamism, inconsistency, which are determined only within the framework of functional terminology. Occurred in terminology in the 70s of the XX century. the transition from the structural paradigm to the structural-functional one made it open to many fundamentally new ideas regarding its main concepts and categories: within the framework of the functional direction, the term is considered not only as one of the linguistic objects, but also as a means by which one can study the functional nature the language itself, the idea of which is associated with the study of secondary, derivative concepts, in particular with the formation and development of the category of the term [2]. The development of the functional direction in terminology not only proved undeniable advantages over the classification-

structural paradigm, but also led to a natural transition to the anthropocentric direction, which includes many concepts of the essence of the linguistic creativity of researchers, including the use of metaphorization when creating new concepts.

In modern Uzbek terminology studies, the complex (heterogeneous, multilayered) structure of the term is emphasized, which implies the versatility and multidimensionality of terminological analysis. At the same time, the traditional connection of terminological research with the sciences of thought provided the basis for the active introduction of the cognitive approach to terminology. It seemed appropriate to consider many phenomena discovered in studies of the functional direction from a cognitive point of view, since cognitive studies must necessarily take into account the fact that the language "encrypts information about different types of thinking corresponding to different stages of human development [3]. The need to take into account all types of information that participates in the formation of new knowledge, noted in the study by M. N. Volodina. At the same time, special attention is paid not only to traditionally distinguished types of knowledge (linguistic and extralinguistic factors, special and everyday concepts), but also to the phenomena of the horizontal and vertical dimensions of social knowledge, scientific professional and cultural memory of the term, etc., the conclusion about the cognitive-informational nature of the term is substantiated.

The terms used by specialists in a particular field of knowledge to communicate are special cognitive structures - frames that require appropriate behavior [4]. When studying the organization and dynamics of language categories, not only the complex systemic structure of the language is revealed, but also the influence of consciousness and other cognitive structures on any construction in language and discourse. In the field of view of the scientist is not so much the category itself, but the inner side of the mental representation, the features of structuring the direct experience of a person. Therefore, it is important to identify which concepts (by structure, content and degree of specificity) underlie the terminological nomination and most of all contribute to the fixation, storage and transfer of scientific knowledge.

So, the very logic of the formation and development of terminology, which consists in the successive change of pragmatic-prescriptive,

classification-structural and functional directions, predetermines the emergence of the next direction of terminology, which develops in the depths of the functional direction - cognitive terminology. In order to understand the logic of the development of science, to substantiate the pattern of development of a new stage of terminology and to characterize it, it is advisable to turn to the one proposed in the works of E.S. Kubryakov's scheme for analyzing the development of linguistic knowledge. According to this scheme, for each period of terminology, the installation-prerequisite, subject-cognitive and procedural parts should be determined, therefore the general "matrix" of analysis of each direction of terminology has the following form: 1) setting: integrativity, type of integration, immanence; 2) content: object of study, subject of study; 3) methodology: explanatory [5].

In accordance with this scheme, normocentric terminology is opposed to linguocentric in all three respects. According to the setting and prerequisite factor, normocentric terminology is integrative, since it is mainly focused on the connection with logic, and immayaet. since isolated terms are being investigated. When characterizing the substantive part, it should be noted that the object of study is the term (and the term is understood as a ready-made, already created sign), and the subject is the patterns of ordering terms into terminological systems based on the fulfillment / non-fulfillment of the requirements for the term (accuracy, unambiguity, lack of synonyms, lack of emotionality, the presence of a definition and consistency).

The period of linguocentric terminology can be characterized as an integrative one, oriented towards connection with linguistics. According to the content criterion, linguocentric terminology is divided into two areas: the first focuses on the study of the "term in the dictionary", and the second - on the study of the "term in the text". The subject of research in both areas of linguocentric terminology is the specificity of the term as a linguistic sign. The formation of a dynamic approach to the study of the term should be recognized as an essential methodological decision of this period.

An important outcome of this period in the development of terminology is the awareness of the limitations of the immanent attitudes of studying the term only within the terminological system and the need to identify the place and function of the term in the linguistic-thinking activity of a person, based on the fact that "terminology ... is a complex process

during which the word of a natural language goes through deep stage of conceptual processing. "

Cognitive terminology, on the one hand, continues the traditions, and on the other hand, acquires the features inherent in the modern stage of scientific knowledge. Therefore, it is advisable to consider the characteristics of the cognitive direction in comparison with the previous stages of terminology.

Economic terminology occupies a special place among different terminology spheres (cf., for example, scientific and technical terminology, terminology of the natural sciences) [4]. This is due to objective reasons. The fact is that in a redistributive planned economy, the accents inevitably shift from the sphere of production to the sphere of distribution, from the base to the superstructure. And this means politicization, ideologization of economic relations, which results in the ideologization of the terminology of the planned economy (which contradicts the very nature of the term). This was reflected in the "double interpretations" of some economic terms. Such terminology functioned in accordance with the oppositions friend/foe, good/bad, and was permeated with the rejection of the "exploiter class", for example:

Profit (MAC) // Econ. Income from enterprises in a capitalist society, the source of which is surplus value, representing the property of the capitalists. //Econ. Income from enterprises in a socialist society, the source of which is the value of the surplus product, which represents public property and goes to ensure the growth of production and the standard of living of all members of society [5].

Wed interpretation of the word business, which reflects one of the mental stereotypes of the administrative-command system - the superiority of national interests over personal ones:

Business (MAS) A business venture, a clever scam, etc. as a source of personal enrichment, profit.

The ideologized nature of a number of economic terms is reflected in numerous contexts, for example: Even today we have no idea about a market economy, there was no such thing in the memory of current generations, there was not even a speech, and if there was, it was extremely accusatory (Izv., 9.08.99); No matter how they stigmatized the marketers and radicals, the word “market” was nevertheless used (ibid.);

It is also important, as experts note, that this gives the opportunity to use hired labor, which until now the official theory has associated with the exploitation of man by man.

Now such words, following the rehabilitation of concepts (and often real people, former "economic criminals" - entrepreneurs, the so-called "guild workers"), are gradually freed from negative components. their purely nominative, economic meaning is expressed (cf. also a merchant, a transaction is “contract, contract, agreement”; exchange term “speculative transaction”).

Conclusion

The methodological approaches that have developed in the development of individual paradigms become complementary areas for describing and analyzing the term, its role in the life of society and the individual.

So, the analysis of the main directions of terminology suggests that, in general, the logic of the development of terminology "repeats" the main stages in the development of linguistics, which, in turn, confirms the legitimacy of our selection of a new stage in the development of economic terminology and defining it as cognitive terminology.

References:

1. Miskevich, G.I. To the question of the norm in word formation \\ Grammar and norm - M., 1997., p. 116
2. Novodranova, V.F. Cognitive approach to the study of terminology \\ Terminology - № 1 - 3 - 1997., pp.13-14
3. Yuldasheva, D. B. The Intensification Of Learning Uzbek Language Using Moodle Technology [Article]. Psychology and education, International scientific journal, 2021. 58(2): pp. 224-230
4. Yuldasheva, D.B. Approach is the main strategic direction which defines the components of teaching the Uzbek language. Science and World, International scientific journal, № 2 (90), 2021

LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH ECONOMICS: PRICE FORMATION IN VARIOUS FORMS OF COMPETITION

Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich Associate Professor of Teaching Languages.Utkirova **Laylo Uktam qizi**- Student of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, **Bolg'ayev Sardorbek Tursuntosh** o'g'li- student of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service,

Annotation: This article examines price formation under different types of competition. It provides a comparative analysis of price formation in perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly markets. The article also discusses the factors that influence price formation and the implications of price formation on market outcomes.

Keywords: Price formation, competition, perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, monopoly, market outcomes.

Price formation refers to the process of determining prices in a market. It involves the interaction of supply and demand forces and other factors such as production costs, market structure, and government regulations. The type of competition in a market plays a significant role in price formation, as it affects firms' behavior and ability to influence prices.
There are several forms of competition, including perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly. Each type of competition has a distinct impact on price formation.

In a perfectly competitive market, there are many buyers and sellers, and no single firm has control over the market price. Therefore, the forces of supply and demand affect pricing. Prices will increase in the event of excess demand and decrease in the event of excess supply.

In the long run, firms in a perfectly competitive market will earn only normal profits, as new firms will enter the market to take advantage of high profits, driving prices back down.

Monopolistic Competition

In a monopolistic competition market, many firms are selling differentiated products, but with limited market power. This means that firms can influence prices to some extent, but not as much as a monopoly. Price formation in this market is affected by the degree of product differentiation, the level of competition, and the elasticity of demand for each firm's product. Firms in this market may engage in non-price competition, such as advertising and product differentiation, to attract customers.

Oligopoly

A small number of powerful companies control a big portion of the market under an oligopoly. Price formation in this market is influenced by the actions of these dominant firms, as they can collude to set prices or engage in fierce price competition. Oligopolies often engage in strategic pricing, where they consider the reactions of their competitors when setting prices. This can result in price stability or frequent price changes, depending on the behavior of the firms.

Monopoly

In a monopoly market, there is only one firm controlling the entire market, giving it complete control over prices. The monopolist can choose to set prices at a level that maximizes profits, but this may lead to consumer welfare loss. Price formation in a monopoly market is affected by barriers to entry, the elasticity of demand, and government regulations.

Examples and Statistics for Price Formation in Two Different Competitions

To understand the impact of competition on price formation, let us consider two industries - the airline industry and the smartphone industry. An example of an oligopoly is the airline sector, in which a small number of powerful companies control the majority of the market. As a result, prices for air travel tend to be high, as these companies have significant control over the market.

In contrast, the smartphone industry is an example of monopolistic competition, with numerous producers offering differentiated products. This has led to intense competition, and as a result, prices for smartphones have decreased significantly over the years.

According to a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average price of a domestic flight in the U.S. has increased by 13.6% from 2009 to 2019, while the average price of a smartphone has decreased by 45% during the same period.

Comparative Analysis

From the examples and statistics above, it is evident that the type of competition in a market has a significant impact on price formation. In perfect competition, prices tend to be lower due to the presence of numerous sellers and intense competition. In contrast, in monopolistic competition, prices are higher due to the differentiated products and the ability of producers to influence the market.

Conclusion

Price formation is a complex process influenced by various factors, including the type of competition in a market. In perfectly competitive markets, prices are determined by market forces, while in markets with less competition, prices are influenced by the behavior of firms. Understanding price formation is crucial for firms and policymakers to make informed decisions and ensure efficient market outcomes.

The main conclusions and proposals of this article are as follows:

1. Encourage Competition: To promote consumer welfare and reduce prices, policymakers should focus on creating and maintaining competitive markets.
2. Monitor Oligopolies: In markets dominated by a few firms, regulators should keep a close watch on anti-competitive practices such as price-fixing or collusion.
3. Support Innovation in Differentiated Markets: In monopolistic competition, encouraging firms to innovate and differentiate their products can be done by fostering an environment where research and development are incentivized.
4. Promote Consumer Awareness: In monopolistic competition and oligopoly markets, consumers should be educated on the various factors influencing prices, including product differentiation, the importance of competition, and how firms set prices.
5. Regulation of Monopolies: In monopoly markets, it may be necessary for government intervention to ensure that firms do not exploit their market power to the detriment of consumers.

References

- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2019). Airfare and ticketing. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2019/airfare-and-ticketing.htm
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2019). Consumer price index. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/cpi/
- Mankiw, N. G. (2014). Principles of microeconomics. Cengage Learning.
- Pindyck, R. S., & Rubinfeld, D. L. (2017). Microeconomics (9th ed.). Pearson.
- Stiglitz, J. E., & Rosengard, J. K. (2015). Economics of the public sector (4th ed.). WW Norton & Company.

THE ROLE OF EUPHEMISMS IN ENHANCING CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Karimova Gulnavoz
SamDCHTI, tayanch doktorant

Annotation. This article examines the role of euphemisms in enhancing cross-cultural communication in the process of foreign language learning. Euphemisms are considered as an effective linguistic and pragmatic tool that contributes to the development of intercultural competence, politeness strategies, and communicative sensitivity. The paper highlights the importance of teaching euphemistic expressions in foreign language classrooms to foster mutual understanding and respect between cultures.

Keywords: euphemisms, cross-cultural communication, foreign language learning, intercultural competence, pragmatics.

In the era of globalization and intercultural integration, the role of language as a means of communication has become increasingly significant. Foreign language learning is not limited to mastering grammar and vocabulary but also includes understanding cultural norms, communicative strategies, and pragmatic nuances. Among these, euphemisms represent an important linguistic phenomenon that reflects the socio-cultural values, politeness strategies, and ethical principles of a particular speech community.

Euphemisms are commonly used to avoid directness, soften potentially offensive expressions, and create a more respectful and polite atmosphere in communication. Their appropriate use in discourse requires not only linguistic knowledge but also pragmatic competence and cultural awareness. Therefore, teaching euphemistic expressions in foreign language classes contributes to the development of intercultural communicative competence, facilitates effective interaction, and minimizes the risk of miscommunication in cross-cultural settings.

Despite the growing interest in pragmatic aspects of language learning, the role of euphemisms in enhancing cross-cultural communication remains an underexplored area in foreign language education, particularly in the context of Uzbek-English language teaching. This paper aims to investigate the significance of euphemisms as a pragmatic and cultural tool in foreign language learning and to provide methodological recommendations for integrating euphemistic expressions into the teaching process.

The Linguistic and Pragmatic Nature of Euphemisms in Foreign Language Learning

Euphemisms are linguistic units that replace direct or potentially offensive expressions with more neutral, polite, or socially acceptable alternatives. From a linguistic perspective, euphemisms function as lexical, phraseological, or syntactic means of communication, reflecting both universal and culture-specific characteristics. From a pragmatic viewpoint, euphemisms perform various communicative functions such as politeness, mitigation, avoidance of taboo, and social harmony.

In the context of foreign language learning, euphemisms serve as an essential component of pragmatic competence, enabling learners to communicate appropriately in diverse cultural environments. Mastery of euphemisms helps language learners understand indirect speech acts, interpret figurative meanings, and adopt culturally accepted norms of politeness and decorum.

The Role of Euphemisms in Cross-Cultural Communication

Cross-cultural communication is often characterized by differences in communicative behavior, which may lead to misunderstandings or unintended offense. The correct use of euphemistic expressions contributes to overcoming intercultural barriers, fostering mutual understanding, and maintaining a positive communicative environment. For instance, English-

speaking cultures tend to use euphemisms to soften discussions about sensitive topics such as health, death, unemployment, or financial issues. In contrast, Uzbek language and culture also possess rich euphemistic traditions rooted in respect for elders, social harmony, and avoidance of direct criticism.

Teaching euphemisms in foreign language classes develops students' ability to interpret the socio-cultural context of communication, avoid pragmatic failures, and express their thoughts in a socially acceptable manner. This is particularly relevant in professional communication, diplomatic discourse, customer service, and international business negotiations.

Methodological Approaches to Teaching Euphemisms

Incorporating euphemisms into the foreign language teaching process requires methodologically sound strategies. First, language teachers should raise students' awareness of the socio-cultural background of euphemisms, highlighting their importance in real-life communication. Second, authentic materials such as literary works, films, advertisements, and news articles can be used to illustrate euphemistic usage in context.

Interactive activities such as role-plays, discussions of taboo topics, and analysis of intercultural communicative situations can enhance students' ability to apply euphemisms appropriately. Comparative analysis of euphemisms in the native and target languages also helps to develop contrastive linguistic competence and cultural sensitivity. Moreover, the integration of euphemisms in vocabulary teaching, discourse analysis, and pragmatic exercises aligns with modern communicative and intercultural teaching approaches, fostering students' readiness for global communication challenges.

To conclude, the study of euphemisms in foreign language learning plays a vital role in developing students’ intercultural communicative competence and pragmatic skills. As language is deeply rooted in culture, euphemisms reflect the values, traditions, and social norms of a speech community. Their appropriate use not only facilitates effective communication but also demonstrates respect for the interlocutor's cultural background.

Incorporating euphemisms into foreign language teaching enhances students' ability to navigate sensitive topics, avoid communicative failures,

and express ideas politely and tactfully. The development of methodological approaches aimed at teaching euphemistic expressions will contribute to the improvement of foreign language education, making the learning process more culturally enriched and practically oriented.

It is recommended that foreign language teachers pay special attention to the pragmatic and cultural aspects of euphemisms, using authentic materials, interactive tasks, and comparative analysis to foster students' intercultural awareness and communicative competence. Further research in this field will undoubtedly contribute to the theory and practice of foreign language teaching and the promotion of effective cross-cultural communication.

References

1. Burridge, K. (2012). Euphemism and language change: The sixth and seventh ages. *Lexis. Journal in English Lexicology*, (7).
2. Enright, D. J. (1985). Fair of speech: The uses of euphemism
3. Gómez, M. C. (2009). Towards a new approach to the linguistic definition of euphemism. *Language sciences*, *31*(6), 725-739.
4. Кадирова, Х. (2024). O‘ZBEK TARJIMASHUNOSLIGI VA CHOG‘ISHTIRMA TILSHUNOSLIGIDA EVFEMIZM VA DISFEMIZMLAR TALQINI. *Uzbekistan language and culture*, *2*(02).

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING BY ENHANCING EDUCATION THROUGH THE USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Ostonov.U.Ya. Associate Professor of the Department of "Language Teaching" of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service **Bobobekova Shakhzoda** Student of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Annotation: This article deals with the issue of improving the quality of education through the use of new pedagogical technologies in teaching foreign languages. The positive impact of new innovative approaches, including interactive methods, information and communication technologies (ICT), online learning platforms and multimedia on students' motivation to learn language, practical skills and interest in independent learning has been analyzed. The effectiveness of educational technologies, experiences and results of their integration into the educational process were also considered.

Keywords: foreign language, quality of education, pedagogical technologies, innovative approach, interactive methods, ICT, multimedia, language learning.

In today's process of globalization, knowledge of foreign languages is becoming not only a means of communication for every individual, but also an important factor of professional and social success. In particular, in the training of competitive personnel in the modern labor market, the quality of learning and teaching foreign languages is of particular importance. In this regard, one of the urgent issues is to increase the effectiveness of foreign language teaching in the field of education, its organization in accordance with modern requirements.

In cases where traditional methods of learning a foreign language do not give sufficient results, the use of new pedagogical technologies is manifested as an important tool. The rapid introduction of information and communication technologies into the educational process provides a radical

change in the quality of education by using online platforms, multimedia tutorials, virtual laboratories and interactive classes. This contributes to the formation of not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical skills in mastering foreign languages.

With the help of new educational technologies, it is possible to organize the educational process in a person-centered manner, increase the activity of the learner, develop the skills for independent thinking and communication. In particular, the role of technological approaches in the parallel formation of skills such as listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing in language learning is invaluable. In this context, the effective use of new pedagogical technologies in the teaching of foreign languages serves to improve the quality of education**.** ***1. The essence and types of new educational technologies***

New pedagogical technologies are a set of modern methods and tools that serve to effectively organize the educational process, activate the student's activity, increase the level of mastery. These technologies include the following types:

- Information and communication technologies (ICT);
- Modular learning technology;
- Blended learning (aralash ta’lim);
- CLIL – Content and Language Integrated Learning (fanga asoslangan til o‘rgatish);
- interactive games and gamification;
- Case study and project-based training technologies.

Each technology has its own unique methodological approaches and tools that allow students to independently organize their activities, arouse interest and learn the language in conditions close to real life.

The impact of technology on students' language learning New technologies encourage students to be active, changing their attitude to learning in a positive way. For example, with the help of multimedia media, the opportunity to learn through hearing and sight is created, which increases the level of memorization. With interactive exercises, you can reinforce your grammar and vocabulary. At the same time, students try to consolidate their knowledge by independently completing exercises using online platforms.

ICT tools, including mobile applications (Duolingo, Memrise, Quizlet), virtual chats (chatbots), language learning opportunities with the help of artificial intelligence are rapidly entering the field of education. Through such approaches, learners become accustomed to using the language in a real-world context.

The role of the teacher and methodological approach **The role of the teacher is important for the successful results of new technologies. He takes an active part as an organizing, directing and stimulating student activity, not just as a giver of knowledge. On the basis of modern pedagogical approaches, the teacher is able to develop interest in language learning by each student by adapting teaching materials, organizing lessons on an individual approach, using differential methods.**

The use of new educational technologies in the teaching of foreign languages is one of the most important and relevant areas in the education system today. World experience shows that through interactive and innovative approaches students will not only master theoretical knowledge, but also be able to put it into practice, be active in communication, think independently and find their way into the global information space.

Modern technologies are a tool used at different stages of education, simplifying and deepening at the same time. They increase the students' interest, help them consolidate knowledge, and develop language skills in every possible way. In particular, students' passion for the learning process is enhanced through multimedia tools, online platforms, virtual communication opportunities, mobile applications and gamification elements.

The successful introduction of new pedagogical technologies depends primarily on the teacher's training, openness to innovation, creative approach and methodological skills.

It should be emphasized that learning a foreign language is not only a part of the curriculum, but also a large-scale process that contributes to the intellectual, cultural and professional development of an individual. Organizing this process in accordance with the requirements of the times, timely and appropriate introduction of innovative technologies, we will not only prepare the younger generation with modern knowledge, but also turn them into a competitive, enterprising and active participant in the global

world. Therefore, the use of new educational technologies in the teaching of foreign languages is not only one of the main factors for improving the quality of education, but also a means for sustainable development and increasing intellectual potential of society.

Conclusion and suggestion: 1. Introduction of empirical research and statistical data Additional case studies: In order to test the effectiveness of new pedagogical technologies, a study based on statistical and experimental data should be conducted. Feedback from students and faculty: Analysis of the pros and cons of technology implementation is needed through the use of surveys, interviews and objections.

2.Strengthening pedagogical approach and methodological training
Methodological trainings for teachers: Special trainings and certification programs on the effective use of modern technologies and innovative methods should be developed.

Didactic guides and resources: It is recommended to prepare didactic materials, video tutorials and interactive guides for use in teaching new technologies.

3.Solving difficulties in the process of technology implementation

Technical support and infrastructure: For the widespread introduction of modern technologies, it is necessary to develop the information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure in schools and universities.
Adaptation strategies: Develop modular and blended learning strategies that are appropriate to the capacities and needs of institutions at different levels, as well as taking into account regional developments.

4.Further development of innovation
New technological tools: Create interactive lessons using advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality (VR) and Extended Reality (AR), and test experiments to bring language environments closer to real conditions. Monitoring and evaluation systems: Implement systematic approaches to continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of technology, revising each stage of the course process.

References

1. Shul'kin, S. (2018). Innovative Education and Pedagogical Technologies.
2. Abdukarimov, M. (2019). Blended Learning Model in Modern Education.
3. Islomov, R. (2020). Innovative Technologies in Foreign Language Teaching.

4. Global Education Report. (2021). Digitalization in Language Learning: Trends and Innovations.

FE’LNING HARAKAT TARZI: INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARI QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Karimova M. Ya
SamDChTI doktoranti

Tilshunoslikda fe’lning harakat tarzi muhim tadqiqot yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu tushuncha fe’l anglatadigan harakatning amalga oshish jarayoni, uning davomiyligi, boshlanishi, natijasi va boshqa semantik xususiyatlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, turli tilshunoslar tomonidan turlicha tasniflanib kelinmoqda. Ayniqsa, rus tilshunosligida bu boradagi tadqiqotlar keng ko‘lam kasb etgan bo‘lib, Yu.S. Maslov (1984) tomonidan ilgari surilgan yondashuv fe’l harakatining semantik jihatdan kontekst doirasida ko‘rib chiqilishiga asoslanadi.

Mazkur nazariyani rivojlantirishga A.V. Bondarko va M.A. Shelyakin kabi tilshunoslar katta hissa qo‘shgan. Umuman rus tilshunosligida fe’llarning “harakat tarzi” tasnifi borasida ham turli yondashuvlar, tasnif turlarining farqlanishini kuzatish mumkin. 1980 yilda N.Yu. Shvedova rahbarligida chop etilgan. “Руская грамматика” sida fe’llarni umumiy ma’nosiga ko‘ra uch katta guruhga ajratilgan. 1) Harakatni zamondagi kechimi xususiyatiga aniqlik kirituvchi; 2) harakatning zamondagi miqdoriy xususiyati; 3) harakat o‘z natijasiga erishilishini aniqlivchi xususiyat. Birinchi guruhni hosil qiluvchi harakat tarzi boshlanganlik, cheklanganlik, finativlik kabi harakat tarzi turlarini birlashtiradi. Ikkinchi guruh esa harakatni karraligi, takrorlanishi, bir aktli harakatni ifodalanishi, yumshatish, qisqarish ma’nosiga ega fe’llar, cheklanganlik-davomli, distributiv, intensiv kabilarni o‘z ichiga olsa, uchinchi guruhga natijaviylik, terminativ, kompletiv, nakonitel (накопитель) mazmuniga ega fe’l va fe’l shakillari kiradi [2].

A.D. Shmelyova va Zaliznyak rus tili fe’llari “harakat tarzi”ni 14 ta turga ajratadi Ular jumlasiga 1) boshlanganlik ma’nosini bildiruvchi harakat tarzi; 2) delimitativ; 3) predurativ; 4) perfektiv; 5) finitiv; 6) kumulyativ; 7) saturativ; 8) intensive-natijaviylik; 9) bir martalik; 10) ko‘p qirralik; 11)

qisqa uzuq-yuluq; 12) distributive; 13) o‘zaro ko‘p martalik; 14) komitativ [2].

Harakat tarzini daslabki guruhi harakatni, voqea-hodisani boshlanishi turli usullarni qamrab oladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida boshlanganlik semantikasi va uni kichik guruhlari bir-biridan farq qilishi mumkin. A. Latipov o‘zining disirtatsiyasida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi boshlang‘ich faza semantikasiga batafsil to‘xtaladi. Tadqiqotchi boshlang‘ich fazaning semantic maydoni holat o‘zgarishi, intensivlik ma’nolarini o‘z ichiga olishini qayt etadi [5]. Ingliz tilida boshlanganlik ma’nosi to begin, to start, to commence kabi faza fe’llari orqali ifodalanadi. To launch, to initiate, to open, to embark, to set out, to kick off, to trigger, to take off kabi fe’l va iboralar turli xususiyatni voqea-hodisalarni boshlanganlik xususiyatini namoish etadi.

Masalan: *He started by talking about the place of art and culture in the first Stevenson administration his role, ourrole, for we were going to make hay together. He began this with an appreciation of Eisenhower. Eisenhower had no courage in politics* (Saul Bellow Humboldt’s Gift. 16 p). *On a warm day when the air conditioning had broken down, her psychiatrist said to her, “Why don’t you take off your dress, Miss Vonghel.” A millionaire host on Long Island spoke through the ventilator of his bathroom into hers* (Saul Bellow Humboldt’s Gift. 84 p).

O‘zbek tilida boshlanganlik harakat tarzi *-ib boshla, -a ket, -a boshla, -ib yubor, -ib qol* qo‘machi fe’llar orqali ifodalanadi. D. Nasilovning qayd etishicha *-ib ket, -ib qol, -ib yubor* modellari inxoativ, ingressiv semantikasini ifodalaydi [1]. Ta’kidlash joizki o‘zbek tilidagi mazkur modellarning harakat semantikasi yetakchi fe’l vazifasida kelgan fe’lning leksik ma’nosi va aksional xususiyatiga bog‘liq holda farqlanishi mumkin. Bu borada G‘. Mirsanov ko‘pgina hollarda yurish harakat fe’llari masalasida yetakchi fe’lning aksional xususiyati muhim o‘rin tutishini aytib o‘tadi [4]. Keltirib o‘tilgan modellardan *-ib yubor, -a ket* harakatning kuchaytiruvchi tarzini ifodalashda yetakchi fe’llarning leksik ma’nosi asosiy planga chiqadi.

Harakatning kuchaytirishini bildiruvchi fe’llar harakatning kuchayishini ba’zan esa asta-sekin kuchayib borishining ifodalaydi. Bu harakat ba’zan maxsus yoki haddan tashqari kuch faollik yoki intensivlik bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Masalan*: jaranglab ketmoq, gumirlab ketmoq, gapira ketmoq, portlab ketmoq* va hokazo.

Masalan: *Dildor o‘midan turishga turdi-yu, ketolmay unga baqrayib qarab qoldi. Birdan ho‘ngrab yig‘lab yubordi. Dilidagi gaplami o‘pkasi to‘lib ketganidan ayta olmasdi. Asroraning o‘tli ko‘zlariga boqib turib gapira ketdi* (Said Ahmad Ufq 249 bet). *The late-late spooks jittered through the windows, the mad scientist shot it out with the police, his lab exploded, and he died in flames, the synthetic flesh melting from his face* (Saul Bellow Humboldt’s Gift. 15 p).

Harakatning cheklangan vaqt oralig‘ida kelishini anglatuvchi fe’llar vaqt jihatidan yoki tuliq amalga oshirish jihatdan cheklangan harakatni ifodalaydi. O‘zbek tilida mazkur harakat tarzi *-ib ol* ko‘makchi fe’lli modeli orqali amalga oshiriladi. Masalan: *ovqatlanib olmoq, yig‘lab olmoq, uxlab olmoq* va hokazo.

Masalan: *Azizxonni kutib ovqatga qo‘l urmay uzoq kutishdi. Ammo Azizxondan darak bo'lmadi. Shundan keyin uning ovqatini alohida chinniga suzib o‘zlari oshpazni maqtay-maqtay ovqatlana boshlashdi* (Said Ahmad Ufq 170 bet). *Nevarasini bag'riga bosib peshanasidan silamoqchi bo‘lib yaqinlashganda bola uning qo‘lini siltab taslilaydi. Malika aya yum-yum yig‘lab orqasidan qarab qoladi* (Said Ahmad Ufq 170 bet).

Harakatning davomiyligini ifodalovchi fe’llar ma’lum bir vaqt oralig‘ini qamrab olgan va shu vaqt davomida harakatni bir maromda kechishini ifodalaydi. Mazkur turdagi harakat tarzi o‘zbek tilida *–(i)b yur, -(i)b yot* modellari bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan: *o‘ynab yurmoq, uxlab yotmoq* va hokazo. *Ertalab A’zamjon «Vilhs»da Naymanga keldi. U shu paytgacha ukasining uyini ko‘rmagandi. Ko‘chada o‘ynab yurgan bolalardan surishtirib uyini topgandan keyin, yuragi orqasiga tortib ketdi* (Said Ahmad Ufq 591 bet).

O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida fe’lning harakat tarzi ifodalash usullari o‘ziga xosliklarga ega bo‘lib, harakatning boshlanishi, davomiyligi va natijaviyligi turlicha namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘zbek tilida bu holat asosan ko‘makchi fe’llar yordamida amalga oshirilsa, ingliz tilida leksik vositalar keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu farqlar tarjima jarayonida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va har bir tilning semantik tizimini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganishni talab qiladi.

Adabiyotlar ruyxati

1. Маслов Ю. С. Очерки по аспектологии. – Л., 1984. – 263 с.
2. А. Шмелёва, Зализняк. Руская грамматика, 2000. – С. 100-106

3. Насилов Д.М. Проблемы тюркской аспектологии: Акциональность. – Ленинград.: изд. Лен ГУ. 1989. –142-146. 208 с
4. Мирсанов Ғ. Қ. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида юриш-ҳаракат феълларининг акционал ва аспектуал хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.н.дисс. автореф. – Тошкент.: 2009. - 21 б

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE, TEXTBOOKS AND SYLLABUSES IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN NON-PHILOLOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abdilakimova Umida Baratovna
basic doctoral student (PhD) of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation: In recent years, the teaching of English in non-philological higher education institutions has gained significant attention due to the global demand for English proficiency. This analysis focuses on the literature, textbooks, and syllabuses utilized in teaching English within these contexts, highlighting key trends, challenges, and recommendations for enhancing language education.

Key words: Literature Review, Textbooks in English Language Teaching, Syllabuses in Non-Philological Institutions, Challenges in Teaching English, Recommendations for Improvement.

Introduction

Teaching English in non-philological higher education institutions poses unique challenges and opportunities. Unlike philological programs that focus primarily on language and literature, non-philological fields often prioritize vocational skills and technical knowledge. This analysis explores existing literature, evaluates textbooks, and examines syllabuses, identifying trends, gaps, and recommendations for improving English language instruction in these settings.

Materials and methods

The literature surrounding English language teaching (ELT) in non-philological institutions emphasizes the necessity of communicative competence. This approach encourages the development of language skills

essential for real-world applications, rather than rote memorization of vocabulary and grammar rules. Scholars argue that ELT should be context-specific, incorporating language practices relevant to students' disciplines. Many studies highlight the social and cultural factors influencing language learning, emphasizing the importance of culturally relevant contexts and examples. This encourages not only linguistic proficiency but also intercultural communication skills, which are vital in an increasingly globalized world. For instance, students in engineering might benefit from learning specific vocabulary and discourse practices used in technical reports or presentations, making the learning more applicable and engaging.

Analysis and results. *Textbooks in English Language Teaching.* Textbooks serve as critical resources for language instruction, shaping both the content and methods used in classrooms. In non-philological institutions, it is essential that textbooks cater to the diverse needs of students from various fields such as engineering, business, and social sciences. However, many currently available textbooks often adopt a one-size-fits-all approach, which may not adequately address the specialized language requirements of different disciplines. Recent publications have begun to address this gap by incorporating authentic materials and real-world scenarios. These textbooks often feature interdisciplinary themes and encourage critical thinking, which can enhance engagement. They also focus on developing all four language skills: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. However, there remains a shortage of textbooks tailored specifically for certain fields, such as technology or healthcare, highlighting a critical need for resources that reflect the language and communication structures typical in these areas. Additionally, there is a push towards integrating digital resources in language teaching. E-learning platforms and digital textbooks provide flexibility and the ability to incorporate multimedia elements, which can facilitate a more interactive learning experience. However, the successful implementation of these technologies requires adequate training for educators, who must adapt their teaching strategies to effectively utilize these resources.

Syllabuses in Non-Philological Institutions. Syllabuses in non-philological higher education institutions often follow a standardized curriculum that may not fully align with students' specific needs. While general language proficiency is essential, there is an increasing recognition

that syllabuses should be more adaptable. Best practices suggest that an effective syllabus should integrate relevant language skills pertinent to students' disciplines, thus fostering greater relevance to their academic and professional pursuits. An analysis of existing syllabuses reveals that many are heavily focused on General English, often neglecting the technical vocabulary and professional communication skills required in fields like engineering or business. Syllabus redesigns should incorporate language functions specific to these areas, such as report writing, presentations, negotiations, and technical discussions. Moreover, the incorporation of learner-centered approaches in syllabus design is crucial. Student feedback and needs analysis can provide insights that help tailor content and methodologies to better meet the learners' expectations and career aspirations. This approach not only increases student motivation but also helps develop the confidence necessary for professional communication.

Challenges in Teaching English. Despite the progress in literature, textbooks, and syllabus design, several challenges remain in English teaching within non-philological contexts. One significant challenge is the varying levels of language proficiency among students. In many cases, students enter higher education with differing backgrounds and competencies in English, which can hinder the effectiveness of standardized teaching methods. Instructors may also face constraints in terms of resources and time. Non-philological programs often have limited hours dedicated to language instruction, prioritizing technical subjects over language skills. This situation necessitates creativity and efficiency in curriculum and lesson planning, ensuring that language instruction is highly focused and relevant. Another challenge is the potential disconnect between language instructors and the specific demands of students' future professions. Collaboration with faculty from other disciplines can enhance understanding and create a more integrated learning experience. Encouraging co-teaching models or guest lectures from professionals in specific fields can provide invaluable insights into language use in those contexts.

Conclusions and recommendations.

To enhance English language teaching in non-philological institutions, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Curriculum Development. Create specialized textbooks and course materials that reflect the language demands of specific non-philological disciplines.

2. Student-Centered Syllabuses. Develop flexible syllabuses that draw on student needs and feedback, ensuring that learning objectives align with their academic and career goals.

3. Collaborative Teaching Approaches. Encourage collaborations between language instructors and discipline-specific faculty to ensure that language instruction is relevant and context-specific.

4. Professional Development. Invest in ongoing professional development for educators to keep them updated on effective teaching strategies, technological advancements, and discipline-specific language requirements.

5. Integration of Technology. Leverage digital resources and multimedia content to create an engaging and dynamic learning environment that caters to different learning styles.

The teaching of English in non-philological higher education institutions requires a tailored approach that acknowledges the diverse needs of students across various disciplines. By aligning literature, textbooks, and syllabuses with the specific demands of professional language use, educators can significantly enhance the effectiveness of English language instruction. With ongoing collaboration, adaptation, and innovation, English language teaching can play a vital role in preparing students for success in their chosen fields.

References

1. Cotton, D., & McGhee, R. (2019). Teaching English for Specific Purposes: An Introduction. Routledge.

2. Hutchinson, T., & Waters, A. (1987). English for Specific Purposes: A Learning-Centered Approach. Cambridge University Press.

3. Nunan, D. (2004). Task-Based Language Teaching. Cambridge University Press.

4. Roulston, K. (2010). Reflective Interviewing: A Guide to Theory and Practice. SAGE Publications.

INGLIZ TILIDA GAPIRISH KO‘NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARI VA METODLARI

Scientific supervisor: **Bolbekova Ug’iloy Jaloliddinovna** Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti o’qituvchisi **Jumaboyeva Malika** va **Nematova Shahzoda** Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis insituti servis fakulteti logistika yo‘nalishi 1- bosqich talabalari

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilida gapirish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirish jarayonida zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari va innovatsion metodlarning o‘rni yoritilgan. Global kommunikatsiya sharoitida faol muloqotga kirishish, fikr almashish va kasbiy muvaffaqiyatga erishishda ingliz tilida erkin so‘zlasha olish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maqolada interaktiv platformalar, sun’iy intellekt (AI) asosidagi ilovalar, til laboratoriyalari hamda kommunikativ pedagogik yondashuvlarning samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ushbu vositalar yordamida o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashi, talaffuzi va muloqot madaniyatini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari ko‘rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari, ingliz tili o‘rgatishda texnologik yondashuvlarning dolzarbligini tasdiqlaydi va kelajakda qo‘llanishi mumkin bo‘lgan yangi yo‘nalishlar uchun asos yaratadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ingliz tili, gapirish ko‘nikmasi, zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari, interaktiv platformalar, sun’iy intellekt, oracy metodikasi, kommunikativ yondashuv.

Kirish

Globalizatsiya jarayonining jadallashuvi, axborot texnologiyalarining tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanishi va xalqaro aloqalarning kengayishi ingliz tilining dunyo miqyosida asosiy kommunikatsiya vositasiga aylanishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Bugungi kunda ingliz tili nafaqat fan, texnika va biznes sohalarida, balki kundalik hayotda ham faol foydalanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, xalqaro hamkorlikda ishtirok etishni istagan har bir shaxs uchun ingliz tilida erkin va ravon so‘zlasha olish ko‘nikmasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti 19.05.2021 yildagi 5117-sonli qaroriga ko’ra, aholi orasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish va ularni mukammal o‘zlashtirish uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratish, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishning xalqaro tan olingan dastur va darsliklari ta’limning barcha bosqichlarida joriy etilishini muvofiqlashtirish hamda o‘qituvchilarda zamonaviy o‘qitish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish choralari belgilab qo’yilgan.

Til o‘rganish jarayonida to‘rtta asosiy kompetensiya mavjud bo‘lib — tinglab tushunish, o‘qish, yozish va gapirish — ular orasida aynan gapirish ko‘nikmasi kommunikativ qobiliyatni namoyon etishda yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Chunki bu ko‘nikma orqali inson o‘z fikrini erkin bayon etadi, suhbatda ishtirok etadi va o‘zaro muloqot orqali tilni amaliyotda mustahkamlaydi.

Afsuski, ko‘plab o‘quvchilar ingliz tili grammatikasi va lug‘at boyligiga ega bo‘lishiga qaramay, erkin so‘zlashishda qiynaladilar. Bu esa ta’lim jarayonida an’anaviy usullarning yetarli darajada samarali emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Shu sababli, zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari va metodlarini qo‘llash orqali gapirish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirish bugungi kunda dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Ingliz tilida gapirish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishda, eng muhimi, o'rganuvchining o'zini haqiqiy ingliz tili muhitida his qilishidir. Kundalik mashg'ulotlarning aynan ingliz tilida tashkil etilishi, atrofdagi ingliz tiliga muloqot qilish qobiliyatiga qisman bo'lsa-da ega bo'lgan shaxslar, do'stlar bilan muloqotni ingliz tilida olib borish, o'zgacha atmosfera bera oladigan joylar, kafelarga tashrif buyurish haqiqiy inglizcha muhitga erishishga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, shaxs har bir sohada o'zini baholash, xatolaridan to'g'ri xulosa chiqarish orqali rivojlana olishi kabi tilni rivojlantirishda ham o'rganuvchi o'z darajasidan kelib chiqqan holda o'ziga baho berishi juda muhim.

Ingliz tilini o‘qitishda uzoq yillar davomida an’anaviy metodlar asosiy o‘rinni egallab kelgan. Ushbu yondashuvlar, asosan, grammatik qoidalarni yodlash, tarjima qilish va yozma topshiriqlar bajarishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, tilni nazariy jihatdan o‘rganishga katta e’tibor qaratadi. Quyida an’anaviy metodlarning asosiy turlari va ularning gapirish ko‘nikmasiga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi:

Grammatikaga asoslangan yondashuv-Bu metod o‘quvchining grammatik bilimlarini mustahkamlash, so‘z boyligini oshirish va matn tarjimasi orqali tilni o‘rganishga asoslanadi. Darslarda ko‘proq qoida o‘rganish, gap tuzish va ona tiliga tarjima qilishga e’tibor qaratiladi. Ushbu yondashuv, albatta, nazariy bilimlar uchun foydali bo‘lsa-da, gapirish malakasini rivojlantirishda yetarli emas, chunki o‘quvchilar tilni real muloqot vositasi sifatida emas, balki grammatika tizimi sifatida qabul qiladilar.

Tarjima metodikasi-Tarjima orqali til o‘rganish usuli ham uzoq yillardan beri qo‘llaniladi. Bu metod o‘quvchilardan matnni ingliz tilidan ona tiliga yoki aksincha tarjima qilishni talab qiladi. Ammo tarjima ko‘proq yozma fikrlashni talab qiladi va jonli nutqni shakllantirishda sekinlik va noto‘g‘riliklarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Dialog va rolda o‘ynash-Ba’zi an’anaviy yondashuvlarda oddiy suhbat shakllari, ya’ni tayyorlangan dialoglar o‘rganiladi. Bu usul o‘quvchilarda ma’lum ssenariy asosida gapirish malakasini shakllantirishda yordam beradi. Biroq, dialoglar ko‘pincha sun’iy holatlarda qo‘llaniladi va o‘quvchilar erkin muloqotga emas, yodlangan javoblarga tayanadi.

Umuman olganda, an’anaviy metodlar tilning nazariy tomonini puxta o‘rgatishda samarali bo‘lsa-da, o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashi, muloqotga kirishish va tezkor javob qaytarish malakasini shakllantirishda sustlik qiladi. Shu boisdan, bugungi interaktiv va texnologiyalarga asoslangan ta’lim davrida bu usullar yangicha yondashuvlar bilan to‘ldirilishi yoki o‘rnini zamonaviy metodlarga bo‘shatib berishi lozim.

Zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari (EdTech) — bu o‘qitish va o‘rganish jarayonini samarali tashkil etish, o‘quvchilarning faolligini oshirish va ta’lim sifatini yaxshilashga qaratilgan raqamli vositalar, platformalar va metodlar majmuasidir. Ular o‘qituvchilarga darslarni interaktiv, moslashtirilgan va talabaga yo‘naltirilgan tarzda tashkil etish imkonini beradi.

O‘quv jarayonida o‘quvchining bilim va ijodiy faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun ta’lim sifatini oshirish, o‘quv vaqtidan samarali foydalanish vareproduktiv faollik ulushini kamaytirish imkonini beradigan zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladi. Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar bir-biri bilan chambarchas o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lib, ochiqlik, halollik, yaxshi niyat, hamdardlik, o‘zaro yordam kabi qadriyatlarni

tarbiyalashga va har bir o‘quvchining individual xususiyatlariga muvofiq ta’lim ehtiyojlarini ta’minlashga qaratilgan muayyan didaktik tizimni tashkil etadi. Ta’lim metodi –bu ta’lim oluvchi va ta’lim beruvchining ma’lum maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan, birgalikdagi faoliyatini tashkil qilishning muayyan tizimga solingan yo‘l –yo‘rig‘i hisoblanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda o'qitish metodikasi ta'lim maqsadlarini o'zgartirish, rivojlanish bilan bog'liq murakkab davrni boshdan kechirmoqda. Bazaviy o‘quvrejasida alohida fanlarni o‘rganish uchun soatlar qisqartirilganligi sababli ham qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keladi. Masalan, sirtqi ta’lim shaklida ta’lim oluvchi talabalarning bilim olishi uchun dars soatlarning yetarli emasligini misol tariqasida keltirish mumkin. Bu holatlarning barchasi fanlarni o‘qitish metodikasi sohasida yangi pedagogik tadqiqotlarni, ta’lim jarayoniga innovatsion ta’lim texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ta’lim berishning innovatsion metodlari, shakl va usullarini izlashni taqozo etadi. Shunday qilib, "pedagogik texnologiya" -bu o‘qituvchi faoliyatining shunday ko‘rinishi bo'lib, undagi bajariladigan amallar, vazifalar va harakatlar ma'lum bir ketma-ketlikda taqdim etiladi oxir -oqibatda bashorat qilinadigan ijobiy natijaga erishishni taklif qiladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni amaliyotga joriy etish uchun ko‘rgazmali qurollar, tajriba mashg‘ulotlari uchun yetarli laboratoriya uskunalarining mavjudligi hamda auditoriyaning eng so‘nggi o‘quv jihozlari bilan “qurollanganligi” alohida ahamiyatga ega. Agarda auditoriya zamonaviy o‘qitish metodikasi talablariga javob bermasa, ya’ni yangi laboratoriya jihozlari, axborot – kommunikatsion texnologiyalar bilan jihozlanmagan bo‘lsa, fanga oid kerakli multimedia materiallari bilan talabalarni tanishtirish imkoniyati cheklanadi. Bunday hollarda boshqacha metodlarni qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi.

Quyida ingliz tilida gapirish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantiruvchi zamonaviy metodlarning to‘rt asosiy yondashuvi qisqacha tahlil qilinadi. Har bir metod interaktivlik, haqiqiy muloqot, talabaga yo‘naltirilganlik va mustaqil faoliyatni ta’minlab, o‘quvchilarning so‘zlashuv malakasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi: Kommunikativ yondashuv muloqotni ham o‘rganish vositasi, ham maqsadi sifatida belgilaydi; Task-Based Learning muayyan vazifalarni bajarish orqali nutqiy faoliyatni rag‘batlantiradi CLIL mazmun va tilni integratsiyalash orqali kontekstualizatsiyalangan o‘qishni ta’minlaydi; Flipped Classroom esa nazariy materialni darsdan tashqarida o‘rganishga yo‘naltiradi va darsda amaliy muloqotga ko‘proq vaqt

ajratadi.Kommunikativ yondashuv -Kommunikativ yondashuv (CLT) til o‘qitishda interaktiv muloqotni asosiy vosita va maqsad deb biladi. Unga ko‘ra, o‘quvchilar “haqiqiy” kontekstlarda suhbat qurish, imitatsiya qilingan dialoglar o‘rganishdan ko‘ra, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri muloqot orqali tilni amalda qo‘llashlari muhim. Ushbu yondashuvda o‘qituvchi ma’lumot beruvchidan ko‘ra fasilitator rolini o‘ynaydi va darslarda nazariy qoidalardan ko‘ra guruh va juftlikdagi og‘zaki vazifalarga (role-play, information gap, opinion sharing) urg‘u beriladi. Natijada, o‘quvchilar tilni tizimli ravishda emas, balki muloqot kontekstida, erkin va kreativ tarzda qo‘llash imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar.

Task-Based Learning (Vazifaga asoslangan ta’lim)-Task-Based Learning (TBL) metodi darsni uch bosqichga — pre-task, task va post-task — bo‘lib, markazga muayyan “vazifa”ni qo‘yadi. O‘quvchilar vazifani bajarish jarayonida kerakli til vositalarini faol qo‘llashga majbur bo‘ladilar. Masalan, “kechki sayohatni rejalashtirish” mavzusida vazifa berilib, o‘quvchilar oldindan tinglash yoki o‘qish vazifasi bilan tanishgach, juft yoki guruhda reja tuzadi va so‘ngra sinf oldida namoyish etadi. TBL talabalarda muloqotga kirishish, muammo yechish, hamkorlik va 21-asr ko‘nikmalarini (4C’s) rivojlantiradi, natijada nutqiy aniqlik va ravonlik yaxshilanadi.

CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning)-CLIL yondashuvi tilni boshqa fan (masalan, tarix, fan yoki iqtisodiyot) mazmuni bilan birgalikda o‘rgatadi. Bu integratsiya o‘quvchilarga tilni kontekstualizatsiyalangan holda egallash va sub’ekt bilimlarini mustahkamlash imkonini beradi. Darslarda ingliz tilining leksik va grammatik strukturasi fanga oid kontent orqali beriladi: masalan, suv aylanishi haqida o‘rganayotganda ilmiy atamalarni ingliz tilida o‘rgatish. CLIL natijasida talabalar auditoriyada faqat til mashqlarini emas, balki real fan ma’lumotlari orqali nutqiy mavzularni muhokama qilib, og‘zaki ko‘nikmalarini boyitadilar.

Flipped Classroom (Aylantirilgan sinf)-Flipped Classroom modelida darsdan oldin nazariy material (video, maqola, slayd) mustaqil o‘rganiladi, dars esa interaktiv mashg‘ulotlarga — debat, loyiha ishlari, taqdimot — bag‘ishlanadi. Bu usul o‘quvchilarga nazariyani o‘z sur’atida o‘rganish va darsda ishtirok etayotganida to‘liq e’tiborni muloqotga qaratish imkonini beradi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, flipped model o‘quvchilarning

mustaqil o‘qish qobiliyati, o‘ziga ishonchi va ko‘mak so‘rashga tayyorligini oshiradi, nutqiy aqliy blokadalarni yengib o‘tishda yordam beradi

Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT) bugungi kunda jamiyatning barcha sohalarida muhim rol o‘ynamoqda. Ular insoniyat hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylanib, muloqot qilish, bilim olish, ishlash, dam olish va boshqa ko‘plab faoliyat turlarini tubdan o‘zgartirdi. Samarqand va O‘zbekistonning boshqa hududlarida ham AKTning roli tobora ortib bormoqda.

AKTning asosiy rollari:

Muloqotni osonlashtirish va tezlashtirish: Internet, elektron pochta, mobil aloqa, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va boshqa AKT vositalari odamlarning geografik chegaralardan qat’i nazar, tez va samarali muloqot qilish imkoniyatini yaratdi. Bu shaxsiy aloqalarni mustahkamlash, biznes hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va axborot almashinuvini tezlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Hozirgi zamonaviy ta'lim tizimi raqamli texnologiyalar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, ayniqsa dasturlash fanini o‘qitishda interaktiv ta’lim platformalari muhim o‘rin tutadi. An’anaviy ta’lim usullari o‘rnini egallab borayotgan bu platformalar o‘quvchilarga nazariy bilim bilan birga amaliy mashqlar orqali dasturlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Interaktiv ta’lim platformalari o‘quvchilarga quyidagi imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi:

Amaliy tajriba orttirish – Nazariy bilim bilan birga real muammolarni hal qilish orqali o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyati rivojlanadi.

Moslashuvchan o‘qitish – Talabalar o‘zining qulay vaqtida va o‘ziga mos sur’atda ta’lim olish imkoniga ega bo‘ladi [Williams, 2022].

Darhol fikr-mulohaza olish – Ko‘plab platformalar avtomatik kop tekshirish tizimiga ega bo‘lib, bu orqali o‘quvchilar xatolarini tezda aniqlab,to‘g‘rilash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar [Miller, 2021].

Motivatsiya va qiziqish uyg‘otish – Gamifikatsiya (o‘yin elementlari) orqalio‘quvchilarni dasturlashga qiziqtirish mumkin.

Jamoaviy ishlash va hamkorlik – O‘quvchilar jamoaviy loyihalarda ishtirokOracy metodikasi — og‘zaki nutq ko‘nikmalarini kompleks rivojlantirishga qaratilgan pedagogik yondashuv. U nafaqat talaffuz va intonatsiyani yaxshilaydi, balki o‘quvchilarning fikr bildirish, tinglash,

muloqot strategiyalari va ijtimoiy intellektini ham rivojlantiradi. Oracy darslari odatda quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat:

1. Model tinglash: O‘qituvchi yoki audio/videolar orqali namuna nutqni tinglash va tushunishni tekshirish.
2. Interaktiv mashqlar: Juftlik yoki kichik guruhlarda rolli o‘yinlar, muhokamalar va fikr almashish topshiriqlari.
3. Refleksiya va teskari aloqa: O‘quvchilar o‘z nutqlarini qayta tinglab, xatolarni va kuchli tomonlarni aniqlaydi, o‘qituvchidan konstruktiv feedback oladi.

Oracy metodikasining afzalliklari:

- Ishonchni oshirish: Bosqichma-bosqich interaktiv mashqlar o‘quvchilarni passiv tinglovchidan faol ishtirokchiga aylantiradi.
- Talaffuz va intonatsiya: Model nutq orqali o‘rganilgan talaffuz namunalarini qayta ishlab, o‘zlashtirish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar.
- Kommunikativ strategiyalar: Nutq davomida to‘siqlarni yengish va dialogni boshqarish usullarini o‘rganadilar.
- Madaniy kontekst: Rol o‘yinlari orqali turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda muloqotni mashq qilish orqali interkultural ko‘nikmalar rivojlantiriladi.

Oracy metodikasi zamonaviy til o‘rgatishda gapirish ko‘nikmalarini maqsadli va tizimli rivojlantirish uchun muhim vositadir.

Zamonaviy ta’lim jarayonida o‘quvchilarning faqat yozma bilimlar emas, balki og‘zaki muloqot qobiliyatlari ham alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, oracy metodikasi ta’limda tobora muhim o‘rin egallab bormoqda. “Oracy” tushunchasi ingliz tilidagi “oral” (og‘zaki) va “literacy” (savodxonlik) so‘zlaridan olingan bo‘lib, u o‘quvchilarning og‘zaki nutq kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan metodik yondashuvdir.

Ushbu metodika o‘quvchilarning o‘z fikrini erkin, aniq va ravon ifoda etishiga, jamoaviy fikrlash, bahs-munozarada ishtirok etish, hamda muloqot madaniyatini o‘zlashtirishga yordam beradi. Oracy metodikasining amaliy shakllari — rolda o‘ynash, debatlar, hikoya qilish va prezentatsiyalar — o‘quvchilarning faolligini oshirib, ularda ishonch va ijodkorlikni shakllantiradi.

Oracy metodikasining yana bir muhim jihati shundaki, u nafaqat til o‘rganishda, balki boshqa barcha fanlarda ham samarali qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Chunki har bir fanda tushunilgan bilimni ifoda qilish, tushuntirish

va muhokama qilish zarur. Bu esa o‘quvchining muloqot ko‘nikmalarini kengaytiradi va uni jamiyatda faol ishtirok etuvchi shaxsga aylantiradi.

Zamonaviy til o‘rganish jarayonida eng muhim maqsad — o‘rganuvchining tilni real hayotiy vaziyatlarda samarali qo‘llay olishidir. Aynan shu nuqtada kommunikativ yondashuv eng samarali metodlardan biri sifatida ajralib turadi. Bu yondashuv o‘rganilayotgan tilni faqat grammatik qoidalar asosida emas, balki jonli muloqot orqali o‘rganishni targ‘ib qiladi.

Kommunikativ yondashuvning asosiy maqsadi — o‘quvchini faol suhbatdoshga aylantirishdir. Ya’ni, o‘quvchi tilni o‘rganish davomida tinglash, tushunish, fikr bildirish va o‘zini ifoda etish ko‘nikmalarini parallel ravishda rivojlantiradi. Bu metodda til o‘rganish jarayoni interaktiv mashg‘ulotlar, rolda o‘ynash, guruhli suhbatlar, muammoli vaziyatlar yechimi kabi faoliyatlar orqali tashkil etiladi.

Bunday yondashuvda o‘qituvchi asosiy bilim beruvchi emas, balki muloqotni tashkil etuvchi va boshqaruvchi rolini bajaradi. O‘quvchilar esa o‘z fikrlarini erkin ifoda qilishga, xatodan qo‘rqmasdan muloqot qilishga undaladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida ishonchni oshiradi, nutqiy faollikni kuchaytiradi va mustahkam til kompetensiyasini shakllantiradi.

Xulosa

Ingliz tilida gapirish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirishda zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari va kommunikativ pedagogik yondashuv muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu texnologiyalar va yondashuvlar o‘quv jarayonini yanada samarali, qiziqarli va moslashuvchan qiladi. Kelajakda ingliz tilini o‘qitishda texnologiyalardan foydalanishni yanada kengaytirish va o‘qituvchilarning texnologik kompetensiyalarini oshirish zarur.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari, o‘quv dasturlarini ishlab chiquvchilar va ta’lim siyosatini olib boruvchilar uchun amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tilini o‘qitishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar beradi va o‘quv jarayonini takomillashtirishga yordam beradi.

Ushbu tadqiqotning bir qator cheklovlari mavjud. Tadqiqot faqatgina ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari va talabalari o‘rtasida o‘tkazilgan bo‘lib, boshqa til o‘qituvchilari va talabalari o‘rtasida o‘tkazilmagan. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda faqatgina ayrim zamonaviy texnologiyalar va metodlar ko‘rib chiqilgan bo‘lib, boshqa texnologiyalar va metodlar ko‘rib chiqilmagan.

Kelajakda ushbu tadqiqotni boshqa til o‘qituvchilari va talabalari o‘rtasida o‘tkazish va boshqa zamonaviy texnologiyalar va metodlarni ko‘rib chiqish mumkin. Shuningdek, o‘quvchilarning mustaqil o‘rganish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish va ularni o‘z-o‘zini nazorat qilishga o‘rgatish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish lozim.

Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1. Baxromova, F. X. (2021). O‘qitish jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning pedagogik imkoniyatlari. *Zamonaviy ta’lim*, *10*(10), 55-61.
2. Ishmuxamedov, R. J. (2017). *Innovatsion ta’lim texnologiyalari*. Toshkent: Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU.
3. Larson-Freeman, D., & Anderson, M. (2011). *Techniques and principles in language teaching*. Oxford university press.
4. Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2014). *Approaches and methods in language teaching*. Cambridge university press.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Scientific supervisor: **Bolbekova.U.J**
Sabina Aktamova and **Hazratqulova Lobaroy,** Student of Group 324, Logistics Department, Faculty of Service, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Abstract: In the context of globalization, the demand for acquiring foreign languages is significantly increasing, including in our country. This necessitates the modernization of the education system, particularly in enhancing the effectiveness of foreign language teaching. This article analyzes the role of contemporary pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, digital learning tools, and innovative approaches in improving the quality of language education. Furthermore, it explores how fostering

creativity in the teaching process can contribute to the overall effectiveness of education.

Keywords: modern methodology, interactive methods, digital educational tools, multimedia technologies, innovative approaches, creativity in education, quality of education.

In today's rapidly evolving educational landscape, there is a noticeable shift from traditional pedagogical models towards more interactive, student-centered, and technology-integrated approaches in foreign language instruction. This transformation is driven by the growing recognition that conventional methods often fall short in meeting the diverse cognitive and communicative needs of modern learners. Empirical studies and global best practices reveal that the integration of digital technologies into foreign language education significantly contributes to enhancing pedagogical efficacy, fostering learner autonomy, and cultivating real-world communicative competencies.

Digital platforms such as Google Classroom, Moodle, Zoom, and Microsoft Teams have revolutionized the organization and delivery of distance learning, allowing for real-time interaction, immediate feedback, and more flexible assessment mechanisms. Additionally, game-based learning applications like Quizlet, Kahoot, and Wordwall promote active participation through gamification, thus increasing student motivation and reinforcing content retention in an engaging manner. Furthermore, mobile-assisted language learning (MALL) tools such as Duolingo, Memrise, Busuu, and Babbel offer adaptive learning experiences tailored to the learner's proficiency level, ensuring personalized progression and continuous formative assessment.

The adoption of innovative pedagogical methodologies, such as task-based learning, project-based learning, and particularly the communicative language teaching (CLT) approach, serves as a cornerstone in modern language education. These methodologies emphasize the functional use of language in authentic social contexts, enabling learners to internalize linguistic structures through meaningful interaction rather than rote memorization. Such approaches not only enhance fluency and accuracy but also cultivate intercultural competence and pragmatic awareness.

Considering the neurodiversity and individual learning preferences among students, the integration of multimodal instructional strategies

becomes imperative. By incorporating multimedia elements—such as audio recordings, animated clips, visual illustrations, and authentic video materials from films, documentaries, or television series—educators can address multiple sensory modalities and learning styles. This not only enriches the learning environment but also significantly improves listening comprehension, pronunciation accuracy, and lexical acquisition.

In sum, the convergence of technological tools and innovative didactic frameworks represents a paradigm shift in foreign language pedagogy. It underscores the necessity of creating learner-centered, dynamic, and contextually relevant learning ecosystems that respond to the evolving demands of the 21st-century educational context. Such an approach not only ensures higher academic performance but also equips learners with the communicative competence and digital literacy essential for global citizenship.

Conclusion:

Modern technologies and innovative methodologies significantly improve the efficiency of foreign language instruction. Digital platforms, interactive tools, and artificial intelligence make the language learning process more engaging and practical. Communicative and task-based approaches contribute to the development of learners' real-life communication skills. Systematic implementation of these tools in educational institutions helps to address existing challenges in language learning. Therefore, the purposeful and effective integration of emerging technologies is a key factor in enhancing the quality of language education.

List of References:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 6, 2021, No. PF-5117 "On measures to further popularize learning foreign languages and improve the quality of teaching foreign languages."
2. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 19, 2022, No. 136 "On measures to introduce innovative and modern pedagogical technologies into the educational process."
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2020, No. PQ-4884 "On the approval of the Concept for the development of the system of learning foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020–2030."

4. ***https://lex.uz*** – Official website of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA INGLIZ TILINI O‘QITISHDA SHADOWING TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYASINING KIRIB KELISHI VA QO‘LLANILISHI

Bolbekova Ug’iloy Jaloliddinovna
Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis institutida o‘qituvchi

Annotatsiya: Bu maqoladaingliztilinio'qitishvao'rganishda shadowing ta’limtexnologiyasiningmuhimahamiyativaO'zbekistondaushbuta’limtexnologiyasiningkengqo'llanilishihaqidabayonqilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliztili, og'zakinutq, shadowing ta’limtexnologiyasi, interaktiv, tinglabtushunish, gapirish, talaffuz, onlayn ta’lim.

Kirish

Yurtimizda ingliz tilini chuqur o‘qitishga nisbatan kata e’tibor qaratilib, ilm-fan, zamonaviy va uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtir ishda bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. «Mamlakatimizda bir necha xorijiy tillarni biluvchi zamonaviy kadrlar tayyorlash, ushbu yo‘nalish bo‘yicha ilmiy ishlar olib borish, o‘rgatish metodologiyasini takomillashtirish lozimligi» bilan bog‘liq vazifalar belgilangan.

Ingliz tili bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda global kommunikatsiya va iqtisodiy rivojlanish uchun muhim til bo'lib, uning o'qitilishida zamonaviy va innovatsion metodlarning qo'llanilishi kerakligi tobora ortib bormoqda. **Shadowing** texnologiyasi – bu ingliz tilini o'qitishda talaffuzni yaxshilash, tinglash va gapirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun samarali metodlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu metod o'quvchilarga eshitgan so'zlarni darhol takrorlash orqali tilni o'rganishga yordam beradi. O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitishda shadowing texnologiyasining kirib kelishi va qo'llanilishi til o'rganish jarayonini yanada samarali va interaktiv qilishga imkon beradi.

Shadowing Ta'lim Texnologiyasining Tavsifi

Shadowing – bu til o'rganish texnologiyasidir, unda o'quvchi eshitgan nutqni darhol takrorlaydi. Bu metod o'quvchini nutqni o'qishdan ko'ra, faol tinglash va nutqni takrorlashga, talaffuz va intonatsiyani yaxshilashga majbur qiladi. Shadowing texnologiyasi talabalarni faollashtiradi va ularning ingliz tilidagi so'zlarni tez va aniq aytishga o'rgatadi. Bu metod o'qituvchilarga tinglash va gapirish ko'nikmalarini samarali rivojlantirishga imkon beradi.

O'zbekistonda Shadowing Ta'limTexnologiyasining Kirib Kelishi

Shadowing ta’lim texnologiyasi Yaponiyada ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin xususiy repetitorlik tizimida rivojlanib borgan. Va ushbu ta’lim texnologiyasi Yevropada mamlakatlarida ham keng qo’llanilib kelgan. O’rta Osiyo mamlakatlarida XXI asrga kelib ushbu ta’lim texnologiyasi xorijiy tillarni o’qitish jarayonida keng foydalanib kelinyapdi. O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitish jarayonida **shadowing** texnologiyasining qo'llanilishi so'nggi yillarda tobora kengaymoqda. Bir nechta omillar bu texnologiyaning kirib kelishiga turtki bo'lgan:



1. Ta'limda Innovatsiyalarni Joriy Etish

O'zbekistonda ta'lim tizimini zamonaviylashtirishga kata e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Oliy ta'limda, o'rta maktablarda va maxsus til o'rgatish kurslarida ingliz tilini o'qitishda yangi metodlar va texnologiyalarni qo'llash zarurati mavjud. Shadowing texnologiyasini qo'llash, o'quvchilarga ingliz tilini o'rganishda samarali yondashuv yaratadi, shuningdek, o'qituvchilarni yangi pedagogic uslublar bilan tanishtiradi.

2. Talaffuzni Yaxshilash

O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitishda eng ko'p uchraydigan muammo talaffuzdagi xatolar va so'zlarni noto'g'ri aytishdir. Shadowing texnologiyasi talaffuzni yaxshilash uchun samarali metod bo'lib, o'quvchilarga nutqni tez va to'g'ri takrorlashim konini beradi. O'quvchilar ingliz tilidagi so'zlarni eshitib, darhol takrorlash orqali talaffuzdagi xatolarni tuzatadilar.

3. Ingliz Tili O'qituvchilarining Malakasini Oshirish

O'zbekistonning ta'lim tizimida o'qituvchilarni malakasini oshirishga kata e'tibor berilmoqda. Shadowing texnologiyasini o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash va ularning darslarini interaktiv va samarali qilish uchun qo'llash imkoniyatlari yaratildi. O'qituvchilar bu metodni o'z darslarida qo'llash orqali talabalarga tilni o'rganishda yangi yondashuvlarni taklif qilishadi.

4. Onlayn Ta'limning Kengayishi

Pandemiya davrida onlayn ta'limning kengayishi O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitishda texnologiyalarni qo'llashga ehtiyojni oshirdi. Shadowing metodini onlayn ta'lim platformalari orqali o'quvchilarga taqdim etish mumkin bo'ldi. Bu, ayniqsa, chekka hududlarda yashovchi o'quvchilar uchun samarali bo'ldi, chunki ular real vaqt rejimida audio va video materiallarni tinglab, shadowing usulini qo'llash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishdi.

O'zbekistonda Shadowing Ta'limTexnologiyasining Qo'llanilishi

O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitishda shadowing texnologiyasining qo'llanilishi bir necha usullar bilan amalga oshirilmoqda:

1. Ingliz Tili Darslarida Amaliyot

O'zbekistonning ba'zi maktablarida va oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ingliz tili darslarida shadowing texnologiyasi qo'llanilmoqda. O'quvchilarga audio yoki video materiallar orqali eshitilgan nutqni darhol takrorlashvazifasi beriladi. Bu metod talaffuzni yaxshilash va tilni tezroq o'rganish uchun yordam beradi. O'quvchilar talaffuz va grammatikani yanada aniqroq va to'g'ri o'zlashtirishadi.

2. Tinglash va Gapirish Ko'nikmalarini Rivojlantirish

Shadowing texnologiyasi tinglash va gapirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun juda samarali usul hisoblanadi. O'quvchilar bir vaqtning o'zida tinglash va gapirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar, chunki ular eshitgan nutqni tezda takrorlaydi. Bu o'qituvchilarga talabalarni interaktiv

tarzda o'qitish imkonini beradi va talabalarning muloqot qilish qobiliyatini oshiradi.

3. Onlayn Kurslar va Mobil Ilovalar

O'zbekistonda onlayn ta'lim platformalari va mobil ilovalar orqali shadowing metodini qo'llashning keng tarqalishi kuzatilmoqda. Masalan, ingliz tilini o'rganishda mo'ljallangan ilovalar va onlayn kurslarda talabalarga audio materiallar taqdim etilib, ular ushbu materiallarni takrorlash orqali tilni o'rganadilar. Bu metodning afzalligi shundaki, o'quvchilar o'z uylarida bo'lsa ham, ingliz tilini samarali o'rganishlari mumkin.

4. Ingliz Tili O'qituvchilari Uchun Treninglar

O'zbekistonda ingliz tili o'qituvchilari uchun shadowing texnologiyasini qo'llash bo'yicha maxsus treninglar tashkil etilgan. Bu treninglar o'qituvchilarga metodning samarali qo'llanilishiga oid amaliy ko'nikmalarni beradi va ularni darslarda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishga o'rgatadi. Shuningdek, o'qituvchilar bu metodni o'z darslariga joriy qilishda o'quvchilarni motivatsiya qilishda yordam beradi.

Xulosa

O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitishda **shadowing** ta'lim texnologiyasining kirib kelishi va qo'llanilishi ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish va global talablar bilan moslashtirishda muhim bir qadamdir. Bu metod talaffuzni yaxshilash, tinglash va gapirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Shadowing texnologiyasining O'zbekistonda qo'llanilishi o'qituvchilar va o'quvchilarni zamonaviy va samarali ta'lim usullariga yo'naltirishda yordam bermoqda. Bu metodning yanada kengayishi va rivojlanishi O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'qitishning samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

AdabiyotlarRo'yxati

1. **Gilbert, J. B.** (2008). *Teaching Pronunciation: A Course Book and Reference Guide*. CambridgeUniversityPress.
2. **Hsu, Y.-C.** (2014). *Using Shadowing to Improve Listening and Speaking Skills in the English Language Classroom*. *JournalofLanguageTeachingandResearch*, 5(2), 303-311.
3. **Chen, J. F., & Chen, I. C.** (2014). *The Effects of Shadowing on Second Language Learning*. *Asian EFL Journal*, 16(3), 87-103.

4. **Levis, J. M.** (2005). *Changing Contexts and Shifting Paradigms in Pronunciation Teaching*. TESOL Quarterly.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE
XALQARO MOLIYAVIY TEXNALOGIYALAR VA INGLIZ TILI

Author: **Turg‘unboyeva Munisa Raxmatovna,** SamIES Banking and Finance Speciality, MK 524 Author: **Qurbonova Bonu Abdurahmonova,** SamIES Banking and Finance Speciality, MK 524
Scientific supervisor: **O‘rozova Nigora Toshmurodovna.** Assistant Teacher of the Department of Teaching Language at SamIES

ABSTRACT This article focuses on international financial technologies and their interconnection with English language as well as the significance of English in the context of global technologies. In addition the article provides information about blockchain and cryptocurrencis which are part of international financial technologies including their origins and types. It also presents various perspectives on efforts aimed at expanding the range of such technologies.

Key word: international, financial, technologies, English language, blockchain, global finance, cryptocurrencies, bitcoin, transactions.

INTRODUCTION English plays an consequential role in the discipline of international financial technologies.This division is rapidly advancing on a continental extent,producing recently developed technologies and amenity.English serves as the principal tool for intercontinental transmission, knowledge-based and understanding technical documentation.In Uzbekistan,great attention is also being paid

to worldwide monetary technologies and learning English.For example the Samarkand Institute of Economics and service offers a Finance and financial technologies series of measures taught in English.This provides undergraduate with the favorable to gain in-depth comprehension of global pecuniary technologies and attain fluency in English.First of all,lets's get acquainted with blockchain and cryptocurrencies which are among the financial technologies.In the next stages,we will discuss their connection with the English language and the efforts aimed at their development.

Blockchain could be the biggest technological services sector. It has the potential to integrate accounting networks with legal significance, just as the internet has integrated networks for data and information exchange. This enhances the efficiency and speed of transactions, reduces transaction costs and increase market accessibility.

Cryptocurrencies-are digital or simulated legal tenders that function based on encryption and are habitually not superintended by a central bank or administration. They are also closely related to blockchain technology as most cryptocurrencies are established on blockchain and operate within a decentralized arrangement.

Literature review

1. Arner.D.W, Barberis.J,Buckley.R.P (2016).''The Evolution of FinTech:A New Post-Crisis Paradigm?'' This academic work inspects the junctures of FinTech evolution and its consequences on financial markets and the intercontinental budgetary arrangement. The authors also concentrate on the legitimate and technological features of FinTech.

Similarly, Gomber. P,Koch.J.A,Siering.M (2017).''Digital Finance and FinTech: Current Research and Future Research Directions'' This report contributes comprehensive enlightenment on the explanations of FinTech,including remittance technologies and intelligent agreement.

Certainly, Uzbek authors have also written several books, articles and textbook. One example is the textbook ''Blockchain Technologies'' by Ravshan Hamdamovich Ayubov, published in 2019.This textbook conceals the foundationals of blockchain technology, cryptography an cryptoanalysis, hashing functions, cryptocurrencies and ICO (Initial Coin Offering).

Research methodology

This article ‘’International Financial Technologies and the English Language’’is based on three research methods:

1.Analytical Approach-studying the development models of international financial technologies.

2.Comparative Analysis-comparing modern financial technologies in Uzbekistan and other countries.

3.Empirical Research-examining statistical data on international financial financial technologies and the English language in Uzbekistan and identifying initiatives that contribute to the development of this sector.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Intercontinental commercial technologies.

It is well known that we live in a developing country and this process is rapidly accelerating day by day.The 21st century is considered the era of information technology and as a result,technology is taking over the world.Among such technologies are blockchain and cryptocurrencies,digital payment systems (PayPai, Stripe,Revolut),mobil banking and e-wallets (ApplePay,GooglePay,Payme,Click), DeFi (decentralized financial services).These technologies are closely related to the financial sector.Apart from these,there are millions of other technologies that continue to shape various industries.

The history of financial technology development: Blockchain and Cryptocurrencies

Financial technology has been evolving throughout human history over a long period. This process is divided into several stages.

The first stage dates back to the 19th-20th centuries, when the initial phase of financial technology emerged with the development of the telegraph and the first money transfer systems. The next stage, from 1990 to 2000 saw the widespred adoption of online payment systems. The emergence and development of blockchain and crptocurrencies began in 2008 and continues to the present day. Blockchain was introduced in 2008 by Satoshi Nakamoto.In 2010, the world witnessed the first-ever real transaction using Bitcoin, marking a significant milestone in cryptocurrency history.

The future of Modern Financial Technologies.

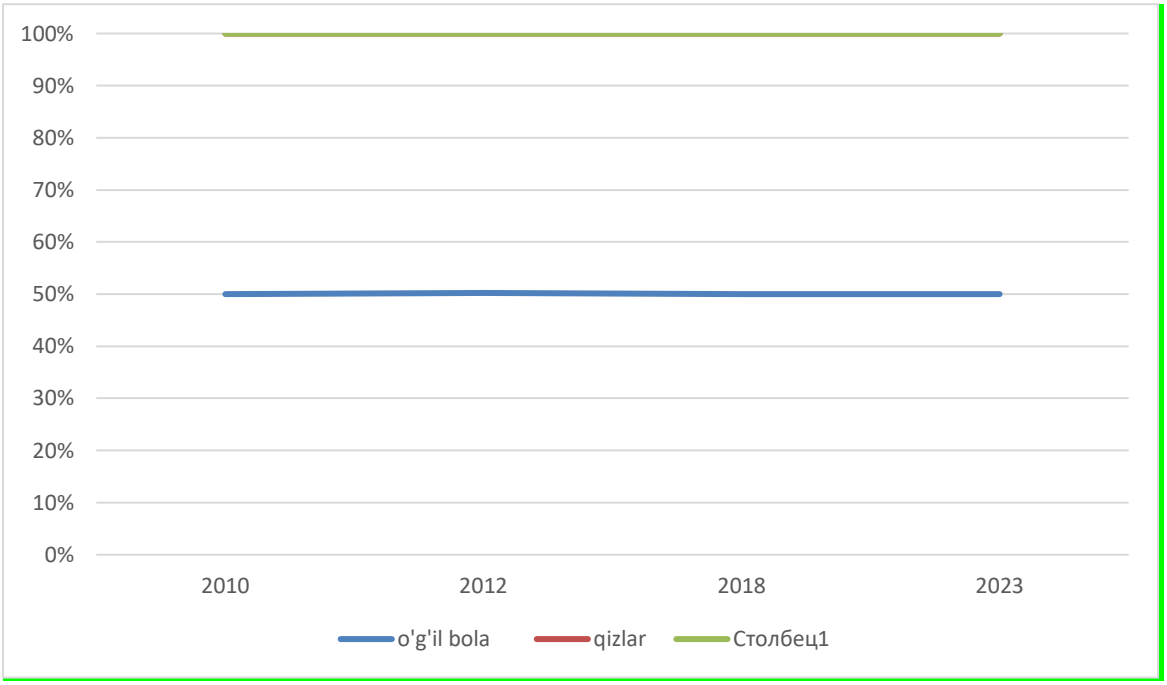
Contemporary monetary technologies (FinTech) are quickly developing,changing the method individuals interact with finances remittance and speculations.With development in imitation details,blockchain and digital banking the time to come of financial technology looks promising.While blockchain is firstly known for cryptocurrencies it is now being approached in diverse productions,incorporating stocks succession administration health care and real property.Smart commitment allow obvious and fastened deals,reducing fraudulence and raising coherence.As blockchain adoption grows,its impact on monetary technology will continue to inflate.

English as the Primary language in International Financial Technology

Improving literacy rates and Developing the English language sector in Uzbekistan

In current years Uzbekistan has been actively improving its instruction structure to straighten with intercontinental commons. Notable exertion are being made to advance comprehensive schooling percentage and encourage the enlargement of the English language. Uzbeekistan is one of the countries in Central Asia with a high literacy rate, estimated to be around 99%. Specifically, the overall literacy rate of young aged 16-24 from 2010 to 2023 can be analyzed using the following diagram.

In Uzbekistan English plays a crucial role in improving literacy rates. Therefore the country has placed great emphasis on developing the English language sector. According to reports since 2012 English has been taught as a mandatory subject in schools. From that year onward this field has started to develop in the country. Based on presidential decree several measures have been implemented to enhance English language education. Currently preparation programs for IELTS and other international certifications are being actively promoted.



1-diagramma

English as the Business Language of global FinTech companies

Today English is an essential part of several industries. In particular it serves as the primary business language in the global financial technology (FinTech) sector. There are several reasons for this.

The first reason is access to international markets. Many FinTech companies have clients and partners from different countries. In this situation English proficiency allows technologies to operate efficiently on a global scale.

The second reasons is communication with investors and partners. Most major FinTech companies work with individuals and organizations that primarily operate in English.As a result company documents, business plans and other materials are mostly prepared in English.

Morever in this industry it is crucial for every professional to be able to communicate fluently in English.

International Financial Data Exchange and Translation Exchange.

In the intercontinental monetary structure the interchange of pecuniary details is critical for gloosy enterprise and apprised decision-making.

Conducting financial establishments and corporations like the Multinational Fiscal Collection (MFC) and the World Bank publish accounts, statistics and regulatory criterion principally in English, confirming constancy and lucidity in financial correspondence worldwide.

Transpiring technologies in commerce such as blockchain and cryptocurrencies utilize practical documentation and software maturation applications that are mainly in English enabling global interoperability and collaboration.

Translation exchange-denotes to the process of adapting monetary official paper and intelligence from one dialect to one more which is necessary for intercontinental collaboration and obedience to Financial Establishments must interpret legitimate data, commitment and regulatory filings to encounter the prerequisites of diverse sovereignty. This procedure frequently necessitates changing technological terminology into the objective patois while preserving correctness.

Progresses apparatus rendition and Al-driven language pawns are more and more used to smooth-running the translation exchange process. Regardless of how specialist humanoid interpreter stay crucial for establishing exactness in circumstances where nuances and specialized terminology is of importance.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The results of this study indicate that Uzbekistan as well as other countries should focus on the following key areas to develop new financial technologies and promote the English language in this field:

1) Organizing discussions and forums with young people in Uzbekistan on FinTech and international finance.

2) Providing consultations on the use of cryptocurrency and blockchain technologie among the population.

3) Creating online courses, articles and video lessons on FinTech and international financial technologies for the general public and young individuals interested in financial technology.

4) Establishing training programs on international financial technologies and English language skills for employees in banks and financial institutions.

5) Offering online resources and webinars in English on international financial technologies for students and young professionals.

6) Enhancing international cooperation between FinTech companies in Uzbekistan and other countries.

Global monetary technologies (FinTech) are quickly developing converting the method worldwide commerce investing and banking structure functions. Alterations in this area including blockchain, cryptocurrencies, digital remittance organization imitation particulars and decentralized commerce (DeFi) goal to make monetary services faster, more affordable and more secure.

For financial technologies to function successfully on an intercontinental level English serves as a key factor. It is the primary language of global business, international banking, blockchain projects and cryptocurrency markets. Therefore, English proficiency is essential for professionals working in the FinTech industry.

References

1.A.A.Davlataliyev “Methodology of Teaching English Based on Modern Technologies” (phonenixpublication.uz)

2.O.A.Allanazarov “Opportunities for Implementing Digital Technologies in the Development of International Financial Relations” (tadqiqotlar.uz)

3.Nargizaxon Madaminova “Interactive Methods in Foreign Language Teaching” (with a Focus on English) (ilmiytadqiqot.uz)

4.Mirzoahmadov Abdurasul and Raxmedova Madinaxon “Application of Digital Technologies in the Development of International Financial Relations. Opportunities and Challenges of Using Global Digital Finance Standarts in Uzbekistan” (journal.impras.org)

THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN FACILITATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Ismatillayev **Bekjon Nizom o‘g‘li** Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service Bachelor's degree student of the Faculty of Service, 1st stage, group TM 524 Scientific supervisor: **Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna**, Assistant-teacher of the Department of Teaching Languages at Samarkand institute of economics and service

Annotation: The article clearly highlights the importance of learning foreign languages in the field of tourism and the role of multilingualism in cultural exchange. It was noted that tourists' interest in the culture and ethnography of Uzbekistan is growing. Information is also provided that multilingualism contributes to improving the quality of service and further strengthening interethnic relations.

Keywords: Tourism, tourist, culture, cultural and educational tourism, ethnography, ethnographic tourism, multilingual tourism.

Currently, recognition of the relevance of foreign language study as a tourist specialist has become one of the priority issues in response to the globalization of the tourism industry, diversification of customer needs, and the strengthening of international relationships. Many visiting tourists are aware of the aunt, who is curious about the history, culture, and ethnography of the place of arrival. In fact, the Tourism Committee of Uzbekistan expects that 12 million foreign tourists will visit the country in 2025. This was discussed during an open dialogue with tourism companies. Committee Chairman Umid Shadiev noted that Uzbekistan plans to attract 1 million tourists from Russia in 2025. In 2024, this figure was 870 thousand. Also, the number of domestic tourists in Uzbekistan is expected to reach 23 million people. The Tourism Committee aims to increase the export of tourism services to US$3.5 billion, which is expected in 2024 is 9% higher than the indicator. It should be noted that last year Uzbekistan was visited by 10.2 million foreign tourists, which is 1.5 times more than in 2023. Also, the

number of guests from China increased by 1.8 times, from Italy - by 1.5 times, and from India - by 1.6 times.3 From the above data, we can see that the number of visiting tourists is increasing year by year. The majority of visiting tourists are interested in our culture and ethnography.

Culture is a certain level of historical development of society, the creative forces and abilities of man. It is reflected in various aspects of people's lives and activities, as well as in the material and spiritual wealth they create. The concept of "culture" is used to describe a specific historical period (ancient culture), a specific society, people, and nation (Uzbek culture), as well as specific spheres of human activity or life (labor culture, artistic culture, lifestyle culture).[2]

Cultural tourism is a tourist's need to expand their cultural worldview. This forms the basis of this type of tourism. This tourism allows tourists to get acquainted with cultural values and gain knowledge based on their preferences.

Ethnography (Greek: ethno - people and graphia - I write), ethnology, folklore studies - a special field of science that studies all peoples of the world, different types of ethnic unity, their origin (ethnogenesis), lifestyle, customs, differences or commonalities and similarities, their specific features, regardless of the level of material and spiritual development. Ethnography studies the origin and formation, location and ethnic structure, customs, spiritual culture, and national characteristics of contemporary etyaos in connection with the historical process.[1]

Ethnographic tourism - the desire to study the customs, culture, and way of life of different peoples, ethnic groups, and regions encourages people to travel. For example, the traditions, lifestyle, national cuisine, clothing, household items, cultural and historical monuments of different peoples are the most popular types of services in the tourism sector.4

Multilingual tourism- cultural expression, local customs, tourists, cultural diversity, global processes, tourism sector, beliefs, mutual understanding, interethnic relations. Tourism is not only about seeing new places or getting acquainted with the cuisine and sights of another nation, but this experience also includes the process of mutual learning of the language, culture, and values of another nation. Multilingual communication

3 ***https://scholar.kokanduni.uz/index.php/rb/article/view/678/622***

4 I. S. Tukhliev, S. A. Abdukhamidov. Tourism: Theory and Practice. (Third edition) - T.: "Fan va texnologiyalar nashriyot-matbaa uyi," 2021. 424 pages. ISBN 978-9943-7799-0-7

is at the center of this process. Each language reflects certain cultural values, and when travelers speak this language, they have the opportunity to understand not only the language, but also the inner spirit of this culture.

It also contributes to strengthening interethnic ties through multilingual tourism. People strive to respect and understand cultural similarities in their mutual communication. This, in turn, contributes to a more positive rapprochement of relations between nations. Therefore, multilingual tourism, as one of the main means of cultural expression, is of great importance not only for tourists, but also for the local population.5

In the development of cultural exchange, multilingualism facilitates connections between representatives of different nationalities and cultures in the process of serving tourists. When travelers have the opportunity to receive services in their native language or other languages they know, this further enriches their cultural experience and mutual understanding. Travel provides not only the opportunity to visit new places, but also the benefits of learning new cultures and interacting with other nationalities.

With regards to the impact of language on interaction, multilingualism in the tourism industry resolves conflicts between tourists and locals. It also assists travelers in articulating their exact needs. For service providers, multilingualism offers insight into the traveler’s culture, traditions, and expectations which enhances service delivery and convenience during the trip. Alongside these, multilingualism enhances appreciation of other cultures and assists in fostering understanding between various ethnic groups and the local people. This enhances regard for each other’s traditions and cultures.

To summarize, while having knowledge of different languages in tourism does not inhibit tourism activities, it does enhance the experience in this era of globalization. With the advancement in the modes of international travel, being able to communicate in multiple languages is regarded as an added benefit in improving the entire experience. Multilingualism facilitates seamless communication between the tourists and locals and enhances nurturing relationships, tourism, and cultural development. It enables the tourists to understand the local culture and other regions better. For the service providers, speaking the visitor's language enables them to deliver

5CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN MULTILINGUAL TOURISM Mulaydinov Farkhod Kokand University Pulatova Rukhshonakhon Kokand University, 2nd year student, Foreign Language and Literature.

Furthermore, multilingualism helps promote mutual understanding and respect among different nationalities and ethnic groups. It acts as a bridge that connects people from diverse backgrounds, fostering peace, tolerance, and collaboration on both local and international levels. Therefore, multilingualism is not only a practical asset in the tourism industry, it is a powerful tool for promoting cultural diplomacy, strengthening international relations, and contributing to the successful and sustainable development of tourism.

References:

1. I. S. Tukhliev, S. A. Abdukhamidov. Tourism: Theory and Practice. (Third edition) - T.: "Fan va texnologiyalar nashriyot-matbaa uyi," 2021. -p 424. ISBN 978-9943-7799-0-7
2. CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN MULTILANGUAGE TOURISM Mulaydinov Farkhod Kokand University Pulatova Rukhshonakhon Kokand University, 2nd year student in the field of Foreign Language and Literature. -p 159.
3. Ikhtiyorovna, A. N. (2023). *The concept of formal and informal conversation. international bulletin of applied science and technology, 3 (7),-p. 26.*
4. ***https://scholar.kokanduni.uz/index.php/rb/article/view/678/622***

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Assistant Teacher: **M.T. ZIYADULLAYEVA**
Banking and Finance Facultety, Finance,
Student: **Komiljonov G‘olibjon Jamshid o‘g‘li**
Banking and Finance Facultety, Finance,
Student: **Abdurashidov Kamronbek Shexrozovich**

Abstract: This article analyzes the importance of using new pedagogical technologies in teaching foreign languages and their impact on the quality of education. The effectiveness of modern approaches, interactive methods, digital technologies and innovative platforms in the language teaching process is highlighted. Also, best practices and practical recommendations for improving the educational process are presented. The article scientifically studies the effectiveness of innovative approaches aimed at improving the quality of education.

Keywords: foreign language teaching, pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, innovative education, digital technologies, educational quality, innovative approaches.

In today's globalization process, knowledge of foreign languages is becoming an important factor not only for personal development, but also for professional success and international cooperation. For everyone, learning a foreign language means broadening their horizons, strengthening cultural ties, and opening up new opportunities. But the question arises: how can this process be made more effective and easier?

Although traditional language teaching methods have retained their place for years, modern pedagogical technologies are making fundamental changes to the educational process. Interactive lessons, digital platforms, and language learning programs created with the help of artificial intelligence not only accelerate students' language acquisition, but also make it a more interesting and effective process.

The use of new pedagogical technologies in teaching foreign languages to improve the quality of education is not just a requirement of modernity, but is becoming an integral part of the educational process. This article discusses these innovative methods, their effectiveness, and their impact on the educational process. The benefits of technologies that create new opportunities for educators and students are analyzed in depth. Indeed, the education of the future is a system that combines technology and the human factor.

In today's world, learning foreign languages is becoming an important necessity not only for gaining knowledge, but also for successfully functioning in a global society. The process of teaching foreign languages is increasingly being improved, and innovative pedagogical technologies are playing an important role in improving the quality and efficiency of education. Although traditional methods are still used, interactive methods, digital technologies, and differentiated approaches are widely used in the modern educational process. This article analyzes the importance of innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages, their effectiveness, and practical application.

Communication is one of the main factors in the process of language learning. Lev Vygotsky wrote in his research on the psychology of education: "The cognitive development of a person is formed through social communication, that is, the educational process must be interactive." [1, 86]. Based on this idea, it can be said that in learning a language, students should not be limited to acquiring only theoretical knowledge, but it is important for them to actively use the language through real communication. Interactive methods, including role-playing, group discussions, and problem-based learning, engage students and allow them to use language in real-life situations. For example, a student learning a foreign language will learn grammar more quickly and effectively through conversation than through theoretical study.

Modern technologies are increasingly integrated into the educational process. Albert Mehrabian's research on communication states: "In the process of communication, 7% of information is conveyed through words, 38% through tone of voice, and 55% through body language." [2, 43]. This idea confirms the importance of learning a language using digital technologies, especially visual and audio materials. In particular, video

lessons, virtual reality technologies, interactive applications make the language learning process more lively and effective. For example, platforms such as Duolingo, Memrise or Babbel offer users the opportunity to learn a language through interactive lessons, speech recognition systems and games. Such tools help not only to increase vocabulary, but also to improve pronunciation and develop listening skills. It is important to take into account the individuality of each student in the process of language learning. Howard Gardner wrote in his Theory of Multiple Intelligences: "Each person has unique abilities, and teaching methods should be adapted to individual needs." [3, 105]. This idea means that there is no single approach to teaching foreign languages. Some students learn better through visual materials, while others learn faster through auditory or written tasks. Therefore, educators should choose an approach that suits each student by using different methods. For example, through multimedia resources, individual tasks, and adaptive learning platforms, students can choose a teaching method that suits their abilities.

While in the traditional education system the teacher was considered the main information provider, in modern education he plays a more guiding and facilitating role. As John Dewey noted: "Learning through experience is the most effective method of education." [4, 79]. This idea imposes new responsibilities on teachers. They should not be limited to just providing information, but also help students think independently and acquire practical knowledge. For example, by conducting exercises based on real-life situations, organizing project work and activating discussions in foreign language classes, students have the opportunity to use the language in a natural environment.

Student motivation is also an important factor in the process of language learning. Dale Carnegie wrote in his work The Art of Communication: "People are ready to learn only when they understand their own interests." [5, 56]. Based on this idea, it can be said that teachers should explain to students the practical benefits of language learning and use methods of motivating them. Students can be motivated to learn a language through gamification, reward systems, and interesting tasks. For example, their interest can be increased by introducing a rating system during the lesson, using game elements, or organizing competitions.

Conclusion

The use of innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching foreign languages is becoming an integral part of today's education system. The quality of education can be significantly improved by using interactive methods, digital tools, a differentiated approach, and the formation of a new role for teachers. The scientific approaches and theories analyzed in this article show that the effective learning process depends on the activity, motivation, and individual characteristics of the student.

The effectiveness of interactive methods was confirmed based on Vygotsky's theory of social interaction, and Mehrabian's principles of communication revealed the importance of learning using digital technologies. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proves the importance of an individual approach to each student, while Dewey's idea of experiential learning showed the place of practical exercises in the educational process. Carnegie emphasized the important role of motivation and encouragement in language learning.

Today, the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies not only improves the quality of education, but also helps to develop students' independent thinking, creative abilities and communication skills. Therefore, in order to make the learning process more effective, teachers need to actively use new methods, improve interactive teaching methods and create an educational environment that meets the needs of each student. Only then will the process of learning foreign languages be not only effective, but also interesting and practically useful.

References

1. Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind in society, the development of higher psychological processes. 86-page.
2. Mehrabian, A. (1967). Silent messages, implicit communication of emotions and attitudes. 43-page.
3. Gardner, H. (1983). Frames of mind, the theory of multiple intelligences. 105-page.
4. Dewey, J. (1938). Experience and education. Macmillan publishing. 79-page.

INNOVATIVE WAYS OF TEACHING ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS BOSHLANG'ICH INGLIZ TILIINI O'QITISHNING INNOVATIVE YO'LLARI

Scientific supervisor: **Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'gli**. Assistant teacher of department of "Teaching languages" at SamIES.
Author: **Ne'matov Mekhroj Uzoqboy o'g'li.** Student of mr-k-324 at SamIES.

Abstract: Teaching English to beginners requires innovative and engaging strategies to facilitate learning effectively. Traditional methods often fail to capture the attention of students who are new to the language. This paper explores various innovative techniques such as technology integration, gamification, storytelling, role-playing, Total Physical Response (TPR), and real-world immersion. The objective is to provide educators with fresh approaches that enhance student engagement, motivation, and language retention. The article also discusses the importance of incorporating multimedia resources and collaborative learning strategies to make the learning process more interactive and enjoyable.

Keywords: English language teaching, beginner learners, innovative methods, gamification, storytelling, technology in education, Total Physical Response (TPR), interactive learning.

English is a global language, and learning it opens doors to international communication, education, and career opportunities. For beginners, mastering English can be challenging due to unfamiliar vocabulary, grammar structures, and pronunciation. Traditional methods such as rote memorization and textbook-based learning may not be sufficient to sustain students' interest and motivation. Therefore, implementing innovative teaching methods is crucial to make the learning process effective and enjoyable.

Innovative Teaching Methods: Gamification involves integrating game elements such as rewards, points, and challenges into the learning process. Studies show that games enhance motivation and retention. Some engaging strategies include interactive quizzes using tools like Kahoot! and

Quizizz, language learning apps such as Duolingo and Memrise, and classroom games like Bingo and Pictionary that make learning more enjoyable [9]. These interactive tools not only improve vocabulary retention but also create a fun, stress-free environment that encourages participation.

Storytelling is another powerful technique that helps beginners understand context, improve listening skills, and expand vocabulary. Teachers can read short stories aloud using visual aids, encourage students to create and narrate their own stories, and utilize digital storytelling tools like Storybird to enhance comprehension. Interactive storytelling where students contribute to an ongoing story fosters creativity, critical thinking, and communication skills. Furthermore, using traditional folk tales from different cultures can help learners relate to the language in a meaningful way.

Total Physical Response (TPR) is a teaching technique that combines language learning with physical movement. It is especially effective for young learners. Acting out verbs such as jump, run, sit, and stand, using commands like "touch your nose" or "point to the window," and playing games such as "Simon Says" reinforce vocabulary in a dynamic way. TPR makes language learning a multi-sensory experience, which aids memory retention and keeps learners engaged, especially those who struggle with traditional teaching methods [2].

Role-playing allows students to practice real-life conversations in a controlled environment. Activities such as ordering food at a restaurant, introducing oneself in a job interview, or simulating travel situations like asking for directions and booking a hotel improve conversational skills and boost confidence. Engaging in real-world scenarios allows students to practice English in context, making language use more natural and practical [5]. Pair and group role-playing sessions also encourage collaborative learning, where students correct and learn from each other.

Technology and multimedia play a significant role in modern English teaching. YouTube provides access to native speakers through vlogs and educational videos, while podcasts and audiobooks enhance pronunciation and comprehension. AI-powered chatbots allow students to practice conversations in a non-intimidating environment, helping them gain fluency [4]. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) applications are also being developed to immerse students in English-speaking environments

where they can interact with digital characters, further enhancing language acquisition through simulation.

Collaborative learning encourages teamwork and communication skills. Group discussions and debates, partner work in dialogues and peer corrections, and online interactions through forums and social media create an immersive learning environment that fosters language acquisition. Encouraging students to participate in online discussion groups, blog writing, and email exchanges with native speakers can significantly improve their writing and communication skills. Digital platforms such as Google Classroom and Padlet allow students to engage in collaborative learning even outside the classroom.

Benefits of Innovative Teaching Methods: Using innovative strategies enhances engagement and motivation, helping students stay interested in learning. Contextual learning improves retention and comprehension, while interactive methods reduce the fear of making mistakes, thus boosting confidence in speaking and writing. Exposure to real-world content builds cross-cultural understanding, preparing students for effective communication in diverse environments [2]. By integrating technology, movement, and interaction, students become active participants in their learning journey rather than passive recipients of information.

Challenges and Solutions: Despite their benefits, innovative methods can face challenges such as limited resources, large class sizes, and the need for teacher training. Some schools may not have access to advanced technology, but low-cost tools like printable flashcards and board games can still be effective. Large classrooms may make interactive methods difficult to implement, but group activities and peer tutoring can help. Teachers may require training to use new methodologies, and professional development workshops can equip them with the necessary skills to adopt innovative approaches [1]. To address the challenge of maintaining student engagement, teachers should continuously update their teaching strategies, incorporate student feedback, and adapt methods according to different learning styles.

Innovative teaching methods such as gamification, storytelling, TPR, and technology integration significantly enhance the English learning experience for beginners. These approaches make language learning interactive, enjoyable, and effective. By incorporating a mix of strategies,

educators can create a dynamic and engaging classroom environment that fosters language acquisition and confidence in communication. A learner-centered approach that incorporates creativity, technology, and real-world applications not only makes learning English more accessible but also prepares students for future linguistic and academic challenges.

References

1. Brown, H. D. (2007). Principles of Language Learning and Teaching. Pearson Education.
2. Krashen, S. D. (1982). Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition. Pergamon Press.
3. Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2014). Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching. Cambridge University Press.
4. Thornbury, S. (2005). How to Teach Speaking. Pearson Longman.

INGLIZ TILIDA GAP BO`LAKLARI HAQIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR

Napasova Baxora Boymirzayevna
Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti o`qituvchisi Samisi BH-k-124-guruh talabasi Shokirov Suxrobjon San`at o`g`li

Abstract: This article is about the analysis of parts of speech in English considered. Issues related to their research have been asked before. Reasons are proved by examples. An attempt has been made to summarize the linguistic methods used in the research of action clauses in English, some considerations about action clauses, and the analysis of their systematic relationships.

Key words: syntactic, syntagmatic, subjective, predicative, dative, genitive, communicative.

Kirish

Gap tilshunoslikda nutq birligidir hisoblanadi. Sintaktik tahlili nutq lingvistikasi qonuni asosida bajariladi. Nutq lingvistikasi tilshunoslik fanida yosh soha hisoblanadi. Gap bo’laklari nazariyasiga asoslanuvchi an’anaviy sintaktik tahlilning masalasi tilshunos olimlar o`rtasida bahsli bo`lib kelmoqda. Tilshunoslik tadqiqotlariga ko`ra gap bo’laklari va ularning tahlili

talabga javob bera olmayotgani haqida aytilgan fikr va mulohazalar duch kelishimizga qaramay hozirgacha bu borada aniq lingvistik qonun-qoidalar keltirilmagan. Buning amalga oshishi nutq lingvistikasining to'liq ilmiy asoslanishi bilan bevosita bog'liqdir masala hisoblanadi. Umuman olganda, gap nutq birligidir va shu bois uning sintaktik tahlili muammolarini ham nutqdan ayri holda hal etib bo`lmaydi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili:

Tilshunoslik fanida gap bo`laklari nazariysi bo`yicha ko`plab olimlar ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib brogan. Rus tilshunosi Z.D.Popova gap bo`laklarining tahlili haqida qo`yidagicha fikr bildiradi: «Традиционное учение о членах предложения содержало в себе такие противоречия, которые постоянно побуждали синтаксистов к его пересмотру» [1-c.69.].

Z.D. Popova gap bo'laklari tushunchasiga o`zgacha yondashdi. Ularning gapda bajaradigan vazifalarini keng qamrovli va aniqroq izoh qilib berdi. Olima G.A.Zolotova qo'llagan "subyektiv" va "predikativ" terminlariga tayanib, gap bo'laklarini ularning vazifalariga asoslanib quyidagicha tasnif etadi. Gapning qurilishiga kiruvchi gap bo'laklari. Bunga subyektivlar (ega, dativ subyektiv, genitiv subyektiv, instrumentativ subyekt va h.k.lar); predikativlar (kesim, predikativ ravish, infinitiv va h.k.) kiradi.

Gapning struktur sxemasiga kirmaydigan gap bo'laklari. Bu bo'laklar, o'z navbatida, ikkiga bo'linadi: 1. Gapning pozitsion sxemasiga kiruvchi ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar (to'ldiruvchi, hol). 2. Gapning pozitsion sxemasiga kirmaydigan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar (aniqlovchi) [2-c. 72**.].** Akademik V. V. Vinogradov gapning ikkinchi darajali bo'laklari masalasini tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqish kerakligini, ular grammatik tamoyillarga izchil asoslanmaganligi tufayli gap strukturasida sodir bo'ladigan jonli sintaktik aloqalarni mutlaqo sun'iy ifodalashini alohida ta'kidlagan edi [3-c. 282.].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.

Ushbu maqolada asosan chog`ishtirma, hamda til nazariyasida qo`llanilgan ilmiy metodlardan qo`llanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar.

Ma'lumki, har bir til tizimining sintaktik qatlamini o'rganishda gaplar struktura jihatdan kommunikativ yo'nalishiga hamda tarkibiga ko'ra tasniflanadi. Ammo gapdagi so'zlar o'zaro bog'langan bo'lib, ularning har biri gap tarkibida biror grammatik vazifani bajaradi. Gap strukturasini tahlil qilishda undagi gap bo'laklari sintaktik kategoriya hisoblanadi. Mazkur

kategoriyalar gap tarkibidagi elementlarning o’zaro munosabatini, bu munosabatning harakterini, gapning grammatik jihatdan qanday bo’laklarga ajralishini, so’zning gapdagi rolini ko’rsatadi. Har bir gap ma’lum obyektiv mazmun va substant material, ya’ni so’zlar yordamida ifodalanadi. Ingliz tili amaliy grammatikasida kesim quyidagicha tasniflanadi: 1) Sodda kesim (Simple predicate); 2) Qo’shma kesim (The compound predicate). Birinchi kesim turi fe’lning shaxsli shakli bilan ifodalanadi, ammo uning tarkibi frazeologik birliklar yordamida ifodalanganini hisobga olib, u frazeologik kesim deb nomlanadi. Kesimning ikkinchi turi ifodalanishiga ko’ra ikki qismdan iborat bo’ladi, birinchi qismi fe’lning shaxsli shakli bilan ifodalansa, ikkinchi qismi esa ot, olmosh, sifat, sifatdosh, gerundiy va infinitiv yordamida ifodalanadi. Qo’shma kesimning o’zi ikki guruhga bo’linadi: 1) qo’shma ot-kesim; 2) qo’shma fe’l kesim. Qo’shma ot-kesim bog’lama fe’l va boshqa so’z turkumlari yordamida ifodalanadi. Bu borada shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, ingliz tilida juda ko’p fe’llar borki, ular gapda bog’lama, mustaqil va yordamchi fe’llar vazifasida ishlatiladi. Bunday hol ingliz tilini o’rganuvchilar uchun ma’lum qiyinchiliklar tug’diradi.

Qo’shma aspekt fe’l-kesim haqida to’xtalsak, u gapda kesim o’rnida *to begin, to start, to continue, to stop* kabi fazali fe’llar bilan infinitiv yoki gerundiyning birikib kelishi yordamida ifodalanadi. *He began to speak; He began speaking.* Har ikkala gapga bir xil savol, ya’ni to’ldiruvchiga beriladigan savol mos keladi, *What did he like?* E’tibor berib qaralsa, bu kesim turini alohida ajratishda fe’llarning leksik ma’nosi asosiy o’rinni egallaydi. Boshqalarida esa ifoda planiga qarab ajratilgani yaqqol ko’rinib turibdi. Yuqorida qayd etilganlardan ma’lum bo’ladiki, aspekt kategoriyasi qaysi qatlamda, ya’ni morfologik, sintaktik yoki leksik qatlamda o’rganilishidan qat’iy nazar o`rganilishi lozim bo`lgan tomonlari mavjud.

Mazkur tahlil usuli boshqalaridan farqli ravishda ikki bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Boshlangich bosqichda gapdagi elementlar komponentlarga ajratib tahlil qilinadi hamda ushbu bosqichda berilgan elementlarning o’zaro sintaktik aloqalari aniqlanib, bir-biridan farqlanish usullari yunksion va komponent modellarda ifoda etiladi. Tilshunoslik fani taraqqiyotining hozirgi davri bosqichida til tizimi birliklarining qay tarzda nutqqa ko’chirilishi va jumlaning nutqiy zanjirda voqelanishi, sintaktik strukturalarning nutqiy faollashuvi, ularning semantik va sintaktik munosabatlari masalasiga doir muammolar tilshunos olimlarimizdan o’z

tadqiqini kutmoqda. Chunki hozirgacha tilning sistema ekanligi to’g’risida diqqatga sazovor tadqiqot ishlari qilingan bo’lsa ham, sistema belgilarining nutqqa ko’chirilishi, boshqacha aytganda, ularning nutqda real ishlatilishi masalasiga kam e’tibor berildi.

Mazkur masalalar tilshunoslikda hozirda yanada dolzarb bo’lib qolmoqda. Til tizimidagi har bir belgining paradigmatik qator doirasidan sintagmatik qator doirasiga o’tishi, virtuallik belgilarini tark etib, aktual holat kasb etishi va shu yo’sinda gapning sintaktik shakllanishi nutq lingvistikasining g’oyat muhim masalalarini talab qiladi. Ma`limki, gapning asosiy bevosita ishtirokchi elementlari so’zlar hisoblanadi. Biroq gap sathida so’zlarning o’zaro bog’lanishi ularning shunchaki ketma-ket kelishidan iborat bo’lmay, bunda tilning semantik, sintaktik va hatto fonologik qurshov (distributsiya) qoidalari ustun hisoblanad. Bu jarayonda gap shaklini tashkil etayotgan har bir bevosita ishtirokchi element uning ajralmas bir bo’lagi vazifasini hisoblanib, ma’lum bir funksional ahamiyat ega bo`ladi. Chunki gap tarkibida faollashayotgan har bir element orqali ma’lum bir kommunikativ, semantik yoxud pragmatik maqsad nazarda tutiladi. ushbu maqsad ifodasi esa turlicha sodir bo`ladi. Masalan, gapda tilning ba’zi birliklari katta yoki kichik bo’lishidan qat’i nazar, mustaqil holatda ishlatilib, ega yoki kesim vazifasini bajarsa, ba’zilariga boshqalarning yordamida aniqlovchi, to’ldiruvchi, hol vazifalari bajarib keladi.

Xulosa

Hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida lingivistlar gaplarni tahlil qilish borasida gaplarni bosh bo’laklar va ikkinchi darajali bo’laklarga ajratib o’rganish bilan cheklanadi. Gaplarning sintaktik birliklarini, semantik jihatlarini, ularning defferensial sintaktik hamda differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilarini aniqlash va bunda ma’lum lisoniy uslublarga asoslanib gaplarni tahlil qiladi.

Ingliz tilida harakatni ifodalovchi gap bo’laklarini tadqiq etish, harakatni ifodalovchi gap bo’laklari xususidagi ayrim mulohazalar hamda ularning sistemali munosabatlarini tahlil qilishda foydalaniladigan lisoniy metodlar haqida aytib o’tilgan mulohazalardan quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin.Umuman tillar tizimini sintaktik uslubda o`rganishda tilshunoslar o’rtasida aniq tizimlilik yo`q. Lisoniy metodlar asosida tadqiqot o’tkazishda ham aniq va to’liq fikriy birlik mavjud emas.Tilshunoslik uchun muhim bo`lgan gap bo’laklari muammosi xususida mukammal yechim qilingani

yo`q. Ingliz tili o’rganilganda zamon, nisbat, egalik kategoriyalari hamda ergash gaplar kabilar qisman tadqiq qilingan. Ayrim kamchiliklar hali ham mavjud va o’rganilmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati

1. Аракин В.Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. - Л.: Просвещение, 1979. - С.189-190
2. Бархударов Л.С. Очерки по морфологии современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1975. –113-116 с.
3. Буслаев Ф.И. Историческая грамматика русского языка. – М.: Наука, 1968. – 8 с.
4. Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды. Исследования по русской грамматике. – М.: Наука, 1975. – 282 с.

THE THEORY OF RATIONAL EXPECTATIONS: “THE ROLE OF THE STATE BUDGET IN COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT”

First year student of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service Banking and finance faculty **Zilola Rakhmonova** Scientific supervisor: **Urozova N.T.**

Annotation: This article is devoted to the analysis of the influence of the state budget in the fight against unemployment. In particular, the fact that unemployment is increasing worldwide at the present time will be highlighted. It will consider the factors that cause unemployment and the situations that arise as a result of this process. Also, the problems encountered during the measures implemented by the state will be discussed, and the solutions found by foreign countries will be studied. In the article, suggestions are made for improving efficiency in this matter under the conditions of Uzbekistan. This article is of practical and theoretical importance in reducing the country's unemployment rate and effectively using the state budget to combat unemployment.

Key words: Economic stability, unemployment rate, state budget, work efficiency, labor market, ability to work.

The problem of unemployment in the world economic situation and the lifestyle of the population is becoming global, having a negative impact on the development of countries. Unemployment manifests itself differently in all countries. Solving unemployment is a complex but necessary process. It is considered important not only for economic stability, peace and governance, but also as a threat to the way of life of the population. In the list of countries with a high unemployment rate, Uzbekistan has a significant impact on the country's economy, even if it does not rank as high as African and Arab countries. The countries of the world are taking various measures to solve this problem. And in this process, many countries choose the state budget as the main way. Because social assistance, professional training, and project support are considered as an effective way to finance the programs aimed at training experienced personnel.

Full employment occurs when demand and supply in the labor market are in balance, and this employment means being at the natural limit. Unemployment is the fact that a part of people who have the ability and desire to work cannot find a job as a result of the labor supply exceeding the demand for it in the market [1]. According to classical (and neoclassical) theory, the main cause of mass unemployment is high and inflexible wages that tend to fall. When wages exceed their equilibrium level and "settle" at that level due to trade union activity and state intervention, there is a gap between labor demand and supply, which causes unemployment [2]. This creates factors that cause economic weakness. Unemployment leads to a decrease in the level of economic efficiency. In other words, a decrease in the consumption level of unemployed people leads to a decrease in demand. Depending on the country's political and economic situation, we can cite different types of problems that cause unemployment as examples. Changes in the labor market, including the fact that workers' skills do not match the demand in the labor market, employers are forced to refrain from hiring workers due to high wages and taxes, and at the same time, workers are not paid on time, which makes this problem even more urgent. we can In addition, leaving the country in order to find a job is becoming more and more popular. As a result of workers leaving the country, negative situations arise in economic development.

This problem is a big obstacle not only for the country but also for people. We can see the problems that arise when migrants get work visas to

work abroad, the discrimination of migrants abroad, they face hard labor and their safety is not ensured. The state takes measures to ensure the employment of citizens, protect them from unemployment, and reduce poverty. The state organizes and encourages professional training and retraining of citizens[3]. The issue of combating unemployment is considered urgent for the countries of the whole world, and each country works on its own programs and experiences to solve this problem. Many countries are putting more emphasis on active labor market programs to improve the skills of workers. One such initiative is the Kuzarbyte scheme. The Kuzarbyte scheme is a German government program that allows companies to reduce working hours rather than lay off employees during economic downturns, and allows the government to compensate for a large portion of lost income. This strategy will help companies retain skills and facilitate a quick recovery when economic conditions improve[4]. Unemployment insurance has been introduced in the United States of America, which has kept the unemployment rate at a low level for many years. Insurance has been a pillar of the country's social insurance system for 80 years. A partnership between the federal government and the states, UI provides critical assistance to voluntary unemployed jobseekers and their families by replacing some of the wages lost while workers look for new jobs. In 2009, UI lifted more than 5 million Americans out of poverty and saved more than 2 million jobs by boosting demand [5]. It would be appropriate to start with solving the problems that arise in the elimination of unemployment in our country. Job training and employment for people without higher education or skills. In a word, it is necessary to break the chain of unemployment, to create conditions for this person's child to be educated in educational institutions or learn a trade so that he does not suffer from unemployment in the future. In addition, wages directly affect work efficiency. The issue of unemployment is a factor that causes the risk of a deficit for the state budget. A decrease in income and an increase in expenses create a deficit in the state budget. This leads to an increase in the state debt or a decrease in funds allocated for other sectors. The natural rate of unemployment, which is typical for the state of full employment, occurs when the balance in the labor market is maintained. It can reduce the poverty rate and reduce the pressure on the state's social programs.

The state budget is an important strategic tool in the fight against unemployment. Through the budget, the state will have the opportunity to create jobs, finance training programs, and support vulnerable segments of the population with social protection measures. Increasing economic activity through tax breaks, investment incentives and investment in infrastructure projects will not only reduce unemployment but also ensure the stability of government revenues.

At the same time, it is important to use budget resources wisely and develop strategic plans taking into account the real needs of the labor market. An effective policy of the state serves not only to reduce unemployment, but also to achieve economic growth, increase in income and social stability. Cooperation of the state, private sector and society is important in this process.

References:

1. A. Olmasov, A. Vahabov - "Economic theory" [2006] (pages 248-249)
7.R. H. Shodiyev, E. P. Mahmudov - "World economy" [2005] (p. 230)
Web-sites
2. https://arxiv.uz
3. https://lex.uz
4. https://www.vaia.com

DIE BEDEUTUNG VON FREMDSPRACHEN IN DER HEUTIGEN WELT

Темирова Фарангис Анваровна Самарқанд иқтисодиёт ва сервис институти ўқитувчиси
Жамолитдинов Ортикжон Жамшидович
Кахраьонов Амирхон Насимжонович
Бобожонов Асадбек Моксудович Самарқанд иқтисодиёт ва сервис институти талабалари

Annotatsiya: Der Artikel behandelt die Bedeutung von Fremdsprachen in der modernen Welt. Er beschreibt, wie das Erlernen einer neuen Sprache berufliche, akademische und kognitive Vorteile bietet. Besonders wird die Rolle der deutschen Sprache in Europa und im internationalen Handel hervorgehoben. Zudem wird betont, dass

Fremdsprachen nicht nur den Horizont erweitern, sondern auch zur kulturellen Verständigung beitragen.

Abstract: This article discusses the importance of foreign languages in the modern world. It highlights how learning a new language provides professional, academic, and cognitive benefits. Special emphasis is placed on the role of the German language in Europe and international trade. Furthermore, the article underscores that foreign languages not only broaden one's horizons but also contribute to cultural understanding and global communication.

Kirish

Zamonaviy dunyoda chet tillarining ahamiyati tobora ortib bormoqda. Globalizatsiya jarayonlari tufayli turli millatlar va madaniyatlar o‘rtasidagi aloqa yanada muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bugungi kunda bir yoki bir nechta chet tilini bilish nafaqat kasbiy rivojlanish, balki ilm-fan, ta’lim va kundalik hayotda ham katta afzalliklarga ega.

Nemis tili dunyodagi eng muhim tillardan biri bo‘lib, ayniqsa, Yevropada keng tarqalgan. Germaniya iqtisodiyoti kuchli bo‘lgani uchun ushbu til xalqaro biznes, fan va texnologiyalar sohalarida muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Shuningdek, chet tilini o‘rganish insonning aqliy rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va madaniyatlararo muloqotni yaxshilaydi.

Mazkur maqolada chet tillarining, xususan, nemis tilining zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ahamiyati va ularning inson hayotiga ta’siri muhokama qilinadi.

In der modernen globalisierten Welt spielen Fremdsprachen eine entscheidende Rolle. Die Fähigkeit, mehrere Sprachen zu sprechen, eröffnet zahlreiche Möglichkeiten in verschiedenen Lebensbereichen, sei es im Berufsleben, im Studium oder im täglichen Leben.

Englisch gilt als die Weltsprache, aber auch andere Sprachen wie Spanisch, Chinesisch und Deutsch gewinnen zunehmend an Bedeutung. Besonders die deutsche Sprache ist in Europa weit verbreitet und wird von Millionen Menschen als Muttersprache gesprochen. Deutschland ist eine der stärksten Wirtschaftsnationen der Welt, weshalb Deutschkenntnisse im internationalen Handel und in der Wissenschaft von Vorteil sein können.

Das Erlernen einer Fremdsprache hat nicht nur berufliche Vorteile, sondern fördert auch die kognitive Entwicklung. Es verbessert das

Gedächtnis, die Konzentrationsfähigkeit und das analytische Denken. Zudem ermöglicht es eine tiefere kulturelle Verständigung und trägt zur Völkerverständigung bei.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass Fremdsprachen eine Schlüsselrolle in der modernen Gesellschaft spielen. Jeder, der eine neue Sprache lernt, erweitert seinen Horizont und schafft neue Chancen für die Zukunft.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1. Duden, Konrad. *Deutsches Universalwörterbuch*. Bibliographisches Institut, 2020.
2. Helbig, Gerhard & Buscha, Joachim. *Deutsche Grammatik: Ein Handbuch für den Ausländerunterricht*. Langenscheidt, 2019.
3. Goethe-Institut. *Die Bedeutung der deutschen Sprache in der Welt*. [Online resurs] ***https://www.goethe.de***
4. Crystal, David. *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press, 2012.

III SHO‘BA “XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHDA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR VA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOLARI”

XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHDA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR VA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOLARI

I.B.Mattiyev Sam ISI “Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrasi, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor
+998932240076
ilhom_matiev@gmail.uz
Shodiqulova Aziza Nosirjonovna
SamISI BH-624-guruh 1-kurs talabasi +998979178213
azizashodiqulova@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash zarurati hamda mavjud muammolar yoritilgan. Shuningdek, innovatsion metodlarni milliy ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish, raqamli vositalarni joriy qilish va o‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Xorijiy til, ta’lim texnologiyalari, innovatsiya, tajriba, raqamli platforma, interaktiv metodlar, metodika.

Hozirgi kunda xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj jamiyatning barcha sohalarida keskin ortib bormoqda. Globalizatsiya jarayonlari, xalqaro hamkorlik, chet ellik investorlar bilan aloqa qilish zarurati xorijiy tillarni mukammal egallashni talab qilmoqda. Shu sababli xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish samaradorligini oshirish, zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish, ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalardan unumli foydalanish masalasi dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda. Zamonaviy ta’lim jarayonida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishning innovatsion texnologiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashuvi ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Xususan, Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlari, Janubiy Koreya, Yaponiya, AQSh kabi rivojlangan davlatlarda xorijiy tilni o‘qitishda ilg‘or texnologiyalar keng qo‘llanilmoqda.

Xorijiy tajribalarni o‘rganish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, raqamli resurslar, virtual ta’lim muhitlari, masofaviy ta’lim platformalari orqali chet tillarini samarali o‘qitish yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Jumladan, AQShning Duolingo, Britaniyaning BBC Learning English, Koreyaning TOPIK Platform kabi onlayn tizimlari xorijiy til o‘rgatuvchi asosiy vositalardan hisoblanadi.

Biroq O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishda qator muammolar mavjud. Jumladan, o‘qituvchilarning raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish bo‘yicha yetarli bilimga ega emasligi, texnik vositalarning yetishmasligi, o‘quv resurslarining cheklanganligi, darslar samaradorligini tahlil qilish uchun yetarli baholash vositalarining mavjud emasligi shular jumlasidandir.

Muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi takliflarni ilgari surish mumkin:

1. O‘qituvchilar uchun malaka oshirish kurslarini tashkil etish, ayniqsa raqamli pedagogika yo‘nalishida. Bu borada xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish jarayonida o‘qituvchilarning pedagogik va texnologik kompetensiyalarini uyg‘un holda rivojlantirish zaruriyati ta’kidlanadi. [76]

2. Xorijiy metodikalarning milliy ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirilgan variantlarini ishlab chiqish va bu orqali o‘qituvchilarning metodik repertuarini kengaytirish mumkin. Chunki har bir innovatsion usulni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ko‘chirib olish emas, balki uni mahalliy didaktik sharoitga moslashtirish muhim sanaladi. [2.112]

3. Raqamli ta’lim resurslarini yaratish va ularni o‘zbek tilida adaptatsiya qilish orqali talabalarning tushunish darajasi ortadi va o‘zlashtirishga qulaylik yaratiladi. [3.89]

4. Innovatsion platformalarni sinov tariqasida joriy etib, dars samaradorligi bo‘yicha monitoring olib borish zarur. Ayniqsa, talabalarning mustaqil ishlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda diagnostik baholash vositalaridan foydalanish ijobiy natijalarni beradi. [4.65]

Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda xorijiy tajriba va innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy ta’lim tizimining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Ushbu jarayonda muammolar bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, ular ustida izchil ishlash, ilg‘or tajribalarni mahalliy sharoitlarga moslashtirish, o‘qituvchilar va talabalarning raqamli savodxonligini oshirish orqali xorijiy til ta’limining sifatini yanada yuksaltirish mumkin. [5.143]

Dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlarida, xususan, AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Yaponiya kabi mamlakatlarda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish bo‘yicha samarali metodikalar ishlab chiqilgan. Masalan, CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) – mazmun va tilni integratsiyalab o‘qitish usuli o‘quvchilarni amaliy faoliyat orqali tilga o‘rgatishda juda muvaffaqiyatli deb topilgan.

Shuningdek, Blended Learning - an’anaviy va raqamli ta’limni uyg‘unlashtirish metodi ko‘plab Yevropa mamlakatlarida keng joriy etilgan bo‘lib, bu usul o‘quvchilarning mustaqil o‘rganish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.

Zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari, xususan, mobil ilovalar, onlayn platformalar (Zoom, Google Classroom, Moodle), sun’iy intellektga asoslangan dasturlar (Duolingo, Grammarly, ChatGPT) o‘quvchilarni til o‘rganishga qiziqtirish, ularda mustaqil ishlash ko‘nikmasini shakllantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Interaktiv doskalar, virtual laboratoriyalar, audiovizual materiallar yordamida darslar qiziqarli va samarali tarzda o‘tmoqda. Masalan, ingliz tili darslarida real vaqt rejimida ovozli matnlar, tinglab tushunish mashqlari yoki video tahlillar orqali o‘rganish samaradorligi oshmoqda.

Ammo xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda xorijiy tajriba va texnologiyalardan foydalanishda bir qator muammolar mavjud:

Ko‘plab o‘quv muassasalarida texnik ta’minot yetarli emas, ya’ni internet tezligi past, zamonaviy qurilmalar yo‘q.

O‘qituvchilarning aksariyati raqamli texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish bo‘yicha malakaga ega emas.

Xorijiy metodikalarni mahalliy ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish bo‘yicha metodik qo‘llanmalar yetarli emas.

Talabalarning o‘zini o‘zi nazorat qilish va motivatsiyasi past bo‘lib qolmoqda, bu esa masofaviy va interaktiv darslarning samaradorligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi takliflarni ilgari surish mumkin:

O‘qituvchilar uchun malaka oshirish kurslarini tashkil etish, ayniqsa raqamli pedagogika yo‘nalishida.

Xorijiy metodikalarning milliy ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirilgan variantlarini ishlab chiqish.

Raqamli ta’lim resurslarini yaratish va ularni o‘zbek tilida adaptatsiya qilish.

Innovatsion platformalarni sinov tariqasida joriy etib, dars samaradorligi bo‘yicha monitoring olib borish. Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda xorijiy tajriba va innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy ta’lim tizimining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Ushbu jarayonda muammolar bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, ular ustida izchil ishlash, ilg‘or tajribalarni mahalliy sharoitlarga moslashtirish, o‘qituvchilar va talabalarning raqamli savodxonligini oshirish orqali xorijiy til ta’limining sifatini yanada yuksaltirish mumkin.

Biroq xorijiy tajribalarni mahalliy ta’lim tizimiga integratsiya qilishda bir qator muammolar yuzaga kelmoqda. Avvalo, texnologik vositalarning o‘zbek tilida to‘liq ishlab chiqilmaganligi yoki adaptatsiya qilinmaganligi ta’lim samaradorligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Misol uchun, xorijda muvaffaqiyatli qo‘llanilayotgan platformalar, dasturlar yoki mobil ilovalar ko‘pincha ingliz yoki boshqa xorijiy tillarda ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, bu ularni to‘laqonli foydalanishni cheklaydi.

Ikkinchidan, pedagog kadrlarning yangi texnologiyalar bilan ishlash bo‘yicha malakasi yetarli darajada emasligi ham muhim muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu holat, ayniqsa, chekka hududlardagi o‘qituvchilar faoliyatida yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Shuningdek, elektron ta’lim resurslaridan foydalanishda internet tezligi va texnik baza yetishmovchiligi kabi infratuzilmaviy to‘siqlar ham mavjud.

Uchinchi muammo – bu ta’lim mazmunining moslashtirilmaganligi. Xorijiy tajriba asosida yaratilgan dars metodikalari, ba’zida mahalliy o‘quvchilarning madaniy, ijtimoiy va psixologik xususiyatlariga to‘g‘ri kelmasligi mumkin. Natijada, kutilgan natijaga erishilmaydi yoki o‘quvchilar tomonidan yangi usullar salbiy qabul qilinadi.

Shu o‘rinda, muammoning yana bir asosiy jihati bu – baholash mezonlarining noaniqligidir. Innovatsion texnologiyalar orqali olib borilayotgan ta’lim jarayonida o‘quvchilar bilimini an’anaviy usullarda baholash samarasiz bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, yangi texnologiyalarga mos, ob’yektiv va ishonchli baholash tizimini ishlab chiqish zarur. Xulosa qilib aytganda, xorijiy tajriba va innovatsion texnologiyalarni chet tillarini o‘qitish jarayoniga tatbiq etish ijobiy natijalar berishi mumkin. Biroq buning uchun mahalliy sharoitni chuqur tahlil qilgan

holda, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni milliy ta’lim modeliga moslashtirish, pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va zarur infratuzilmani yaratish zarurdir.

Xulosa va takliflar

Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda xorijiy tajriba va innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy ta’lim tizimining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasida interfaol metodlar, sun’iy intellekt imkoniyatlari, mobil ilovalar, gamifikatsiya va AR/VR texnologiyalaridan keng foydalanilmoqda. Ushbu usullar o‘quvchilarda kommunikativ ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishda, ularning mustaqil ishlash malakasini rivojlantirishda va o‘rganishga bo‘lgan motivatsiyasini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynamoqda. Shunga qaramay, ushbu yondashuvlarni mahalliy ta’lim muhitiga tatbiq qilishda ayrim muammolar yuzaga kelmoqda. Jumladan, texnik ta’minotning yetishmovchiligi, o‘qituvchilarning raqamli savodxonlik darajasining pastligi, o‘quvchilarning innovatsion vositalarga nisbatan tayyor emasligi kabi jihatlar ta’lim samaradorligini cheklamoqda.

Takliflar:

Mahalliylashtirish siyosatini kuchaytirish: Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda foydalanilayotgan ilg‘or texnologiyalar va elektron platformalarni o‘zbek tiliga moslashtirish, ularni milliy madaniyat va ta’lim standartlariga integratsiya qilish zarur.

Pedagoglar malakasini oshirish: Innovatsion texnologiyalar bilan ishlash bo‘yicha o‘qituvchilar uchun muntazam treninglar, seminarlar va onlayn kurslar tashkil etilishi kerak.

Infratuzilmani takomillashtirish: Elektron ta’lim uchun zarur bo‘lgan texnik vositalar, yuqori tezlikdagi internet va zamonaviy kompyuterlar bilan ta’minot darajasini oshirish lozim.

Innovatsion baholash tizimini joriy etish: Sun’iy intellekt asosidagi baholash vositalarini joriy etish orqali o‘quvchilarning bilim darajasini aniq va shaffof tarzda aniqlash mumkin.

Tadqiqotlar va monitoring tizimini rivojlantirish: Joriy etilgan xorijiy tajribalar va texnologiyalar samaradorligini doimiy monitoring qilib borish, ilmiy tahlil asosida takomillashtirish choralari ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Karimova Gavhar G‘ayratovna. Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishning didaktik asoslari. – Toshkent: “Fan va texnologiya”, 2020. – 76-bet.
2. Nasriddinova Dilnoza Abdug‘afforovna. Innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida xorijiy til o‘qitish metodikasi. – Samarqand: “Zarafshon poligraf”, 2021. – 112-bet.
3. Axmedova Muxlisa Rajabovna. Raqamli ta’lim muhitida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishning samarali usullari. – Toshkent: “Ilm ziyo”, 2022. – 89-bet.
4. Yusupova Ra’no Bobomurodovna. Masofaviy ta’limda til o‘rganish jarayonini monitoring qilish usullari. – Buxoro: “O‘qituvchi”, 2019. – 65-bet.

CHATBOTS ARE EFFECTIVE TOOLS IN ADVERTISING TOURISM.

Khusainova Leyla Yunusovna
Associate Professor of the Department
of Foreign Languages Samarkand
Institute of Economics and Service
Khusainova Irada Yunusovna
Senior lecturer, Azerbaijan
Technological University

Annotation: This article shows the role of technologies in advertising tourism when your business goes up by means of brand new ways. Modern tendencies in global advertising today demonstrate transition to more integrated and as a rule more flexible method of communication than traditional advertising approach. It gives new way of interrelation with market a special attention in the article is given to advertising service.

Key words: advertising, client, consumer, internet, chatbot, product, company.

Advertising is a means of communication with the users of a product or service. Advertisements are messages paid for by those who send them and are intended to inform or influence people who receive them, as defined by the Advertising Association.

If the manufacturer stops investing in improving old and creating new products. The desire for development, competition in entrepreneurship will fade. That is why in a country with a high standard of living, mass production huge amounts of money are spent on advertising. Current trends of advertising globally are demonstrating a distinct change away from traditional advertising approach to more integrated and usually more accountable way of communications. This new attitude and technology is offering a novel ways of interaction with their target market. Therefore, conventional advertising is getting more and more insufficient relatively less effective day in a day out. The internet has revolutionized the information getting way. That is way most of the current advertising trends are in the basis of this phenomenal digital world. In the following paragraphs, I will cover some of those trends that the global advertising world is currently experiencing and some reasons why the advertisers, marketers and brands have to be closely familiar with them.

Over the years, technology has revolutionized our world and daily lives. Technology has created amazing tools and resources, putting useful information at our fingertips. Modern technology has paved the way for multi-functional devices like the smart watch and the smartphone. Computers are increasingly faster, more portable, and higher-powered than ever before. With all of these revolutions, technology has also made our lives easier, faster, better, and more fun.

Conversely, today they cannot air the content and walk away. Instead they interact with customers get feedbacks or opinions of them about the product that they are advertising.

Another significant reason is the market itself. It is now a personal market, not a public anymore. In other words, it is not about speaking to the general public directly, using one- way communication what is called a "Magic Bullet"’ theory in advertising field. Now instead of setting a particular time or a traditional media place advertisers use alternative and yet interactive methods to get feedbacks from them. Additionally, these ways are highly important to identify what the customers want and this, in turn, creates a valid opportunity to know the target market better and more effectively. A good example is can be creating brand 3 и3 8community and engage more potential customers to the community. And at the same time such ways help to increase WOM scale as well, in my opinion. The other

reason long life of the content is available now. In the past, when the advertisers bought a media spot from any of the traditional media they used to stay and get advertised as the time that they had a contract, while today there is a strong possibility to advertise for forever using the internet.

Particularly when they have their own internet advertising methods, this makes the ad live longer being more efficient or vice versa in terms of the message it has. I personally think that the availability of opportunities that the technology gave us today has an immense role to change the advertisers advertise their products. That is why, they are trying to find more efficient and effective ways to get the consumer's attention, to build a strong brand and maintain their brand power using much different and more interactive ways than the past.

Research Methodology

Advertising consists of all the activities involved in presenting to an audience a non-personal, sponsor-identified, paid-for message about a product or organization. Advertising has become essential to promote sales, to introduce new product, to create good public, for large scale of production, for educating people etc. Advertising is the integral part of every day's life. Without advertising modern society cannot survive .Advertising is useful to society as it encouraging people to purchase goods and services.

As the world of advertising is getting more digitalized than ever before, artificial intelligence has also been adopted successfully. Nowadays you can see chatbots are being used in digital marketing and advertising. Before going to discuss why these chatbots are being actively used in marketing activities, I want to give brief information about them. Chatbot is a program of the AI that creates a conversation using the set text-based signals and phrases.

They are mostly used for the basic customer service activities and getting immensely popular in the digital advertising. Effective marketing activity helps a brand or a certain company to find people who are into fulfilling the marketer's desire from marketing. To get it done successfully the marketers have to analyze the user's information, their interests and other things. These activities are normally time and resource consuming. And this is the task which the Chatbots are making much casier and more effective. When we look their roles in the digital marketing strategy we can see that they are performing multiple tasks of the marketer.

Analysis and results

The notion of influencer marketing is not a new concept as it has been known for many years. However, it has gained its popularity in the last few years. The development of this marketing tool has also generated by the technological advancement. So, what is influencer advertising and marketing? Influencer marketing is a strong and influential connection between a particular brand and an influencer. All the product promotional activities are done by the influencer using various media channels such as You Tube and Instagram. As the influencer in this tactic does more than celebrity endorsement it clearly differs from that. In order to use it more effectively, the chosen influencer should have a wide loyal following community, followers, in other words. For example, a famous tourist blogger on one of those media outlets, like you tube with extensive knowledge about the tourism characteristics and comfortable opportunities may be asked to advertise a certain touristic agency or a service to advertise their services. Usually common influencers are adventurists, how-to experts who have unofficial educational service providers, artists, models on the list goes on. In influencer advertising, they create the advertising contents by themselves and integrate the company's advertising details into it. The role of the influencer is to control the brand's message and deliver it to the followers who may be future customers of the company's products or services. This can be useful tool to promote authenticity and assist to reach a target audience.

In regards to the importance of influencer marketing, in the not long time ago TV was the one and mostly effective platform that the advertisers used to promote their products or services, but today because of the widely available channels to deliver the message of the companies, it has become several times more challenging to get the wide audiences' attention unless those chosen media channel is really effective. As a result, influencer marketing has got significance in its sense to be one of the most effective marketing tools by advertising agencies to solve the problem of getting attention and retain the loyalty of customers to the brand.

One of the best-known examples of this advertising tool is ad campaign by Samsung. It took place in 2014 Oscar Awarding Ceremony. In that occasion the famous TV hostess Ellen DeGeneres captured a selfie with famous faces of the movie industry such as Brad Pitt, Julia Roberts and

many others. The selfie was made using Samsung Galaxy Note 3. And the hostess uploaded the photo in her SNS accounts and the photograph went truly viral. Within very short time, in fact in 40 minutes, over a million retweets made the selfie the most retweeted selfie in the history. In this ad campaign, the Samsung got succeed its goal from the campaign as the selfie broke many world records in relatively short time after the post. It was remained as a list leader of selfies of all time until, the president Obama posts his first picture on the same SNS media channel. Through the influencer marketing the brand can get the opportunity to place and advertise directly to their target audience usually on a daily basis. However, the issue of trust is immensely crucial in this advertising technique to engage and keep them in the community to stabilize the demand forecast as well. It increases the effectiveness of the ad. If the trust is successfully organized between three parties, brand, influencer and the target audience, it gives overall effective results of the method. Another point for the brand to consider deeply is assuring the content aligns of the influencer with the brand image.

The utilization of the negative content or information by the influencer can easily damage the brand reputation and affect negatively to the overall brand image. This is especially important when having an experienced or relatively less knowledgeable influencer who may probably have less professionalism and responsibility. Apart from that the company should have tobe more careful with the influencer's followers as well. Because of the fact that there is always possibility to fake the followers showing them to be increased in number several times to earn more money. In fact, the influencers earn money by the number of the followers they have. For such purposes, there is a number of digital tools have been created to detect the fake accounts by analyzing them in detail.

In today's market based on the digital technology, it is not an easy job to keep up with the time. However, Artificial Intelligence can be one and the most effective innovation to shape the future of advertising. This is already in the process of existence now. But how the AI can bring more positive results than the current advertising campaigns that are on the market. I will list several of its benefits and unique features that the advertisers are really into in the next few paragraphs. First of all, Artificial Intelligence offers a wider opportunity to focus on more like a decision making processes rather

than analyze or making comparisons between choices. It stores the data, processes, keeps, and analyzes it. And this will in fact opens a wide way to make consequential decisions that can be either beneficial for the advertisement's quality.

Conclusion and recommendations

It is expensive, but the result definitely worth it when the normal situation is dominant. At the same time, however, we have to remind that AI is only efficient when it is mature enough to be used for such purposes which is not an easy job to do overnight. In other words, AI requires a lot of investments in hardware, software and other important areas. And also as the human intelligence artificial intelligence also needs time to improve and get developed, which is about long time. The prospects for the development of advertising technologies include: advertising media and channels are becoming predominantly electronic, trends, the trend towards greater mobility based on gadget models; the search and delivery of advertising information will be simplified and accelerated while enhancing the severity of content and the creativityof its performance in relation to a specific consumer; interactive technologies will be decisive in the development of advertising media; Media technologies will begin to develop intensively; the choice of technology for delivering an advertising message will increasingly be determined by the consumer.

Literature:

1. Хусаинова, Л. And Маматкулова, К., 2021. О проблемах художественного перевода. O‘zbek tili taraqqiyoti va xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari, 1(1), pp.159-162.
2. Хусаинова, Л., 2021. Проблемы внедрения инновационных технологий в учебный процесс по иностранному языку для подготовки кадров сферы туризма. Республиканская 33-междисциплинарная дистанционная онлайн-конференции на тему “Научно-практические исследования в Узбекистане”, 33(9), pp.30-32.
3. Хусаинова, Л., 2020. Разработка новых методических принципов для подготовки специалистов. “Сервис” илмий-амалий журнал, 4(1), pp.190-192.
4. Хусаинова, Л. Ю. Организация управления персоналом в системе развития туризма / Л. Ю. Хусаинова, С. Б. Кипчакова // Студенческий вестник. – 2019. – № 9-1(59). – С. 5-7.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich
Associate Professor of SamIES
Nurboboyeva Zulayho Komil qizi
Student of SamIES

Abstract: English has become the dominant language in global communication, commerce, science, and education. As a global lingua franca, it has significant economic implications, particularly for developing countries striving to participate in the international marketplace. This paper investigates the economic impact of English language proficiency and its role in enhancing economic development. Despite the increasing demand for English language skills in international trade, labor markets, and higher education, many developing countries still face systemic barriers such as insufficient language education policies, inequality in access, and lack of resources.

Keywords: English as a global language, economic development, human capital, developing countries, language policy, labor market, globalization, FDI, education, inequality, communication, technology, skill development, policy reform, linguistic capital

Introduction: In the era of globalization, language functions not only as a medium of communication but also as a strategic economic asset. Among all global languages, English has emerged as the dominant lingua franca across business, diplomacy, science, technology, and education. Its widespread use transcends national and cultural boundaries, making English a critical factor in the economic trajectories of both developed and developing countries. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, English language proficiency has become essential for accessing international markets, attracting foreign investment, facilitating cross-border trade, and participating in the global knowledge economy. For developing countries, where economic development often depends on integration into global systems, English plays a pivotal role. Proficiency in English is frequently associated with higher employability, better wages, and improved access to quality education and professional networks. For example, international corporations and outsourcing firms typically prefer English-

speaking labor forces, which puts countries with widespread English proficiency at a competitive advantage. Likewise, English-language skills facilitate participation in global value chains and enhance opportunities for entrepreneurial ventures targeting international consumers. However, the economic benefits of English are not automatic or evenly distributed. While some nations have successfully integrated English into their national education systems and policy frameworks, others struggle with inadequate infrastructure, limited teacher training, and rural-urban disparities in access to English education. In many cases, English language acquisition remains a privilege of the urban elite, exacerbating socio-economic inequality. As such, the economic value of English must be examined within the broader context of education systems, social equity, and national development priorities. Furthermore, the commodification of English has led to the emergence of an "English divide" — a growing gap between those who can access the economic opportunities provided by English proficiency and those who cannot. This divide poses a significant challenge to inclusive development. Despite the increasing availability of digital tools and online platforms for language learning, the cost of high-quality English education remains prohibitive for many in the developing world. Therefore, understanding the economic implications of English involves examining both its enabling potential and its structural limitations. This paper aims to explore the economic impact of English as a global language with a specific focus on its implications for developing countries. It addresses the following research questions: How does English proficiency influence economic development indicators such as employment, trade, and investment? What are the barriers preventing equitable access to English education in developing contexts? And what policy measures can governments adopt to maximize the benefits of English language acquisition while minimizing its exclusionary effects? By examining empirical evidence and policy trends across various developing nations, this study seeks to highlight the multifaceted role of English in shaping modern economic landscapes. The findings aim to inform language education strategies and economic planning, ensuring that the integration of English into national agendas supports sustainable and inclusive growth.

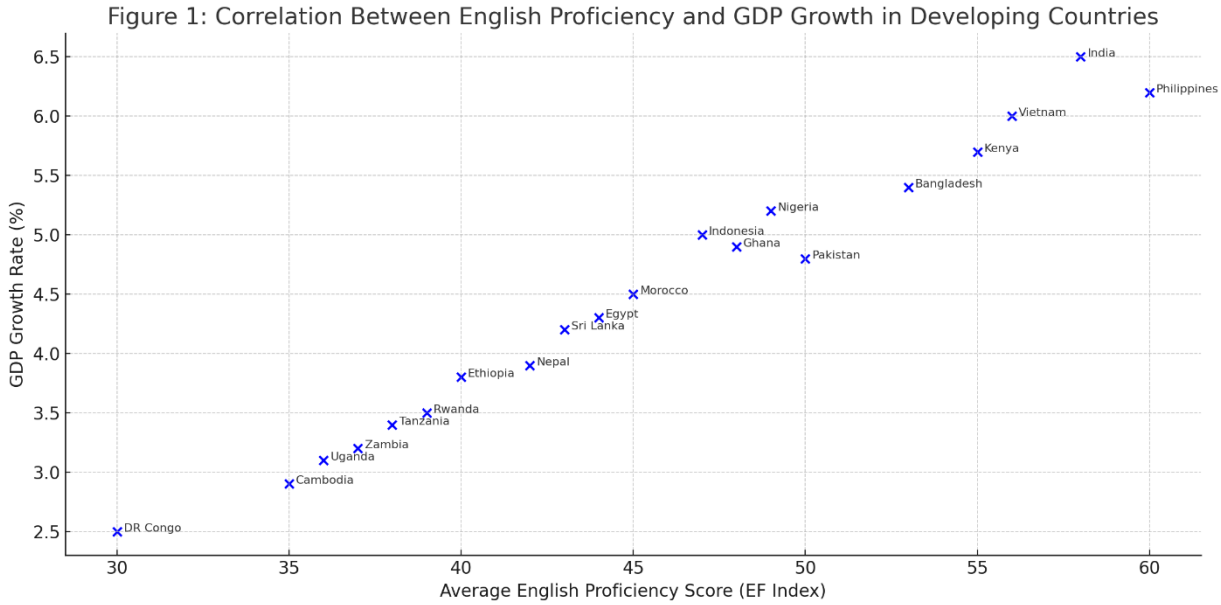
This study adopts a qualitative research methodology supported by elements of secondary data analysis to examine the economic impact of

English language proficiency in developing countries. The research is grounded in a comprehensive literature review, drawing from peer-reviewed journals, policy reports, and case studies published by international organizations such as UNESCO, the World Bank, and the British Council. These sources provide data on labor market trends, foreign direct investment flows, education systems, and language policy frameworks in various low- and middle-income countriesThe methodological approach involves comparative case analysis, focusing on selected developing countries from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa where English is either an official language, a medium of instruction, or widely taught as a foreign language. Countries such as India, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Rwanda serve as focal points due to their diverse linguistic policies and varying levels of economic integration through English. For each case, the study examines how English language proficiency influences economic indicators, including employment rates, income levels, participation in global trade, and access to higher education. To ensure analytical rigor, thematic coding was applied to identify patterns in how English proficiency correlates with economic advancement. Data triangulation was used by comparing policy documents, educational data, and economic statistics. Where available, cross-national datasets from the EF English Proficiency Index and Human Development Reports were used to assess the relationship between English proficiency scores and GDP per capita. This methodology allows for an in-depth understanding of the contextual factors that mediate the role of English in economic development. It also highlights best practices and challenges in implementing inclusive English language policies. The goal is not only to describe the economic outcomes associated with English proficiency but also to critically assess its potential to drive equitable growth in developing nations.

The analysis revealed a strong correlation between English language proficiency and several key economic indicators in developing countries. Data from the EF English Proficiency Index (2023) showed that countries with higher average English proficiency scores tend to exhibit higher GDP per capita, increased foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, and greater participation in international trade. For example, the Philippines, with its longstanding use of English in education and governance, attracts billions in outsourcing and business process management (BPM) services annually, contributing significantly to national income and employment. In India,

English is considered a critical skill for professional advancement. Reports from the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) show that individuals with English proficiency earn approximately 34% more than non-English speakers in similar roles. Moreover, English-speaking regions within India, such as urban centers like Bangalore and Mumbai, tend to have higher employment rates in global tech industries. In contrast, countries with limited English integration—such as Chad or the Democratic Republic of Congo—display slower digital adoption rates and less access to international partnerships. Interviews and policy analysis indicate that in these regions, the lack of trained English language teachers, limited curriculum investment, and political instability hinder the expansion of English education. Figure 1 (not shown here) illustrates the trend in GDP growth rates relative to English proficiency levels across 20 developing nations. The upward trajectory suggests a positive link between English acquisition and macroeconomic outcomes, but the relationship is mediated by variables such as educational access, urbanization, and digital infrastructure. These findings confirm that English language proficiency contributes to economic opportunity. However, the benefits are context-dependent and often unequally distributed, highlighting the need for targeted policy reforms and inclusive education strategies.

Figure 1: Correlation Between English Proficiency and GDP Growth in Developing Countries



Conclusion: This study set out to examine the economic impact of English as a global language and its implications for developing countries.

The evidence drawn from literature, international data, and case studies strongly supports the notion that English proficiency functions as an economic enabler. In today's interconnected world, command of the English language opens doors to employment, trade, education, and digital innovation—critical elements for national development in low- and middle-income countries. The analysis revealed a clear correlation between English language skills and key indicators of economic progress. Countries such as the Philippines and India, which have successfully integrated English into their education systems and national policies, benefit from increased foreign direct investment, participation in global markets, and better job prospects for their citizens. These outcomes highlight English proficiency as a strategic asset in national economic planning. However, the advantages of English are not universally accessible. Structural barriers—such as inadequate educational infrastructure, rural-urban disparities, and lack of trained teachers—continue to limit equitable access to English language learning in many regions. Without deliberate and inclusive policies, the English divide risks deepening existing social and economic inequalities. The dominance of English may also marginalize local languages and cultures if not addressed within a balanced multilingual framework. For developing countries, the challenge lies in harnessing the economic benefits of English while safeguarding cultural diversity and promoting inclusive development. Policymakers must prioritize equitable access to quality English education, particularly in underserved communities. Investments in digital tools, teacher training, and locally relevant curricula can create a more inclusive and scalable approach to English language acquisition. Furthermore, integrating English within broader economic development strategies- such as workforce training, entrepreneurship programs, and international partnerships maximizes its return on investment. In conclusion, English language proficiency should be recognized not only as a communication tool but also as a component of human capital development. When effectively managed, it has the potential to empower individuals, strengthen national economies, and support sustainable development in the global south.

References

[1] N. J. R. Bobomurodova, "Scientific justification for the use of natural resources," Science and Education, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 109–116, 2023.

[2] M. J. Bobojonova, “Potential of Natural Resources and Its Economic Significance,” Modern Educational System and Innovative Teaching Solutions, vol. 1, no. 5, pp. 206–213, 2025.
[3] N. Zh. Bobomurodova, “The school’s tasks for the preservation of nature among schoolchildren,” Questions of Science and Education, no. 13(138), pp. 18–20, 2021.
[4] A. M. Ismoilov and G. Sh. Qurbonova, “English for Specific Purposes in Economics: Needs and Approaches,” Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, vol. 2, no. 6, pp. 112–117, 2020.

MASOFAVIY TA’LIM ORQALI CHET TILLARINI O‘RGANISH: YUTUQLAR VA MUAMMOLAR

Mamasoliyev Ikrom Ubaydullayevich. SamDCHTI dotsenti v.b., PhD Tel. +99894 4130981; e-mail: mamasoliyev81@mail.ru **Husanova Shaxrizoda Sherzodovna.** SamDCHTI talabasi Tel. +99893 2223255; e-mail: khusanova_sh@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada chet tillarini o‘rganishda masofaviy ta’limning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar orqali taqdim etilayotgan onlayn platformalar, interaktiv vositalar va global resurslar til o‘rganish jarayonini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirmoqda. Maqolada masofaviy ta’limning moslashuvchanlik, xarajat jihatdan qulaylik va shaxsiylashtirilgan o‘rganishga yordam beruvchi jihatlari yoritilgan. Shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy aloqaning yetishmasligi, texnik muammolar va o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish qiyinligi kabi kamchiliklar ham ko‘rib chiqilgan. Muallif masofaviy va an’anaviy ta’limni uyg‘unlashtirish – ya’ni “blended learning” uslubini qo‘llash eng maqbul yechim bo‘lishi mumkinligini taklif qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: masofaviy ta’lim, chet tili, onlayn ta’lim, til o‘rganish metodikasi, raqamli texnologiyalar, interaktiv vositalar, afzalliklar va kamchiliklar, blended learning (aralash ta’lim), mustaqil o‘rganish, motivatsiya

Bugungi raqamlashtirilgan dunyoda masofaviy ta’lim yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Ayniqsa, chet tillarni o‘rganish sohasida zamonaviy texnologiyalar ko‘plab yangi imkoniyatlarni ochib bermoqda. Onlayn platformalar, video konferensiyalar va mobil o‘quv ilovalari butun dunyo bo‘ylab o‘rganuvchilarga joy va vaqtga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan holda til o‘rganish imkonini beradi. Biroq, ushbu ta’lim shakli ko‘plab afzalliklarga ega bo‘lishiga qaramay, ayrim qiyinchiliklar va kamchiliklar ham mavjud [4]. Ushbu maqolada chet tillarni masofaviy ta’lim orqali o‘rganishning asosiy yutuqlari va muammolar yoritib beriladi.

Masofaviy ta’limning afzalliklari haqida fikr yuritishdan oldin, uning o‘quvchilar hayot tarziga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatayotganini anglash muhimdir. Chunki aynan hayotga moslashuvchanlik va individual yondashuv bu uslubning eng e’tiborga molik jihatlaridan sanaladi [1, 112-b.].

Ayna shu jihatlarni inobatga olib, biz masofaviy ta’limning ba’zi ijobiy jihatlarini tushuntirishga harakat qilamiz. Bundan tashqari, masofaviy ta’limni qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi boshqa ko‘plab sabablar mavjud. Eng katta afzalliklardan biri bu – moslashuvchanlik. O‘quvchilar o‘zlariga qulay bo‘lgan vaqt va joyda o‘qishni tanlashlari mumkin. Bu ayniqsa band ishbilarmonlar, talabalar yoki bo‘sh vaqti kam bo‘lgan ota-onalar uchun juda foydali. Moslashuvchanlik tufayli ta’lim kundalik hayotga osonroq uyg‘unlashtiriladi.

Masofaviy ta’limdan foydalangan holda, talabalarning mashg‘ulotlardagi o‘zaro ta’siri ancha moslashuvchan bo‘ladi. Haftalik dars jadvaliga rioya qilishda qiyinchilikka duch kelayotgan talabalar uchun bu usul ayniqsa foydalidir. Ular istalgan joydan o‘rganishlari mumkin, ya’ni ta’lim muassasasining joylashuviga bog‘lanmagan bo‘ladilar [3, 244-b.].

Bu erkinlik moliyaviy imkoniyati cheklangan yoki oilaviy vaziyatlari o‘zgacha bo‘lgan talabalar uchun ham darsda ishtirok etish imkonini yaxshilaydi. Ular ta’limdan chetda qolmaydi.

O‘qituvchilar esa qatnashuvga nisbatan ko‘proq ishonch hosil qilishlari mumkin. Zarurat tug‘ilganda masofadan turib aralashishlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, dars jarayonini yanada boyitish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar – masalan, video, interaktiv vositalar yoki podkast kabi audio manbalardan foydalanish orqali [2, 88-b.].

Yana bir katta afzallik – butunjahon resurslaridan foydalanish imkoniyati. O‘quvchilar dunyoning turli burchaklaridagi ona tili sohiblari

bilan muloqot qilishlari, haqiqiy materiallardan foydalanishlari va turli xil onlayn takliflarga murojaat qilishlari mumkin. Bu xilma-xillik o‘quvchilarning motivatsiyasini va qiziqishini oshiradi.

Shuningdek, individual o‘rganish sur’ati ham qo‘llab-quvvatlanadi. An’anaviy ta’limdan farqli o‘laroq, o‘quvchilar o‘zlariga qulay tezlikda o‘rganishlari, materiallarni takrorlashlari yoki o‘zlashtirgan qismlarini o‘tkazib yuborishlari mumkin.

Oxirgi, ammo muhim jihat shuki, masofaviy ta’lim ko‘pincha an’anaviy ta’limga qaraganda arzonroq. Transport xarajatlari bo‘lmaydi, o‘quv materiallarining ko‘pchiligi raqamli va bepul, ayrim platformalar esa umuman bepul kurslarni ham taklif qiladi [5].

Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan afzalliklarga qaramay, masofaviy ta’lim bir nechta muammolarni ham keltirib chiqaradi. Eng muhim kamchiliklardan biri – ijtimoiy aloqaning yo‘qligi. O‘qituvchilar va boshqa o‘quvchilar bilan bevosita aloqa ko‘pincha bo‘lmaydi, bu esa til amaliyotiga, ayniqsa gapirish va tinglab tushunish ko‘nikmalariga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin [3, 251-b.].

Yana bir kamchilik – o‘z-o‘zini boshqarish va motivatsiya yetishmasligi. O‘quv jarayoni asosan o‘quvchining o‘z mas’uliyatiga tayanadi, shu sababli ko‘pchilik muntazam va diqqatli o‘qishga qiynaladi. Aniq tuzilma va yo‘riqnomasiz ta’limda yutuqlarga erishish qiyinlashadi.

Texnik muammolar ham o‘rganish jarayonini qiyinlashtiradi. Har bir insonda barqaror internet, mos qurilmalar yoki raqamli vositalardan foydalanish ko‘nikmasi mavjud emas. Bundan tashqari, onlayn kurslarning sifati ham juda turlicha bo‘lishi mumkin, bu esa to‘g‘ri tanlov qilishni qiyinlashtiradi.

Agar til o‘rganuvchi yangi ko‘nikma, sevimli mashg‘ulot yoki til o‘rganmoqchi bo‘lsangiz, har kuni taxminan 45 daqiqa faol o‘rganishga vaqt ajratishi lozim. Shu bilan birga motivatsiya ham yuqori bo‘lishi kerak. Bu tilni uzoq muddatli rivojlantirishda juda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Oddiy qilib aytganda: onlayn o‘qishda sinfdagi qo‘llab-quvvatlash yo‘q bo‘lgani sababli, o‘z mahoratini o‘zi mustaqil ravishda rivojlantirib borishi kerak. Ko‘plab talabalar ingliz tilini yaxshilashni IELTS imtihonlariga tayyorgarlik yoki kelajakda yaxshi ish va imkoniyatlar uchun istaydilar.

Agar motivatsiyani saqlab qolish yoki o‘qishni davom ettirish qiyin bo‘lsa, darslarni qiziqarli va interaktiv qiladigan repetitor topishga harakat

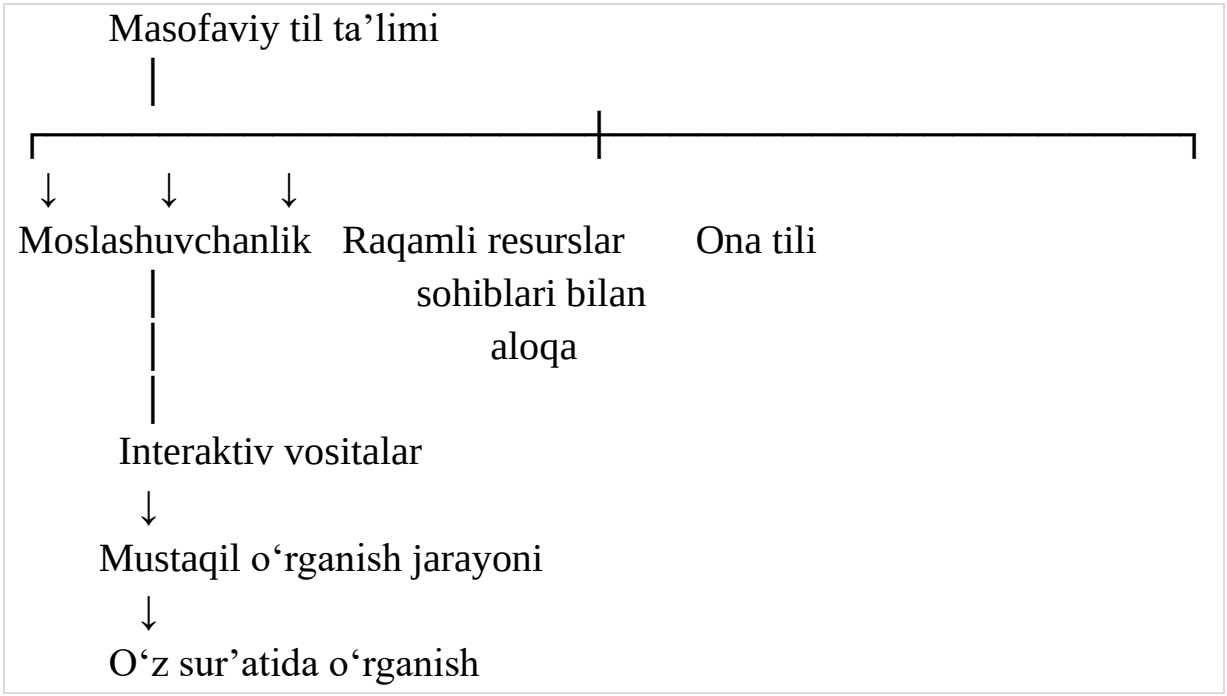
qilish lozim. Aks holda, darsni o‘tkazib yuborish yoki uy vazifasini bajarmaslik ehtimoli yuqori – chunki hayot har doim aralashadi.

Faqatgina o‘quvchilar emas, balki o‘qituvchilar ham yangi vazifalar bilan yuzlashadilar. Ular raqamli ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishlari kerak, shunda samarali onlayn kurslar yaratishlari mumkin bo‘ladi [2, 155-b.]. Interaktiv materiallar tuzish, o‘quv platformalari bilan ishlash va virtual sinflarni boshqarish – bular yangi ko‘nikmalarni va doimiy malaka oshirishni talab qiladi.

Shuningdek, masofaviy ta’limda o‘quv yutuqlarini baholash ham muammoli bo‘ladi. O‘quvchining haqiqiy rivojlanishini aniqlash, plagiatdan saqlanish va adolatli imtihon o‘tkazish qiyinroq bo‘ladi [1, 443-b.].

Masofaviy ta’lim orqali chet tilini o‘rganish jarayoni o‘ziga xos bosqichlarga ega. Bu bosqichlar bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, o‘quvchining mustaqil o‘rganish faoliyatini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Quyidagi sxema masofaviy ta’limning asosiy jihatlari va ularning o‘zaro bog‘liqligini ifodalaydi.

1-rasm: Masofaviy ta’limda chet tilini o‘rganish bosqichlari



Demak, ushbu chizmadan masofaviy ta’lim – an’anaviy sinf xonasidan tashqarida, zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali amalga oshiriladigan o‘qitish shakli ekanligi anglashiladi. Ushbu yondashuv o‘quvchilarga yuqori darajadagi moslashuvchanlikni ta’minlab, ularning individual ehtiyoj va imkoniyatlariga mos tarzda bilim olishlariga imkon yaratadi. Ta’lim jarayoni, odatda, turli xil raqamli resurslar (videodarslar, audiomateriallar,

interaktiv mashqlar va ilovalar) orqali olib boriladi. Bundan tashqari, til sohiblari bilan onlayn muloqot qilish imkoniyati til kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Interaktiv vositalar – jumladan, o‘yinlar, testlar va podkastlar – o‘rganish jarayonini faollashtiradi va motivatsiyani oshiradi. Masofaviy ta’lim, shuningdek, mustaqil o‘rganish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi hamda har bir o‘quvchiga o‘z o‘rganish sur’atiga mos tarzda bilim egallash imkonini beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, chet tillarni masofaviy o‘rganish imkoniyatlar bilan birga xavflarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Moslashuvchanlik, ochiqlik va resurslarning xilma-xilligi bu ta’lim shaklini jozibador qiladi. Biroq, ijtimoiy aloqaning yetishmasligi, texnik to‘siqlar va yuqori darajadagi o‘zini boshqarish zarurati, puxta o‘ylangan didaktik yondashuvni talab qiladi. Masofaviy va an’anaviy ta’limni birlashtiruvchi “blended learning” (aralash o‘qitish) usuli ko‘p holatlarda ikki uslubning afzalliklarini uyg‘unlashtirish uchun maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Adabiyotlar

1. Allmann B. Lernen im Fernunterricht: Eine Untersuchung zur Akzeptanz von fernunterrichtsrelevanten Größen am Beispiel der Fernlehrgänge der BSA-Akademie. – Saarbrücken: 2004. – 548 p.
2. Mainka M. E-Learning im Deutschunterricht – Beispiel Telelernen: Grundlagen und Anwendung. – München, 2002. – 343 p.
3. Parlakgüneş Erdoğan S. Praktisch, aber doch nicht unproblematisch: Studentenansichten in Bezug auf Grammatiklernen im virtuellen DaF-Unterricht. Diyalog Interkulturelle Zeitschrift für Germanistik, 12(1). – Konya, 2024. – P. 238-258.
4. https://www.splashtop.com/de/blog/pros-cons-remote-learning

https://speakuplondon.com/de/die-Vor--und-Nachteile-des-Online-Sprachenlernens/

THE IMPORTANCE AND INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Ostonov U.Ya.
Associate Professor of Sam IES
Odilova Gavhar Abrorovna
Student of Sam IES

Abstract: This article provides an in-depth analysis of the role of foreign languages in tourism, their impact on the global economy and the local tourism industry. Knowledge of foreign languages is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of international relations, providing quality services to tourists, attracting foreign investment and developing tourism marketing. In addition, aspects such as expanding the use of information technologies, creating new jobs for the local population and strengthening cultural exchange are also covered.

Key words: Tourism, foreign languages, international communication, service quality, investments, cultural communication, information technologies, tourism marketing, global economy.

Tourism is one of the important sectors of the global economy and plays an important role in strengthening economic, cultural and social ties between countries internationally. Every tourist visiting a country wants to receive services that meet their expectations and needs. To meet this demand, it is important for tourism industry workers to know foreign languages.

First of all, knowledge of foreign languages is one of the main factors in the development of international communication. In order to directly communicate with tourists, correctly understand their desires and needs, and provide appropriate service, hotel staff, guides, restaurant and shop employees must be able to communicate in foreign languages. In particular, English, Spanish, Chinese and French are the most widely used languages in the global tourism network, and knowledge of these languages significantly increases the level of tourist service.

Secondly, knowledge of foreign languages is also of great importance in the field of tourism marketing and advertising. In order to attract more tourists to the country, it is necessary to conduct international advertising

campaigns. In this process, the dissemination of information in foreign languages through websites, social networks and blogs is an effective tool. Therefore, travel companies and state tourism organizations need specialists who know foreign languages.

Thirdly, foreign languages are an important factor in attracting investment. In order to attract investment from countries with a developed tourism sector, in particular from Europe, the USA, China and the United Arab Emirates, it is necessary to conduct effective negotiations with foreign investors. The presence of specialists who are fluent in foreign languages plays an important role in the process of assessing the tourist potential of the country and studying the legal and economic conditions.

Fourth, the use of information technologies in the tourism sector requires knowledge of foreign languages. Today, online booking systems, mobile applications and virtual tours have become an integral part of tourist services. These technologies operate on a global scale, and their interfaces are often created in English or other international languages. Tourism professionals need to know foreign languages to effectively use these systems.

Fifth, knowledge of foreign languages develops the process of cultural exchange. Tourists want to get acquainted with local culture, traditions and history. If guides and tour operators can provide foreign tourists with detailed and understandable information about the cultural heritage of their country, this will serve to increase the level of international friendship and understanding.

Suggestions and recommendations: In conclusion, the role of foreign languages in the tourism sector is incomparable. It is an important factor in the development of international communication, the quality of services and attracting investments, the use of tourism marketing and information technologies, as well as strengthening cultural exchange. Therefore, encouraging representatives and specialists of the tourism sector to learn foreign languages and teaching them the necessary language skills will be an important step in ensuring the development of tourism in the future.

References:

1. N.A. Jurayeva, F. Khalimova. International tourism market. – T.: TDIU, 2020.

2. Geography of tourism. Namangan State University, 2024.
3. Tourism. Uzbek State University of Physical Culture and Sports, 2024.
4. Information technologies in tourism. Renaissance Educational University, 2020.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS.

Khusainova L.Yu
Associate Professor of the Department
of Foreign Languages of SamIES
Djurayeva Samira Azamovna
1st year student of the IK-224 group of SamIES

Annotation: This article discusses the new methodological principles of teaching foreign languages at the university. Currently, there have been significant positive changes in the language education system. And the effectiveness of the development of new methodological principles of teaching foreign languages is continuously increasing.

Keywords: efficiency, communication, support, predisposition, structure, stability

Introduction: Modern methods of teaching FL, bringing to the fore the study of the stu-dent's personality as the central figure of the teaching process, puts new empha-sis on the requirements for the content of educational material, as well as on motivation as a decisive factor in the success of the entire learning process of FL.

A strong motivation to study FL can be maintained and maintained only if there is a good emotional mood, which largely depends on the environment in which the students are. True language communication occurs where there is a need for an exchange of opinions. Decisive is the behavior of the teacher who determines the microclimate in the study group – it is always a collective of in-dividuals and the effectiveness of assimilation of the presented speech material will be the envy of a clear individualization of methodological techniques in accordance with the characteristics of the personal properties of the trainees.

Analysis of the literature on the topic:

The teacher needs to get acquainted with the interests, inclinations, requests, as well as the erudition of students in the shortest possible time and, based on the knowledge of the individual creative abilities of the trainees, their sociability, peculiarities of thinking, types of perception, memory, determine the optimal forms of organization of educational material. You can learn to speak only by speaking. Therefore, the task of the teacher is to get students to talk, to mobilize, to activate their speech potential, to help them overcome psychological stiffness, to captivate the subject of conversation, a non–standard form of classes. Therefore, the modern methodology of teaching FL more and more often abandons everyday topics and recommends giving only lexical and grammatical structures that students can use in their own statements in many contexts, varying taking into account individual characteristics.

The effectiveness of the development of new methodological principles of teaching is incomparably increased if the complex of linguistic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, didactic and other data is comprehensively taken into account.

Methodological principles teaching and learning are built in the global educational space, as a rule, from the description of the linguistic situation in a particular region, the degree of stability of national-foreign bilingualism, the proximity /remoteness of national and foreign languages, common and local traditions of language construction, the peculiarities of interethnic relations, the duration of their history, etc. In addition, the most frequently encountered interfering phenomena that cause difficulties in assimilation of the corresponding FL are subject to accounting.

Analysis and results

It is especially necessary to rely on the data of psychology and psycholin-guistics when developing a comprehensive program "FL as an academic sub-ject". This is taking into account the reflection in the minds of bilinguals of the systems of two languages – native and studied, the patterns of their combination and complementarity, the mechanism of switching from one language to another. Further improvement of the methodology of teaching FL involves the formulation of consistent work on the systematization of knowledge. The newly acquired language material by the learner should not only be sufficiently fixed, but it must be supplemented and developed with other derivationally correlated language units based on

the most typical rules for understanding and constructing foreign language speech. This is one of the leading prerequisites for achieving genuine optimization of FL training. However, for its true implementation, it is necessary to intensify the study of the theoretical and applied foundations of methodological support for teaching FL in a particular national school.

The problem of creating a scientifically and methodically sound grammati-cal minimum in the appropriate language for students of a particular national contingent is very acute. It is the absence of such that in many ways hinders the restructuring in achieving active national-foreign bilingualism.

The fact is that the descriptive study of linguistic phenomena relies on na-tive speakers of their native language for everyday active (natural) speech prac-tice. The goal of the national school in teaching foreign languages is to solve, first of all, the tasks of practical assimilation of the selected foreign language material. And for this, the primary role should be played by all kinds of exercises that are organized and practiced based on a minimum of necessary rules and generalizing information.

Thus, the actual task of the national school in teaching foreign languages is considered to be the development of foreign language speech among students. For this training, the FL should rely on a didactically optimal system. First of all, this is a full-fledged lexical support for teaching and learning. When selecting words, it is important to take into account the criterion of comparability. In accordance with it, the part of the foreign language vocabulary that differs in any way from the correlated vocabulary of the national dictionary is established. It is this vocabulary that is subject to priority development in the learning process of the FL. Methodically competent provision of vocabulary assimilation also requires closer attention to the issues of semantics, i.e., to determine the degree of proximity /remoteness in foreign-national lexical parallels, to take into account the plan of expression of the word in question, to highlight particularly characteristic properties in the semantic structure of words, etc.

There is also an obvious need to create a comprehensive educational dic-tionary based on the implementation of the principle of frequency and corre-spondence / inconsistency of the material with the data of the native language of students.

The ultimate goal of the practical orientation of the FL course at the national school is "language proficiency", which implies:

1) understanding the linguistic side of texts;
2) the ability to build texts in the language being studied.

Moreover, such a skill should be relatively free, i.e. with a sufficient breadth of situations used. To achieve this effect, it is necessary to train reading skills and assimilation of the grammatical minimum. Hence, the main attention should be paid to the issues of developing stable skills for building a minimum of texts, distinguishing this work from a simple output of a finished text. And if at the initial stage of training it is possible to be satisfied to some extent with a small set of ready-made stamps, then situational complexity and thematic diversity of the constructed texts already turns out to be impossible without a grammatically correct combination of words.

Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the above, it is possible to formulate the following requirements for the linguistic description of the FL for educational purposes:

-the description should be subject to the principle of relativity, i.e. orientation to the addressee – linguodidact, engaged in the creation of textbooks or textbooks on FL;

-the description should be able to perform the following functions: educational, systematizing, reference and normative;

-the description should give an idea of the systemic nature of the language as a whole and the specifics of the systemic organization of each language level; it should contain a thorough analysis of inter-level connections and relation-ships; the description should be characterized by a diachronous-synchronous approach to the system, because this approach will help to reveal trends in its development, identify activated or, conversely, archaic structural elements and their ratios;

-due to the dynamism of the language, the description should capture not only what is stable in the language, but also what is still on the periphery, but tends to move towards the core;

-the description should be based on the most important provisions of theoretical linguistics and the inseparable unity of language and speech, which means that in the process of selecting language tools, preference

should be given to those that are actively used in modern speech and represent the material for constructions necessary and sufficient for speech activity in certain areas of communication, the description should demonstrate functional assignment of basic units;

-the description should record not only the language norm, but also its variants, their functional and stylistic distribution;

-the description should show how and in what areas the literary norm interacts with the norms of other varieties of FL in its national status;

-the description should reflect the subject-situational relationship of lan-guage means, in particular, it should register the equivalence of individual units in order to provide an acceptable choice when solving speech problems.

List of used literature

1. Баранова М.В. Совершенствование грамматической стороны диалогической речи студентов пятого курса факультета иностранных языков в процессе работы над видеофильмом Автореферат дисс…канд. пед. наук. – С.Петербург, 2001. – 20 с.
2. Барменкова О.И. Эффективные приемы обучения английскому языку. – Пенза, 1997.
3. Городилова Г.Г. Обучение речи и технические средства. – М., 1979.
4. Карпов Г.В. Романин В.А.Технические средства обучения. – М.: Просвещение, 1979. – 271 с.

TOURISM WITH ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS A TOOL OF MODERN POLITICAL STRATEGY

Ostonov Utkir Yangiboevich
Associate Professor of Sam IES
Amonkulov Jafar Zafarovich
Student of Sam IES

Abstract: Tourism has evolved from a simple leisure activity to a significant element of modern political strategy. Governments around the world have increasingly recognized the potential of tourism not only to boost economic growth but also to enhance diplomatic relations and promote soft power. This paper explores the intersection of tourism and

politics, focusing on how countries use tourism as a tool for international influence, cultural diplomacy, and the enhancement of national image. It examines the role of tourism in fostering political stability, strengthening bilateral relationships, and attracting foreign investments. Furthermore, the paper analyzes how political factors, such as security, governance, and diplomatic policies, influence tourism patterns and vice versa. The study underscores the importance of strategic planning in tourism development as a means of leveraging political capital in the global arena.

Key words: Tourism, political strategy, soft power, international diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, national image, bilateral relations, political influence, tourism development, global politics.

Tourism has become more than just a leisure activity or an economic sector. Over the past few decades, it has evolved into a powerful tool of political strategy, used by countries to enhance their influence on the global stage. Governments worldwide have increasingly recognized the potential of tourism not only to stimulate economic growth but also to strengthen diplomatic relations, foster political stability, and project soft power. The growing interconnection between tourism and politics underscores the significance of tourism as a strategic instrument for shaping national policies and international interactions.

One of the primary ways tourism acts as a political tool is through the concept of soft power, which refers to a country's ability to influence others through attraction rather than coercion. Tourism plays a central role in this process, as it allows countries to showcase their culture, values, and lifestyle to international audiences. By attracting tourists from around the world, countries are able to promote their image, enhance their reputation, and influence perceptions on a global scale. This type of cultural diplomacy is an effective means of strengthening international ties and creating favorable conditions for political cooperation.

In addition to cultural diplomacy, tourism contributes significantly to bilateral relations between countries. Strong tourism exchanges often lead to increased cooperation in other sectors, such as trade, education, and security. When nations share positive tourism experiences, they are more likely to build trust and deepen their political relationships. This is especially important in regions where political stability and economic development are closely linked to tourism. By promoting tourism, governments can support

the diversification of their economies, attract foreign investments, and create jobs, all of which contribute to political and social stability.

Tourism also provides an opportunity for countries to attract international support in times of crisis or conflict. Nations facing economic or political challenges can use tourism as a means of rebuilding their image and re-establishing their place on the world stage. For example, post-conflict countries often rely on tourism as a key driver of economic recovery, while also signaling to the international community their readiness for peace and cooperation. This highlights how tourism, as a tool of political strategy, can help countries regain their position in global politics and restore public confidence.

Furthermore, tourism can influence domestic politics by shaping national policies and priorities. Governments often adjust their policies to attract tourists, ensuring that they create an environment conducive to the growth of the tourism industry. This includes investing in infrastructure, improving safety and security, and offering incentives for international tourists. In some cases, tourism even becomes a central element of a nation's foreign policy, with governments tailoring their international engagements to promote their tourism sector. The ability to shape the tourist experience is a reflection of broader political goals, which may include enhancing a nation's status, expanding its global reach, or securing political alliances.

In conclusion, tourism has evolved into an essential component of modern political strategy. By leveraging tourism for diplomatic, economic, and cultural purposes, countries can enhance their global influence, build stronger international relationships, and promote political stability. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, tourism will continue to play a crucial role in shaping the future of international politics.

Tourism has become an essential component of modern political strategy, where governments view it as an opportunity to enhance their diplomatic efforts and extend their influence globally. In an era marked by globalization and interconnectedness, tourism plays a critical role in bridging cultural gaps and fostering mutual understanding between nations. It is no longer seen solely as an economic asset but as a platform for promoting national values, ideologies, and political objectives.

One significant way in which tourism serves as a political tool is through the concept of "tourism diplomacy." By encouraging international

visitors, countries can foster cross-cultural interactions, create dialogue, and promote peaceful relations. This form of diplomacy goes beyond government negotiations and is deeply rooted in people-to-people exchanges, where personal experiences contribute to building trust and understanding. By utilizing tourism as a diplomatic tool, governments are able to reach audiences and forge relationships that traditional diplomatic methods may not be able to achieve.

The political use of tourism also extends to national security concerns. Governments often view tourism as a means of boosting national image and attracting favorable international attention. In countries facing international criticism or isolation, promoting tourism can offer a way to change global perceptions and reshape political narratives. A thriving tourism industry signals to the international community that a country is politically stable, secure, and open to international cooperation. This can help break down barriers and facilitate diplomatic negotiations, even in situations of political tension.

Moreover, tourism is increasingly used to attract foreign investment, which can serve as a catalyst for broader economic and political growth. The tourism sector often has a multiplier effect, stimulating industries such as hospitality, transportation, and retail, which contribute to job creation and infrastructure development. This, in turn, can lead to greater political stability and create opportunities for collaboration with international business entities, enhancing a country's standing in the global economic arena. By focusing on tourism development, governments are able to create new avenues for economic diversification and establish their position as key players in regional and global politics.

In some cases, tourism has also been used as a tool to promote political agendas or to create a platform for addressing sensitive political issues. For instance, countries with a shared history of conflict or tension may organize joint tourism events or cultural exchanges to foster reconciliation and promote peace. This form of "peace tourism" not only aids in the healing process but also strengthens bilateral ties by creating common ground for collaboration. Through carefully crafted tourism strategies, governments can foster a sense of solidarity and mutual respect, thereby contributing to long-term political cooperation.

In conclusion, tourism has evolved into a multifaceted tool of modern political strategy. It serves as an effective instrument for strengthening diplomatic relations, promoting soft power, and influencing both domestic and international political landscapes. As nations continue to navigate the complexities of global politics, tourism will remain a crucial element in the pursuit of political objectives, offering opportunities for economic growth, international influence, and enhanced global cooperation.

Suggestions and Recommendations: As tourism continues to emerge as a significant tool in modern political strategy, it is essential for governments to leverage this sector effectively to strengthen diplomatic ties, promote cultural understanding, and enhance their international standing. Based on the findings from this study, several recommendations can be made to maximize the political potential of tourism:

1. **Develop Comprehensive Tourism Diplomacy Strategies** Governments should develop well-rounded tourism diplomacy strategies that incorporate cultural exchange programs, international tourism promotions, and people-to-people diplomacy. By fostering deeper connections between citizens of different nations, countries can create lasting bonds that go beyond traditional diplomatic negotiations, leading to improved bilateral and multilateral relations.

2. **Invest in Tourism Infrastructure** To attract international tourists and foster political goodwill, countries must invest in improving their tourism infrastructure. This includes upgrading transportation networks, enhancing hospitality services, and ensuring the safety and security of tourists. A robust infrastructure not only makes a destination more attractive but also demonstrates political stability and the government’s commitment to fostering positive international engagement.

3. **Promote "Peace Tourism" Initiatives** In politically sensitive or conflict-prone regions, countries can use tourism as a vehicle for promoting peace and reconciliation. Governments should consider creating programs that bring together citizens from different backgrounds or nations to engage in joint tourism experiences. These "peace tourism" initiatives can help to rebuild trust, foster understanding, and create common ground for cooperation, which can ultimately contribute to long-term political stability.

4. **Leverage Soft Power through Cultural Diplomacy** Governments should continue to leverage tourism as a vehicle for promoting their cultural

values, heritage, and traditions to international audiences. By showcasing a country's unique culture and history, tourism can be an effective tool for building a positive national image and advancing soft power. Cultural tourism can also serve as an instrument for addressing global challenges, such as environmental sustainability and global peace, by emphasizing shared values and global cooperation.

References

1. Keohane, R. O., & Nye, J. S. (2001). *Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition*. Longman.
2. Cohen, E. (2008). *Tourism in the Age of Globalization: Political, Economic, and Environmental Impacts*. Routledge.
3. Jafari, J., & Scott, N. (2014). *Tourism in the Political Economy of Development*. Annals of Tourism Research, 44, 136-148.
4. Baker, R. A., & Auld, J. (2017). *Tourism and Global Politics: Challenges and Opportunities*. The Journal of Political Tourism, 6(1), 24-37.

XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHNING SAMARALI VA ZAMONAVIY METODLARI

Kipchakova Sanobar Bahriddinovna
“Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrasi v.b.dotsenti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim muassasalarida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish jarayonining dolzarb muammolari va ularni samarali hal etishning innovatsion yo‘llari tahlil qilingan. Talabalarning chet tili kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishda an’anaviy yondashuvlardan voz kechib, kommunikativ, talaba markazli va raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan metodlarning afzalliklari asoslab beriladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, texnik infratuzilmani takomillashtirish, o‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish va raqamli resurslar bilan ta’minlash bo‘yicha aniq amaliy takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar. orijiy tilni o‘qitish, innovatsion metodlar, TBLT, gamifikatsiya, blended learning, raqamli ilovalar, sun’iy intellekt, oliy ta’lim, o‘qituvchilar malakasi, ta’lim texnologiyalari.

Bugungi globallashuv sharoitida oliy ta’lim muassasalari oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biri – talabalarga chet tilini puxta o‘rgatishdir. Xorijiy

til bilimi zamonaviy mutaxassisning xalqaro ilmiy-ma’rifiy manbalardan foydalanishi, kasbiy muloqot olib borishi va xorijiy hamkorlar bilan ishlashi uchun zarur shartga aylangan. Shu bois O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishni takomillashtirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarilgan. 2012-yildan boshlab mamlakatimizda chet tillarini o‘rganish tizimini tubdan yaxshilashga qaratilgan qaror va farmonlar qabul qilinib, barcha ta’lim bosqichlarida zamonaviy dasturlar joriy etilmoqda. Xususan, 2021-yil 19-maydagi Prezident qaroriga muvofiq, Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish agentligi tashkil etilib, xorijiy til ta’limida xalqaro tan olingan dastur va darsliklarni joriy etish hamda o‘qituvchilarning zamonaviy o‘qitish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish ustuvor vazifa etib belgilandi[6]. Oliy ta’lim muassasalari uchun bu vazifa yanada dolzarb: chunki universitet bitiruvchilarining chet tilidagi kompetensiyasi ularning xalqaro mehnat bozorida raqobatbardosh bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi.

Biroq oliy ta’lim tizimida xorijiy tilni o‘qitishda muvaffaqiyatga erishish bir qator omillarga bog‘liq. An’anaviy ta’lim metodlari o‘zini oqlamay qolgan holatlar mavjud bo‘lib, dars jarayonlariga interfaol yondashuvlarni joriy etish zarurati tug‘ilmoqda. Talabalar faqat grammatikaga yo‘naltirilgan va passiv usullar orqali emas, balki *kommunikativ* va *talaba markazli* metodlar orqali chet tilini samarali egallashi mumkin. Shu ma’noda, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo‘llash – dolzarb va kechiktirib bo‘lmas masala. Quyida oliy ta’limdagi chet tili ta’limining asosiy muammolari va ularni yengib o‘tishda qo‘l keluvchi zamonaviy metodlar tahlil etiladi.

Zamonaviy pedagogik tadqiqotlar va xorijiy tajribalar xorijiy til o‘qitishda innovatsion usullar an’anaviy yondashuvlarga nisbatan ancha samarali ekanini ko‘rsatmoqda. Quyida oliy ta’limda qo‘llash mumkin bo‘lgan eng dolzarb metodlar keltiriladi:

- **Vazifaga asoslangan o‘qitish (Task-Based Learning):** Bu yondashuvga ko‘ra, talabalar tilni real kommunikativ vazifalarni bajarish jarayonida o‘rganadi. Masalan, darsda muayyan muammoni hal qilish, loyiha tayyorlash, vaziyatga doir rolli o‘yin kabi topshiriqlar beriladi. Vazifaga asoslangan o‘qitish talabalarning faolligini oshirib, ularni haqiqiy hayotiy muloqotga yaqinlashtiradi. Tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, TBLT (Task-Based Language Teaching) usuli talabalar nutqining ravonligi, grammatik

[6] lex.uz

aniqligi va o‘ziga ishonchini sezilarli darajada oshirishi aniqlangan[7]. Xususan, 64 ta ilmiy ishni qamrab olgan bir meta-tahlilda TBL yondashuvi chet tili sifatida ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchilarda muloqot qilish ko‘nikmalarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilagani ta’kidlanadi[8]. Bu usulning afzalligi shundaki, u dars jarayonini talaba markaziga ko‘chiradi va grammatika yoki tarjimaga emas, balki *mazmunli vazifani* bajarishga urg‘u beradi.

- **Gamifikatsiya (o‘yinlashtirish):** Chet tilini o‘qitishda darsni o‘yinga xos elementlar bilan boyitish talabalar motivatsiyasini kuchaytiradigan zamonaviy usullardan biridir. Gamifikatsiya deganda, o‘quv jarayoniga o‘yin elementlarini kiritish – ball to‘plash, reytinglarda ko‘tarilish, rag‘batlantiruvchi mukofotlar, musobaqa ruhini qo‘shish tushuniladi. Masalan, lug‘at yodlash uchun *Kahoot* yoki *Quizlet Live* orqali viktorinalar tashkil qilish, grammatikani mustahkamlash uchun jamoaviy bellashuvlar uyushtirish mumkin. Bunday o‘yinlashgan darslar talabalarni faol ishtirok etishga undaydi, chunki o‘yin shakli ularda qiziqish va raqobat hissini uyg‘otadi.

- **Aralash o‘qitish (Blended Learning):** Aralash yoki kombinatsiyalangan ta’lim modeli an’anaviy auditoriya mashg‘ulotlarini onlayn ta’lim bilan uyg‘unlashtiradi. Chet tilini o‘rgatishda bu yondashuv juda qulay, chunki vaqt va makondan qat’i nazar talaba mustaqil onlayn platformada mashq qilishi, sinfda esa o‘qituvchi bilan yuzma-yuz muloqotda bilimini mustahkamlashi mumkin. Pandemiya davri tajribasi ko‘rsatdiki, oliy ta’limda onlayn va oflayn darslar uyg‘unligi yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochadi. Blended Learning modelida, masalan, talaba haftaning bir qismini elektron kurs orqali grammatikani mustaqil o‘rganadi, lug‘at boyligini oshiradi, qolgan qismida esa universitetda amaliy suhbat va tinglab tushunish mashqlarini bajaradi. Bu yondashuv samaradorligi haqida qator tadqiqotlar mavjud. Xususan, Xitoyda o‘tkazilgan keng miqyosli izlanishda aralash ta’lim modeli talabalarining ingliz tilini o‘zlashtirish samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirgani aniqlandi[9].

[7] science-gate.com
[8] science-gate.com
[9] frontiersin.org

- **Raqamli platformalar va ilovalar (Duolingo, Quizlet va boshqalar):** So‘nggi yillarda xorijiy tillarni mustaqil o‘rganish uchun mo‘ljallangan ko‘plab onlayn servis va mobil ilovalar ommalashdi. Ulardan eng mashhurlaridan biri **Duolingo** bo‘lib, ingliz, rus, nemis kabi ko‘plab tillarni o‘yin tarzida o‘rgatishga mo‘ljallangan bepul platformadir. Oliy ta’lim talabalari darsdan tashqari vaqtda bunday ilovalar yordamida til ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlashlari mumkin. Ilovaning qiziqarli taraflaridan biri – **gamifikatsiya elementlari** (kundalik maqsadlar, ball to‘plash, darajalarni bosqichma-bosqich ochish) talabaning muntazam shug‘ullanishiga undaydi. Tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, faqat Duolingo orqali o‘qigan boshlang‘ich darajadagi o‘rganuvchilar 4 semestrlik universitet kursiga teng darajada o‘qish va tinglab tushunish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirganligi aniqlangan[10]. Bu shuni ko‘rsatadiki, to‘g‘ri foydalanilganda bunday platformalar asosiy o‘quv jarayonini samarali to‘ldirishi mumkin. **Quizlet** esa talabalarga yangi so‘zlarni yodlash, terminlarni mustahkamlashda yordam beruvchi elektron flashkartalar tizimi sifatida mashhur.

- **AI yordamchi dasturlar (ChatGPT, Grammarly va boshqalar):** Sun’iy intellektga asoslangan dasturlar til o‘rganuvchilariga **shaxsiy yordamchi murabbiy** vazifasini o‘tashi mumkin. **ChatGPT** kabi yirik til modellari talabalar bilan turli mavzularda suhbat qurib, ularning yozma yoki og‘zaki nutqini to‘g‘rilashi, savollariga javob berishi yoki matnlarini tahlil qilib berishi mumkin. Masalan, talabalar ChatGPT bilan ingliz tilida muloqot qilib, o‘z nutq mashqini bajarsa bo‘ladi – bu ayniqsa real hayotda chet tilida suhbatdosh topish imkoni cheklangan sharoitda juda foydali. **Grammarly** kabi intellektual tahrirlovchi dasturlar esa talabalar yozgan matndagi grammatik va imlo xatolarini avtomatik tuzatib, uslubiy tavsiyalar beradi. Bu til o‘rganuvchilarga mustaqil ravishda o‘z xatolarini ko‘rib, o‘rganish imkonini yaratadi. Ilk kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, AI yordamchilari ta’lim jarayoniga kiritilganda talabalar yuqori motivatsiya bilan foydalanadi va tezroq muvaffaqiyatga erishadi. Masalan, yaqinda o‘tkazilgan bir tadqiqotda talabalarning ChatGPT’dan foydalangan holda yozish mashqlari sifat jihatidan ancha yaxshilangani, jumladan gramatik xatolar kamaygani, matnning mantiqiy tuzilishi va

[10] en.wikipedia.org

ravonligi oshgani qayd etilgan[11]. ChatGPT orqali suhbatlashish jarayoni esa o‘quvchilarning til bilan eksperiment qilishga, xatolardan qo‘rqmasdan ko‘proq gapirishga undab, ularning ishonchini mustahkamlashi kuzatilgan. Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan metod va vositalarning har biri oliy ta’lim kontekstida o‘ziga xos tarzda qo‘llanishi va moslashtirilishi lozim. Misol uchun, task-based yondashuvni katta auditoriyalarda joriy etish uchun guruhlarni kichik jamoalarga bo‘lib ishlatish tavsiya etiladi, gamifikatsiya esa ortiqcha vaqt olmasligi uchun qisqa viktorina yoki uyga vazifa shaklida qo‘llanishi mumkin. Endi chet tili ta’limidagi mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etishda yuqoridagi metodlarni tatbiq etishga doir yechim va takliflarga to‘xtalamiz.

Yuqorida bayon etilgan chet til ta’limidagi to‘siqlarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi amaliy choralarni ko‘rish taklif etiladi:

- **Texnik infratuzilmani rivojlantirish:** Oliy ta’lim muassasalarini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ta’minlash ustuvor ahamiyatga ega. Chet tili xonalarida audio-video uskunalar (projektor, ovoz kuchaytirgich, naushnikli kompyuterlar) o‘rnatish, yuqori tezlikdagi internet bilan ta’minlash va til o‘rgatishga mo‘ljallangan maxsus laboratoriyalar (masalan, *lingafon kabinalari*) tashkil etish talab etiladi. Buning uchun davlat investitsiyalari bilan birga, xalqaro grantlar va xususiy hamkorlikdan foydalanish mumkin. Har bir universitet chet tillar kafedrasi qoshida kichik **multimedia markazi** ochishi, unda talabalar darsdan tashqari vaqtda kelib mustaqil ravishda video darslar ko‘rishi yoki onlayn platformalardan foydalanishi mumkin.

- **O‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish:** Chet tili o‘qituvchilarini yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar va metodlarga o‘rgatish bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli malaka oshirish dasturlari kerak. Davlat darajasida muntazam ravishda seminar-treninglar, mahorat darslari tashkil etilishi, xorijiy ekspertlarni jalb qilgan holda o‘quv kurslari o‘tkazilishi foydali bo‘ladi. Xususan, o‘qituvchilarga **TBLT, kommunikativ metodika, CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning)** kabi yondashuvlar bo‘yicha trening berish lozim. Shuningdek, har bir oliy o‘quv yurtida tajribali ustoz-o‘qituvchilar tomonidan yosh pedagoglar uchun *mentorlik* yo‘lga qo‘yilishi mumkin – bunda yangi usullarni qo‘llashda amaliy yordam

[11] mdpi.com

ko‘rsatiladi. O‘qituvchilarni rag‘batlantirish maqsadida zamonaviy metodlarni qo‘llab yuqori natijalarga erishgan pedagoglarni moddiy va ma’naviy taqdirlash tizimini joriy etish ham ularning innovatsiyalarga intilishini kuchaytiradi.

- **Raqamli resurslar bilan ta’minlash:** Chet tili darslarini boyitish uchun zarur bo‘lgan elektron resurslar va dasturlar bazasini kengaytirish darkor. Milliy darajada xorijiy tillar bo‘yicha **onlayn kontent platformasi** yaratilib, bepul videoroliklar, audio dialoglar, interaktiv mashqlar jamlanmasi taqdim etilishi mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tili uchun turli darajadagi audio-darslar, matnlar va lug‘atlar, nemis yoki fransuz tillari uchun boshlang‘ichdan ilg‘or darajagacha bo‘lgan interaktiv mashqlar to‘plamini ishlab chiqish va internetga joylashtirish maqsadga muvofiq. Bu borada 2021-yilgi davlat dasturida xorijiy til o‘rgatish uchun o‘yin va ko‘ngilochar dasturlarni ishlab chiqish vazifasi qo‘yilgan edi – shunday materiallarni amalda yaratish va ularni talabalar o‘rtasida targ‘ib qilish zarur.

- **AI texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni rag‘batlantirish:** Sun’iy intellekt vositalarini chet tilini o‘rgatish va o‘rganish jarayoniga bosqichma-bosqich integratsiya qilish lozim. Buning uchun avvalo o‘qituvchilar va talabalarning bu texnologiyalar bo‘yicha **savodxonligini oshirish** talab etiladi. Maxsus seminarlar orqali ChatGPT kabi modeldan qanday foydali pedagogik maqsadlarda foydalanish mumkinligi tushuntirilishi kerak (masalan, insho yozishda tuzatish kiritish, murakkab grammatik qoidani soddaroq tushuntirtirish, muloqotli mashq o‘tkazish va hokazo). Talabalarga AI vositalaridan *akademik halollik* doirasida foydalanish qoidalari ham uqtirilishi lozim – ya’ni, sun’iy intellektning yordamchi vosita ekanini, ammo asosiy ijodiy ish o‘zlaridan chiqishi kerakligini anglashi muhim. O‘qituvchilar esa AI’dan dars tayyorlashda yordamchi sifatida foydalanishlari mumkin: masalan, tezkor test savollarini generatsiya qilish yoki matnlarni soddalashtirish uchun. Yuqoridagi yechimlar kompleks tarzda amalga oshirilsa, oliy ta’limda xorijiy til o‘qitish sifatini oshirishga erishiladi. Muhimi, har bir muammoni hal etishda zamonaviy metodlar va ilg‘or vositalar birgalikda qo‘llanishi lozim: masalan, texnik bazani yaxshilash o‘qituvchilarning yangi

metodlarni qo‘llashiga yo‘l ochadi, malaka oshgan o‘qituvchi esa mavjud raqamli resurslardan samarali foydalanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim muassasalarida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish jarayonini zamon talablari darajasiga ko‘tarish uchun bir vaqtning o‘zida infrastrukturaviy, pedagogik va texnologik yechimlar majmuasi zarur. Zamonaviy metodlar – vazifa asosidagi yondashuv, o‘yinlashtirish, aralash ta’lim, raqamli ilovalar va sun’iy intellekt yordamchilari – to‘g‘ri va o‘rinli qo‘llanganda talabalarning chet tilini o‘zlashtirishini sezilarli darajada jadallashtirishi va sifatini oshirishi mumkin. Biroq bu innovatsiyalarni joriy etish uzviy reja asosida, mavjud muammolarni hisobga olgan holda amalga oshirilishi lozim.

Adabiyotlar

1. Abdullayeva, N. M. – Xorijiy til o‘qitish metodikasi. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, 2018.
2. Xayrullayeva, G. A. – Lingvodidaktika asoslari. – Toshkent: TDPU, 2020.
3. Qodirova, M. M. – Pedagogik texnologiyalar va xorijiy til o‘qitish. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2019.
4. Salimova, D. N. – Ingliz tili o‘qitish metodikasida zamonaviy yondashuvlar. – Samarqand: SamDU, 2021.

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND AUTOMATION ON LANGUAGE SERVICES IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich
Associate Professor of Sam IES
Abdullayeva Munisa Abduvaliyevna
Student of SamIES

Abstract: This article explores the growing influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation technologies in the tourism industry, with a particular focus on their impact on language services. It discusses how AI-powered innovations are breaking down language barriers through real-time translation systems, multilingual chatbots, voice recognition, and smart travel assistants. These technologies enhance customer service, improve

operational efficiency, and enable personalized communication in various languages. The study also highlights potential challenges such as data privacy and the risk of losing the human element in hospitality. Moreover, it provide sinsights into future trends and emphasizes the importance of balancing technological advancement with the preservation of linguistic and cultural diversity in tourism.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Automation, Multilingual Chatbots, Language Services, Data Security, Smart Assistants.

Artificial Intelligence is currently integrated into nearly every aspect of travel and tourism, especially language-related services. AI applications such as real-time translation, voice recognition, and natural language processing are transforming communication between tourists and service providers. Tourists can now receive assistance in their native languages through multilingual chatbots, AI-powered hotel assistants, and smart tourism apps. Recent improvements in big data, machine learning algorithms, and cloud computing have significantly advanced the capabilities of these systems. For instance, AI translation tools can recognize and interpret speech instantly, allowing seamless interaction in multilingual environments such as airports, hotels, and cultural sites. In this way, AI enhances accessibility and inclusiveness in tourism experiences.AI and automation are also improving operational efficiency in language-dependent contexts. Automated check-in kiosks support multiple languages, reducing misunderstandings and improving the guest experience. Moreover, voice-activated room service and AI-based tour guides help eliminate the need for human translators in basic service interactions.AI is further used to analyze large datasets to understand tourist preferences, including language choice and communication habits. This enables businesses to design language-specific marketing strategies and personalize services for international guests. Despite its advantages, integrating AI into language services poses some challenges. Job displacement is a concern, particularly for human translators and multilingual staff. Additionally, the use of AI in handling personal speech and text data raises issues of privacy and security. There is also a risk of losing the human touch in hospitality, which is especially vital in cross-cultural communication. The integration of AI and automation in tourism—especially within language services—has opened up new

opportunities for personalization, efficiency, and global accessibility. From chatbots that communicate in dozens of languages to smart translation tools in hotels and airports, AI is revolutionizing how we connect across linguistic borders. However, ethical considerations, such as protecting human employment and preserving cultural nuances, remain essential. A balanced approach is needed to harness the full potential of technology while retaining the human-centric nature of the tourism experience. The rapid development of modern technologies, especially artificial intelligence (AI) and automation, is transforming the tourism industry in profound ways. One of the most significant areas affected by this transformation is language services. Tourists often travel to destinations where they do not speak the local language. Therefore, overcoming language barriers is essential in tourism, and AI offers powerful tools to address this challenge.AI-based translation tools are increasingly being used in the tourism sector. Applications such as Google Translate, DeepL, and iTranslate enable real-time translation of text and speech. These tools help tourists communicate more effectively in foreign environments. Voice translator devices, which can instantly translate spoken words, are particularly useful in restaurants, hotels, and during interactions with locals. To enhance service quality and efficiency, tourism companies are integrating AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants. These systems can provide multilingual support, answer frequently asked questions, and assist with bookings or travel information. Natural Language Processing (NLP) enables chatbots to understand user intent and respond appropriately. For example, hotels use AI assistants to give guests personalized recommendations, directions, and instant service in different languages.AI translation tools are not only capable of translating language but also adapting content to specific cultural contexts. Tourism websites and mobile apps can automatically display localized content based on the user’s location or language preference. This improves the user experience by providing relevant information tailored to the tourist's needs. Localization services also help ensure that idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances are correctly interpreted. Language is the most optimal and essential aspect for the tourism industry, as it will always come face to face with the tourism sector. The impact of artificial intelligence and automation on language services is that there are now translation applications available, which allow translating any language through these apps.Artificial

intelligence relies on big data, processing capacities, and algorithms.Each of these three elements has experienced significant improvements lately, asseveral trends have coincided: first, the refinement of and advance in AI algorithms second, significant improvements in processing capacities; and third, in the contextof big data, the development of new and more powerful information sources andarchitectures that allow for the storing and processing of massive amounts of data.These improvements have, in turn, fueled significant enhancements in AI systemsand robotics, in a process known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Li et al. 2019).Currently, AI applications are being developed and tested in all areas of the traveland tourism industry, including personalization and recommender systems, personaltravel assistants, robots, prediction and forecasting systems, language translationapplications, and voice recognition, and natural language processing systems.Artificial intelligence is particularly relevant to travel and tourism for severalreasons. Tourists need to make a series of decisions about future trips, for example, choosing a destination, transport, accommodation, and activities, among otherthings. These decisions will have a significant impact on tourists' satisfaction withtheir trip. However, the range of destinations, transport, accommodation, and activ-ities currently available presents an almost infinite array of options necessitatingassistance. Tourism organizations and agents face a similar challenge when tryingto find the best match between customers and travel packages tailored to their needs. Organizations have an almost infinite supply of potential customers. A grand future with small particles. Nanotechnology affects many aspects of our lives. The Netherlands is a leading player in this research area. Neural machine translation (MT) can facilitate communication in a way that surpasses previous MT paradigms, but there are also consequences of its use. Widespread disruption to the language industry from artificial intelligence (AI) such as machine translation (MT) has been predicted for many years, but now that these technologies are being deployed, the effects are varied and, at times, unexpected. Neural MT, in particular, can produce output of greater quality compared to previous MT paradigms, but not without errors, and the best way to interact with MT to produce quality translation is not entirely clear. The use of MT and other forms of AI in the language industry necessitates consideration of risk, of value and of environmental and social sustainability. In this chapter, we introduce

definitions of AI and automation, follow developments in AI within the language industry, and then consider the direction in which these developments need to go and how we might get there.

Conclusion:

The integration of AI and automation in tourism—especially within language services—has opened up new opportunities for personalization, efficiency, and global accessibility. From chatbots that communicate in dozens of languages to smart translation tools in hotels and airports, AI is revolutionizing how we connect across linguistic borders. However, ethical considerations, such as protecting human employment and preserving cultural nuances, remain essential. A balanced approach is needed to harness the full potential of technology while retaining the human-centric nature of the tourism experience.

References

1. Buhalis, D., & Amaranggana, A. (2015). Smart tourism destinations enhancing tourism experience through personalization of services. Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2015, 377–389. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-14343-9_28

2. Gretzel, U., Sigala, M., Xiang, Z., & Koo, C. (2015). Smart tourism: Foundations and developments. Electronic Markets, 25(3), 179–188. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12525-015-0196-8

3. van Esch, P., Black, J. S., & Ferolie, J. (2019). Marketing AI recruitment: The next phase in job application and selection. Computers in Human Behavior, 90, 215–222. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2018.09.009

4. Slocum, S. L., & Backman, K. F. (2020). The Routledge Handbook of Tourism and Sustainability. Routledge.

TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Imamov Navro'z Pattaqulovich
Teacher of SamIES
Ro'ziqulov Abduqahhor Ixtiyor o'g'li
Student of SamIES

Abstract: This article analyzes the effectiveness of foreign language learning through digital technologies. The role of technologies such as mobile applications, online platforms, artificial intelligence, and virtual reality in the educational process is discussed. The article highlights the practice of teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan's educational system and its development, as well as the advantages of using digital tools. Proposed recommendations are aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of foreign language teaching.

Key words: Digital technologies, foreign languages, teaching methods, mobile applications, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, online platforms, gamification, education system, Uzbekistan, interactive learning, educational resources.

In modern globalization, the most important skill that every individual in society must acquire is the ability to learn foreign languages. International expansion, the modernization of information technologies, and the changing demands of the labor market require learning languages through more modern methods than in the past. Digital technologies are rapidly developing as the most advanced form of foreign language learning and teaching compared to traditional methods.

The speed at which digital technologies are entering education has improved the quality of teaching, increased interactivity, and personalized learning, as well as provided the opportunity to continue lessons anywhere and at any time. In particular, resources developed around artificial intelligence, mobile applications, online courses, and virtual reality have introduced a new phase in foreign language learning. This article discusses how digital technologies can be utilized in foreign language teaching, including national and international experiences, and explores future approaches in this field.

Today, digital technologies play a crucial role in the process of foreign language learning worldwide. They are fundamentally transforming traditional language teaching methods, enabling students and others to learn languages more conveniently, quickly, and effectively. Digital tools now form a vital part of all language learning activities—vocabulary development, grammar practice, pronunciation, and listening comprehension.

These applications can encourage learners through game-like elements, using reward systems that track their progress. Popular mobile apps for language learning include Duolingo, Memrise, Babbel, and HelloTalk.

Another group of international platforms includes Coursera, EdX, Khan Academy, Open Language, and LingQ, which offer high-quality language courses developed by the world's top universities. These platforms include various learning modules that allow users to learn languages independently.

Additionally, in recent years, the use of artificial intelligence-based programs in language learning has been growing. ChatGPT, Replika, and Elsa Speak offer users the opportunity to interact with artificial intelligence in real time, thereby improving their conversational fluency.

Similarly, the use of VR and AR technologies in language learning allows for immersion in the language environment. These tools allow users to learn in environments that simulate real-life interactions, making them feel like they are in an actual language environment.

The process of learning foreign languages through digital technologies has become more flexible, personalized, and interactive. These technologies provide the opportunity to learn anytime and anywhere, with materials tailored to the individual learner's needs, facilitating deeper language acquisition. The application of gamification elements makes the learning process more engaging and motivating. Furthermore, real-time assessments, interaction with artificial intelligence tools, and the creation of immersive environments through VR/AR technologies make the process more efficient and effective.

In recent years, reforms in Uzbekistan related to foreign language teaching, particularly in English, have become more systematic and well-planned. The growing use of digital technologies in this field accompanies

these reforms. Based on strong legal frameworks established by presidential decisions and government measures, favorable conditions have been created for teaching foreign languages, and work is being done to implement modern technological tools in this field.

Thus, in general education schools, academic lyceums, vocational schools, colleges, and universities, the active use of interactive whiteboards, multimedia technologies, electronic dictionaries, audio-visual materials, test platforms, mobile applications, and others is expanding. Open educational resources such as “UzEdu”, “Online School”, “Maktab.uz”, “Iltimos.uz”, “Cambridge English”, “Ziyonet”, “Coursera”, and “BBC Learning English” platforms are provided for free to teachers and students.

Moreover, many educational institutions are using video conferencing tools such as Zoom, Google Meet, and Microsoft Teams for foreign language lessons. Some educational centers are gradually incorporating AI tools, including ChatGPT and Elsa Speak, into their programs and testing them.

Undoubtedly, digital technologies can greatly benefit the teaching of foreign languages in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion and recommendations

Digital technologies are becoming an integral part of the modern education system. Specifically, the use of digital tools in learning foreign languages is creating a strong foundation for the interactive, independent, and efficient development of students' language skills. Mobile apps, online courses, artificial intelligence tools, and virtual and augmented reality technologies are playing a crucial role in developing both oral and written speech by artificially creating a foreign language environment. In Uzbekistan, significant progress is being made in teaching foreign languages based on digital technologies, and reforms in this area are ongoing.

To further enhance the effectiveness of foreign language teaching, it is necessary to update educational programs based on modern digital technologies and ensure broader use of mobile apps, artificial intelligence, and VR/AR technologies. Constantly improving teachers' digital competencies, introducing them to new technologies, and creating interactive and gamified apps tailored to the Uzbek language are of great importance. Additionally, by leveraging international experiences and

integrating successful practices into Uzbekistan's education system, even greater results in foreign language teaching can be achieved.

References

1.Zhang, M., & Li, J. (2020). "The impact of digital tools on language learning: A review." Journal of Educational Technology, 15(2), 45-58.
2.Cook, V. (2016). Second Language Learning and Language Teaching. Routledge.
3.Kukulska-Hulme, A. (2012). "Mobile learning as a catalyst for change." Journal of Interactive Media in Education, 2012(2).
4.Hegelheimer, V., & Lee, J. (2012). "Using technology to teach foreign languages: Issues, challenges, and strategies." The Modern Language Journal, 96(4), 621-640.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIMENTS AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Bolbekova Ug‘iloy Jaloliddinovna
Teacher in Samarkand Institute of Economics and service
ugiloybolbekova@gmail.com
Yeshmuratova Gulsevar Zakir qizi
Student in Samarkand Institute of Economics and service Service faculty, logistics direction, group 324

Annotation: This article analyzes the relevance of the use of innovative technologies in the teaching of foreign languages, the experiences of foreign countries and the possibilities of their adaptation to the Uzbek educational system. The role and effectiveness of innovative technologies such as digital educational tools, internet platforms, mobile applications, artificial intelligence, gamification and virtual reality are highlighted in the educational process. Also, the problems that arise when integrating them into the educational system, pedagogical approaches and their practical results are studied in depth. On the basis of the article, scientifically based recommendations for the rational use of digital tools for the effective teaching of foreign languages are developed.

Keywords: Problems in teaching foreign languages, innovative technologies, digital education, international experience, pedagogical approach, Artificial Intelligence, gamification, education.

Introduction

Currently, teaching foreign languages is one of the priorities of world education policy. International experience shows that the widespread introduction of innovative technologies in the process of learning a language increases the motivation of students to acquire knowledge, allows an individual approach and ensures the interactivity of the educational process. In the experience of developed countries such as the United States, Germany, China, tools such as artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), mobile applications, and gamification, play an important role in teaching foreign languages2.The Republic of Uzbekistan is also taking important steps in this regard. In particular, the Presidential Decree of May 19, 2021"on measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" emphasized the need for a wide introduction of innovative methods in this area. However, in the process of putting these technologies into practice, a number of problems arise, such as insufficient teacher education, poor technical infrastructure and lack of methodological tools. In teaching Foreign Languages, modern pedagogy now relies on education-oriented, technologically-based, interactive approaches that derive from the traditional "teacher-textbook-student" model. Approaches such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (Machine Learning), adaptive learning systems (Adaptive Learning Systems), gamification, and digital assessment (Digital Assessment) in the learning process allow effective formulation of language competencies. These approaches increase student activity, increase self-control, and artificially shape the language environment [1]. At the same time, the best practices that have formed in foreign countries such as the teaching platforms for artificial intelligence-based languages in Estonia, virtual reality classes in Korea, Duolingo in the United States, Rosetta Stone, are not only technologically advanced, but also stylistically in-depth. Such approaches adapt to the individual needs of the student and make it possible to personalize the learning process [2].

There is also a desire to implement these technologies in the Uzbek educational system, but there are a number of problems in their full integration: low digital competence of teachers, lack of necessary technical

means, lack of appropriate content in Uzbek and insufficient development of psychopedagogical methodology are among them [3]. Therefore, an in-depth study of this topic is not only theoretical, perhaps practical solutions are also relevant for development. This article acquires scientific and practical significance through the development of proposals aimed at effective integration of innovative technologies in the process of teaching foreign languages, analysis of international experiments and their adaptation to the conditions of Uzbekistan. While innovative technologies are manifested as an effective tool in teaching foreign languages, there are a number of problems and difficulties in their application to the educational process. These problems are related to technical, methodological, pedagogical and social factors.

First, problems with technical infrastructure are still relevant in many regions. In particular, the low-speed operation of the internet or its absence at all, insufficient availability of modern computers, tablets, VR/AR devices in educational institutions deprive learners of the opportunity to use technological educational tools [1].

Secondly, the qualification of pedagogical personnel is also an important problem. Many of the teachers do not have digital competencies, which means they do not have the necessary skills to effectively use interactive platforms, artificial intelligence tools, gamification techniques [2]. This limits the full and meaningful application of innovative technologies.

Thirdly, some students and even teachers have psychological resistance. Insecurity, fear, or lack of motivation to work with new technologies have a negative impact on the learning process. In addition, a serious approach is undermined among readers due to the fact that online platforms and mobile applications sometimes become too much gaming or entertainment [3].

Fourth, there is also the problem of didactic conformity in the implementation of technologies. The software is often adapted to a foreign context, and as a result of the lack of methodological content in Uzbek, their influence may be limited [4]. Therefore, for the full-fledged use of the capabilities of innovative technologies, it is one of the important tasks not only to strengthen the technical base, but also to retrain teachers on modern technologies, develop digital content suitable for the local context and

inspire students to work with technological tools. In the teaching of foreign languages, technological approaches formed in different regions relied on a specific pedagogical basis and technological environment. Teaching foreign languages in the United States is based on the principle of individualization of greater efficiency. Through interactive videolesson, automatic assessment systems, speech recognition programs, and voice recognition technologies, an educational path is established that is consistent with the student's personal growth rate. In Germany, however, in Language Teaching, technologies are integrated into a competency-based educational model. In this, language knowledge is tied to real communicative tasks in the labor market. Through online classes, real-time interactive forums, and distance chat exercises, students are prepared for social and professional situations. And in China, high-tech monitoring tools are the main ones in teaching foreign languages. Each student's activity is continuously analyzed using artificial intelligence, with AI systems offering algorithms to automatically detect and correct their errors. At the same time, experiments on the use of language learning robots are expanding in China. Several major projects around the world have radically changed the process of Foreign Language Teaching. For example, through the US program" STARTALK", deep-penetrating classes are conducted with students into the language environment using artificial intelligence-based real-time translation tools. This increased the emphasis on practical language skills rather than learning grammar. In Europe, however, under the Erasmus+ program, virtual exchange programs aimed at students learning a foreign language in a contextual environment were introduced, this experience made it possible for students to collaborate online with their peers in another country and taught the language not only to learn, but also to use it. In South Korea, however, the gamification-based "AI speaking buddy" system teaches the reader to communicate without fear of mistakes. Through conversation in the form of a game, speech and hearing skills develop naturally. Differences in the use of technology in international education systems are primarily evident in resource allocation, teacher training, and pedagogical approaches. While most developed nations have adopted technology as an integral part of the educational process, in some developing countries technology is still seen as an auxiliary tool. And in the conditions of Uzbekistan, instead of blindly moving foreign experiments, it is necessary to adapt them. For

example, the development of Korean model AI-based speaking systems with an Uzbek-language interface, virtual collaboration applications on Erasmus+can be tested within Central Asia. Also, the establishment of special training centers that teach domestic teachers to work with modern technologies – will be one of the important steps in the introduction of the practical results of foreign experience in our educational system. In addition to the fact that innovative technologies provide significant opportunities for teaching foreign languages, there are also certain problems in the process of their introduction. These problems have technical, pedagogical, cultural and methodological aspects, which need to be solved on the basis of an integrated approach. For the effective application of innovative technologies, teachers are required not only the skill of using modern tools, but also the readiness for pedagogical and methodological transformation. In many cases, teachers see technology only as a presentation or testing tool, but do not have sufficient knowledge and competence to use it as an activator of students ' thinking activities [1]. In addition, in the educational system, it is not mandatory for teachers to attend continuous digital skills training courses, which leads to the slow development of technological literacy. Integration of new technologies into the educational process requires not only technical, but also methodological compliance. Many curricula and textbooks still relied on traditional, audience-based approaches. In this case, the integration of digital tools into the lesson remains an additional burden for the teacher [2]. Also, certain technologies (e.g. AI-based assessment systems or VR) are not technically suitable for existing learning environments or are limited to available resources. The process of language learning is not only the process of mastering grammar, but also the formation of intercultural communication. Technologies are often based on resources of a generalized, culturally neutral content, ignoring differences in the cultural context of students [3]. For example, in western applications, many examples and situations are based on life situations that are not familiar to the Uzbek reader. This condition exposes language learning and can reduce motivation. Therefore, the development of technological content adapted to culture is an urgent task. No matter how advanced innovative technologies are, they must be harmonized in a balanced way with traditional methods. Reliance on technology alone may limit the role of the teacher, as well as insufficient satisfaction of the

student's personal communication and emotional interaction needs [4]. Also, technologies are considered more useful in rapid and mass learning than in deepening acquired knowledge. For this reason, in Language Teaching, technologies should be considered as a tool that complements, but does not replace, the teacher.

Conclusion

In the process of modern education, the use of innovative technologies in the teaching of foreign languages is becoming more and more important. They increase students ' motivation for language learning by bringing the learning process into an interactive, flexible and personalized form, providing new opportunities in strengthening knowledge. But even the presence of pedagogical, technical and cultural barriers in the process of introducing these technologies cannot be denied. First, the successful integration of innovative technologies is directly related to the level of training of teachers. Therefore, increasing the digital competence of teachers of foreign languages, teaching them to use modern technologies is an urgent task. The establishment of special methodological courses and advanced training programs can provide effective results in this regard. Secondly, it is necessary to introduce technologies into the educational process selectively and with a content adaptation. Each technological tool must be selected in accordance with the age of the students, the level of language proficiency and the characteristics of the language under study. Such adaptation not only increases educational efficiency, but also serves to reduce overloads. It is also necessary to develop national digital resources and applications adapted to the Uzbek educational environment, analyzing international experiences in the educational process. Platforms with local content, taking into account Uzbek culture and social context, can make the educational process more effective. It is also necessary to harmonize innovative technologies in a balanced way with traditional educational methods. Technology should be considered not as a substitute for the teacher, but as a means of expanding his capabilities. It is only such an approach that serves to receive quality education, taking into account both the social and psychological factors of Language Teaching. As a final conclusion, it can be said that Uzbekistan has great prospects for the widespread introduction of innovative technologies in the teaching of foreign languages. To do this, it is necessary to develop digital infrastructure, to grow specialists who are ready to apply

technological innovations at all stages of the educational system, to study international experiences in depth and develop solutions adapted to national conditions. Through this, the opportunity arises to reach a new level in the teaching of foreign languages.

References

1. European Commission (2022). Innovative Language Learning Technologies in Europe: Final Report. Brussels: EU Publications.
2. OECD (2020). Trends Shaping Education 2020. OECD Publishing.
3. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev PQ-5117, may 19, 2021. Lex.uz
4. Kukulska-Hulme, A., & Shield, L. (2021). Mobile-assisted language learning: Affordances and constraints. ReCALL Journal.

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna
Assistant-teacher of SamIES
Kaxxarov Ruzibek
Chorshanbiyev Nurbek
Students in SamIES

Annotation. This article explores how digital marketing strategies have transformed English language learning. It examines the integration of social media, content marketing, influencer collaborations, gamification, and emerging technologies such as AI and AR.

Keywords: digital marketing, English language learning, gamification, social media, AI in education, educational technology, online learning.

Like any other sector, education is now being influenced by new digital technologies. The learning of English languages, in particular, enhanced greatly through the use of digital marketing techniques. They not only improved accessibility, but also provided new methods to pedagogy, motivation, engagement, and teaching innovation. Digital marketing is no longer just a promotional tool for English language education; it is a transformative force. The purpose of this article is to analyze the role of

digital marketing in English learning by showcasing effective strategies, interesting case studies, and new developments that are changing the world of language learning. Social media platforms serve as powerful instruments for reaching and engaging diverse audiences. Research indicates that social media fosters both formal and informal learning environments. [1,234] Social media networks like Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, and Facebook offer new opportunities for language teachers and schools to create and distribute micro-learning content. Pronunciation tips, short videos, vocabulary quizzes, and stories are all great examples of self-paced learning that is easy to access. These tools also encourage learners to connect with one another and facilitate cross-culture interactions in line with the communicative approach in language teaching (CLT). Producing valuable and relevant content is central to learner attraction and retention. Content marketing, when aligned with pedagogical goals, can significantly impact engagement. Educational blogs on topics such as idiomatic expressions, IELTS preparation, or academic writing tips not only serve SEO purposes but also offer cognitive scaffolding [5,145], by providing context-rich, learner-oriented resources. Podcasts and video series, especially those incorporating real-life English usage, support listening comprehension and pronunciation. Infographics and e-books contribute to multimodal learning, addressing diverse learner needs and preferences. This strategic content delivery fosters long-term trust and positions the platform as a credible source of knowledge.

Integrating game-like elements into the learning process enhances user engagement and motivation. Gamification incorporates rewards, levels, feedback loops, and competition—features that correspond with self-determination theory [2,76], which identifies autonomy, competence, and relatedness as key motivational drivers. Platforms like Duolingo, LingQ, and Busuu use gamification not only to entertain but also to promote daily habits, reduce learner anxiety, and track progress over time. Duolingo's reward systems (e.g., XP points, streaks, hearts) create immediate reinforcement, while its leaderboard system promotes healthy competition and peer accountability. Implementing referral programs can significantly boost user acquisition through word-of-mouth marketing. Educational platforms often offer free premium access, bonus content, or other incentives for inviting new users. Research in behavioral economics

indicates that users are more likely to act on incentives that benefit both parties (mutual benefit principle). Furthermore, learners tend to trust peer recommendations more than institutional advertisements, particularly in collectivist cultures where community approval influences decision-making. [3,759]

The landscape of digital marketing in English learning continues to evolve, driven by technological innovation and changing user behaviors. Recent trends include:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI-powered platforms like ELSA Speak and Speakly provide personalized pronunciation feedback, adaptive learning paths, and error analysis, making learning more efficient and customized.
- Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR): Tools such as Mondly AR or Immerse create immersive environments where learners can practice English in simulated real-life contexts (e.g., ordering food at a virtual restaurant).
- Mobile-First Learning: With over 90% of learners in developing countries accessing educational content via smartphones, mobile-optimized platforms, offline access, and app-based microlearning are essential to ensure inclusivity and scalability.

A modern foreign language lesson has a number of general requirements that are characteristic of the construction of any modern lesson, as well as a number of specific features that are characteristic only of a foreign language. [4,14] Staying current on these advances is critical for educators, developers, and institutions that want to remain competitive and pedagogically effective. A data-driven strategy, which includes learner analytics, engagement measures, and feedback systems, allows for continual improvement. Furthermore, ethical concerns—such as data privacy, algorithm transparency, and digital well-being—must be addressed to enable responsible innovation in language instruction.

In conclusion, digital marketing plays an increasingly vital role in advancing English language learning across the globe. Through strategies such as social media engagement, content marketing, influencer partnerships, and gamification, educational platforms are transforming the way learners access and interact with language instruction. Platforms like Duolingo demonstrate how strategic marketing can amplify both reach and

learning outcomes. As digital education continues to evolve, embracing emerging technologies and learner-centered design will be key to ensuring inclusive, engaging, and effective English language education in the digital age.

References:

1) Bandura, A. (1977). *Social Learning Theory*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall. -p 234.
2) Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). *Intrinsic Motivation and Self-Determination in Human Behavior*. New York: Plenum. -p 76.
3) Kahu, E. R. (2013). Framing student engagement in higher education. *Studies in Higher Education*, 38(5), -p 759.
4) Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna (2024). Central Asian Journal of Academic Research, 2 (6-2), -p 14. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.12204401

THE EVOLUTION OF PAYMENT SYSTEMS: FROM CASH TO CRYPTOCURRENCIES

O‘rozova Nigora
SamISI o’qituvchisi**.**
Ismoilov Bahriddin Haybulloyevich,
Igamov Hasan Shuxrat o‘g‘li
SamISI talabalari

Annotation: The evolution of payment systems has significantly transformed global financial transactions, moving from traditional cash-based methods to digital and decentralized alternatives such as cryptocurrencies. This paper explores the key milestones in this transformation, including the rise of credit and debit cards, online banking, mobile payments, and blockchain-based digital currencies. It also examines the advantages and challenges associated with these payment methods, focusing on security, accessibility, and regulatory concerns. Understanding this evolution is crucial for predicting future trends in financial technology and the role of digital assets in modern economies.

Keywords: Payment systems, digital transactions, cryptocurrencies, blockchain, financial technology, mobile payments, online banking, security, financial evolution.

Introduction

The development of payment systems has been one of the most significant transformations in the global financial industry. Over the centuries, societies have transitioned from barter trade to commodity money, followed by the introduction of metal coins and paper currency. However, the rapid advancement of technology in the last few decades has led to the emergence of digital payment methods, revolutionizing financial transactions. Today, the shift from cash to digital payments is accelerating due to increasing internet accessibility, mobile banking, and blockchain innovations. Traditional cash-based transactions, while still widely used in many parts of the world, have limitations, such as security risks, counterfeiting, and inefficiency in large-scale transactions. To address these challenges, financial institutions and technology companies have introduced alternative payment methods, including credit and debit cards, online banking, and mobile payment applications. These innovations have not only improved transaction speed and security but also expanded financial inclusion, allowing millions of unbanked individuals to access financial services. A significant milestone in the evolution of payment systems is the development of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology. Unlike traditional banking systems, cryptocurrencies operate on decentralized networks, providing transparency, security, and lower transaction costs. However, the widespread adoption of cryptocurrencies is still hindered by regulatory concerns, market volatility, and security risks. Despite these challenges, digital assets continue to gain traction as more businesses and consumers explore their potential. This paper examines the historical transformation of payment systems, highlighting key technological advancements, the role of digital currencies, and the future prospects of cashless economies. By understanding this evolution, we can better assess the impact of financial technology on global economies and predict future trends in the banking and payment industry. The Evolution of Payment Systems: From Cash to Cryptocurrencies. The way people conduct financial transactions has changed drastically over the centuries. Payment systems have evolved from simple barter trade to complex digital transactions, reflecting advancements in technology and economic structures. This evolution has not only transformed the way individuals and businesses handle money but has also influenced global economies. Understanding this

transformation helps us predict future trends and the potential impact of new payment technologies on financial stability, security, and accessibility. The Shift from Barter to Cash-Based Transactions. In early civilizations, goods and services were exchanged through barter. While this system allowed people to trade items of equal perceived value, it had major inefficiencies, including difficulties in determining value and finding suitable trading partners. To address these challenges, societies began using commodity money—objects such as salt, gold, and silver—as a standardized medium of exchange. Over time, metal coins became widely accepted, followed by the introduction of paper currency issued by governments and financial institutions. These developments significantly improved the efficiency of transactions, making trade more convenient and scalable. The Rise of Banking and Electronic Payment Systems. The banking system emerged as a fundamental component of economic development, enabling the safekeeping, lending, and transfer of money. With the rise of banks, new payment methods such as checks and promissory notes became popular, allowing individuals to conduct transactions without carrying large amounts of cash. The 20th century witnessed further innovations, including the introduction of credit and debit cards, which enabled consumers to make purchases without using physical money. The expansion of banking infrastructure and global connectivity led to the development of electronic payment systems, reducing reliance on cash and enhancing transaction security. The Digital Revolution in Payments. The internet era ushered in a new phase of financial transactions. Online banking and e-commerce platforms revolutionized the way money was managed and transferred. Digital payment systems such as PayPal, Alipay, and Apple Pay gained popularity, allowing consumers to send and receive money instantly. Mobile banking applications enabled users to access financial services from their smartphones, providing convenience and flexibility. The rise of fintech companies introduced competition in the financial sector, driving further innovation in payment solutions. Another major advancement in digital payments was the introduction of contactless transactions. Near Field Communication (NFC) technology enabled users to make payments by simply tapping their cards or mobile devices at point-of-sale terminals. This method became widely adopted due to its speed and security, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic when contactless transactions were

encouraged to reduce physical interactions. The Emergence of Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain Technology. The most disruptive innovation in modern payment systems has been the emergence of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology. Bitcoin, introduced in 2009, was the first decentralized digital currency, allowing peer-to-peer transactions without the need for intermediaries such as banks. Blockchain, the underlying technology behind cryptocurrencies, provides a transparent and secure ledger system that ensures transaction integrity. Cryptocurrencies offer several advantages over traditional payment methods. They provide lower transaction fees, greater security, and increased financial inclusion, particularly for individuals in regions with limited access to banking services. Additionally, decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms leverage blockchain technology to offer financial services such as lending and investing without relying on centralized institutions. However, cryptocurrencies also face significant challenges. Their volatility makes them less reliable as a stable medium of exchange, and regulatory uncertainties have raised concerns among governments and financial regulators. Issues related to fraud, cybersecurity threats, and illegal transactions further complicate widespread adoption. Despite these challenges, cryptocurrencies continue to evolve, with some countries exploring the implementation of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) as a regulated alternative to private digital currencies. The Future of Payment Systems. As technology continues to advance, the future of payment systems is expected to focus on speed, security, and accessibility. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are being integrated into financial transactions to enhance fraud detection and streamline payment processing. The increasing adoption of biometric authentication, such as fingerprint and facial recognition, is improving transaction security and user convenience. The shift toward cashless societies is accelerating, with many countries promoting digital payment infrastructure to enhance economic efficiency. Governments and financial institutions are working towards creating regulatory frameworks that balance innovation with financial stability. The development of quantum computing and its potential impact on encryption and security in digital payments is another area of interest for researchers and financial experts.

Conclusion

Looking at the evolution of payment systems, it's clear that humanity has always sought convenience and security in financial transactions. In the past, people exchanged goods directly, then moved to coins, paper money, and bank cards. Today, digital payments are everywhere, and even cryptocurrencies are making their way into daily transactions.

There are many advantages to digital payment systems, such as speed, convenience, and security. However, they also come with challenges like fraud, dependency on technology, and concerns about personal data security. Cryptocurrencies, while offering exciting opportunities, remain highly volatile and lack clear regulations, making their widespread adoption uncertain.

In the future, cash might become less common, and new technologies will continue to shape how we make payments. While innovations can make transactions easier, it is important to understand both the benefits and risks before fully embracing them. Managing money and ensuring financial security will always be in people's hands, regardless of how payment systems evolve.

References

[1] Abbasi, T., & Weigand, H. (2017). The Impact of Digital Financial Services on Firm's Performance: a Literature Review. 1–15.

[2] Aduda, J. & Kingoo, N. (2012). The relationship between electronic banking and commercial banks in Kenya. Journal of Finance and Investment Analysis, 1, (3), 99-118.

[3] Agboola, A.A. (2006). Electronic Payment Systems and Tele-banking Services in Nigeria. The Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce, 11, 1-7.

[4] Ali, A. A., (2018). Impact of Online Banking on Financial Performance of Commercial Banks: a Case Study of Barclay Bank of Kenya. Unpublished MBA Thesis. http://erepo.usiu.ac.ke/11732/4273

ISSN 2348-3156 (Print) International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research ISSN 2348-3164 (online) Vol. 12, Issue 2, pp: (6-17), Month: April - June 2024, Available at: www.researchpublish.com Page | 16 Research Publish Journals

ARBITRAGE PRICING THEORY

M.T. ZIYADULLAYEVA
Teacher in SamIES
Xayrullayev Sayfullo Sadullo o‘g‘li
Rahmonov Orif Odil o‘g‘li
Students in SamIES

Annotation: This article examines the Arbitrage Pricing Theory and its role in financial markets. APT is a multi-factor model that explains asset returns based on various economic risks. It serves as an alternative to the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) by incorporating multiple risk factors. The study highlights APT’s key principles and its advantages for investors. Practical applications of APT in portfolio management and risk assessment are also discussed.

Keywords: arbitrage pricing theory (APT), asset pricing, risk factors, financial markets, investment strategies.

The arbitrage pricing theory (APT) is a fundamental model in financial economics that explains asset pricing based on multiple risk factors. Introduced by Stephen Ross in 1976, APT serves as an alternative to the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) by incorporating various macroeconomic variables that influence asset returns. Unlike CAPM, which relies on a single market risk factor, APT allows for a more flexible and realistic assessment of risk and return relationships.

This paper explores the theoretical foundation of APT, its key assumptions, and its practical applications in modern financial markets. The model is widely used by investors and portfolio managers to assess asset prices and optimize investment strategies. Furthermore, APT provides a structured approach to understanding how economic forces such as inflation, interest rates, and GDP growth affect financial assets. By examining these factors, APT enhances risk management and decision-making processes in the investment world.

In financial markets, the primary goal for investors is to determine the real value of assets and manage risks accordingly. Various financial theories have been developed to assist in this process, one of which is the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT). This theory was introduced in 1976 by American economist Stephen Ross, who argued that asset prices depend on multiple

economic factors. APT plays a crucial role in analyzing market conditions and identifying the fair value of assets.

The fundamental idea behind APT is that if mispriced assets exist in the market, investors will exploit these price differences, ultimately bringing prices to equilibrium. This process is known as arbitrage. As Stephen Ross stated, "In any market condition, arbitrage opportunities exist, and investors take advantage of them to establish the true value of assets" [1, 45]. This means that if an asset is undervalued or overvalued, investors' actions will naturally correct the mispricing. The core idea of APT is that if mispriced assets exist in the market, investors will take advantage of these price differences. As a result, supply and demand dynamics will bring asset prices to equilibrium. This process is known as arbitrage. According to Stephen Ross, arbitrage opportunities exist in any market conditions, and investors utilize them to determine the true value of assets. This means that if an asset is significantly undervalued or overvalued, investor actions will naturally correct the mispricing, bringing prices in line with market expectations. The arbitrage process occurs when investors buy or sell assets based on their perceived mispricing. For instance, if a stock is undervalued, investors will purchase it, increasing demand and raising the price. Conversely, overpriced assets will be sold, causing their prices to decline. This mechanism ensures the efficient functioning of financial markets.

According to APT, the return on assets depends on multiple economic factors. As Sharon Hampton explains, "APT considers not just a single risk factor but various economic and macroeconomic variables in determining market returns" [2, 89]. This implies that investors should evaluate assets not only based on general market indices but also on factors such as inflation, interest rates, and economic growth. As Sharon Hampton states, APT takes into account various economic and macroeconomic variables when determining market returns. This suggests that investors should assess assets not only based on general market indices but also by considering key factors such as inflation, interest rates, and overall economic growth, which can significantly impact asset valuation and expected returns.

APT is often compared to the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). As Robert Browning notes, "Unlike CAPM, which links market risk to a single variable, APT considers multiple fundamental factors" [3, 112]. While CAPM calculates asset returns using only market risk (beta

coefficient), APT allows for a more comprehensive analysis by incorporating multiple factors. For example, inflation significantly impacts stock prices. When inflation rises, stock values may decline because investors' purchasing power decreases. As William Sharpe states, "Inflation is an unexpected risk for investors, directly influencing stock and bond returns" [4, 76]. Therefore, APT helps in assessing asset prices more accurately by considering inflation and other economic variables.

Additionally, APT accounts for different investor perspectives on various factors. George Fama emphasizes, "APT views asset returns as a multi-variable system, acknowledging that each investor reacts differently to different risks" [5, 145]. This means that investors prioritize different risk factors, and APT accommodates this diversity.

Today, APT is widely used not only in academic research but also in real-world financial market analysis. Investment banks and fund managers rely on this model to assess asset values. For example, David Johnson, an analyst at JPMorgan Chase, states, "APT plays a crucial role in analyzing global market trends and constructing the most efficient portfolios for investors" [6,210]. According to David Johnson, an analyst at JPMorgan Chase, APT is essential for analyzing global market trends and constructing the most efficient investment portfolios. This highlights the model’s significance in helping investors make informed decisions by considering multiple economic factors that influence asset values.

APT is also applied in stock markets, bond markets, and even cryptocurrency markets. Digital asset prices, such as Bitcoin, are influenced not only by supply and demand but also by global economic conditions. Economist Richard Taylor writes, "The cryptocurrency market can also be analyzed using APT, as it is highly sensitive to global economic changes" [7, 175]. APT is utilized not only in traditional financial markets like stocks and bonds but also in emerging markets such as cryptocurrencies. The prices of digital assets, including Bitcoin, are affected by more than just supply and demand—they also respond to broader economic trends. Economist Richard Taylor emphasizes that the cryptocurrency market can be effectively analyzed through APT, as it is highly responsive to global economic fluctuations. This underscores the model's adaptability in assessing asset values across various financial sectors.

Arbitrage Pricing Theory is an essential component of financial markets, helping to understand how asset prices are formed. By considering multiple economic factors, APT provides investors with more precise predictions about market returns. Unlike CAPM, APT is more flexible and delivers more practical insights for investment decision-making.

The primary advantage of APT is its ability to explain how investors respond to various economic changes and improve the accuracy of asset valuation. As a result, many leading financial institutions and investors use this model to minimize uncertainties in the market.

Conclusion

The Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) plays a crucial role in understanding how asset prices are determined in financial markets. Unlike traditional models that rely on a single risk factor, APT incorporates multiple economic variables, providing a more comprehensive framework for evaluating asset returns. By considering factors such as inflation, interest rates, and economic growth, APT allows investors to make informed decisions and better manage financial risks.

One of the key strengths of APT is its ability to correct market inefficiencies through the process of arbitrage. Investors actively exploit price discrepancies, ensuring that assets reach their true equilibrium value. This self-regulating mechanism contributes to the overall efficiency of financial markets. Additionally, APT's flexibility makes it applicable across various asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and even cryptocurrencies, which are highly sensitive to global economic conditions.

In today’s complex financial environment, investment banks, fund managers, and analysts widely use APT to assess market trends and construct optimal portfolios. The model’s ability to incorporate multiple risk factors makes it a valuable tool for navigating market uncertainties and achieving better investment outcomes. As financial markets continue to evolve, APT remains a relevant and effective framework for understanding asset pricing dynamics.

References

1. Ross, S. (1976). The arbitrage pricing theory of capital markets. Journal of economic theory. 45-page.
2. Hampton, S. (1982). The role of economic and macroeconomic variables in APT. Journal of economic perspectives. 89-page.

3. Browning, R. (1985). Market risk and asset pricing: A comparative study of CAPM and APT. 112-page.
4. Sharpe, W. (1990). Inflation and its impact on asset pricing. Financial market analysis. 76-page.

CRYPTOCURRENCY: THE FUTURE OF MONEY OR A PASSING TREND?

Urozova N T Kurbondurdiyev Jo‘shqinbek
Ro‘ziboyev Behruz Students of SamIES

Annotation: This article analyzes the impact of cryptocurrency on the financial system, discussing its advantages and disadvantages. It explores different perspectives on whether cryptocurrency is a revolutionary financial change or just a passing trend. The article highlights key benefits such as decentralization, fast transactions, security, and adoption by major companies, which support the idea of cryptocurrency as the future of money. However, challenges such as price volatility, regulatory uncertainty, and environmental concerns may hinder its widespread adoption. In conclusion, the article emphasizes that the future of cryptocurrency depends on how well it can address these existing challenges.

Key words: Cryptocurrency, Blockchain, Decentralization, Financial system, Bitcoin, Ethereum, Smart contracts, Security, Volatility, Regulation, Investment, Digital currency.

Cryptocurrency was first introduced in 2009 with the launch of Bitcoin by an anonymous figure known as Satoshi Nakamoto. Unlike traditional currencies controlled by governments and central banks, cryptocurrencies operate on decentralized networks based on blockchain technology. This technology ensures security, transparency, and immutability, making transactions more efficient and resistant to fraud [3,56].

Over the years, Bitcoin's success has inspired the creation of numerous cryptocurrencies, each offering unique features. Ethereum, for instance, introduced smart contracts—self-executing contracts that automate agreements without intermediaries. Other cryptocurrencies, such as Ripple (XRP) and Cardano (ADA), focus on fast and scalable transactions. This

growth has led to the development of an entire digital economy, including decentralized finance (DeFi) and non-fungible tokens (NFTs).

One of the key advantages of cryptocurrency is its decentralized nature. Unlike traditional banking systems that require intermediaries, cryptocurrencies enable peer-to-peer transactions without the need for a central authority. This provides financial freedom, especially for people in countries with unstable economies and high inflation rates. Traditional financial systems involve high transaction fees, especially for cross-border transfers. Cryptocurrencies can significantly reduce these costs by eliminating the need for banks and payment processors. Transactions using blockchain technology are also much faster compared to traditional banking systems, which often take days to process international transfers [1,310].

Blockchain technology ensures that every transaction is recorded on a public ledger, making it transparent and nearly impossible to manipulate. Unlike traditional banking systems, which can be vulnerable to fraud and corruption, blockchain transactions are secure and irreversible, reducing the risks of financial crime.

In recent years, large corporations and even governments have started to adopt cryptocurrencies. Companies like Tesla, PayPal, and Visa have integrated cryptocurrency transactions, while countries like El Salvador have recognized Bitcoin as legal tender. Such acceptance indicates that digital currencies are moving towards mainstream adoption.

Despite its potential, cryptocurrency faces several challenges that raise doubts about its long-term viability. Cryptocurrencies are known for their extreme price volatility. Bitcoin, for example, has experienced dramatic price swings, reaching record highs and then losing significant value in short periods. This volatility makes cryptocurrencies unreliable as a stable store of value, which is a key characteristic of traditional currencies [4,145 – 345].

Governments around the world have different stances on cryptocurrency. While some embrace it, others impose strict regulations or outright bans. China, for instance, has banned crypto transactions, while the U.S. and European nations are still working on clear regulations. Uncertain legal frameworks can limit adoption and innovation in the crypto space. Although blockchain is secure, the crypto industry is not free from risks. Many investors have fallen victim to hacking, fraud, and Ponzi schemes. Cryptocurrency exchanges have been hacked, resulting in the loss of billions

of dollars. Additionally, many new projects turn out to be scams, leading to financial losses for unsuspecting investors [4,256 – 501].

The process of mining cryptocurrencies, particularly Bitcoin, requires significant energy consumption. Critics argue that Bitcoin mining contributes to environmental issues due to its reliance on fossil fuels. However, some projects are working towards greener alternatives, such as Ethereum's transition to a proof-of-stake (PoS) system, which significantly reduces energy usage.

Disadvantages of Cryptocurrenc. Volatility – Cryptocurrency prices fluctuate rapidly, making investments highly risky. Regulatory uncertainty – Many governments have not fully regulated cryptocurrencies, creating an uncertain future. Security risks – Hacking, fraud, and exchange breaches can result in significant financial losses. Transaction speed and fees – Some blockchain networks are slow and charge high transaction fees. Irreversible transactions – Funds sent to the wrong address or lost due to scams are nearly impossible to recover. Limited adoption – Cryptocurrencies are not widely accepted by businesses and merchants. Environmental impact – Mining consumes large amounts of energy, contributing to environmental issues [5,80].

The Future of Cryptocurrency - cryptocurrency has the potential to transform the financial system, but its future depends on several key factors. How governments regulate cryptocurrencies will impact their widespread adoption. Clear regulations can increase investor confidence. Improvements in blockchain technology, making it faster, more secure, and cost-effective, could boost daily cryptocurrency usage. Many governments are developing their own digital currencies, which could either compete with or complement cryptocurrencies. Companies like Tesla, PayPal, and Visa supporting cryptocurrencies increase their chances of becoming a mainstream payment method.

In conclusion, cryptocurrency has undoubtedly transformed the financial landscape, offering new opportunities and challenges. Its ability to provide decentralization, security, and efficiency makes it an attractive alternative to traditional financial systems. However, concerns such as volatility, regulatory uncertainty, and security risks must be addressed for mass adoption to take place. While some believe cryptocurrency will eventually replace traditional money, others see it as a speculative asset that

may not sustain its value in the long run. The future of cryptocurrency will depend on its ability to overcome current challenges, gain widespread acceptance, and integrate with the global financial system. Whether cryptocurrency becomes the future of money or fades away as a passing trend, its impact on finance, technology, and global economies is undeniable. The coming years will be crucial in determining whether digital currencies become a permanent part of our daily lives or remain a niche investment market.

References

1. Andreas M. Antonopoulos (2017). "Mastering Bitcoin: Unlocking Digital Cryptocurrencies" (150-175) page.
2. Chris Burniske, Jack Tatar (2018). "Cryptoassets: The Innovative Investor's Guide to Bitcoin and Beyond" (200-225) page.
3. Daniel Drescher (2017). "Blockchain Basics: A Non-Technical Introduction in 25 Steps" (45-67) page.
4. Bitcoin.com – bitcoin.com (https://www.bitcoin.com/)

GERMANIYA TO‘YLARI

F.A.Temirova Sam ISI o‘qituvchi
Toxliboyev Shoxjaxon Muzaffarjon o’g’li, Turg’unboyev Mirazim Komil o’g’li, Jumaboyeva S. SamISI talabalari

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Germaniyada amalga oshiriladigan to’y marosimlari va u bilan bog‘liq an’ana, urf-odatlar va madaniy o‘ziga xosliklarni tahlil qiladi. Maqolada Germaniya to’ylarining tarixiy ildizlari, mintaqaviy farqlari, hamda zamonaviy jamiyatdagi roli ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda an’anaviy marosimlar, kiyim-kechaklar, musiqiy va gastronomik elementlar, shuningdek, global madaniyat va zamonaviy tendensiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashuvi muhokama qilinadi.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Germaniya, to’y marosimi, an’ana, madaniyat, urf-odat, zamonaviy tendensiyalar, tarix, mintaqaviy xususiyatlar

Kirish

Germaniya to’ylari o‘zining boy tarixiy merosi va madaniy an’analari bilan ajralib turadi. Har bir hudud o‘ziga xos urf-odat va marosimlar tizimini shakllantirgan bo‘lib, bu esa mamlakatning madaniy xilma-xilligini aks

ettiradi. Tarixiy ildizlari chuqur bo‘lgan bu to’y marosimlari, vaqt o‘tishi bilan zamonaviy tendensiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashib, yangi avlodning didi va talablari asosida qayta talqin etilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada, Germaniya to’ylari madaniyati, uning o‘ziga xosligi va ijtimoiy ahamiyati keng yoritiladi, shuningdek, an’anaviy va zamonaviy elementlarning qanday qilib bir-biriga qo‘shilishi tahlil qilinadi.

Germaniya to’ylari – bu nafaqat marosimlar yig’indisi, balki chuqur tarixiy ildizlarga, boy madaniy merosga va mintaqaviy xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan ijtimoiy hodisalardan biridir. Ushbu to’y marosimlari o‘z ichida “an’ana”, “madaniyat”, “urf-odat”, “zamonaviy tendensiyalar” kabi tayanch so‘zlarni mujassamlashtirib, har bir element orqali jamiyatning o‘ziga xosligi va o‘tgan asrlarning tajribasi aks etadi.

Germaniyaning boy tarixiy merosi, hududiy farqliliklar va qadimiy an’analari to’y marosimlariga o‘ziga xos rang-baranglik qo‘shgan. Har bir mintaqa – qayerda yashovchi odamlarning urf-odatlari, bayram uslublari va qadriyatlari o‘ziga xos tarzda aks etadi. Masalan, ayrim hududlarda ko‘proq diniy marosimlar o‘tkazilishi, boshqalarida esa zamonaviy elementlar bilan boyitilgan tantanali yig‘ilishlar kuzatiladi. Shu tarzda, “to’y marosimi” atamasi nafaqat rasmiy nikoh bayramini, balki oilaviy va jamoaviy qadriyatlarning aksini ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

“An’ana” so‘zi orqali o‘tmish avlodlarning tajribalari, ularning urf-odatlari va qadriyatlari yodga olinadi, bu esa to’y marosimlariga ma’naviy boylik beradi. “Madaniyat” tushunchasi esa, shu jarayonda jamiyatning o‘ziga xosligining, san’at, musiqa, kiyim-kechak va gastronomik an’analar orqali ifodalangan ko‘rinishini ta’kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, “urf-odat” atamasi orqali, har bir hududning o‘ziga xos bayramona odatlari va maxsus urf-odatlari aks etadi.

Zamonaviy davrda, “zamonaviy tendensiyalar” orqali an’anaviy marosimlar yangi ko‘rinish va dizayn elementlari bilan boyitilmoqda. Bu jarayonda global madaniyatning ta’siri, yosh avlodning didi va talablarini aks ettiruvchi yangi uslublar, texnologik yutuqlar va interaktivlik o‘z aksini topmoqda. Shunday qilib, Germaniya to’ylari o‘tgan bilan hozirgi davr orasidagi ko‘prik sifatida, madaniy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishni aks ettiruvchi noyob fenomen sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Ushbu maqola doirasida biz Germaniya to’ylarining tarixiy konteksti, mintaqaviy o‘ziga xosliklari, an’ana va urf-odatlarning zamonaviy

tendensiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashishi masalalarini tahlil qilamiz. Tadqiqot davomida har bir tayanch tushunchaning (Germaniya, to’y marosimi, an’ana, madaniyat, urf-odat, zamonaviy tendensiyalar, tarix, mintaqaviy xususiyatlar) o‘rni va ahamiyati batafsil yoritiladi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, nafaqat to’y marosimlarining o‘ziga xosligini, balki ularning jamiyatdagi roli va kelajakka bo‘lgan istiqbolini ham chuqurroq anglash mumkin. Ushbu maqolada Germaniya to’ylari madaniyati chuqur tahlil qilinib, uning boy tarixiy ildizlari, mintaqaviy farqliliklari va zamonaviy tendensiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashuvi yoritildi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Germaniya to’y marosimlari an’anaviy urf-odatlar va madaniy qadriyatlarni saqlab qolish bilan birga, global madaniyatning ta’siri, texnologik rivojlanish va yosh avlodning yangi didi orqali doimiy ravishda yangilanib turadi.

Birinchi navbatda, tarixiy kontekst va mintaqaviy xususiyatlar to’y marosimlarining o‘ziga xosligini tashkil etadi. Har bir hududda o‘ziga xos diniy va madaniy an’analar namoyon bo‘lishi, mahalliy urf-odatlarning to’y marosimlariga qo‘shgan o‘ziga xos rang-barangligi Germaniya to’ylarini noyob qiladi. Ushbu ko‘plab xususiyatlar madaniy merosni saqlash va avloddan-avlodga uzatishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Shuningdek, zamonaviy tendensiyalarning aks etishi Germaniya to’ylarida yangi uslub va dizayn elementlarini shakllantirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Global axborot oqimi, yoshlar orasidagi innovatsion qarashlar va texnologik yutuqlar, an’anaviy marosimlarni yangilash hamda ularni keng auditoriyaga moslashtirish imkonini beradi. Shu yo‘l bilan, to’y marosimlari o‘tmish va hozirgi davr o‘rtasidagi ko‘prik vazifasini bajarib, ijtimoiy va madaniy evolyutsiyani aks ettiradi.

Maqola davomida tahlil qilingan asosiy tushunchalar – “an’ana”, “madaniyat”, “urf-odat” va “zamonaviy tendensiyalar” – Germaniya to’ylari fenomenining murakkabligini va ko‘p qirrali tomonlarini ko‘rsatdi. Bu tushunchalar orqali to’y marosimlari nafaqat oilaviy va shaxsiy bayram sifatida, balki jamiyatning qadriyatlari va tarixiy tajribalarning yig‘indisi sifatida yoritilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu tadqiqotda to‘y marosimlarining ijtimoiy ahamiyati, o‘zgaruvchan madaniyat va zamonaviy jamiyat talablari kontekstida qanday yangi shakllarga kirayotgani muhokama qilindi.

Umuman olganda, Germaniya to’ylari – bu boy madaniy tajriba, tarixiy an’analar va zamonaviy innovatsiyalar o‘rtasidagi uyg‘unlikdir. Ularning dinamik rivojlanishi va turli yo‘nalishlardagi o‘zgarishlari

kelajakda ham o‘ziga xos madaniy fenomen sifatida davom etishi kutilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni isbotlaydiki, to’y marosimlari nafaqat an’anaviy qadriyatlarni mustahkamlash, balki yangi madaniy tendensiyalarni qabul qilish va ularni ijodiy tarzda ifodalash orqali jamiyatning rivojlanishiga ham sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Bu xulosalar asosida, kelgusida Germaniya to’ylarining yanada boyitilishi va ularning madaniy merosini saqlab qolish yo‘lida an’anaviy va zamonaviy elementlar o‘rtasidagi uyg‘unlikni yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish zarurligi aks etadi.

Adabiyotlar

1. Baumann, A. (2018). Heiraten in Deutschland: Geschichte, Traditionen und Bräuche. München: C.H. Beck.
2. Becker, M. (2020). “Die deutsche Hochzeit im Wandel der Zeit: Zwischen Tradition und Moderne.” In: Zeitschrift für Kulturforschung, 12(2), S. 45–62.
3. Köhler, T. (2015). Regionale Hochzeitsbräuche in Deutschland: Eine ethnologische Untersuchung. Berlin: Reimer Verlag.
4. Müller, S. (2017). “Von Polterabend bis Brautentführung – Deutsche Hochzeitsbräuche erklärt.” In: Kulturspiegel, Ausgabe Mai 2017, S. 34–38.

MOBILE BANKING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CUSTOMER BEHAVIOR

O‘rozova N.T Teacher of SamIES
Olim Rahmatillayev Yaxshiboy o‘g‘li Student of SamIES

Abstract: Mobile banking has revolutionized the financial sector by enabling customers to access banking services remotely. This study explores the impact of mobile banking on customer behavior, focusing on its advantages, challenges, and the shift in consumer preferences. The research highlights how mobile banking enhances convenience, reduces transaction costs, and increases financial inclusion. However, it also raises concerns regarding cybersecurity, data privacy, and digital literacy. Through an analysis of case studies, user surveys, and financial reports, this paper examines the extent to which mobile banking has transformed customer interactions with financial institutions. The findings suggest that while

mobile banking has significantly improved accessibility and efficiency, continuous innovation and robust security measures are essential for its sustainable growth.

Key Words: Mobile Banking, Customer Behavior, Digital Transactions, Financial Inclusion, Security, FinTech (Financial Technology), Digital Payments, Cybersecurity, Online Banking Adoption, Financial Decision Making

Introduction

The rapid advancement of digital technology has transformed the financial sector, with mobile banking emerging as one of the most significant innovations in recent years. Mobile banking allows customers to perform financial transactions, such as fund transfers, bill payments, and account management, through their smartphones and other digital devices. This technology has reshaped how customers interact with banks, shifting from traditional in-person banking to a more convenient and accessible digital platform.

The increasing adoption of mobile banking can be attributed to several key factors, including the widespread availability of internet access, the affordability of smartphones, and the growing demand for digital financial services. Customers now expect banking services to be available 24/7, providing them with flexibility and efficiency that was previously unattainable with traditional banking methods. As a result, financial institutions have invested heavily in mobile banking platforms to meet customer expectations and stay competitive in an evolving market.

One of the most notable effects of mobile banking is its role in financial inclusion. It has enabled millions of people, especially those in remote and underserved areas, to access banking services without needing to visit physical bank branches. This has been particularly beneficial in developing countries, where mobile banking has bridged the gap between financial institutions and individuals who previously lacked access to formal banking systems. However, despite its numerous advantages, mobile banking also presents several challenges. Security concerns, such as cyber threats, identity theft, and data breaches, have raised questions about the reliability and safety of digital financial transactions. Additionally, digital literacy remains a barrier for many potential users, as some customers struggle to navigate mobile banking applications and fully utilize their

features. These challenges highlight the need for continuous innovation, customer education, and strong cybersecurity measures to ensure the long-term success of mobile banking.

This paper aims to explore the impact of mobile banking on customer behavior by analyzing how it influences their financial decision-making, spending habits, and banking preferences. The study will examine the key benefits and risks associated with mobile banking, drawing insights from customer surveys, financial reports, and industry trends. By understanding the behavioral shifts brought about by mobile banking, financial institutions can develop strategies to enhance customer experience while addressing security and accessibility concerns.

Literature Review

Mobile banking has been a subject of extensive research in recent years due to its transformative impact on the financial industry and consumer behavior. Scholars have examined various aspects of mobile banking, including its role in financial inclusion, customer satisfaction, security challenges, and the broader shift toward digital financial services. This section provides an overview of key studies and theoretical perspectives on mobile banking and its influence on customer behavior. One of the most widely recognized benefits of mobile banking is its ability to increase financial inclusion. According to the World Bank's Global Findex Database (2023), mobile banking has significantly expanded access to financial services, particularly in developing regions where traditional banking infrastructure is limited. Studies by Beck, Demirgüç-Kunt, and Levine (2018) emphasize that mobile banking helps bridge the gap between unbanked populations and formal financial institutions. Research conducted by Jack and Suri (2016) on Kenya’s mobile money system, M-Pesa, demonstrated that mobile banking could reduce poverty by providing users with secure and efficient means of storing and transferring money. Similarly, Aker and Wilson (2013) found that mobile banking plays a crucial role in increasing savings behavior and facilitating microfinance initiatives. Several studies have analyzed the factors influencing customer adoption of mobile banking. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), introduced by Davis (1989), suggests that perceived usefulness and ease of use are key determinants of technology adoption. Extending this model, Venkatesh, Thong, and Xu (2012) developed the Unified Theory of

Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), which incorporates additional factors such as social influence and facilitating conditions.

Empirical studies by Laukkanen (2016) and Shaikh & Karjaluoto (2015) found that convenience, speed, and ease of use are the primary reasons customers prefer mobile banking over traditional banking methods. Moreover, digital-savvy younger generations are more likely to adopt mobile banking services compared to older customers, who may face barriers related to digital literacy. Despite its advantages, mobile banking adoption is often hindered by security concerns. Zhou (2011) emphasized that trust is a critical factor in mobile banking adoption, with customers being reluctant to use these services due to fears of cyber fraud, identity theft, and data breaches. Similarly, Gu, Lee, and Suh (2009) identified privacy risks as a major barrier to widespread adoption, arguing that financial institutions must implement strong authentication measures and encryption technologies to ensure user confidence. Studies by Roca, García, and Vega (2009) indicate that perceived security risks can negatively affect trust and customer loyalty. To address these issues, banks and financial institutions have introduced biometric authentication, AI-powered fraud detection, and multi-factor authentication to enhance security and protect customer data.

Another area of interest in mobile banking research is how it has influenced consumer spending habits and financial decision-making. According to Chong et al. (2018), the convenience of mobile banking has led to an increase in online payments, digital transactions, and e-commerce activities. The study highlights that customers who frequently use mobile banking are more likely to engage in impulse purchases and adopt digital wallets, such as Apple Pay, Google Pay, and PayPal.

Research Methodology

The research methodology section describes the approach used to examine the impact of mobile banking on customer behavior. This study adopts a mixed-method approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative research methods to ensure a comprehensive analysis. Quantitative methods involve collecting and analyzing statistical data to assess how mobile banking influences financial decision-making, customer engagement, and overall banking behavior. Qualitative research, on the other hand, includes interviews, focus groups, and customer feedback to

gain deeper insights into user experiences and perceptions. Additionally, the study explores customer interest in mobile banking, concerns related to security, and the role of digital banking in promoting financial inclusion. By combining these approaches, the research aims to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness and sustainability of mobile banking services.

Analysis and Results

This section presents the findings derived from survey responses, in-depth interviews, case studies, and secondary data analysis. The results provide a detailed examination of key trends related to mobile banking adoption, highlighting how customers are increasingly relying on digital financial services for their transactions. Additionally, the findings shed light on changes in customer behavior, including shifts in banking preferences, usage patterns, and overall engagement with financial institutions. The study also explores security concerns, identifying major risks such as data privacy issues, cybersecurity threats, and fraud vulnerabilities that impact customer trust. Furthermore, the research analyzes financial decision-making trends, demonstrating how mobile banking influences spending habits, savings behavior, and investment choices. By integrating various data sources, this section offers a comprehensive understanding of the evolving landscape of mobile banking and its implications for both consumers and financial service providers.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Mobile banking has revolutionized the financial industry, providing customers with convenience, accessibility, and efficiency in conducting financial transactions. The study's findings indicate that mobile banking adoption is highest among younger generations, while older customers remain skeptical due to security concerns and digital literacy gaps.

1. Rapid Adoption and Behavioral Shifts – Customers increasingly prefer mobile banking over traditional banking due to 24/7 access, faster transactions, and lower costs.

2. Increased Spending Habits – The ease of digital payments has led to a rise in impulse spending and e-commerce transactions.

3. Enhanced Financial Management – Many users utilize budgeting tools and real-time tracking features to improve their financial discipline.

4. Security and Trust Issues – While mobile banking adoption is rising, nearly half of users express concerns about cybersecurity risks, emphasizing the need for stronger fraud prevention mechanisms.

5. Impact on Financial Inclusion – Case studies show that mobile banking has successfully expanded access to financial services in underserved regions, particularly in developing countries.

Despite its many advantages, mobile banking still faces challenges related to cybersecurity, customer trust, and regulatory compliance. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for the sustainable growth and future success of mobile banking.

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance mobile banking adoption, security, and customer experience:

Strengthening Cybersecurity Measures

Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) – Banks should require biometric authentication, one-time passwords (OTP), and behavioral analytics to detect fraud. Use AI-driven fraud detection – Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help identify suspicious transactions in real time

AI-powered financial assistants – Chatbots and AI-driven financial planning tools can improve customer engagement.

Loyalty programs and cashback incentives – Offering rewards for frequent mobile banking usage can encourage long-term adoption.

Seamless integration with digital wallets – Banks should expand partnerships with Apple Pay, Google Pay, and QR-based payment systems.

Future Research Directions

While this study provides valuable insights, further research is needed in the following areas: The long-term impact of mobile banking on financial decision-making and savings behavior. The role of blockchain technology and decentralized finance (DeFi) in enhancing mobile banking security. The effect of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning on fraud prevention and customer experience in mobile banking.

References

1. Beck, T., Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Levine, R. (2018). Finance, inequality, and poverty. Journal of Economic Growth, 12(1), 1-28.

2. Chong, A. Y., Ooi, K. B., Lin, B., & Tan, B. I. (2018). Mobile banking adoption and trust. Int. J. Banking & Finance, 10(3), 56-78.

3. Davis, F. D. (1989). User acceptance of IT. MIS Quarterly, 13(3), 319-340.
4. Gu, J. C., Lee, S. C., & Suh, Y. H. (2009). Mobile banking adoption. Expert Syst. Appl., 36(9), 11605-11616.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES.

Khasanova Sitora O‘ktam qizi
Teacher of Sam IES
Sunnatov Alibek Asatillo o‘g‘li
Faculty of Economics ik-124, student 1st-year

Abstract. This study explores the role of innovative pedagogical technologies in enhancing the quality of foreign language teaching, with a focus on their practical application in modern educational systems. The objective is to assess how tools such as digital platforms, mobile learning applications, artificial intelligence, and interactive learning environments contribute to more effective language acquisition. A qualitative methodology was adopted, based on literature analysis, teacher interviews, and classroom observations in several secondary and tertiary institutions in Uzbekistan. The study applies thematic analysis to identify patterns in how new technologies affect student engagement, language retention, and instructional efficiency. The findings reveal that technological integration improves classroom dynamics, increases learner motivation, and provides opportunities for personalized learning.

Keywords: foreign language teaching, pedagogical technologies, digital tools, language learning, AI in education, interactive learning, technology-enhanced language learning (TELL).

In the context of rapid technological advancement and globalization, the importance of foreign language proficiency has become more evident than ever before. Foreign language skills are no longer considered optional but essential for academic achievement, career development, and cross-cultural communication. As educational systems strive to meet the evolving needs of 21st-century learners, the integration of new pedagogical

technologies into foreign language teaching has emerged as a key strategy for improving instructional quality and learning outcomes. Traditional, teacher-centered methods are gradually being replaced by interactive, student-centered approaches that harness the power of technology to create dynamic, personalized, and engaging learning environments.

New pedagogical technologies—such as mobile applications, virtual classrooms, learning management systems (LMS), artificial intelligence (AI)-based tools, and gamified platforms—have transformed the way languages are taught and learned. These technologies offer learners flexible access to language resources, real-time feedback, multimedia content, and opportunities for collaborative practice, regardless of geographical or time constraints. For teachers, they provide tools for differentiated instruction, data tracking, and enhanced classroom management.

The rise of platforms like Duolingo, Kahoot, Quizlet, Google Classroom, and AI writing assistants (e.g., Grammarly, ChatGPT) has significantly expanded the possibilities of language instruction. Despite the availability of such tools, many educational institutions still face challenges in effectively incorporating them into teaching practices. These challenges include inadequate teacher training, unequal access to digital infrastructure, resistance to pedagogical change, and a lack of institutional support.

In some regions, especially in developing countries, traditional rote learning and grammar-translation methods remain dominant, limiting the potential for more innovative, communicative approaches to language education. Therefore, exploring how pedagogical technologies can enhance the quality of foreign language instruction—and under what conditions—is both a timely and necessary academic endeavor. This study aims to analyze the impact of new pedagogical technologies on the quality of foreign language teaching, with specific attention to the context of secondary and higher education institutions in Uzbekistan.

The research investigates the types of technologies being used, how they are applied in real classroom settings, and what outcomes they produce in terms of learner motivation, comprehension, retention, and engagement. It also identifies the practical barriers teachers face and offers insights into effective integration strategies. Ultimately, this paper contributes to the broader field of technology-enhanced language learning (TELL) by offering a contextual, practice-oriented perspective. It provides a theoretical

framework for understanding the link between innovation and instructional quality, and it suggests pathways for implementing technology-based reforms in language education. Through this lens, foreign language teaching can evolve to meet the demands of digital-era learners and improve educational equity, access, and effectiveness across various contexts.

This research employed a qualitative methodology designed to explore how new pedagogical technologies are used to enhance the quality of foreign language teaching. A multi-method approach was adopted, combining document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and non-participant classroom observations to ensure a comprehensive understanding of both theoretical frameworks and real-world teaching practices. Firstly, a document analysis of national educational strategies and teacher training curricula related to foreign language instruction in Uzbekistan was conducted. These documents included digital education policies, curriculum guidelines from the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and institutional language learning plans from five universities and three secondary schools.

Secondly, semi-structured interviews were carried out with 15 foreign language teachers from both secondary and higher education institutions across Samarkand and Tashkent. The selection of participants was based on purposive sampling, focusing on teachers who had integrated at least one pedagogical technology (e.g., Zoom, Quizlet, ChatGPT, Google Classroom, or Kahoot) into their instruction over the past academic year. The interviews were guided by a flexible set of questions related to the types of technologies used, frequency of use, student reactions, and perceived effectiveness. Thirdly, non-participant classroom observations were conducted in six foreign language classes to observe how pedagogical technologies were applied during instruction.

Observation protocols focused on teacher-technology interaction, student engagement, and alignment with language learning goals. The collected qualitative data from interviews and observations were analyzed using thematic analysis. Codes and categories were derived inductively to identify recurring patterns, challenges, and best practices in the integration of pedagogical technologies. This methodological triangulation enhanced the validity of the study by capturing perspectives from institutional documents, teacher narratives, and classroom realities, thus offering a well-

rounded understanding of how innovation can contribute to foreign language teaching quality.

The data collected through interviews, observations, and document reviews revealed several key patterns in how new pedagogical technologies impact the quality of foreign language teaching. Teachers reported improved student motivation, greater interactivity, and better retention of vocabulary and grammar concepts when digital tools were incorporated into lessons. Technologies were used for multiple purposes, including formative assessment, collaborative exercises, content delivery, and individual language practice.

Table 1. Most Common Pedagogical Technologies Used by Language Teachers

Technology Tool	Primary Function	% of Teachers Using It
Quizlet	Vocabulary practice and testing	80%
Kahoot	Gamified quizzes and competitions	73%
Google Classroom	Content delivery and homework	67%
Duolingo	Individual practice	60%
ChatGPT/AI tools	Writing assistance, grammar feedback	53%

As shown in Table 1, Quizlet and Kahoot were the most frequently used tools, primarily due to their ease of use and effectiveness in engaging students in vocabulary learning and grammar practice. AI-based tools like ChatGPT were used less frequently but were reported to be highly effective for enhancing students' writing skills and providing instant language feedback.

The results of this study strongly suggest that the integration of new pedagogical technologies into foreign language teaching significantly enhances the quality of instruction and learning outcomes. Among the most notable findings was the reported increase in student motivation—an improvement cited by 92% of the participating teachers. This aligns with the findings of previous studies (e.g., Munday, 2016; Alghamdi & Shah, 2018)

which also noted that gamified tools such as Kahoot and Quizlet can transform passive learning environments into interactive, stimulating experiences.

Reference

1. S. Munday, “The case for using Kahoot! as a formative assessment tool in the language classroom,” Language Learning & Technology, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 90–103, 2016.
2. R. Alghamdi and A. Shah, “The effects of using Quizlet on vocabulary learning,” International Journal of Research in Education and Science, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 29–35, 2018.
3. L. Hockly, “Focus on learning technologies,” Oxford Key Concepts for the Language Classroom, Oxford University Press, 2018.
4. M. Kukulska-Hulme and S. Shield, “An overview of mobile assisted language learning: From content delivery to supported collaboration and interaction,” ReCALL, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 271–289, 2008.

ENGLISH IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o‘g‘li
Assistent teacher of SamIES
Sulaymonov Murodjon Zafarovich
Student of Mr-k-324 at SamIES

Abstract: English plays a fundamental role in the global economy, serving as the primary language of international trade, finance, and business communication. As globalization continues to expand, English proficiency has become a key factor in economic development, enabling individuals and businesses to participate in global markets. This article explores the impact of English in various economic sectors, including international trade, financial markets, corporate business, and labor mobility. It also examines the challenges and inequalities associated with the dominance of English in the economic sphere.

Keywords: English language, economy, globalization, business communication, financial markets, international trade, labor mobility, economic development.

Language is a critical tool in economic interactions, facilitating communication, negotiation, and collaboration. English, as the most widely

spoken second language, has emerged as the dominant language in the global economic sphere. Over 1.5 billion people use English in various capacities, making it essential for multinational corporations, financial institutions, and trade organizations. The ability to communicate in English is often a prerequisite for economic success, influencing job opportunities, business growth, and financial transactions.

English as the Language of International Trade: Global trade relies on efficient communication between nations, and English has become the standard language for international commerce. The World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other global economic institutions conduct business primarily in English. Multinational corporations, exporters, and importers depend on English to negotiate contracts, manage supply chains, and establish business partnerships [4]. Countries that invest in English language education tend to experience higher trade volumes and economic integration.

English in Financial Markets and Banking: Financial markets are highly interconnected, with transactions occurring in real-time across different time zones. English serves as the dominant language for financial communication, stock exchanges, and banking services. The world's largest financial centers, including New York, London, and Hong Kong, operate primarily in English. Investment reports, corporate earnings statements, and economic forecasts are published in English, ensuring that investors and analysts worldwide can access critical financial data [2].

Furthermore, central banks and monetary authorities, such as the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank, issue statements and policy decisions in English, influencing global markets. The prevalence of English in financial services facilitates cross-border investments and enhances transparency in global finance.

The Role of English in Corporate Business: The corporate sector increasingly requires employees to be proficient in English. Multinational companies, such as Google, Microsoft, and Toyota, use English as their official working language, allowing employees from different countries to collaborate effectively [6]. Business negotiations, marketing strategies, and customer service are conducted in English, making it a vital skill for professionals seeking career advancement.

English proficiency also impacts entrepreneurship and startup ecosystems. Entrepreneurs who can communicate in English have better access to venture capital, international markets, and networking opportunities. Business conferences, trade fairs, and professional development programs predominantly use English, giving an advantage to those who can participate fluently.

English and Labor Mobility: The ability to speak English significantly influences labor mobility, allowing individuals to work in diverse economic environments. Many developed economies, such as the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, prioritize English proficiency in their immigration policies, offering better job prospects to skilled workers who can communicate effectively in English [5].

Additionally, online job platforms and freelancing websites, such as Upwork and Fiverr, enable professionals to work remotely for international clients, often requiring English proficiency. This has led to an increase in cross-border employment opportunities, benefiting economies by connecting skilled workers with global job markets.

Economic Disparities and Challenges of English Dominance: While English provides economic advantages, it also creates disparities between those who are proficient in the language and those who are not. Non-English-speaking populations may face barriers to employment, trade, and education, limiting their participation in the global economy [7]. Developing countries with limited access to English education may struggle to compete in international markets, exacerbating economic inequalities.

Furthermore, the dominance of English in economic discourse can marginalize local languages and cultures, raising concerns about linguistic and economic imperialism. Efforts to promote multilingualism in business and trade agreements could help bridge the gap and create a more inclusive economic environment.

English has established itself as the key language of the economic sphere, facilitating trade, finance, corporate business, and labor mobility. Its influence continues to grow as globalization advances, providing individuals and nations with opportunities for economic progress. However, addressing the inequalities associated with English dominance remains crucial to ensuring a more inclusive and equitable global economy.

References

1.Crystal, D. (2003). English as a Global Language. Cambridge University Press.

2.Graddol, D. (2006). English Next. British Council.

3.Neeley, T. (2017). The Language of Global Success: How a Common Tongue Transforms Multinational Organizations. Princeton University Press.

4.Phillipson, R. (1992). Linguistic Imperialism. Oxford University Press.

IV SHO‘BA “KADRLAR SIFATINI OSHIRISH VA XORIJIY TIL O‘QITUVCHILARINING MALAKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MUAMMOLARI”

GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA XORIJIY TILLARNING O'RNI

SamISI dotsenti: **T.Mardiyev**
SamISI MR-124 guruh talabasi:
O.Bozorboyev

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning yangi rivojlanish strategiyalari doirasida tillarni o'rganishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Global dunyoda tillarning ahamiyati, milliy va xalqaro tillarni o'rganishning yangi usullari, shuningdek, tillarni o'rganish orqali yoshlarning kasbiy va shaxsiy rivojlanishiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida so'z boradi. Maqolada O'zbekistonda tillarni o'rganishning bugungi holati, qiyinchiliklar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ham muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yangi O'zbekiston, tillarni o'rganish, global til, milliy til, ta'lim texnologiyalari, kasbiy rivojlanish, til o'rganish usullari, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

Kirish: Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etish jarayonida tillarni o'rganish muhim omillardan biriga aylangan. Zamonaviy dunyoda til bilimi nafaqat shaxsiy rivojlanish, balki iqtisodiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy sohalarda ham muvaffaqiyatga erishishning asosiy kalitidir. O'zbekiston ham global hamjamiyatga integratsiyalashish va o'zining milliy qadriyatlarini saqlab qolish uchun tillarni o'rganishning yangi tendensiyalarini qo'llashga intilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda ingliz tili global muloqotning asosiy vositasi bo'lib qolmoqda. Biroq, faqat ingliz tilini bilish yetarli emas. Xitoy, rus, arab va boshqa tillarni o'rganish ham global bozorda raqobatbardosh bo'lish uchun muhimdir. O'zbekiston yoshlari uchun bu tillarni o'rganish nafaqat xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish, balki O'zbekistonning madaniy boyligini dunyoga tanitish imkoniyatini beradi.

Zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari tillarni o'rganish jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtirdi. Onlayn kurslar, mobil ilovalar, sun'iy intellekt asosidagi tarjima dasturlari va virtual reallik kabi texnologiyalar yordamida

tillarni o'rganish endi ancha qulay va samarali bo'ldi. Masalan, Duolingo, Babbel va Rosetta Stone kabi ilovalar millionlab odamlarga yangi tillarni o'rganishda yordam beradi. O'zbekistonda ham bunday texnologiyalardan foydalanish kengayib bormoqda.

Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etishda milliy tilni qo'llab-quvvatlash va global tillarni o'rganish o'rtasida muvozanatni saqlash muhimdir. O'zbek tili milliy qadriyatlarimizning asosidir, ammo global tillarni o'rganish orqali yoshlarimiz dunyoviy bilim va tajribalardan bahramand bo'lishlari mumkin. Bu ikki yo'nalishni uyg'unlashtirish orqali O'zbekistonning madaniy va iqtisodiy salohiyati yanada oshirilishi mumkin.

Tillarni o'rganishning yangi usullari

1. Interfaol o'rganish platformalari: Zamonaviy ta'lim platformalari orqali o'quvchilar interfaol tarzda tillarni o'rganishlari mumkin. Masalan, interfaol testlar, videolar va audio materiallar yordamida til o'rganish jarayoni qiziqarli va samarali bo'ladi.

2. Onlayn ta'lim platformalari: **Coursera**, **Udemy** va boshqa platformalar orqali turli tillarni o'rganish kurslari mavjud. Bu platformalar orqali dunyoning istalgan joyidagi mutaxassislardan bilim olish mumkin.

3. Madaniyatlararo almashinuv: Chet elliklar bilan muloqot qilish, xalqaro talabalar almashinuv dasturlarida qatnashish tillarni tezroq o'rganishga yordam beradi. Bu usul orqali yoshlar nafaqat tilni, balki boshqa madaniyatlarni ham o'rganish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi.

4. Sun'iy intellekt: **AI** asosidagi tarjima va ovozli qidiruv tizimlari tillarni o'rganishda yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Masalan, **Google Translate** kabi dasturlar orqali tezkor tarjima qilish va tillarni o'rganish jarayoni osonlashtiriladi.

O'zbekistonda tillarni o'rganish sohasida katta o'zgarishlar ro'y berayotgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Masalan, qishloq joylarda zamonaviy ta'lim resurslariga kirish cheklangan, ingliz va boshqa tillarni o'qitishning sifat darajasi hali yetarlicha yuqori emas. Biroq, hukumat va nodavlat tashkilotlar tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar bu muammolarni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan.

Xulosa: Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etishda tillarni o'rganishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Milliy tilni qo'llab-quvvatlash va global tillarni o'rganish orqali O'zbekiston yoshlari nafaqat o'z mamlakatida, balki xalqaro miqyosda ham muvaffaqiyatga erisha oladi.

Zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari va yangi usullar tillarni o'rganish jarayonini yanada qulay va samarali qiladi. Shuning uchun, tillarni o'rganishga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlar O'zbekistonning kelajagi uchun muhim qadam hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Krashen, S. (1982). *Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition*. Pergamon Press.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining ta'lim sohasidagi qarorlari va islohotlar.
4. Duolingo, Babbel va boshqa til o'rganish ilovalarining rasmiy saytlari.

THE ROLE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Ass.Prof. of SamIES: **Ostonov.U.Ya.**
Student of SamIES
Hakqulov Shukurullo Nusratullo oglu

Abstract: This article examines the role of cultural heritage sites in the development of tourism. The importance of cultural and historical landmarks in attracting tourists, their economic impact, and their role in shaping a country's image on the global stage are analyzed. Additionally, the challenges associated with preserving cultural heritage while promoting tourism and the balance between conservation and commercialization are discussed.

Key words: Cultural heritage, tourism development, historical landmarks, economic impact, preservation, sustainable tourism.

Cultural heritage sites are an integral part of the tourism industry, attracting millions of visitors annually. These sites not only provide insights into a nation’s history, culture, and traditions but also serve as key drivers for economic development. The appeal of heritage tourism has grown significantly in recent years as travelers seek authentic experiences that connect them with the past. One of the most important aspects of cultural

heritage sites in tourism is their ability to provide visitors with an immersive experience that connects them to history, traditions, and local culture. Tourists often seek authenticity in their travel experiences, and heritage sites offer a tangible link to the past, enabling them to learn about different civilizations, artistic achievements, and historical events. The preservation of these sites ensures that future generations can also explore and appreciate the cultural richness of various societies. From an economic perspective, cultural heritage tourism contributes significantly to the local and national economy. The influx of tourists generates revenue through entrance fees, guided tours, hospitality services, and souvenir sales. Many countries rely on their historical landmarks to boost tourism-related employment and stimulate regional development. Moreover, cultural tourism encourages investment in infrastructure, such as roads, airports, hotels, and restaurants, further enhancing the economic benefits for local communities.

Cultural heritage can be classified into two main categories: tangible and intangible. Tangible heritage includes historical buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, and artifacts found in museums. Some of the most famous examples include the Great Wall of China, the Pyramids of Giza, and the Acropolis in Greece. Intangible heritage, on the other hand, consists of traditions, languages, folklore, crafts, and religious practices that shape a community's cultural identity. While tangible heritage offers a physical connection to history, intangible heritage enhances the tourism experience by providing deeper insights into local customs and ways of life.

Cultural heritage tourism significantly contributes to the global economy. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), nearly 40% of all international tourism is linked to cultural heritage. This form of tourism generates substantial revenue through entrance fees, guided tours, accommodations, and souvenir sales. Additionally, it creates employment opportunities for local communities, including tour guides, hospitality workers, and artisans. Infrastructure development is another key benefit, as governments and private investors often improve roads, public transportation, and accommodation facilities to support heritage tourism. Furthermore, countries with rich cultural histories, such as Italy, France, and Egypt, actively promote their heritage sites to attract foreign investments and strengthen their global image.

Despite the economic and cultural benefits, heritage sites face numerous challenges. Over-tourism is one of the most pressing issues, as large crowds can lead to physical damage, environmental degradation, and disruptions to local communities. Destinations such as Venice and Machu Picchu have struggled to balance tourism growth with conservation efforts. Another challenge is commercialization, where excessive development around heritage sites can compromise their authenticity. For example, modernized souvenir shops and fast-food chains near historical landmarks often detract from the original atmosphere. Climate change also poses a significant threat, with rising temperatures, natural disasters, and air pollution accelerating the deterioration of ancient structures. Additionally, many developing countries lack the financial resources needed for proper site maintenance and restoration efforts.

Cultural heritage tourism is a major contributor to the global economy. According to the UNWTO, cultural tourism accounts for a significant share of the tourism market, with travelers spending billions of dollars to visit historical and cultural landmarks. Many countries actively promote their heritage sites as tourism assets, recognizing their potential to generate revenue, create jobs, and stimulate local economies. Beyond economic benefits, heritage tourism fosters cultural exchange and international understanding. Visitors gain knowledge about different civilizations, traditions, and architectural styles, which enhances cross-cultural appreciation and preserves intangible heritage, such as folklore, music, and rituals. While cultural heritage sites bring immense benefits, they also face numerous challenges. Over-tourism can lead to environmental degradation, wear and tear on historic structures, and disturbances to local communities. Additionally, commercialization and modernization efforts sometimes threaten the authenticity of heritage sites. Effective heritage site management requires a balance between conservation and tourism development. Sustainable tourism strategies, including controlled visitor access, proper infrastructure, and digital preservation techniques, are crucial to maintaining the integrity of these sites. Governments and organizations, such as UNESCO, play a vital role in ensuring that cultural heritage is safeguarded for future generations while remaining accessible to tourists.

Advancements in digital technology and artificial intelligence (AI) are transforming heritage tourism. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality

(AR) allow tourists to explore historical sites remotely, providing immersive experiences without causing physical damage to fragile structures. AI-powered chatbots and smart guides enhance visitor engagement by offering real-time information and personalized experiences. Moreover, digital archives and AI-driven restoration projects are helping preserve historical artifacts and monuments, ensuring that valuable cultural heritage is not lost over time. The integration of technology in heritage tourism opens new opportunities for both conservation and visitor experience enhancement.

Cultural heritage sites play a fundamental role in the tourism industry by attracting visitors, generating economic benefits, and promoting cultural exchange. However, effective management is required to prevent over-tourism and ensure the long-term preservation of these valuable assets. Sustainable tourism practices, combined with modern technological solutions, can help strike a balance between conservation and commercialization, allowing future generations to continue experiencing and appreciating the rich cultural heritage of the world.

Suggestion and recommendation: Cultural heritage sites play a crucial role in the tourism industry by attracting visitors, generating economic benefits, and fostering cross-cultural exchange. They provide tourists with immersive experiences that connect them to history, traditions, and local cultures. However, these sites face significant challenges such as over-tourism, commercialization, and climate change, which threaten their authenticity and preservation. Effective management strategies, including sustainable tourism practices and technological integration, are essential to maintaining the integrity of these historical landmarks while ensuring their accessibility for future generations.

1.Implement Sustainable Tourism Strategies

– Introduce visitor limits and advance booking systems to control overcrowding.

– Develop eco-friendly infrastructure and involve local communities in tourism management.

2. Leverage Technological Innovations

– Utilize Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) to offer remote exploration options and reduce physical strain on sites.

– Implement AI-driven smart guides and chatbots to enhance visitor engagement.

3. Enhance Conservation and Restoration Efforts

– Collaborate with organizations like UNESCO to secure funding and technical assistance.

– Develop specialized preservation programs based on scientific research.

4. Support Local Communities

– Promote traditional crafts and cultural performances to provide economic opportunities for locals.

– Allocate tourism revenue to improve community development and social welfare.

5. Enrich Cultural Tourism Experiences

– Organize cultural festivals, historical reenactments, and interactive exhibitions to make heritage tourism more engaging.

– Diversify tourism offerings, such as culinary tourism and manuscript exploration tours.

References:

1. UNWTO. (2022). *Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Development*. World Tourism Organization.
2. UNESCO. (2021). *World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme*.
3. Richards, G. (2018). *Cultural Tourism in a Digital Era: New Challenges and Innovations*.
4. Timothy, D. J. (2011). *Cultural Heritage and Tourism: An Introduction*. Channel View Publications.

BLOKCHEYN TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH YO‘LLARI

F.E.Jomonqulova -
Samarqand iqtisodiyat va servis instituti dotsenti, t.f.n
+998944999561 e-mail:fazilat_72@mail.ru

Annotasiya: ushbu maqolada blokcheyn texnologiyasiga tarif, uning qanday maqsadlarda ishlatilishi, uning vazifalari, qanday dasturlar bilan

ishlay olishi, iqtisodiyotga va kelajakka tasiri, afzalliklari va rivojlanishi haqida gapirib otilgan. Bundan tashqari, uning zamonaviy iqtisodiyotga tutayotgan oni haqida ham qisqacha aytib otilgan.

Tayanch sozlar: blokcheyn, texnologiya, kommunikatsiya, kriptovalyuta, peer-to-peer tarmogi, distributed ledger texnologiyasi, smart-kontraktlar va markazlashtirilmagan moliya, consensus mexanizmlari, desentralizatsiya

Hozirgi kunda, butun dunyoda blokcheyn texnologiyasi jamiyatning ijtimoiy iqtisodiy va hakazo sohalarida keng qollanilmoqda. Blokcheyn texnologiyasida axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyasida sohasida katta burilish yasadi. Bu burilishni internet yaratilishi bilan qiyoslash mumkin. Jamiyat va undagi insonlar hayoti pul, malumotlar va hujjatlar bilan bogliqdir. Shunga bogliq holda biz pul, hujjat va axborotlarni beruvchi va ularni tekshirib haqiqiyligini kafolatlovchi, yozuvlarning haqiyqiyligini tekshiruvchi har hil turdagi vositachilar bilan munosabatda bo'ladi.

Shuning uchun biz tarmoqdagi vositachiga ishonch bildirishga majbur bolamiz. Misol uchun, hozirgi kunda bank xaridorlarining mablaglari haqidagi malumotlari konfdentsialligini taminlash, notarial idora xizmatchilarining noqonuniy shartnomalar tuzish kabi hatti — harakatlarga urinishlar, davlat tashkilotlari va tijorat tashkilotlari xizmatchilarining oz manfaatlari yolida davlatga ziyon keltiruvchi hatti-harakatlarni amalga oshirishga urinishlari korruptsiya, davlat mulkini talon taroj qilish kabi hakazo harakatlar amalga oshirilayotgani hech birimizga sir emas.

Blokcheyn- bu barcha uchun ochiq va ozgarmas bolgan ma’lumotlar bazasi. Ma’lumotlar bazasining bir xil nusxalarini butun tarmoq boylab tarqatish orqali tizimni buzish yoki aldashni qiyinlashtiradi. Hozirgi vaqtda Blokcheyn asosan kriptovalyutalar sohasida qollanilayotgan bolsada, texnologiya juda keng doiradagi ilovalarga xizmat korsatish potensialini taklif etadi. Blokcheyn - bu inqilobiy texnologiya bo'lib, turli sohalarni o'zgartirish imkoniyatiga ega. Asosiysi, blokcheyn - bu vositachilarga ehtiyoj sezmasdan, tomonlar o'rtasida xavfsiz va shaffof operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish imkonini beruvchi taqsimlangan daftar. Blokcheyn - bu kompyuterlar tarmog'i bo'ylab tarqatiladigan tranzaktsiyalarning digital ledgerdir. Blokcheyn tushunchasi birinchi marta 2008 yilgi white paperda Satoshi Nakamoto taxallusidan foydalangan holda anonim shaxs yoki shaxslar guruhi tomonidan kiritilgan. White paperda Bitcoin deb nomlangan

raqamli valyuta tasvirlangan bo'lib, u peer-to-peer tarmog'ida ishlaydi va blokcheyn deb nomlanuvchi markazlashtirilmagan daftar bilan himoyalanadi.

Blokcheyn distributed ledger texnologiyasi, decentralization, consensus mexanizmlari va smart contract (aqlli shartnomalar) kombinatsiyasi orqali ishlaydi. Shifrlash va moliyaviy ragbatlantirish tufayli blokcheyn markazlashtirilmagan kompyuter tarmogi sifatida ishlaydi, unda a’zolar tizim maqsadga muvofiq ishlashi uchun bir-birlarini bilishlari yoki ishonishlari shart emas. Bir xil ma’lumotlar tarmoqning har bir tugunida taqsimlangan holda saqlanadi. Nazariy jihatdan, har qanday ma’lumot blokcheynga yozilishi mumkin - pul operatsiyalaridan tortib jahon adabiyotining toliq toplamigacha. Ma’lumotlar blokcheynga kirishi uchun uning haqiqiyligini tekshirish kerak. Buni maynerlar qilishadi. Tranzaksiyaning haqiqiyligini tekshirgandan song, ular buni blokka yozadilar, shundan song u blokcheynda abadiy qoladi va istalgan foydalanuvchi uning haqiqiyligini tekshirishi mumkin.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi deyarli har qanday kriptovalyutada qollaniladi, bu ularning ishlashini ta’minlaydi. Shuningdek, blokcheyn bank tizimlariga, mulk huquqlarini royxatga olish tizimlariga va turli ta’minot zanjirini boshqarishga hamda raqamli identifikatsiya, energiya, ovoz berish, oyinlar, va internet olamiga faol joriy etilmoqda.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi iqtisodiyotga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. U moliyaviy operatsiyalarni samarali va shaffof tarzda amalga oshirish imkonini beradi, bu esa iqtisodiy faoliyatni kuchaytiradi va yangi biznes modellarini rivojlantiradi. Blokcheyn texnologiyasi iqtisodiy o'zgarishlarga bir necha usullar bilan ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Birinchidan, bu decentralizatsiya orqali iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tezlashtiradi va ishonchni oshiradi. Ikkinchidan, blokcheyn texnologiyasi xarajatlarni kamaytirish va samaradorlikni oshirish imkonini beradi, chunki u an'anaviy vositachilarni yo'q qiladi.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi ijtimoiy tenglikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. U shaffoflik va hisobdorlikni oshiradi, bu esa odamlarning resurslarga teng kirishini ta'minlaydi. Shuningdek, blokcheyn yordamida iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar kengaytirilishi va jamiyatda ijtimoiy adolatni oshirish mumkin. Blokcheyn ta'lim sohasida shaffof va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish imkonini beradi, bu esa talabalar va o'qituvchilar o'rtasidagi ishonchni oshiradi. Blokcheyn sog'liqni saqlashda bemorlar ma'lumotlarini

xavfsiz saqlash va ularga tezkor kirishni ta'minlaydi, bu esa tibbiy xizmatlarni yanada sifatli qiladi**.**

Kichik bizneslar blokcheyn yordamida o'z mahsulotlarini va xizmatlarini yanada samarali ravishda boshqarishlari, shaffoflikni oshirishi va xaridorlar bilan mustahkam aloqalar o'rnatishi mumkin. Blokcheyn texnologiyasining afzalliklari ko'p. U shaffoflikni oshiradi, korrupsiyani kamaytiradi va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantiradi. Bundan tashqari, blokcheyn orqali odamlar o'z mulklarini va resurslarini yanada samarali boshqarishlari mumkin.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi so'nggi yillarda tez rivojlanish sur'atlariga ega. Har xil sohalarda, jumladan, moliya, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'limda qo'llanilmoqda. Ushbu texnologiya markaziy organlardan mustaqil bo'lgan, xavfsiz va shaffof tizimlarni yaratish imkonini beradi. Blokcheyn, raqamli iqtisodiyotda ishonchni oshirish va tranzaksiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. U ma'lumotlarni ozgartirishni qiyinlashtiradi, bu esa firibgarlik va boshqa xavflarni kamaytiradi. Shuningdek, blokcheyn raqamli aktivlar va kriptovalyutalar uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Blokcheyn texnologiyasi yangi imkoniyatlar, masalan, smart-kontraktlar va markazlashtirilmagan moliya (DeFi) yaratadi. Ammo, shuningdek, xavflar ham keltirib chiqaradi, masalan, regulyatsiya, texnologik xatolar va kiberhujumlar. Ushbu omillar blokcheynning kelajagini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi bir necha asosiy afzalliklarni taqdim etadi, ular orasida ma'lumotlarning xavfsizligi va shaffofligi alohida o'rin tutadi. Bu texnologiya desentralizatsiya xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, ma'lumotlar markazlashtirilmagan tarmoqda saqlanadi. Shunday qilib, har qanday ozgarish yoki xato kiritish uchun ko'p sonli tasdiqlovchilar zarur bo'ladi, bu esa ma'lumotlar xavfsizligini oshiradi. Shaffoflik esa har bir operatsiyaning ochiqligini ta'minlaydi, bu esa ishtirokchilarga tizim ichidagi har bir tranzaksiyani kuzatishni imkonini beradi. Moliya sohasida blokcheyn texnologiyasi tranzaktsiyalarning tezligini oshirish, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va firibgarlik xavfini kamaytirish maqsadida keng qo'llaniladi. Shuningdek, blokcheyn boshqa sohalarda ham, masalan, ta'minot zanjirida, sog'liqni saqlashda va ovoz berish jarayonlarida qo'llanilmoqda. Umuman olganda, blokcheyn texnologiyasi nafaqat moliya sohasida, balki boshqa ko'plab sohalarda ham inqilobiy o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqarishga qodir. Bu

texnologiyaning afzalliklari har qanday tizimda ishonch va xavfsizlikni ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi kelajakda bir qator yangi innovatsiyalarni o'z ichiga olishi kutilmoqda. Masalan, moliya sohasida markazlashtirilmagan moliyaviy xizmatlar (DeFi) va raqamli valyutalar keng tarqaladi. Shuningdek, ta'minot zanjirlarida blokcheynning qo'llanilishi, mahsulotlarning kelib chiqishini va harakatini shaffofligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Blokcheyn texnologiyasining rivojlanishi natijasida, kelajakda ko'plab sohalarda o'zgarishlar kutilmoqda. Masalan, sog'liqni saqlashda bemor ma'lumotlarining xavfsiz saqlanishi va ularga kirishni boshqarish imkoniyatlari yaxshilanadi. Shuningdek, hukumatlar o'z xizmatlarini blokcheyn asosida yaratish orqali shaffoflikni oshirishlari mumkin.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda muhim o'rin tutadi. U desentralizatsiya va ishonchlilik tamoyillariga asoslangan holda, ma'lumotlarni xavfsiz saqlash va uzatishda keng imkoniyatlar taqdim etadi. Asosiy afzalliklari orasida ochiqlik va shaffoflik, tezkor tranzaksiyalar va shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Blokcheyn iqtisodiyotga ta'siri katta: moliya sektori o'zgarishlarga duch kelmoqda, yangi iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar paydo bo'lmoqda. Ijtimoiy jihatdan esa, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va kichik bizneslar kabi sohalarda ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar yuz bermoqda. Kelajakda blokcheyn texnologiyasining rivojlanishi yangi innovatsiyalar va qo'llanilish sohalarini keltirib chiqarishi kutilmoqda, bu esa jamiyat va iqtisodiyotga yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. F.E. Jomonqulova, I.E. Shodmonovning "Iqtisodiyotda axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalar va tizimlar" o‘quv qo‘llanmasi, Toshkent, Fan va texnologiya, 2022.
2. Guliston davlat universiteti axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalar kafedrasi rasmiy sayti
3. https://devedu.uz/ sayti
4. Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti axborot-resurs markazi telegram kanali

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM IN TOURISM

Ass.Prof. of Sam IES: **Ostonov.U.Ya.**
Student of SamIES: **Yovqochov Islomjon**

Abstract: This article discusses the foreign language learning system in tourism, the phenomenon of the “terminological explosion” in tourism education, the system of derivational-metaphysical units in language acquisition, and the differences in the level of development and derivational characteristics of linguistic systems. The study highlights the importance of foreign language proficiency in tourism, the integration of modern technologies in language learning, and the necessity of specialized language programs for the hospitality industry.

Key words: Foreign language education, tourism industry, linguistic system, professional communication, semantic system of terms, lexical-semantic structure.

In our opinion, the terminology of foreign language education in tourism, professional communication in the hospitality sector, and tourism marketing language are interconnected, forming a crucial aspect of global tourism development.

N.V. Serbinovskaya explains the “terminological explosion” phenomenon as a result of economic globalization, the daily development of international economic relations, and the active usage of specialized terms in tourism marketing. She also emphasizes the role of linguistic economy—where single-word borrowings replace descriptive native language expressions—as a key factor in terminological development.

The study of specialized tourism language has been extensively analyzed in the works of scholars like T.S. Kondrateva, who identified the term space “Tourism – Market – Law” as a complex system of derivational-metaphysical units. This system comprises interconnected terminological phrases, simple derivatives, and overarching theoretical concepts in tourism.

L.G. Aksyutenkova and L.Yu. Buyanova have contributed to the study of “market language,” identifying similarities and differences in English and Russian tourism terminologies. They noted that terminology evolves alongside social and economic changes, with new terms emerging due to cross-cultural interactions and technological advancements.

In our research on the comparative study of tourism-related foreign language learning in English and Uzbek, we explored the distinctiveness of tourism language within the broader linguistic framework. Effective translation of tourism terms requires understanding their lexical-semantic groups and grammatical structures.

According to N.V. Serbinovskaya, the terminological system of tourism marketing consists of key thematic areas: “Production,” “Trade,” “Distribution and Advertising,” and “Consumption.” Understanding these interrelated terminological fields enables the development of a structured approach to tourism education.

The complexity of tourism-related terminology stems from its interdisciplinary nature. As A.A. Proshina highlights, tourism terminology intersects with economics, law, psychology, sociology, and cultural studies, making its linguistic classification a challenging yet crucial aspect of professional communication.

Z.R. Palyutina and A.A. Proshina emphasize that language evolution in tourism is influenced by historical processes, economic transformations, and global market trends. Tourism language does not develop in isolation; rather, it continuously adapts to industry demands and internationalization.

Terminology as a linguistic science has undergone significant evolution. From early European linguistic theories to modern-day terminology studies, the field has expanded to include discussions on terminology structure, bilingual dictionaries, and cross-linguistic comparisons. In Western terminology studies, debates continue regarding the classification of terms—whether as independent lexical units or as a subset of lexicology.

The study of tourism terminology highlights the necessity of defining key concepts such as terminological field, terminosphere, and terminological system. By analyzing non-standard nominative units like preterms, terminoids, and professionalisms, we can refine the systematic classification of tourism-related language structures.

Suggestions and Recommendations: Foreign language proficiency is essential for the tourism industry, improving service quality and global market integration. To enhance language learning, industry-specific courses should be developed, incorporating modern technologies and real-world practice. Collaboration with tourism enterprises and the creation of

multilingual resources will further support professionals. Regular updates to tourism terminology will ensure accuracy and relevance. Strengthening foreign language education in tourism will contribute to better communication, higher service standards, and industry growth.

1. **Enhanced Training Programs**:
   - Develop specialized training for language instructors focusing on tourism-specific vocabulary and scenarios.
   - Implement continuous professional development for teachers to keep pace with industry changes.
2. **Curriculum Development**:
   - Create tailored language courses that incorporate industry-specific content, such as hospitality terminology and customer service interactions.
   - Include cultural training modules that educate learners about the customs and expectations of different nationalities.
3. **Partnerships with Industry**:
   - Foster collaborations between language schools and local tourism businesses to create internship opportunities for students.
   - Involve industry stakeholders in curriculum development to ensure relevancy.
4. **Utilization of Technology**:
   - Leverage language learning apps and online courses to provide flexible learning options for both students and professionals in the tourism sector.
   - Promote virtual exchange programs to enhance real-life conversational practice with native speakers.
5. **Government and Institutional Support**:
   - Advocate for increased funding and resources for language programs within tourism education.
   - Encourage local governments to support language initiatives as part of broader tourism development strategies.
6. **Community Engagement**:
   - Organize language and cultural exchange events in the community to immerse learners in real-world scenarios.
   - Encourage local tourism stakeholders to participate in language learning initiatives, fostering a culture of inclusivity and diversity.

References:

1. Serbinovskaya N.V. Formirovanie i razvitie terminologicheskogo field “Tourism marketing” in Russian language: Autoref. Diss. ... sugar. Philol. Nauk. — Rostov-on-Don, 2008. — 25p.
2. Kondrateva T.S. Lexiko-semanticheskie i derivatsionno-metayazykovye osobennosti terminosfery “Ekonomika-Rynok-Pravo” (na material e russkogo, angliyskogo i nemetskogo zazykov): Author. Diss. ... candy. Philol. Nauk.- Krasnodar, 2001.-18 p.
3. Aksyutenkova L.G. Derivation of factor evolution terminosistemy: na materiale terminologii «Rynochnaya ekonomika». Autoref. Diss. ... candy. Philol. Science — Krasnodar: 2002. — 20 p.
4. Proshina A.A. Modelirovanie dvuyazychnogo slovarya-tezaurusapo economic. Autoref. Diss. ... sugar. Philol. Nauk.- Yekaterinburg, 2008. -23 p.

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Ostonov.U.Ya. *Associate Professor of the Department of “Language Teaching” of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*
Khabibullayev Saydullo Nuridinjon uglu
Samarkand Institute of Economics and ServiceStudent of the Faculty of Service
xabibullayevs504@gmail.com

Abstract: This paper investigates the critical role of foreign languages in fostering the growth and development of the tourism industry. It explores how multilingualism serves as a foundation for improved communication, marketing strategies, educational initiatives, and cross-cultural exchanges. Additionally, the paper identifies common challenges in integrating foreign languages into the tourism sector and offers potential solutions to enhance the international tourism experience through linguistic competence.

Keywords: Foreign languages, tourism development, communication, multilingualism, cross-cultural exchange, international

tourism, language education, tourism marketing, global economy, linguistic competence, tourism professionalism.

In the contemporary globalized world, tourism has become one of the fastest-growing sectors in the economy, contributing significantly to employment, national income, and cultural exchange. As travel and tourism experiences become increasingly accessible to individuals worldwide, language plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between tourists and the local population. Proficiency in foreign languages is no longer a mere advantage but a necessity for effective communication within the tourism industry. The ability to communicate in multiple languages is vital for addressing the diverse needs of international travelers and for improving the overall experience for both tourists and service providers.

The tourism industry has long been intertwined with cultural exchange and international cooperation. Given the increasing demand for international travel, the tourism sector must adapt to the linguistic diversity of its clientele. This paper examines how the mastery of foreign languages contributes to enhancing service quality, optimizing tourism marketing, supporting intercultural dialogue, and building strong international partnerships.

Effective communication is the cornerstone of quality tourism services. Multilingual staff can better serve international guests by understanding their preferences, expectations, and cultural norms. Research indicates that tourists are more satisfied when they can communicate in their native language, which results in a higher likelihood of repeat visits and positive reviews. For example, research by the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) suggests that over 70% of travelers prefer destinations where they can communicate with service personnel in their own language.

Key foreign languages such as English, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, French, and Arabic have become essential in the tourism sector. In some regions, local tourism agencies prioritize language proficiency in these languages when hiring guides, hoteliers, and transport operators. This

ensures that visitors from diverse linguistic backgrounds feel welcomed and well-catered for, improving their overall satisfaction and contributing to a positive reputation for the destination.

In Switzerland, where multilingualism is a national asset, tourism professionals are typically fluent in at least three languages (German, French, and English), allowing them to accommodate a broad spectrum of tourists. This multilingual approach is one of the reasons for the country's status as one of the top global tourist destinations. Effective communication fosters both customer satisfaction and business growth by ensuring high-quality service delivery.

In the digital age, the promotion of tourism has moved significantly towards online platforms. Social media, websites, and digital marketing campaigns have become crucial in reaching potential visitors from different parts of the world. The effectiveness of these campaigns largely depends on the ability to present content in multiple languages. A website, for instance, that offers information in several languages is more likely to attract a diverse pool of potential tourists compared to a site in a single language.

Furthermore, countries and tourism agencies are now leveraging multilingual content to target international audiences more precisely. By tailoring digital marketing content to different linguistic and cultural groups, tourism bodies can enhance their global reach and improve their competitiveness. Countries with higher foreign language proficiency in their marketing campaigns experience greater tourist influx, especially during peak seasons.

Spain's tourism authorities have successfully embraced multilingualism in their digital outreach. Their website and social media channels cater to multiple languages, including English, French, German, and Russian. The result has been a notable increase in the number of international tourists, especially from non-Spanish speaking countries, demonstrating the importance of language accessibility in tourism promotion.

Tourism, by its nature, is a means of cultural exchange. Understanding a country's language provides deeper insights into its

culture, history, and values. When tourists and local populations share a common linguistic medium, mutual understanding is strengthened, and intercultural communication is enhanced. Knowledge of foreign languages allows both visitors and hosts to share and appreciate customs, traditions, and lifestyles.

Japan has prioritized foreign language education in tourism. Tour guides and hospitality workers are increasingly trained in English, Chinese, and other key languages to ensure that international visitors can easily navigate cultural practices.

Uzbekistan has increasingly recognized the importance of foreign languages in tourism. The government has implemented educational reforms, including the 2021 launch of the "National Program for Teaching Foreign Languages to Tourist Guides." This initiative focuses on language certification and training in English, Chinese, Russian, and Arabic.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The integration of foreign languages into the tourism industry is vital for the advancement of global tourism. Multilingual communication enhances the quality of services, boosts marketing efforts, supports intercultural dialogue, and fosters international cooperation. As such, it is crucial for countries to invest in language education and create multilingual environments that are attractive to international tourists.

To further optimize the role of foreign languages in tourism, the following measures are recommended:

1. Expand specialized language training programs for tourism professionals, focusing on the most commonly spoken languages in the target markets.

2. Strengthen collaboration between government bodies, tourism institutions, and language education centers to create a comprehensive, multilingual tourism workforce.

3. Encourage certification programs for tourism guides and hospitality professionals to improve language proficiency standards.

4. Invest in multilingual media campaigns to raise awareness of tourist destinations among international audiences, using digital platforms and traditional media channels.

References

1. UNWTO. (2023). Multilingualism in International Tourism.
2. Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan. (2022). Annual Report on Tourism.
3. Karimova, S. (2022). Language as a Strategic Asset in Tourism. Tashkent University Press.
4. World Travel & Tourism Council. (2021). Tourism and Multilingual Communication: Global Trends.
5. WTO. (2021). The Role of Language in Sustainable Tourism Development. World Tourism Organization.

O‘ZBEK TILI TARIXI

SamISI katta o’qituvchis:
Kipchakova Sanobar
Bahriddinovna SamISI talabasi:
Sultanova Marjona SamISI
talabasi: **Qarshiyeva Shahrizoda**

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilining shakllanishi va rivojlanish jarayonlari, uning turkiy tillar oilasidagi o‘rni, tarixiy bosqichlari va zamonaviy ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. O‘zbek tili tarixi Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining madaniy va siyosiy hayoti bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, uning taraqqiyoti xalqning ma’naviy merosi va davlat qurilishida muhim omil bo‘lgan.

Kalit so’zlar: O‘zbek tili, turkiy tillar, tarixiy bosqichlar, yozuv tizimi, madaniy meros, milliy til, til taraqqiyoti.

O‘zbek tili turkiy tillar oilasiga mansub bo‘lib, uning tarixi Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining madaniy va siyosiy rivojlanish jarayonlari bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Bu til O‘rta Osiyo hududida yashovchi turli qavmlar uchun muloqot vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. O‘zbek tilining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi miloddan avvalgi davrlardan boshlanib, qarluq, qipchoq va o‘g‘uz lahjalari asosida bugungi zamonaviy ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lgan. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek tilining tarixiy bosqichlari, yozuv tizimlari va uning zamonaviy ijtimoiy-siyosiy ahamiyati yoritiladi.

O‘zbek tilining tarixiy bosqichlari

O‘zbek tili tarixi uch asosiy davrga bo‘linadi: qadimgi turkiy davr (miloddan avvalgi III asrdan milodiy XI asrga qadar), o‘rta turkiy davr (XII-XVI asrlar) va yangi o‘zbek tili davri (XVII asrdan hozirgi kungacha). Qadimgi turkiy davrda Orxon-Yenisey yozuv yodgorliklari tilning qadimgi shaklini aks ettirgan. O‘rta turkiy davrda esa Alisher Navoiy kabi mutafakkirlar ijodi tufayli o‘zbek adabiy tili rivojlandi.

O‘zbek tilining yozuv tizimlari

O‘zbek tili tarixida bir necha yozuv tizimlari qo‘llanilgan: qadimgi turkiy yozuvlar, arab alifbosi, lotin va kirill yozuvi. Bugungi kunda o‘zbek tilining yozuvi lotin alifbosiga asoslangan. Bu o‘zgarishlar xalqning madaniy va siyosiy hayotidagi muhim voqealarga mos ravishda amalga oshirilgan.

Zamonaviy o‘zbek tilining ahamiyati

O‘zbek tili mustaqil O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili sifatida xalqning birligini mustahkamlash va milliy o‘zlikni anglashda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bugungi kunda tilning leksik va grammatik bazasi boyib, zamonaviy ehtiyojlarga moslashib bormoqda. O‘zbek tili ilm-fan, ta’lim va madaniyat sohalarida faol qo‘llanilib, xalqaro maydonda ham o‘z o‘rnini mustahkamlab bormoqda.

O‘zbek tilining rivojlanish bosqichlari qadimgi turkiy, qadimgi o‘zbek va zamonaviy o‘zbek tili davrlariga bo‘linadi.

Qadimgi turkiy til

V-XI asrlarga tegishli bu bosqichda turkiy qabilalar Sirdaryo, Amudaryo va Zarafshon vodiysi hududlarida yashagan hind-eron qabilalarini bosqichma-bosqich siqib chiqarishgan. Ularning o‘zaro muloqot tili qadimgi turkiy til bo‘lib, keyinchalik ko‘plab Osiyo tillarining asosini tashkil qilgan. Hozirgi kunga kelib, qadimgi turkiy yozuvning faqatgina o‘sha davrdan qolgan madaniy yodgorliklarida aks etgan qismlari mavjud.

Qadimgi o‘zbek tili

XI-XIX asrlarni qamrab olgan bu davrda o‘zbek tili ko‘plab qo‘shni tillarning ta’siri ostida rivojlandi. Ushbu jarayonda Alisher Navoiyning hissasi katta bo‘lib, u o‘z davrida adabiy tilni shakllantirdi va bu til XIX asr oxirigacha deyarli o‘zgarmay qo‘llanildi.

Hozirgi o‘zbek tili

XX asrda zamonaviy o‘zbek tili shakllana boshladi. Uning asosiga Farg‘ona lahjasi qo‘yilib, bu lahja mamlakat bo‘ylab keng tarqalgan muloqot vositasiga aylangan. Bu lahjada gaplashganlarni ilgari "sart" deb atashgan, ammo XX asrning 20-yillaridan boshlab ushbu atama ishlatilmay qo‘yilib, xalq "o‘zbek" deb atala boshlandi. Adabiy tilning normalari soddalashtirilib, yanada demokratik tus oldi.

O‘zbek yozuvi tarixi

O‘zbek tilida uch xil yozuv tizimi qo‘llanilgan: qadimgi arab yozuvi, lotin alifbosi va kirill yozuvi. XX asrning 20-yillariga qadar arab yozuvidan foydalanilgan bo‘lsa, sovet davrida yozuv isloh qilinib, dastlab lotin alifbosiga, keyinchalik esa kirill alifbosiga o‘tilgan. 1993 yilda esa O‘zbekiston Respublikasida yana lotin yozuvi qabul qilindi.

Bugungi kunda arab yozuvi, lotin va kirill yozuvlari o‘zbek tilida parallel ravishda qo‘llanilmoqda. Katta avlod ko‘proq kirill alifbosidan foydalanadi, chet elda yashaydigan o‘zbeklar arab yozuviga o‘rganishgan, maktablarda esa o‘quvchilar lotin yozuvida ta’lim olmoqda. Shu sababli, sovet davrida chop etilgan kitoblarni yosh avlod uchun o‘qish qiyinchilik tug‘diradi.

Leksik tarkib va zamonaviy o‘zgarishlar

O‘zbek tili lug‘ati fors tilidan olingan so‘zlarga boy bo‘lib, XX asrda rus tilidan kirib kelgan so‘zlar bilan yanada boyidi. Bugungi kunda ingliz tilidan olingan so‘zlar orqali lug‘at yangi tarkibiy qismlarga ega bo‘lmoqda. Shu bilan birga, davlat dasturi asosida tilni begona ta’sirlardan tozalash va milliy o‘zlikni saqlab qolish choralari ko‘rilmoqda.

O‘zbek tilining keng tarqalishi

Hozirda O‘zbekistonda taxminan 24 million, Afg‘onistonda 3 million, Tojikistonda 1 million, Qozog‘istonda 500 ming, Turkmanistonda 350 ming va Rossiyada 300 mingga yaqin odam o‘zbek tilida so‘zlashadi. Bu o‘zbek tilining keng tarqalganligini va xalqaro miqyosdagi ahamiyatini ko‘rsatadi.

Tilimizning lug‘at tarkibi nafaqat o‘zimizniki bo‘lgan, balki boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu tabiiy jarayon bo‘lib, o‘zbek xalqining tarixiy davrlarda boshqa xalqlar bilan iqtisodiy, madaniy va siyosiy aloqalari natijasida yuzaga kelgan. Ushbu o‘zaro ta’sir orqali boshqa tillardan so‘zlar kirib, o‘zlashib ketgan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, adabiy

tilning so‘zlarini tarixiy kelib chiqishiga qarab quyidagi ikki guruhga bo‘lish mumkin:

1. O‘z qatlam so‘zlari.
2. O‘zlashgan qatlam so‘zlari.

O‘z qatlam so‘zlari

O‘z qatlam so‘zlari tarkibiga turkiy tillar uchun umumiy bo‘lgan va aynan o‘zbek tiliga xos bo‘lgan so‘zlar kiradi. Turkiy tillar uchun umumiy bo‘lgan bunday so‘zlar umumturkiy so‘zlar deb ataladi. Umumturkiy so‘zlar asrlar davomida o‘zbek, qozoq, qirg‘iz, tatar, boshqird, turkman, ozarbayjon va boshqa turkiy tillarda ishlatilib kelgan bo‘lib, ular o‘zbek tili lug‘at tarkibining asosini tashkil qiladi. Bu so‘zlar deyarli barcha so‘z turkumlarida mavjud.

Masalan:

- Otlar: tog‘, suv, tosh, til, qo‘l, bola, yer.
- Sifatlar: oq, qora, qizil, ko‘k, sariq, yaxshi, yomon.
- Sonlar: bir, ikki, uch, besh, olti, sakson, to‘qson, yuz, ming.
- Olmoshlar: men, sen, u, biz, siz, ular, qanday, qachon.
- Fe’llar: kelmoq, bormoq, turmoq, qaramoq, olmoq.
- Ravishlar: ildam, erta, indin, ilgari.

Ba’zi umumturkiy so‘zlar fonetik jihatdan yoki talaffuzda farqlanishi mumkin, ammo ularning kelib chiqishi bir xil.

O‘zbek tilining o‘z imkoniyatlari va qonun-qoidalari asosida yaratilgan so‘zlar o‘zbekcha so‘zlar deb ataladi. Ular quyidagi usullar orqali shakllanadi:

1. **Asliy o‘zbekcha so‘zlarga qo‘shimchalar qo‘shish orqali** yangi so‘zlar yasaladi. Masalan, -chi, -ma, -lik, -gich, -im kabi qo‘shimchalardan foydalanib quyidagi yasama so‘zlar hosil qilinadi:
   - Suvchi, terimchi, o‘quvchi, o‘qituvchi, boshlovchi.
   - Kesma, terlama, boshqarma, qorishma, bosma.
   - Otalik, onalik, bolalik, yaxshilik, yomonlik.
   - Suzgich, muzlatgich, o‘g‘itlagich, sovitgich.
   - Terim, yig‘im, bo‘lim va boshqalar.
2. **Boshqa tillardan kirgan so‘zlarga o‘zbekcha qo‘shimchalar qo‘shish orqali hosil qilingan so‘zlar.**

Bu usulda o‘zbekcha so‘zlar quyidagicha shakllanadi:

Tojik tilidan kirgan so‘zlarga o‘zbekcha qo‘shimchalar qo‘shish orqali: jangchi, mardlik, tanburchi, dutorchi, vayronalik, sabzavotchilik, chorvachilik kabi so‘zlar yaratiladi.

Arab tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarga o‘zbekcha qo‘shimchalar qo‘shish orqali: maorifchi, maslahatchi, jamoatchi, murabbiylik, zamondosh, vazirlik, rahbarlik, ovqatlanmoq kabi so‘zlar hosil qilinadi

Ruscha va baynalmilal so‘zlarga o‘zbekcha qo‘shimchalar qo‘shib yasaladi: **traktorchi**, **sportchi**, **shofyorlik**, **demokratlashtirish**, **elektrlashtirish**, **mexanizatsiyalashtirish**, **betonlamoq** singari so‘zlar buning misolidir.

Boshqa tillardan kirgan yasovchi vositalar yordamida hosil qilingan so‘zlar.

Bu usulda asos so‘z o‘zbek, tojik, arab yoki rus tilidan bo‘lishi mumkin, qo‘shimcha esa boshqa tildan kirgan bo‘ladi. Misollar:

Kitobxon, jurnalxon, bilimdon, savodxon, ma’rifatparvar, adabiyotshunos, tilshunos.

Partiyaviy, ommaviy, soatsoz, vagonsoz, uysoz, mashinasoz.

Noaniq, serish, sertarmoq, serhosil, madadkor, bunyodkor, notinch, beish, chizmakash, yo‘lsoz, ilmiy, tarbiyaviy, oilaviy.

Barcha ko'rsatilganlarni xulosalaylik, Mazkur maqola tahlil natijalariga asosan, O‘zbek tilining tarixi xalqimizning madaniy merosi va milliy qadriyatlarining yorqin ifodasi bo‘lib, uning rivojlanishi o‘zlikni anglash va saqlab qolishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Turli davrlarda o‘zgarishlarga duch kelgan o‘zbek tili bugungi kunda mustaqil davlat tiliga aylanishi bilan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Ushbu jarayon milliy o‘zligimizni asrash va taraqqiy ettirishda davom etmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Qayumov T. O‘zbek tili tarixi. Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti, 2015.
2. Karimov A. Turkiy tillarning rivojlanish tarixi. Toshkent: O‘zMU nashriyoti, 2018.
3. Sodiqova M. Til va madaniyat: tarixiy tahlil. Samarqand: Zarafshon, 2020.
4. Abdurashidov I. O‘zbek adabiyoti va til taraqqiyoti. Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2016.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TOURISM SERVICES

Ass.Prof. of SamIES: **Ostonov.O'.Ya** Student of SamIES:**Xushvaqtova Gulhayo**

Abstract: This article explores the significance of foreign languages in tourism services, their role in communication processes, and their impact on the quality of customer servie. Knowledge of foreign languages enhances competitiveness in the tourism industry, strengthens cultural exchange, and improves personalized customer service. The article analyzes these aspects and provides practical recommendations for tourism sector employees.

Key words: Tourism, foreign languages, hospitality, customer service, cultural exchanges.

In an increasingly globalized world, the tourism industry plays a crucial role in fostering cultural exchange and driving economic growth. As nations become more interconnected, tourism serves as a bridge between diverse cultures, allowing individuals to experience new traditions, cuisines, and ways of life. One of the essential components of successful tourism is effective communication, which is often mediated through foreign languages. Proficiency in foreign languages significantly enhances tourism experiences for both travelers and hosts, enabling smoother interactions and deeper connections. As globalization continues to influence travel patterns, having a skilled, linguistically diverse workforce is essential for meeting the needs of international visitors. Travel companies and the hospitality sector stand to benefit significantly from investing in language training programs for their employees. By equipping staff with the necessary language skills, businesses can improve customer service, enhance communication, and foster stronger connections between tourists and local communities.

Speaking a foreign language has become necessary for the personnel employed in the tourism sector in order to increace international competitiveness within the sector , to ensure the service quality brought by modern tourism understanding , and to maintain healty relations between tourism enterprises are generally abstract and have a human factor , foreign

language strengthens the communication between employees, guests and increases the service quality while insufficient foreign language in tourism can reduce the value of tourist attractions and make tourists unhappy

Foreign languages facilitate better communication between tourists and service providers. Tourists who speak the local language can naviate their surroundings more easily, ask questions, and seek assistance. For instance, a study by the World Tourism Organization found that tourists who speak the local language are more likely to report higher satisfaction levels during their trips. Moreover, service providers who can communicate in multiple languages can to a broader clientele, enhancing the overall tourist experience.

Enhancing Customer Experience

Effective communication is a fundamental part of hospitality and tourism. When tourists visit a foreign country, they often struggle with language barriers, which can lead to confusion and frustration. By employing multlingual staff, tourism businesses can ensure a smooth and enjoyable experience for visitors.

Improving Business Competitiveness

Destinations that offer multilingual services have a significant advantage in attracting international visitors. Countries with well-developed language policies in tourism tend to experience higher tourist satisfaction rates and increased economic benefits. For instance, major tourist destinations such as France, Spain, and Italy have successfully implemented multilingual customer service strategies, making their tourism sectors more competitive. Similarly, countries in Asia, such as Japan, and South Korea, have integrated foreign language education into their tourism workforce training programs to accommodate growing numbers of international travelers.

Strengthening Cultural Understanding

Language is not only a tool for communication but also a bridge for cultural exchange. Multilingualism in tourism helps build mutual understanding between locals and visitors, fostering respect and appreciation for different traditions and customer. Tour guides who speak multiple languages can provide deeper insights into historical sites, cultural practices, and local traditions. This enriches the overall travel experience and promotes cultural awareness among tourists.

Increasing Revenue and Economic Growth

Tourism businesses that prioritize multilingual services can attract a broader audience and increase their revenue. Hotels that offer multilingual booking systems restaurants with menus in multiple languages, and tour agencies providing services in defferent

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, language barriers cause difficulties for 20-30% of tourists when accessing tourism services. Eliminating such barriers increases the competitiveness of tourism businesses.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Foreign language proficiency plays a critical role in improving service quality and attracting more customers in the tourism sector. Effective communication and high-quality customer service require tourism professionals to master at least one foreign language.

Implement mandatory language courses for tourism professionals.

Hotels, restaurants, and travel agencies should provide ongoing language training to ensuring staff can communicate effectively with international tourists.

1. Integrate practical language training into university and college curricula.

-Academic programs should include specialized tourism-focused language courses to better prepare students for real-world challenges.

3.Organize specialized foreign language training programs for hotels and restaurants.

-Short -term intensive training sessions can be provided for hospitality staff to enhance their language skills in customer service.

4.Develop multilingual information services within tourism infrastructure.

Tourism centers should provide brochures, maps, and digital guides in multiple languages to enhance accessibility for foreign visitors.

5.Utilize modern technologies for language learning and translation.

The latest digital solution, such as AI- powered translation apps, speech recognition systems, and multilingual chatbots, should be integrated into tourism services to facilitate seamless communication.

6.Implement smart tourism solutions.

Interactive voice assistants, AR (Aumented Reality) guides, and AI-driven virtual concierges can help tourists navigate destinations, book services, and receive real-time assistance in their preferred language.

7.Develop language -based virtual reality training for tourism staff.

VR-based simulations can provide realistic customer interaction scenarios, allowing employees to practice foreign language skills in practical situations.

Enhancing foreign language skills and integrating cutting-edge technology into tourism services will not only improve customer satisfaction but also strengthen a country's global tourism reputation. Therefore, further investment in digital solutions and language education is essential for the sustainable growth of the tourism industry.

References:

1.Bosch, Gloria. Teaching foreign languages for tourism: Research and pragtice. Ed. Torsten Schlak. Bern, Switzerland: Peter Lang ,2013

2. Boliqulov, Firdavs. 'THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY'. Conference Proceedings: Fostering Your Research Spirit. 2024

3. Makhmudov, Kudratbek. 'Learning a foreign language and the language tourism experience'. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики. 2.7 (2021)

4.Leslie, David, Hilary Russell, and Allison Forbes. 'Foreign language skills and tourism management courses in the UK''. Industry and Higher Education 16.6 (2002)403-414.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND ITS COMPONENTS, PATTERNS OF MOVEMENT

Ass/prof. of SamIES**: Ostonov Utkir**
Yangiboyevich Student of SamIES:
Ikromjonov Ozodbek

Abstract: This article provides an in-depth analysis of the concept of gross national product (GNP), its components, and its significance in economic development. The general state of the country's economy is determined through the main elements that make up the GNP - consumption, investments, government spending, and net exports. Also, the laws of movement of the gross national product, the factors determining it, and its impact on economic growth are highlighted based on economic theories and practical examples. The article also highlights the mechanisms for managing GDP growth rates and their role in implementing effective economic policies. This research can be useful in conducting economic analysis and forming national economic policy.

Keywords: Gross domestic product, Gross national product, budget revenues, final product, growth rate, macroeconomic stability.

Gross National Product (GNP) - the aggregate of final goods and services produced by residents of a country within or outside the country, formed over a certain period (usually one year).

GNP is the sum of all final products (services) produced in the national economy during the year at market prices. Not all products manufactured this year may be sold; some of them will replenish inventory. That is, when calculating the volume of GNP, it is necessary to take into account any increase in reserves, since with the help of GNP, all products of the current year (sold or unsold) are taken into account.

For the correct calculation of the gross volume of national production, it is necessary to take into account all products and services produced in the given year once. To eliminate multiple accounting of sold and resaled products when determining GNP volume, the sum of added values created in all sectors of the national economy is taken.[12]

In modern economic theories, A. Laffer analyzes the relationship between the volume of taxes and the gross national product. According to the Laffer

[12] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yalpi_milliy_mahsulot#:~:text=Yalpi%20milliy%20mahsulot%20(DAROMAD)%20%E2%80%94,tavsiflovchi%20yakuniy%20makroiqtisodiy%20ko%CA%BBrsatkichlaridan%20biri.

effect, with constant tax increases, national income increases by a certain amount, then decreases. Even if a reduction in taxes leads to a decrease in budget revenues in the short term, budget revenues will increase in the future due to an increase in savings, investments, and revenues. To reach the tax rate optimum, curves (Laffer curve) are drawn. According to it, revenues to the state budget do not increase with an increase in taxes. On the contrary, there is a certain limit, beyond which the tax rate reduces budget revenues, since high taxes reduce interest in economic activity (competition) and lead to a decrease in production volumes. Consequently, in certain cases, a reduction in tax rates leads not only to an increase in production, but also to an increase in tax revenues to the budget. Such a policy has been implemented in the Russian Federation since 2000, with tax rates reduced to 13% for everyone and yielding good results.[13]

The biggest problem in the countries of the world today is increasing the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) and its growth rates. Because it is an economic source of improving the well-being of the population and accelerating the development of the country. However, in many countries of the world, over the past decade, the volume and growth rates of GDP, its share per capita, have continued to have a downward trend. After the COVID-19 health crisis, only in some countries, starting in 2022, did a revival of GDP growth begin to be felt. Therefore, at present, scientific research, programs, projects, and other developments are being conducted in various directions in the countries of the world to increase the volume of GDP, ensure sustainable growth rates, and improve its components and forms of movement.

There are 3 types of gross national product:

1) Nominal GNP

This is GDP calculated based on market prices for goods and services. It does not take into account inflation (price changes).

2) Real GDP

This is the inflation-free form of GDP. That is, it is calculated based on the prices of a certain base year, so it will be possible to realistically assess economic growth.

3) GDP per capita

This is the ratio of GDP to the country's population. Used to assess the standard of living and well-being of the population.

[13] Ta’limotlar_tarixi_Darslik_L_N_Xalikova

At the same time, there are 3 main methods for calculating GNP:

1. Method of production (or value added). In this method, the sum of added value created in all sectors is calculated: GNP = Sum of Added Value + Non-Taxes.

2. The net income (sum of income) method. In this method, the sum of income received from products and services created in the economy is calculated: wages, rent, interest, profit, etc.: GNP = Wages + Profit + Rent + Interest + (Pure taxes)

3. Cost method. This is the most commonly used method, calculated by summing the costs incurred by all economic agents (population, state, firms).[14]: GNP = C + I + G + (X - M)

Here:

o C - consumption (by the population)

o I - investments

o G - government expenditures

o X - export

o M – import

In the current complex situation, when the competition is intensifying, and the world market situation is changing sharply, as well as taking into account the growing population of the country and its demand for consumer goods, the tasks of accelerating the development of the republic's economy and ensuring stable GDP growth rates have been set. In the strategic tasks of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at the further development of the country in the future, the tasks of "increasing the gross domestic product per capita by 1.6 times in the next five years and per capita income by 2030 by 4 thousand US dollars by ensuring stable high growth rates in economic sectors, creating the basis for joining the ranks of "states with above-average income," ensuring macroeconomic stability and gradually reducing the annual inflation rate to 5 percent by 2023, reducing the state budget deficit and ensuring that from 2023 it does not exceed 3 percent of GDP"1 are defined.[15]

In 2024, the largest contribution to the formation of the republic's GDP was made by the city of Tashkent with a share of 19.3%. Tashkent and Navoi regions occupy the next places with indicators of 10.1% and 8.1%. The smallest

[14] Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2009). *Economics* (19th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

[15] https://green-eco.uz/index.php/GED/article/download/565/559

share in the formation of the republic's GDP fell on Syrdarya (1.9%), Jizzakh (3.0%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.1%).[16]

Conclusion: For the economy of Uzbekistan, increasing GDP, ensuring stable growth rates, and increasing per capita income are of great importance. The country shows economic growth rates year after year, but while Tashkent city and some regions have a large share in GDP formation, other regions, such as Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions, have a smaller share.

Strategies aimed at increasing GDP, as well as improving tax policy and maintaining macroeconomic stability, are important. These measures will help bring Uzbekistan into the ranks of high-income countries. That is, the actions taken to increase GDP and ensure economic growth serve to improve the overall well-being of the country.

Used references:

1. Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2009). Economics (19th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education
2. Mankiw, N. G. (2016). Principles of Economics (7th ed.). Cengage Learning.
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi (stat.uz)
4. International Monetary Fund (IMF) – www.imf.org

MULTILINGUALISM IS THE KEY TO MODERN TOURISM

Ass.Prof. of SamIES: **Ostonov O‘tkir**

Student of SamIES**: Ravshanova Go’zal Shuhratovna**

Abstract. This article analyzes the importance of multilingualism in the tourism services sector and discusses the necessity of multilingualism for effective communication with tourists.

Key words: multilingualism, tourist services, intercultural communication, communication in tourism interactive, global tourism, language policy in tourism, international tourism.

In today's globalized world, tourism is not only about recreation but also about strengthening cultural ties, boosting economic growth, and fostering international cooperation. In such an environment, language barriers become one of the biggest obstacles. Therefore, multilingualism, the ability to speak multiple foreign languages, has become a key factor in

[16] https://stat.uz/images/uploads/reliz2024/VRP_pressreliz2024yuz.pdf

modern tourism. When tourists travel to another country, they need to feel comfortable, be able to gather necessary information, and communicate with local people. This, of course, depends on the knowledge of languages. The most commonly used languages in tourism include English, Spanish, French, German, Russian, and Arabic. When hotels, tour guides, airports, and other tourist services operate in a multilingual environment, the number of visitors increases, and their satisfaction levels are higher.

Multilingualism is not only beneficial for tourists but also for those working in the tourism industry. Tour guides, hotel staff, and restaurant operators who speak multiple languages can communicate more effectively with customers, offer high-quality services, and gain a competitive advantage. This is why many tourism schools and training centers have incorporated foreign language learning into their programs. Enhancing Cultural Understanding: Multilingualism also strengthens interculturl understanding in the tourism sector. Each language is a key to the culture, custms, and history of a particular people. When tourists attempt to speak the local laguage, they earn the attention and respect of the local population, enriching their trvel Multilingual tourism contributes positively to economic growth, especially in developing countries. Learning foreign languages, diversifying tourism services, and preserving cultural heritage can help countries grow not only in tourism but also in other sectors. Modern technologies, such as automatic translators and mobile apps, can also help break down language barriers between tourists and workers. However, technology is not always perfect. This is why human language skills are still essential. Multilingualism is an integral part of modern tourism. It enhances communication, promotes cultural exchange, and opens new economic opportunities. Both tourists and professionals in the tourism industry must focus on language learning and continuously improving their skills to keep up with global trends.

In the tourism sector, knowing languages is essential for effective communication with tourists. Many countries may require providing services in multiple languages to tourists, which improves the quality of tourism services. Some countries have language policies in tourism, encouraging the use of local and global languages (such as English). This helps the development of tourism, as more tourists prefer to receive services in their own language.

European Union (EU) countries have legal requirements for providing accurate and clear information to tourists when offering tourism services. These laws often include providing services in multiple languages, as tourists generally prefer to receive information in their own language. Many international laws and standards, such as some conventions by the United Nations related to tourism development, promote multilingualism in tourism services. This creates opportunities for tourists to access information in different languages, improving safety instructions, guidance, and service quality. In some countries, such as the United States or Japan, there are specific language requirements for employees of hotels and tourism service providers. Employees may be required to have proficiency in English or other international languages, especially in international tourism centers. Some countries, such as France, have specific laws to protect the local language in the tourism sector. These laws may encourage tourists to respect local language and culture.

In January-february 2025, 1,3million foreign citizens came to Uzbekisan for tourist purposes. This is 37%more then the correspoinding period last year. The number of chinese people coming to Uzbekistan icreased by 2.6times , and the number of turkmen by 2.4times. Except for the CIS countries, most tourists come from Afghanistan.

In January-February 2025, a total of 1.3 million foreign citizens visited Uzbekistan for tourist purposes. This was reported by the National Statistics committe. Tourist arrivals increased by 361.2 thousand people or 37.1% compared to the same period last year.

In tourism, communication and transparency are crucial to gain customer trust and expand business. All professional tour operators need qualified translators, who are essential in the tourism and hospitality sector. Hotel and restaurant owners, travel agents, tour operators and tourist guides, all require content in multiple languages to service their client’s needs. The language is indeed an issue in hotel reviews, but to varying degrees according to the language group of tourists. By eliminating language barriers and cultural misunderstandings, the companies can also reach their target customers with effective marketing in their native language. In tourism, however, better language skills mean better quality of service. There is therefore no doubt that the employees in tourism must be multilingual. Therefore, the acquisition of languages, especially among the

tour guides, is widely seen as useful and is believed to give students better access to their work. One of the most important foreign languages for the communication in tourism is German, followed by Italian, although English has become the lingua franca of international exchanges. The aim of this paper is to present which foreign languages tourism workers, including primarily tour guides, should be able to communicate with their guests, how we can become multilingual in tourism and how multilingualism is promoted in tourism. There is no specific law in Uzbekistan directly related to low-cost tourism. However, there are general laws and regulations related to the tourism sector, which play an important role in developing and regulating services in this area, including low-cost tourism.

The main laws and regulations related to tourism in Uzbekistan are as follows: Tourism Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2019) — This law is aimed at developing the tourism sector, creating favorable conditions for tourists, and ensuring the quality of tourism services. It sets general standards for organizations and companies operating in the tourism sector. Tourism Development Programs — The government of Uzbekistan is implementing several programs aimed at promoting tourism. For example, within the framework of the "Uzbekistan Tourism Development Strategy," there are initiatives focused on creating favorable conditions for budget tourism, particularly in terms of infrastructure.

Although there is no specific law for low-cost tourism at the moment, the expansion of tourism infrastructure and the promotion of affordable services could lead to the development of regulations supporting budget tourism. For example, creating specific laws or regulations for low-cost tourism could help increase competition in this sector, improve the quality of tourism, and make travel more accessible to a broader audience.

In general, it is difficult to imagine the field of tourism without language. The most essential and necessary professions and specialties in the tourism sector are related to language. Every type of tourism requires knowledge of languages. Communication with tourists, understanding their needs, guiding and excursion services, hotel services, and all similar services—multilingualism can be said to come first in all of them. In every type of tourism — such as eco-tourism, culinary tourism, speleotourism, extreme tourism, and others — I believe that promoting multilingualism is highly appropriate and beneficial. The pleasing aspect is that the number of

tourists coming to our country is increasing year by year. Through this, we can introduce them to our country's rich cultural heritage and bring significant benefits to the national economy.

References:

1. “The Role of Language in Tourism” (2012) – Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change

2. “Multilingualism and Tourism: Communication and Cultural Exchange” (2014)– by G. Richards

3. "Fundamentals of Tourism"(2015) – by A. Karimov and M. Murodov

4. “Tourism Management” (2017) – by David Weaver & Laura Lawton

SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA HIKOYALARIDA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR TALQINI

Dilafro‘z Amonova
Samarqand davlat chet tillar
insituti tayanch doktaranti
(dilya@outlook.kr)

Annotatsiya: Maqolada o‘zbek ayollar nasri haqida ma’lumot berilgan. O‘zbek ayollar nasrida oilaviy munosabatlar, ona va farzand, ularning bir-birlariga bo‘lgan mehr-muhabbatlari Saida Zunnunova hikoyalari orqali tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: tahlil, poetik mushohada, mulliy ruh, hikoyachilik, oilaviy munosabatlar, ayollar adabiyoti.

O‘zbek nasriida oila, muhabbat va jamiyat masalalari muhim mavzulardan biri bo‘lib, bu mavzular har sharq adabiyotida ham keng yoritilgan. O‘zgacha madaniyatlar, tarixiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlar ta’sirida, bu mavzular turli uslublarda va shakllarda namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘zbek ayollar nasrida oilaviy munosabatlar talqini, qadri va an’analari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Chunki, o‘zbek nasrida oila markaziy mavzulardan biri hisoblanadi. Asarlarning aksariyatida oila birligi, an’analarga sadoqat, kattalarga hurmat va oilaviy munosabatlarning nozik tomonlari yoritiladi.

Q.Qobiljonovning talqin etishicha: “Har qanday jamiyatning asosini oila tashkil etadi. Xalqimizning azaliy qadriyatlari, an’analari hisoblanmish:

halollik, or-nomus, mehr-oqibat, sadoqat, mehnatsevarlik, vatanparvarlik kabi insoniy fazilatlar, eng avallo, oilada shakllanadi. Ayniqsa, o‘zbek oilalarining mustahkamligi, muqimligi va manguligi ana shu ma‘naviy an‘analarga tayanganligi bilan bog‘liq” [2].

O‘zbek adibalaridan Saida Zunnunova hikoyalari oilaviy munosabatlarni aks ettirganligi bilan xaraterlidir. Uning “O‘shanda ham kuz edi” hikoyasi o‘zbek oilasidagi onaning mehr-muhabbatini targ‘ib etganligi bilan ahamiyatli. Hikoyda Nizomjon, Bahri xola, Lutfi xola, Sodiq singari obrazlar berilgan. Bosh qahramon esa, Nizomjon. U otasi va onasidan yetim qolgan yosh bola. Asarda o‘gay ona ekanligini bildirmay, oilasini o‘z mehri qurshoviga olgan Bahri xola ham o‘rin egallagan. Barcha voqealar personaj, ya’ni Nizomjon tilidan bayon etiladi. O‘gay ona qo‘lida tarbiya topayotganini anglamagan bola qalbiga Lutfi xola singari insonlarning jarohat yetkazilishi hikoyada atroflicha yoritiladi: “*Lutfixon aylanib o‘rgilib uni ovqatga taklif qildi. – Ola qol, ol, jonim. Nasibang qo‘shilgan ekan. Nima balo, tumshayib qolibsan? – Oyim urishib berdilar, - dedi Nizom yig‘lamsirab. U onasidan hech qattiq gap eshitmagan uchunmi, juda og‘ir botgandi. Lutfixon bir xo‘rsinib oldi-da: - Peshanang ham qursin, - dedi achiingannamo, - onasizliging yetmasmidi, endi Xudo otangdan ham ayirdi. Endi chidaysanda, bolam*” [1].

Hali o‘zligini anglamagan bolaga bu kabi jarohat yetkazish insoniylikdan ancha yeroq tushuncha. Lutfi xola ham insoniyligini unutgan shaxs. Bu inson nafaqat tili bilan birgina Nizomjonning ma’naviy tarbiyasiga ziyon yetkazadi, balki Bahri xola singari oqko‘ngil, faqat farzandlarining kelajagi uchun yashayotgan onaizorlarga ham bitmas-tuganmas jarohat yetkazadi. Asarda Nizomjon yosh bola bo‘lganligi uchun ham Bahri xolani kechira olmay, undan yashirinib yurishga odatlanadi. Bu orada esa Bahri xola xayoli faqat Nizomjonni topish bo‘lganligi bois o‘z farzandlariga qayg‘urishnida yodidan chiqaradi. Mana shu o‘rinda adiba mehridaryo o‘zbek ayoli qiyofasini Bahri xolaga joylaydi. Hikoya Bahri xola va Nizomjonning o‘zaro suhbatidan keyin oraga sovuqchilik tushgan tushunchalar yakun yasaladi. Farzand deb, uni kelajagi deb zir titrayotgan Bahri xolaning ruhiy holati Nizomjon o‘lg‘ayganida ham ko‘z o‘ngida qoladi. Adiba shu bois ham: “*Nizom sakrab o‘rnidan turdi-yu, unga hech narsa demasdan jadal yurib ketdi. Yana qiynaydimi onasini? Bu munis, mehribon ayolning mehnati, muhabbatiga shumi javobi? Yo‘q, mana hozir*

yetib boradi. Hozir! Nizomning qalbida farzandlik tuyg‘ulari jo‘sh urib ketgandi. Uning lablari beixtiyor shivirladi. – Oyijon, oyijon. Meni kechiring. Sizni tashvishga qo‘ygan bo‘lsam, kechiring. Qo‘rqmang, tashvishlanmang. Endi bag‘ringizdan hech qayoqqa ketmayman, hech qayoqqa…”[1] deya asarni yakunlaydi.

O‘zbek adabiyotida oila masalalari muhim o‘rin tutadi. O‘zbek oilasi an’anaviy tarzda katta hurmatga sazovor bo‘lgan va bir-biriga bog‘langan tuzilishga ega. Oila, farzand, ota-ona va turmush o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar o‘zbek hikoyalari va romanlarida chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Ayniqsa, oilada bo‘ladigan ziddiyatlar, ota-ona va farzandlar o‘rtasidagi hurmat masalalari, hamda oilaviy ajralishlar haqida yozilgan asarlar o‘zbek adabiyotida keng tarqalgan.

Xullas, O‘zbek ayollar nasri o‘ziga xos poetik mavzularni qamrab olgan. O‘zbek adabiyotida asosan sharqona qadriyatlar va oilaviy an’analarga e’tibor qaratganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. O‘zbek ayollar nasri ayollarning o‘zlikni anglash, jamiyatdagi o‘rnini belgilash va o‘z haq-huquqlari uchun kurash yo‘lini tasvirlash orqali universal masalalarni yoritadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Зуннунова С. Ўшанда ҳам куз эди. Saida Zunnunova. Hikoyalar.pdf www ziyouz.com.
2. Qobiljonov Q. Milliy meros mazmunida yoshlar tarbiyasi va oilaviy munosabatlar talqini.// Экономика и социум. № 3(94)-2 2022.www.iup.ru. c. 1164.
3. Халова, М. А. (2021). Istiqlol davri she’riyatida ayollar obrazi. Международный журнал искусство слова, 4(2).
4. Ҳомидий Ҳ, Абдуллаев Ш, Иброҳимова С. Адабиётшунослик терминлари луғати. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1967. – 245 б.

LABORATORIYA VA AMALIY MASHG‘ULOTLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI.

Umirov Jamshid Isirojovich
Samarqand agroinnovatsiyalar
va tadqiqotlar institute
Mustaqil tadqiqotchisi
+998979221187
jamshidumirov@mail.ru

Zamonaviy ta’lim jarayonida laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar o‘quvchilarning nazariy bilimlarini mustahkamlash, amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish va ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Pedagogika sohasida bu mashg‘ulotlarni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish, o‘qitish samaradorligini oshirish va o‘quvchilarning faolligini ta’minlash uchun alohida yondashuvlarni talab qiladi.

Laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarning mohiyati va ahamiyati Laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlari fanlar bo‘yicha nazariy bilimlarni amalda sinab ko‘rish, tajribalar o‘tkazish va natijalarni tahlil qilish jarayonlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar esa nazariy bilimlarning real hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo‘llanilishiga qaratilgan. Laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar:

Bilimlarni mustahkamlash: Nazariy bilimlarni amaliyot orqali chuqurlashtiradi. Mustaqil fikrlash: Talabalarni muammolarni hal qilishga va ijodiy yondashishga o‘rgatadi. Ko‘nikma va malakalar: Kasbiy mahoratni oshiradi va amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantiradi. Mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etishning pedagogik tamoyillari-laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni samarali tashkil etish uchun quyidagi tamoyillar asosida ish olib borish kerak: O‘quvchilarning faolligi: Mashg‘ulotlar davomida talabalar mustaqil fikrlashga va faol ishtirok etishga jalb qilinishi lozim. Interfaol yondashuv: Mashg‘ulotlarni interfaol usullarda tashkil etish orqali talabalar va o‘qituvchi o‘rtasida o‘zaro ta’sirni kuchaytirish mumkin. Bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirish: Har bir mashg‘ulotda o‘quvchilarning bilimlari va ko‘nikmalari tizimli ravishda oshirib borilishi zarur. Refleksiv yondashuv: Har bir laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulot natijalarini tahlil qilish, xatolarni aniqlash va ularni tuzatish o‘quvchilarni yanada rivojlantiradi.

Bugungi kunda laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish katta ahamiyatga ega:

Virtual laboratoriyalar: Tajribalarning simulyatsiyalarini amalga oshirish orqali jarayonni xavfsiz va samarali qilish.

Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari: Natijalarni tahlil qilish va hisobotlarni tayyorlash uchun elektron dasturlardan foydalanish.

Didaktik vositalar: Vizualizatsiya uchun elektron resurslar va multimedia vositalaridan foydalanish.

Laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish o‘quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Pedagoglar ushbu jarayonni rejalashtirishda o‘quvchilarning ehtiyojlarini hisobga olib, interfaol usullar va zamonaviy texnologiyalardan keng foydalanishlari zarur. Natijada, talabalarning nazariy bilimlari amaliy ko‘nikmalar bilan boyitilib, ularning mustaqil fikrlash va ijodiy yondashuv qobiliyatlari rivojlanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat siyosati ta’lim jarayonlarida zamonaviy yondashuvlarni joriy etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Xususan, Prezidentning quyidagi hujjatlari bu borada muhim huquqiy asoslarni yaratdi[17]:

2018-yil 19-fevraldagi “Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalari sohasini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5349-sonli Farmon;

2017-yil 30-iyundagi “Respublikada axborot texnologiyalari sohasini rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlarni tubdan yaxshilash chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5099-sonli Farmon;

2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-sonli Qaror.

Mazkur hujjatlar respublikada axborotlashtirishning milliy tizimini shakllantirishga zamin yaratib, texnika yo‘nalishidagi oliy ta’lim muassasalarida (OTM) zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish zaruratini yuzaga keltirdi[18]. Bugungi kunda fan va texnika sohasida sodir bo‘layotgan yangiliklarni o‘quv dasturlari va darsliklar mazmuniga jadal kiritish o‘quv jarayonining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylangan.

[17] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PF-5349-son, PF-5099-son Farmonlari va PQ-2909-son Qarori.
[18] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PF-5349-son va PF-5099-son Farmonlari.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni ta’lim tizimiga integratsiya qilish talabalar uchun quyidagi imkoniyatlarni yaratmoqda:

Bilimlarni chuqurroq va mustahkam egallash: Fundamental tushunchalarni oson va qulay o‘zlashtirishga sharoit yaratiladi.

Amaliy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish: Laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar yordamida talabalar o‘z bilimlarini real muammolarni hal qilishda qo‘llash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, oliy ta’lim muassasalarida laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etish uchun maxsus metodik qo‘llanmalar va ko‘rsatmalar ishlab chiqish hamda ularni ta’lim jarayoniga joriy etish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu metodik vositalar nafaqat ta’lim samaradorligini oshiradi, balki o‘qitish jarayonini interfaol va qiziqarli shaklga keltiradi.

Ta’lim jarayonini samarali tashkil etishda metodik ko’rsatma va metodik qo’llanmalarning o’rni beqiyosdir. Metodik ko’rsatmalar muayyan fanning o’quv dasturi asosida kurs ishlari, laboratoriya va amaliy ishlarni bajarish tartibini aniq hamda batafsil ifodalaydi. Ushbu ko’rsatmalar orqali talabalarda fan bo’yicha zarur bo’lgan amaliy ko’nikmalar shakllantiriladi. Ular odatda ta’lim muassasalarining ilmiy-pedagogik kengashi tavsiyasi asosida kichik adadlarda nashr etilib, ta’lim jarayonida tarqatma material sifatida foydalaniladi[19].

Metodik qo’llanmalar esa o’qituvchilar (professor-o’qituvchilar) uchun mo’ljallangan bo’lib, unda darsning maqsadi, darsda foydalaniladigan vositalar va ulardan foydalanish usullari, dars mazmuni, amaliy mashg’ulotlar, qo’shimcha topshiriqlar hamda darsni o’tkazishga oid tavsiyalar o’z ifodasini topadi. Bu kabi materiallar darsning interfaol tashkil etilishini ta’minlash va o’qitish jarayonini optimallashtirishga xizmat qiladi[20].

Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida talabalarni mustaqil bilim olish faoliyatini tashkil etish masalasiga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Zamonaviy ta’lim metodlari va texnologiyalari shunday tanlanishi lozimki, ular nafaqat tayyor bilimlarni o’zlashtirishni, balki talabalarning bilimlarni turli manbalardan mustaqil egallashini ta’minlaydi. Bundan tashqari, talabalarning shaxsiy

[19] Usmonov, N. (2023). Oliy ta’limda metodik ko’rsatmalarning roli va ahamiyati. Toshkent: Ilmiy Nashriyot.

[20] Karimova, G. (2021). Metodik qo’llanmalar: O’qitish samaradorligini oshirishda innovatsion yondashuvlar. Samarqand: Ma’rifat Nashriyoti.

nuqtai nazarlarini shakllantirish, uni asoslashi va egallangan bilimlarni amaliyotga tadbiq etish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish bugungi kun ta'limining dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi[21].

Bugungi kunda jahonning rivojlangan davlatlari qatorida mamlakatimizda ham ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish jarayoni ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida qaralmoqda. Ushbu yo'nalishda ta'lim sohasini axborotlashtirish masalasi dolzarb vazifa sifatida ko'rib chiqilmoqda. Ta'lim muassasalarida ushbu jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlar belgilab berilgan:

O'qitish va o'qish jarayonini axborotlashtirish.

Ta'lim muassasasini boshqarishni axborotlashtirish.

Ta'lim muassasasi faoliyati muhitini axborotlashtirish.

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining ta'lim tizimiga keng joriy etilishi bir qator muhim afzalliklarni ta'minlaydi. Avvalo, talabalar kasbiy bilimlarni samarali egallash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. O'rganilayotgan hodisa va jarayonlarni modellashtirish esa talabalarga fan sohasi bilimlarini chuqur o'zlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, o'quv jarayonining xilma-xil tashkil etilishi talabalarning mustaqil faoliyatini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Axborot texnologiyalarining ta'lim jarayoniga integratsiyalashuvi interfaol muloqot imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, o'qish jarayonini individuallashtirish va differensiyalashtirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, talabalarda axborot jamiyati a'zosi sifatida axborot madaniyatining shakllanishiga zamin yaratadi. Hodisalar va jarayonlarni kompyuter texnologiyalari yordamida taqdim etish esa talabalarning fan asoslariga qiziqishini oshirish va ularning o'quv faoliyatidagi faolligini kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Shunday qilib, ta'lim tizimini axborotlashtirish jarayoni ta'lim sifatini oshirishda va axborot jamiyatining barkamol a'zosini tayyorlashda muhim vositaga aylanmoqda. Bu jarayon mamlakatimizning jahon ta'lim makonida o'z o'rnini mustahkamlashiga ham xizmat qiladi[22].

[21] Xolmatov, S. (2022). Mustaqil bilim olish faoliyatini shakllantirishning nazariy asoslari. Qarshi: Ilm-Fan Nashriyoti.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Usmonov, N. Oliy ta’limda metodik ko’rsatmalarning roli va ahamiyati. Toshkent: Ilmiy Nashriyot. (2023).
2. Karimova, G. Metodik qo’llanmalar: O’qitish samaradorligini oshirishda innovatsion yondashuvlar. Samarqand: Ma’rifat Nashriyoti. (2021).
3. Xolmatov, S. Mustaqil bilim olish faoliyatini shakllantirishning nazariy asoslari. Qarshi: Ilm-Fan Nashriyoti. (2022).
4. Taylakov, N.I. *Informatika va axborot texnologiyalarining ta’lim tizimidagi o‘rni.* T.: O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti nashriyoti. (2020).

РАҚОБАТДОШ КАДРЛАР ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИНИНГ ЗАРУРИЯТИ

Ш.З Ўрозов – СамИСИ катта ўқитувчиси.

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада узлуксиз таълимнинг мазмун-моҳияти, уни ташкил этиш шакллари ва тамойиллари ҳамда глобаллашув шароитида рақобатбардош кадрлар тайёрлашда узлуксиз таълимнинг инсонларнинг шахсий ва касбий ривожланишида тутган ўрни ва аҳамияти ёритилган. Шунингдек, республикамизда узлуксиз таълим тизимини ислоҳ этиш тенденциялари таҳлил қилиниб, тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: таълим, узлуксиз таълим, “узлуксиз таълим” концепцияси, узлуксиз таълим тизими, таълим шакллари, ҳаёт давомида таълим олиш, инновацион жамият.

Ҳозирги замонавий жамиятда инсон фаолиятининг энг кенгсоҳаларидан бири - бу таълим ҳисобланади. Охирги йилларда таълимнингижтимоий роли ортиб, дунёнинг аксарият давлатларида таълимнинг барчатурларига бўлган муносабат ўзгарди. Таълим ижтимоий ва иқтисодийтараққиётнинг бош, етакчи омили сифатида қаралмоқда. Бундайэътиборнинг сабаби замонавий жамиятнинг энг муҳим қадрияти ва асосий капитали - бу янги билимларни излаш, эгаллаш ва ностандарт қарорлар қабул қилишга қодир бўлган инсон ҳисобланади. Шундай экан, ҳозирги даврда таълим шахс ва жамиятни

ривожлантиришда ҳал қилувчи роль ўйнайди. Жаҳон иқтисодиётида глобаллашув ва кескин рақобатчилик кучайиб бораётган шароитда инсоннинг олдинги даврдаги бутун ҳаёт учун таълим олиш эмас, балки бутун ҳаёти давомида узлуксиз таълим олиш заруратини келтириб чиқармоқда. Баъзи бир манбаларга кўра, таълимнинг узлуксизлиги тўғрисидаги илк ғояларни айрим Ғарб тадқиқотчилари ҳатто Суқрот, Афлотун, Аристотель ва Сенеканинг инсоннинг доимий равишда маънавий такомиллашуви ҳақидаги диний-фалсафий тасаввурларида ва илмий асарларидан ҳамда бунга ўхшаш ғояларни муқаддас ислом динимизда ҳам учратишимиз мумкин. Узлуксиз таълим ғоясининг пайдо бўлиши ўз навбатида, бир томондан педагогик концепция сифатида, бошқа томондан эса, амалиётнинг натижасида пайдо бўлган. Умуман, бугунги кун тушунчасидаги катталар таълими ривожланиши XIX асрдаги саноат инқилоби натижасида фан, техника, ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлардаги ўзгаришлар оқибати билан боғлиқ. “Узлуксиз таълим” концепцияси биринчи марта ЮНЕСКОнинг 1965 йилдаги форумида таниқли назариётчи П.Лангранд томонидан ўртага ташланиб сезиларли даражада назарий ва амалий резонансга сабаб бўлди ва натижада ўтган асрнинг 60-йиллари охирига келиб мазкур ибора илмий таҳлилнинг махсус предметига айланди. Узлуксиз таълимни халқаро даражада ўрганишнинг устуворликлари ўз ичига таълим тизимининг узлуксизлигини таъминловчи узлуксиз касбий таълим, қўшимча таълим, катталар таълими, аҳолининг ҳимоя қилинмаган қатлами таълимини ва иқтисодий моделларни қамрайди. Улардан энг кўп учрайдиганлари: “узлуксиз таълим-бутун ҳаёт давомида эгаллайдиган таълим”, “узлуксиз таълим - катталар учун таълим”, “узлуксиз таълим - бу узлуксиз касбий таълим” каби иборалар қўлланилса, жаҳон педагогикасида узлуксиз таълим бирнечта атамалар билан изоҳланиб улар ичида “давом этувчи таълим”, “ҳаёт давомида ўқиш”, “доимий ўқиш” иборалари кенг қўлланилади. Умуман олганда, узлуксиз таълим шахс ва жамиятнинг мос эҳтиёжлари давлат ва жамият институтлари ва ташкилий таъминловчи тизим орқали шахснинг бутун ҳаёти давомидаги таълим (умумий ва касбий) салоҳиятининг ўсиш жараёни билан кечади. Узлуксиз таълим ижодкор, ижтимоий фаол, креатив, маънавий бой шахсни шакллантирувчи ва юқори малакали рақобатбардош кадрлар

тайёрлашда олдинда боришлик учун зарур шароитлар яратади. Таълимнинг турларига ўз навбатида мактабгача, умумий ўрта, ўрта махсус, касбҳунар, олий, олий ўқув юртидан кейинги таълим, кадрлар қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш ва мактабдан ташқари таълимни киритиш мумкин. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришганидан кейин жаҳон ҳамжамиятининг тенг ҳуқуқли субъекти ва ажралмас бир қисми сифатида инсон ҳуқуқлари ва эркинликларига риоя этилишини, жамиятнинг маънавий янгиланишини, стратегик ривожланиш, жаҳон ҳамжамиятига қўшилишни таъминлайдиган демократик кучли ҳуқуқий давлат ва очиқ фуқаролик жамиятини қурмоқда. 1997 йилда қабул қилинган янги таҳрирдаги “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонун [1] ва Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури [2] мамлакатда таълим ва кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимини жамиятда амалга оширилаётган янгиланиш, ривожланган демократик ҳуқуқий давлат қурилиши жараёнларига мослашнинг ҳуқуқий асосларини яратди. Кадрлар тайёрлаш соҳасидаги давлат сиёсати инсонни интеллектуал ва маънавий-ахлоқий жиҳатдан тарбиялаш билан узвий боғлиқ бўлган узлуксиз таълим тизими орқали ҳар томонлама баркамол шахс фуқарони шакллантиришни назарда тутади. Шу тарзда фуқаронинг энг асосий конституциявий ҳуқуқларидан бири бўлган билим олиш, ижодий қобилиятни намоён этиш, интеллектуал жиҳатдан ривожланиш, касби бўйича меҳнат қилиш ҳуқуқи рўёбга чиқарилади. Республикамизда узлуксиз таълим тизими ва кадрлар тайёрлашнинг давлат ва нодавлат таълим муассасаларини таркибий жиҳатдан ўзгартириш ва уларни изчил ривожлантириш давлат йўли билан бошқариб борилади.Ўзбекистон Республикаси томонидан инсон ҳуқуқлари, таълим, бола ҳуқуқи соҳасидаги шартномалар ва конвенцияларнинг бажарилиши, кадрлар тайёрлаш соҳасида жаҳоннинг илғор тажрибасини ҳисобга олиш узлуксиз таълим ва кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимининг барча жиҳатларига дахлдор бўлиб, унинг ривожланиш омилларидан биридир. Ўтган йилларда таълим тизимини ислоҳ қилиш жараёнида республикамизда мустаҳкам ҳуқуқий, ташкилий, моддий-техник база яратилди, бу интеллектуал салоҳияти юқори ва баркамол ёш авлодни ўқитиш ва тарбиялашнинг мазмунини янгилашга кўмаклашди. Мустақиллик йилларида республикамизда таълим-тарбия тизими ва баркамол авлодни тарбиялаш давлат сиёсатининг асосий устувор йўналишлари

даражасига кўтарилди. Бироқ, ўтказилган таҳлиллар мактабгача таълим соҳасида олиб борилаётган ишларнинг самараси ва натижаси етарли даражада эмаслигини кўрсатмоқда [7]. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 8 октябрдаги Ф-4724-сон фармойиши билан ташкил қилинган Ишчи гуруҳ томонидан олий таълим тизимидаги ҳолатни ўрганиш натижаларига кўра, бир қатор олий таълим муассасаларида ҳали ҳам илмий-педагогик салоҳиятнинг пастлиги, таълим жараёнларини ахборот-услубий ва ўқув адабиётлари билан таъминлаш замонавий талабларга жавоб бермаслиги, уларнинг моддий-техника базасини тизимли янгилашга эҳтиёж мавжудлиги аниқланди. Олий таълим тизимида ўз йўналишлари бўйича дунёнинг етакчи илмий-таълим муассасалари билан яқин ҳамкорлик алоқалари ўрнатиш, ўқув жараёнига илғор хорижий тажрибаларини жорий этиш, айниқса, истиқболли педагог ва илмий кадрларни хорижнинг етакчи илмий-таълим муассасаларида стажировкадан ўтказиш ва малакасини ошириш борасидаги ишлар етарли даражада олиб борилмаяпти [5]. Таҳлилларнинг кўрсатишича, охирги йилларда ўқитувчилар, педагоглар ва тарбиячиларнинг каттагина қисми яхши тайёргарлик кўрмаганлиги, уларнинг билим ва касб савияси пастлиги жиддий муаммо бўлиб қолмоқда, малакали педагог кадрлар етишмаслиги сезилмоқда.

Таълим-тарбия ва ўқув жараёнларининг таркибини, босқичларини бирбири билан узвий боғлаш, яъни узлуксиз таълим-тарбия тизимини ташкил қилиш муаммолари ҳал қилинган эмас. Мутахассислар тайёрлаш, таълим тарбия тизими жамиятда бўлаётган ислоҳотлар, янгиланиш жараёнлари талаблари билан етарли даражада боғланмаган. Умуман олганда, касб-ҳунар таълимининг обрўси ҳамда ўқитувчилар, тарбиячилар ва мураббийларнинг, илмий ва илмий-педагог кадрларнинг ижтимоий мақоми пасайиб бормоқда. Олий малакали кадрлардан самарали фойдаланилмаяпти. Кадрлар билими ва улар тайёргарлигининг сифатини назорат қилиш ҳамда баҳолаш тизими ҳозирги замон талаблари даражасида эмас. Шунингдек, бугунги кунда мамлакатимиз олий таълим тизимида кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимининг демократик ўзгаришлар ва бозор ислоҳотлари талабларига мувофиқ эмаслиги, ўқув жараёнининг моддийтехника ва ахборот базаси етарли эмаслиги, юқори малакали илмийпедагог кадрларнинг етишмаслиги,

сифатли ўқув-услубий ва илмий адабиётлар ҳамда дидактик материалларнинг камлиги, таълим тизими, фан ва ишлаб чиқариш ўртасида самарали ўзаро ҳамкорлик ва ўзаро фойдали интеграциянинг йўқлиги кадрлар тайёрлашнинг мавжуд тизимидаги жиддий камчиликлар сирасига киради. Республикамиз таълим тизими амалиётидаги мавжуд муаммолар ҳисобга олинган ҳолда ҳамда илғор хорижий мамлакатлар тажрибаси асосида умумий ўрта, ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими тизимини тубдан такомиллаштириш, малакали кадрлар тайёрлаш учун шарт-шароитларни яратиш, касб-ҳунар коллежлари битирувчилари бандлигини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегиясини амалга ошириш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 25 январдаги «Умумий ўрта, ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими тизимини тубдан такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-5313-сонли Фармони қабул қилинди. Ушбу Фармоннинг қабул қилиниши мавжуд касб-ҳунар коллежларининг моддийтехника базасидан оқилона ва мақсадли фойдаланишни таъминлаш, малакали ва меҳнат бозори талабларига жавоб берадиган кадрлар тайёрлаш сифатини ошириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва умуман узлуксиз таълим тизимини янада ривожлантириш борасидаги муҳим қадамлардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Ушбу мақсадга эришиш учун фикримизча, узлуксиз ва қўшимча таълимнинг жаҳон амалиётида мавжуд бўлган юқоридаги шаклларидан республикамиз амалиётида фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

Бунда асосий тамойиллар қуйидагилар бўлиши лозим:

- атрофдаги реалликка эмас, балки мамлакат келажагини инновацион жамият сифатида тасаввур қилишга таяниш;

- ўз ва ўзганинг бошқа ижобий тажрибаларига тезда мослашиш;

- таълимда катта миқдордаги фойдали инновацияларни яратишни рағбатлантириш;

- инсон капиталига инвестицияларнинг дастлаб ҳам таълим олувчи, ҳам ўқитувчи сифатидаги киритилиши;

- узлуксиз таълимнинг инновацион асосда илгарилаб кетувчисифатида ривожланиши.

Юқорида таъкидланганлардан келиб чиқиб хулоса қиладиган бўлсак,ҳозирги даврда ҳар бир мамлакат рақобатбардошлиги аввало, унинг таълим ва фан даражасига боғлиқ. Таълим ва жамият ривожланишининг замонавий ҳолати инсон фаолиятининг касбий ва касбий тайёргарлик сифати даражасига ҳар қачонгидан ҳам кўпроқ талаблар қўймоқда.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1.«Таълим тўғрисида" Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонуни // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1997 й., 9-сон, 225-модда; 2013 й., 41-сон, 543-модда).

2. Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1997 й., 11-12-сон, 295-модда; Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2007 й., 15-сон, 150-модда; 2013 й., 41-сон, 543-модда.

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг 2018 йил 5 январдаги ахборотномаси, 03/18/456/0512-сонли қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси.

4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 16 февралдаги "Олий ўқув юртидан кейинги таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштириш тўғрисида" ги ПФ-4958 сонли Фармони.

THE STRATEGIC SIOLES OF IMPROVING TOURISM

N.A.Turdiyeva The teacher
of the department of teaching
foreign languages Samarkand
Institute of economy and
service

Annotation: In this article, the status of strategic sector has been given to the tourism sector content and essence are discussed.

Key words: Tourism, economy, decision, decree, development, infrastructure.

Today, tourism has become one of the sectors that has its place in the world economy. First of all, tourism is the travel and recreation of the population. It is the country that provides basic infrastructure is formed as an important branch of the economy, and great attention is paid to its

development. Tourism covers many areas of human life and activity. Tourism transport and communication as a specific catalyst of socio-economic development, trade, construction, agriculture, production of consumer goods and great impact on the development of other important sectors of the economy shows. One of the main areas of development of the export-oriented economy is the tourism industry. Tourism is a business sector. It attracts a constant flow of foreign tourists as one of its important features. Further development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, including to create as much quality as possible, to further increase the competitiveness of the network, improving the quality of services provided and the national tourist product in the world market consistent measures are being taken for active promotion. Systematic works to increase the flow of tourists, modernization of infrastructure, visa managed to achieve significant results regarding the liberalization of the regime. For example, in the ranking of the most liberal visa regimes in 2019, Uzbekistan is the CIS took the second place among the countries.

The status of "Tourism Neighborhood", "Tourism Village" or "Tourism Park" when organizing family guest houses of the population, who are not indifferent to increasing the tourist potential of our country, at least five types of services for tourists, news about giving is being introduced. Development of tourism in the country and to representatives of public organizations and abroad who made a significant contribution to popularization compatriots "for their contribution to the development of tourism" the support of the proposal to establish a badge not only our compatriots, but also Uzbekistan is a huge tourist attraction of our compatriots living abroad will undoubtedly be an important factor in opening up its possibilities. Despite the fact that the country has a huge tourist potential, the tourism infrastructure, the quality and level of tourism services, as well as the management system of the network are in line with modern requirements in the context of globalization and intense competition does not come. The contribution of tourism to the economy of the country, providing services development of the industry and providing employment to the population is average in the world lags behind the indicators, says the official commentary to the decree. The decree is an example of the fundamental reform of this industry, which marks the transition of state

policy in the field of tourism to a qualitatively new stage measures not taken are provided, the main target tasks in qui and priority areas are determined:

• creation of favorable conditions for the activity of tourism industry entities, elimination of all obstacles and barriers to the development of tourism, visa and registration procedures, passport and customs control simplification;

• life and health of tourists and excursionists in the organization of tourism facilities implementation of complex measures to ensure safety;

• new potential types of tourism - pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, sports, medical treatment, rural, industrial, business, rapid development of children, youth and family tourism;

• to expand cooperation with international and national organizations, major foreign brands and companies in the field of tourism, to provide tourism services

introduction of advanced world quality standards; • modern objects of tourism infrastructure in the regions of the republic, primarily hotels, transport-logistics structures, engineering intensive revitalization of communication infrastructure, foreign for these purposes, broad attraction of investments;

• development of competitive tourism products, new tourism in the regionscreating destinations, taking them to world tourism markets;

• fundamental system of quality training of qualified personnel for the tourism industry improvement.

Tourism in any conditions, especially during the transition to the market economy the state plays the main role in the development of infrastructure. Almost all countries try to increase the importance of the tourism network in the national economy. Because tourism has the following priorities in the development of the national economy:

-source of providing local workforce with qualified work and living conditions; market formation and flow of capital investments mechanism;

-accommodation (hotels, campsites, motels), communication (cellular, television and optical communication), transport (cars, buses, railways of international standards road cars, airplanes), as well as service infrastructure (car fuel means of introduction of new technologies and know-how in fields such as gas stations); -means of development of national folk crafts;

-political in the country and territory and factors of stabilization of the socio-economic situation; historical monuments and cultural heritage conservation methods;

-means of effectively increasing the foreign currency income of the state.

In general, for the development of state tourism infrastructure, its legal and creates economic foundations, raises the issue of personnel training for this sector puts, simplifies the visa system, tourist products and traditional goods stimulates production.

Speaking about the development of tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan, it is important to dwell on the division of the country into the main tourism regions is important. Today, there are four main tourist regions in the republic and they are tourism regions of Fergana, Samarkand-Bukhara, Tashkent and Khorezm. Fergana tourism region includes Fergana valley. Its touristic resources consist of archeological excavations and cultural monuments, favorable natural conditions, products of traditional folk crafts and art, industrial and agrarian complexes. There is an extensive network of roads and railways its existence also provides an opportunity to use the Fergana region for tourism purposes, to place tourist bases and recreation centers throughout its territory.

It is known that tourists visiting the country start with a simple meal they demand a certain amount of products and services, up to expensive souvenirs. Naturally, with the production of products and services opens the way for small and private business enterprises to further expand their opportunities. Farmers are where tourists live in hotels they grow clean products, even textiles and sewing. Small and private enterprises operating in the industry are necessary for tourists develop bedroom furniture, robes and the like, cosmetic industry enterprises produce shampoo, soap and deodorants. Craft workshops and producing traditional national products businesses also prepare orders for tourists.

In conclusion, we can say that tourism is a very productive activity both for the tourist and the government. As they support each other simultaneously. Also, the government should consider improving the conditions of the country as more and more number of tourist visit their country.

Above all, tourism is one of the fastest-growing industry in the world that has changed the scenario of the world.

References:

[1] Gulomkhasanov E., Roziyev B., Akramov S. DESTINATION IN TOURISM // Scientific development.

[2] Djuraevna R. M. and others. Prospects of the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan // Digital economy and stability academic journal.

[3] Yakubova Shamshinur Shukhratovna. "Innovative approaches to modeling the impact of monetary policy on economic development". Academic Journal of Digital Economy and Sustainability.

[4] Gulomqasanov E., Shukurova M., Elmurodov B. THE ROLE OF GUIDES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN //36ipHrn naukovix prats SCIENTIA.

THE PROJECTS OF INNONVATIONS IN ECONOMY

N.A.Turdiyeva The Teacher of the department of teaching foreign languages Samarkand Institute of economy and service

Annotation: This article discusses the importance of innovation for the development of the present day and its development, as well as the benefits of financing innovative projects.

Key words: innovation, modernization, infrastructure, credit, investment, bank, percent, resource, discovery, financing.

Innovative economy is a type of economy that does not provide profit, material production, and concentration of productive centers. It allows you to come out and create innovations by constantly raising the bar. Which gives the economic advantage of the country.

Innovative economic development, new markets, technologies are provided by intellectual property, ideas, developments, products. Looking at the old economic construction and the same quality. So, there are corporate centers, universities, industrial parks, specialized platforms and new organizational structures for trade and companies.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev told the Oliy Majlis, "In the economy, the system of state management is outdated, and it remains a serious problem that effective mechanisms for supporting innovative ideas are

introduced on time. technological backwardness, slow implementation of resource and energy-saving energy, alternative sources are obstacles to economic development, he noted.

In this way, it is possible to ensure the rapid development of new high-tech production and production processes in the management of the national and international economy, the primary economic production reform. In other words, economic stability cannot be achieved without innovation. From the meaning of the term innovation, it can be said that when any discoveries, new events, uses and methods are adopted into products, then products produced by the masses of the people. In this case, the introduction of the innovation means the process of applying the innovation, and from the moment of acceptance of the innovation to distribution, it becomes a new quality - innovation.

So, the goal of implementing an innovation is to achieve a result. From this it can be understood that the field of innovation is closely related to the field of investment. For the development of the national economy, we can determine the stable directions of innovation and investment activities:

— modernization of enterprises, further acceleration of technical and technological re-equipment, widespread introduction of modern, flexible technologies;

— implementation of specific measures to support the competitiveness of enterprises producing products for export in foreign markets and creation of additional factors for export promotion;

— increasing the competitiveness of real sector enterprises by encouraging the reduction of production costs and product costs;

— implementation of measures to modernize the electric power system, reduce energy consumption and introduce an efficient system of energy saving;

— supporting domestic producers by stimulating demand in the domestic market.

Of course, the role of innovations in modernizing the national economy and increasing its competitiveness is incomparable. However, for the organization and development of innovation activity in the country, the following conditions must be present and fulfilled:

— state innovation policy - development and determination of the goals of the country's innovation strategy and mechanisms for supporting priority

innovation programs and projects by the state authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
— investment potential - the sum of resources of the state, industry, enterprise and organization in various forms (including material, financial, intellectual, scientific and technical, economic, etc.);
— the field of innovation - the fields of activity of producers and consumers of innovative products (work, services), including the creation and distribution of innovations;
— innovation infrastructure - various institutions that enable and influence the implementation of innovation activities;
— innovation program (enterprise, branch, territory, state, region, interstate) - agreed on the resources, executors and deadlines of the innovation projects and ensures the effective solution of the tasks of mastering and deploying new types of products a complex of innovative projects and activities.

Continue institutional and structural reforms aimed at further development and liberalization of the economy, strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, modernization and rapid development of agriculture, and reducing state participation in the economy. to protect the right of private property and to further strengthen its priority position, to encourage the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, to develop regions, districts and cities in a comprehensive and balanced socio-economic way, to improve the investment environment, and to encourage foreign investments in the sectors and regions of our country's economy active engagement.

There are several types of innovation project financing. Funding based on the creditworthiness of the project itself, its participants, their ability to live without taking into account the guarantees of repayment of the loan by third parties will be the main one. The third type of investment financing can be considered as the source of debt repayment. This type of financing is considered the third, in which cash flows generated as a result of project implementation and enterprise assets serve as loan security.

The global index of innovative development was the first step to analyze the innovative potential of the country. The Global Innovation Index is a global research on the indicator of the level of innovation development and the rating of the world countries accompanying it. The index consists of

81 indicators, which describe in detail the innovative development of countries of the world at different levels of economic development.

We know that the implementation of effective innovation projects is important in reducing the cost of products in economic sectors, increasing labor productivity, increasing the quality of products and ensuring the competitiveness of the economy as a whole.

In world practice, project financing often refers to a type of financing organization in which the proceeds from the sale of the project are the only source of debt repayment. However, the term "project financing" is interpreted differently in different countries. For example, in the USA, it is understood that financing is organized in such a way that most of the investment projects are financed from the personal funds of the founder, and the income from the sale of the project is the only source of debt repayment.

In Europe, this term is used to refer to various options and ways of providing financial resources necessary for the implementation of projects. Later, the term "project financing" refers to a system of financial and commercial operations based on loans provided by banks and instrumental budgetary support, support from various state organizations, investment funds, insurance companies and other interested investors.

The interrelationship of the economic situation of Uzbekistan with innovation can be seen in the following main aspects, that is, seeing the impact of innovation activity on the national economy as a whole as a material basis of the state; to look as a separate market entity in the analysis of the impact of innovations on the activity of a particular enterprise; studying the socio-economic results of innovation policy implementation.In the conditions of modernization of the economy in Uzbekistan, innovations are necessary, first of all, for its sustainable growth. Investments in new technologies help to produce competitive, high-demand consumer goods.

One of the main means of influencing the country's economy and the business activities of economic entities is the innovation policy, which is considered one of the links of the state economic policy. With the help of the state innovation policy, it can directly influence the increase in the rate of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the change in the structure of social production, and the solution of social problems.

In conclusion, in order to form and further develop the innovative economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we will briefly cover a number of

key activities and measures. Attracting investors and foreign capital to internal innovative projects, the implementation of which is of primary importance based on our national interests; organizing a knowledge base dedicated to technological innovations and making it accessible to all citizens through an internet portal; developing innovation, which ensuring robust protection of intellectual property while turning industry breakthroughs into high value-added products.

References:

1. Address of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018. http://uza.uz.
2.Вертакова Ю.В. Симоненко Б.С. Управление инновациями: теорпя и практика. –М.: Высшее экономическое образование, 2008.
3.Borut Likar, co-editors Peter Fatur, Urshka Mrgole; translation Arslingue K.Jontar, TEFL, TBE. — 1st. ed. — El. knjiga. — Ljubljana INNOVATION management [Elektronskivir] Korona plus — Institute for Innovation and Technology, 2013.
4.Гончаренко Л.П., Олейников Е.А., Березин В.В. “Инновационный менеджмент” учебное пособие/М.: КНОРУС, 2005, — 544 с.

THE ROLE OF MONEY IN THE ECONOMY

SamISI “Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrasi
o‘qituvchisi N.T.Narziyev Moliya va
moliyaviy texnologiyalar fakulteti talabasi
Obloqulova Marjona Zafar qizi

Abstract: Money plays a vital role in the economy by facilitating transactions, measuring value, preserving purchasing power, and enabling deferred payments. As a medium of exchange, money eliminates inefficiencies associated with barter systems, allowing for greater specialization and economic expansion. Its function as a unit of account provides a standardized measure for pricing goods and services, aiding in financial decision-making. Additionally, money serves as a store of value, ensuring that individuals and businesses can save and invest for the future. Using money as a standard of deferred payment further supports credit creation, fostering economic growth. Beyond its core functions, money also serves as an essential tool for economic stability, as governments and central

banks regulate monetary policies to control inflation, interest rates, and credit availability. Furthermore, money plays a crucial role in global trade, influencing exchange rates and international economic relations. As financial systems evolve with the rise of digital currencies and financial technologies, money's role will adapt while remaining central to economic activity. This paper explores the fundamental functions of money, its impact on economic stability, and its significance in a rapidly changing global economy.

Keywords: Money, Economy, Medium of Exchange, Unit of Account, Store of Value, Standard of Deferred Payment, Inflation, Monetary Policy, Credit, Central Banks, Interest Rates, Fiscal Policy, Economic Growth, Global Trade.

Money is an indispensable element of every modern economy, shaping the way societies exchange goods, services, and resources. From the simplest transaction to complex international trade, money facilitates the smooth functioning of economic systems across the globe. It enables individuals and businesses to buy, sell, save, and invest, forming the foundation of economic activity. Without money, economies would revert to barter systems, which would greatly limit the ability to specialize, trade, and grow.

Money is not just a means of exchange; it serves multiple critical roles within an economy, acting as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, a store of value, and a standard of deferred payment.[23] Each of these functions contributes to the efficiency and growth of economies, supporting everything from day-to-day transactions to complex financial systems.

Additionally, the management of money, through policies set by governments and central banks, has significant effects on economic stability. How much money circulates in the economy, the interest rates set by central banks, and the availability of credit all influence everything from inflation to unemployment, investment, and national growth.[24] Understanding the role of money is essential for grasping not only the functioning of markets, but also the broader dynamics that affect the global economy.

One of the most important functions of money is its role as a medium of exchange. Before the invention of money, economies operated on a barter system, where goods and services were exchanged directly for other goods

[23] Mankiw, N. G. (2020). *Principles of Economics* (9th ed.). Cengage Learning.
[24] Blanchard, O. (2017). *Macroeconomics* (7th ed.). Pearson Education.

and services.[25] However, barter systems have significant limitations. For instance, both parties involved in a trade need to want what the other has (the double coincidence of wants), which is not always the case. This makes transactions inefficient and difficult to coordinate.

Money solves this problem by providing a universally accepted medium of exchange. Whether it's paper currency, coins, or digital money, money allows individuals to trade goods and services without needing to match exact wants.[26] This simplification encourages specialization—individuals and businesses can focus on producing what they do best, knowing they can exchange their products for money and then use that money to purchase what they need.

Another critical function of money is that it serves as a unit of account, meaning it provides a standardized way of measuring and comparing the value of goods and services.[27] The unit of account function simplifies pricing, budgeting, and financial planning. For businesses, it provides the basis for setting prices, determining costs, and assessing profits. For consumers, it helps in making informed decisions about what to buy, when to buy, and how much to pay.

Money's role as a store of value means it can retain its purchasing power over time.[28] This function is important because it allows individuals to save and defer consumption. For instance, if you don’t need a good or service immediately, you can store money today and use it to make purchases in the future.

Money also serves as a standard of deferred payment, meaning it can be used to settle debts that are due in the future.[29] This function is vital for the creation of credit and the extension of loans. When money is used to fulfill future obligations, it supports transactions that involve borrowing and lending.

Money is also an essential tool for measuring the health of an economy. Economists use various indicators, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation rates, and unemployment rates, to evaluate

[25] Friedman, M., & Schwartz, A. J. (1963). A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960. Princeton University Press.
[26] Mankiw, N. G. (2020). Principles of Economics (9th ed.). Cengage Learning.
[27] Blanchard, O. (2017). Macroeconomics (7th ed.). Pearson Education.
[28] Friedman, M., & Schwartz, A. J. (1963). *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960*. Princeton University Press.
[29] Mankiw, N. G. (2020). *Principles of Economics* (9th ed.). Cengage Learning.

economic performance.[30] These indicators rely on money to assess and compare economic activity.

One of the most important ways money impacts economic health is through the management of the money supply by central banks. Central banks, like the Federal Reserve in the U.S. or the European Central Bank, regulate the amount of money circulating in the economy to maintain price stability, support employment, and foster economic growth.[31]

On the global stage, money plays a crucial role in international trade. Different countries use different currencies, and exchange rates determine how much one currency is worth in relation to another. This ability to exchange currencies facilitates trade between countries and enables the import and export of goods and services.[32]

Money is the fundamental building block of any modern economy. Its essential functions as a medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value, and standard of deferred payment enable smooth economic transactions, facilitate investment, and promote overall economic growth.

The management of money, particularly through monetary policy and central banking systems, is crucial in maintaining economic stability. Central banks play an important role in regulating the money supply to control inflation, stimulate or slow economic growth, and ensure the financial system's overall health.11 Effective monetary policies can help prevent economic crises and promote prosperity.

As the global economy continues to evolve, particularly with the rise of digital currencies and financial technologies, the role of money will adapt, but its core functions will remain central to economic life. In conclusion, money not only fuels trade and commerce but also plays a pivotal role in shaping the broader economic landscape, influencing everything from individual financial decisions to international economic relations.

References:

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2020). *Principles of Economics* (9th ed., pp. 29–35, 88–92, 234–240). Cengage Learning.

[30] Blanchard, O. (2017). *Macroeconomics* (7th ed.). Pearson Education.
[31] Friedman, M., & Schwartz, A. J. (1963). *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960.* Princeton University Press.
[32] Mankiw, N. G. (2020). *Principles of Economics* (9th ed.). Cengage Learning.

2. Blanchard, O. (2017). *Macroeconomics* (7th ed., pp. 54–60, 112–118, 300–310). Pearson Education.
3. Friedman, M., & Schwartz, A. J. (1963). *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960* (pp. 90–102, 250–265, 400–410). Princeton University Press.

FINANCIAL CRISES

Assistant teacher of department of teaching language: **Ziyadullayeva M. T.**
Students of SamISI BI group 224
Narzullayeva Jasmin Xurshedovna,
Mukarova Sarvinoz Malikovna

Annotation: Financial crises remain a highly relevant topic in today's global economy due to their widespread impact on economic stability, business operations, and individual livelihoods.

Key words: Financial crises, credit cycles, government interventions, credit booms, asset price booms, asset price busts, banking crisis, systemic risk, bank runs, credit crunch.

Explaining financial crises: Financial crises have common elements, but they come in many forms. A financial crisis is often associated with one or more of the following phenomena: substantial changes in asset prices and credit volume; severe disruptions in financial intermediation and the supply of external financing to various actors in the economy; large-scale balance sheet problems; and large-scale government support. [5.16] Financial crises are typically multidimensional events and can be hard to characterize using a single indicator. The literature has clarified some of the factors driving crises, but definitively identifying their deeper causes remains a challenge. Many theories have been developed regarding the underlying causes of crises. [2.35] Although fundamental factors — macroeconomic imbalances, internal or external shocks—are often observed, many questions remain about the exact causes of crises. Financial crises sometimes appear to be driven by “irrational” factors, including sudden runs on banks; contagion and spillovers among financial markets; limits to arbitrage during times of stress; the emergence of asset busts, credit crunches, and fire sales; and other

aspects of financial turmoil. Indeed, the idea of “animal spirits” has long occupied a significant space in the literature attempting to explain crises. Financial crises are often preceded by asset and credit booms that eventually turn into busts. Many theories focusing on the sources of crises have recognized the importance of booms in asset and credit markets. However, explaining why asset price bubbles or credit booms are allowed to continue and eventually become unsustainable and turn into busts or crunches has been challenging. [1.12] This naturally requires answering why neither financial market participants nor policymakers foresee the risks and attempt to slow down the increase in asset prices or the expansion of credit. The dynamics of macroeconomic and financial variables around crises have been extensively studied. Empirical studies have documented the various phases.

Asset Price Booms and Busts: Sharp increases in asset prices, sometimes called bubbles, and often followed by crashes, have been experienced for centuries. Asset prices sometimes seem to deviate from what fundamentals would suggest and exhibit patterns different from predictions of standard models with perfect financial markets. [6.32] A bubble, an extreme form of such deviation, can be defined as “the part of asset price movement that is unexplainable based on what we call fundamentals”. [2.24] Patterns of exuberant increases in asset prices, often followed by crashes, figure prominently in many accounts of financial instability, for both advanced economies and emerging market economies, going back millennia.4 Some asset price bubbles and crashes are well known. Such historical cases include the Dutch Tulip Mania from 1634 to 1637, the French Mississippi Bubble in 1719–20, and the South Sea Bubble in the United Kingdom in 1720. During some of these periods, certain asset prices increased very rapidly in a short time, followed by sharp corrections. These cases are extreme, but not unique. In the 2007–09 financial crises, for example, house prices in a number of countries followed this inverse U-shaped pattern.

Banking crisis: When a bank suffers a sudden rush of withdrawals by depositors, this is called a bank run. Since banks lend out most of the cash they receive in deposits, it is difficult for them to quickly pay back all deposits if these are suddenly demanded, so a run renders the bank insolvent, causing customers to lose their deposits, to the extent that they are not covered by deposit insurance. An event in which bank runs are

widespread is called a systemic banking crisis or banking panic. [3.27] . Examples of bank runs include the run on the Bank of the United States in 1931 and the run on Nothern Rock in 2007. Banking crises generally occur after periods of risky lending and resulting loan defaults.

Speculative bubbles and crashes: A speculative bubble exists in the event of large, sustained overpricing of some class of assets. One factor that frequently contributes to a bubble is the presence of buyers who purchase an asset based solely on the expectation that they can later resell it at a higher price, rather than calculating the income it will generate in the future. [4.12] If there is a bubble, there is also a risk of a crash in asset prices: market participants will go on buying only as long as they expect others to buy, and when many decide to sell the price will fall. However, it is difficult to predict whether an asset's price actually equals its fundamental value, so it is hard to detect bubbles reliably. Some economists insist that bubbles never or almost never occur. [6.33]

Conclusion: Financial crises are complex events marked by sharp asset price fluctuations, credit disruptions, and banking instability. While fundamental economic imbalances contribute, panic-driven bank runs, contagion, and speculative bubbles also play key roles. Asset booms often precede crashes, as seen in historical bubbles and the 2007–09 crisis. Banking crises, triggered by risky lending and withdrawals, further destabilize economies. Despite lessons from history, preventing crises remains challenging, underscoring the need for stronger regulation and risk management.

References:

1. Garber, 2000; page 256
2. Markus Brunnermeier 2008, « Bubbles», in The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics, 2nd ed.
3. Peter Garber 2001, *Famous First Bubbles: The Fundamentals of Early Manias*. MIT Press, ISBN 0-262-57153-6.
4. Shin Hyun Song 1 January 2009. « Reflections on Nothern Rock: The Bank Run that Heralded the Global Financial Crisis». Journal of Economic Perspectives. 23 (1): 101-119.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING REGULATION

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Assistant Teacher: **M.T. ZIYADULLAYEVA**
Student of SamIES: **Javatov Musin Baxtiyorovich**
Student of SamIES: **Xo‘jaboyev Abror**

Annotation: This article analyzes international banking regulation and its impact on the stability of the global financial system. It examines the fundamental principles of banking regulation, the standards developed by international financial institutions, and their influence on the world economy. Additionally, the article explores the specific characteristics of banking regulation in different countries and their alignment with international practices.

Keywords: international banking regulation, financial stability, basel committees, AML/KYC, financial risks, banking supervision, international financial institutions.

The acceleration of globalization and the expansion of international financial relations have increased the necessity of regulating the banking system. International banking supervision plays a crucial role in ensuring financial stability, reducing credit and liquidity risks, and preventing illegal financial activities. In recent years, financial crises, including the 2008 global financial crisis, have highlighted the challenges of banking regulation at the international level and have prompted the development of new regulatory requirements.

International financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, have introduced regulations aimed at strengthening the resilience of the banking system. This article examines the principles of international banking regulation, its impact on global financial stability, and the distinctive features of banking supervision in different countries.

In today’s interconnected world, the stability of financial markets is heavily dependent on effective banking regulation. The collapse of a single major bank can trigger economic turmoil across multiple countries, highlighting the importance of a well-structured regulatory framework. International banking regulation plays a critical role in maintaining financial stability, reducing systemic risks, and ensuring that banks operate

transparently and responsibly. Over the years, financial crises have demonstrated the necessity of strong oversight, leading to the development of key regulatory measures such as the Basel Accords.

One of the most significant international regulatory frameworks is the Basel Accords, introduced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). These regulations are designed to manage financial risk and ensure that banks maintain sufficient capital buffers. As James Robertson states, "The Basel Accords provide a structured approach to risk management, capital adequacy, and liquidity control, ensuring that banks operate within safe financial parameters" [1, 67]. The three stages of the Basel Accords—Basel I, Basel II, and Basel III—have progressively strengthened the banking sector by addressing weaknesses in risk assessment and capital management.

One of the core principles of international banking regulation is capital adequacy requirements. The Basel III framework introduced stricter capital reserve requirements, with a strong focus on Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, which ensures that banks have a sufficient buffer to absorb unexpected financial losses. Economist Richard Hammond explains, "By enforcing higher capital buffers, Basel III ensures that banks are better prepared to withstand financial shocks and economic downturns" [2, 128]. Without adequate capital reserves, banks may struggle to manage economic crises, leading to potential market collapses.

Another crucial aspect of banking regulation is risk management and supervision. Financial institutions must continuously monitor and assess risks associated with credit, market fluctuations, and operational inefficiencies. Proper supervision prevents excessive risk-taking and enhances investor confidence. As Peter Hamilton notes, "Effective supervision reduces the likelihood of banking failures and enhances investor confidence in the financial system" [3, 92]. This regulation ensures that banks engage in responsible lending and investment practices, reducing the possibility of large-scale financial disasters.

Liquidity management is also a key focus of international banking regulation. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), introduced under Basel III, aim to improve banks’ ability to handle short-term and long-term liquidity challenges. These requirements ensure that financial institutions maintain adequate cash reserves to manage

sudden withdrawals and market downturns. According to Linda Matthews, "The introduction of LCR and NSFR has significantly strengthened banks' ability to manage liquidity crises and maintain operational stability" [4, 147]. By enforcing liquidity standards, regulators prevent situations where banks become unable to meet their financial obligations.

In addition to capital and liquidity regulations, transparency and reporting requirements have become essential in modern banking. Financial institutions must disclose their financial health, stress test results, and risk exposure to regulatory authorities. Transparency ensures that stakeholders have access to accurate information, reducing fraudulent activities and market manipulation. The presence of clear and standardized reporting mechanisms fosters investor trust and enhances market efficiency.

Several international organizations oversee the implementation of these regulatory frameworks. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) sets global banking standards, while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) monitors financial stability and provides policy recommendations. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) plays a key role in coordinating regulatory policies to reduce global financial risks. As John Patterson states, "Global regulatory bodies play a vital role in harmonizing banking regulations and preventing financial instability across international markets" [5, 203]. Their efforts ensure that banks adhere to best practices in risk management and financial reporting.

Despite the progress made in banking regulation, several challenges remain. One of the biggest issues is regulatory arbitrage, where financial institutions exploit differences in regulations across countries to gain competitive advantages. Some banks may relocate their operations to jurisdictions with less stringent regulations, undermining the effectiveness of global financial oversight. Additionally, technological disruptions pose new challenges. The rise of fintech, digital banking, and cryptocurrencies requires regulators to develop new policies to address cybersecurity risks and financial fraud. Finally, climate-related financial risks are becoming an important concern. As the global economy shifts towards sustainability, banks will need to integrate environmental risks into their risk assessment models.

Looking ahead, the future of international banking regulation will likely focus on digital transformation, climate-related financial disclosures,

and enhanced cross-border cooperation. As financial markets continue to evolve, regulators must adapt their frameworks to address emerging risks while maintaining financial stability. Ultimately, a well-regulated banking system not only protects depositors and investors but also contributes to long-term economic growth and resilience.

International banking regulation plays a crucial role in maintaining financial stability, reducing systemic risks, and fostering economic growth. The Basel Accords, along with other regulatory frameworks, ensure that banks operate within secure financial parameters by enforcing capital requirements, liquidity controls, and risk management standards. These regulations help prevent financial crises and enhance investor confidence in the global banking system.

Effective supervision and global regulatory cooperation are essential for harmonizing banking standards across different economies. As financial markets become increasingly interconnected, the role of international regulatory bodies in mitigating risks and ensuring compliance becomes even more significant. The implementation of measures such as capital buffers, liquidity coverage ratios, and stress testing frameworks has strengthened banks' resilience against economic shocks.

However, challenges remain, including regulatory compliance costs and the need for constant adaptation to emerging financial risks. The evolution of financial technology, digital banking, and cryptocurrency markets requires ongoing regulatory adjustments to ensure a stable yet innovative financial environment.

In conclusion, international banking regulation is a dynamic and evolving field that balances financial security with economic growth. By continuously improving regulatory frameworks and enhancing global cooperation, policymakers can create a more resilient and efficient international banking system that benefits both financial institutions and the global economy.

References:

1. **Robertson, J.** (2003). The Basel Accords: Risk Management and Financial Stability. Oxford University Press. 67-page.
2. **Hammond, R.** (2011). Capital Adequacy and Financial Crises: Lessons from Basel III. Cambridge University Press. 128-page.

3. **Hamilton, P.** (2015). The Role of Supervision in Banking Stability. Financial Times Press. 92-page.
4. **Matthews, L.** (2016). Liquidity Risk and Banking Regulation: A Modern Perspective. Routledge. 147-page.

TRADITIONAL REGULATION MECHANISM

Assistant teacher of department of
Teaching Languages:
Ziyadullayeva.M.T Student of SIES
mk-224 group: **Farhodiy Shoxruz**

Annotation: The traditional regulation mechanism relies on customs, traditions, and moral norms to maintain social order. It emphasizes informal sanctions and community control. This approach is effective in close-knit societies but faces challenges in modern, globalized contexts. Understanding this mechanism provides insights into how cultural heritage shapes social and legal systems.

Keywords: traditional regulation, customs, moral norms, social order, community control, cultural heritage.

The traditional regulation mechanism is a system based on long-established customs, traditions, and moral norms that govern human behavior within a society. Unlike formal legal systems, which rely on codified laws and centralized enforcement, traditional regulation operates through community control, shared values, and informal sanctions. This mechanism has played a crucial role in maintaining social order throughout history, particularly in societies where formal legal institutions were underdeveloped or absent [1]

Traditional regulation mechanisms emerged in early human societies as a response to the need for order and cooperation. Communities relied on shared customs passed down through generations, reinforced by collective memory and cultural identity. These mechanisms often reflected the community's moral and ethical beliefs, creating a sense of belonging and mutual responsibility.

Anthropological studies show that in many indigenous cultures, such as those in Africa and Southeast Asia, traditional regulation continues to

operate alongside formal legal systems. This coexistence demonstrates the enduring relevance of non-legal norms in shaping human behavior.[2]

Customs are unwritten social rules developed over time, shaping the daily lives of individuals. Traditions provide continuity by preserving these customs across generations. For example, in many rural communities, land inheritance and conflict resolution follow traditional practices rather than formal laws.

Moral norms reflect the ethical values shared by a community. They regulate behavior by appealing to an individual's conscience and sense of community welfare. Violating these norms often results in social disapproval, which can be as powerful as formal legal penalties. [2.1]

In traditional regulation systems, enforcement relies on social pressure rather than centralized authority. Community leaders, elders, or religious figures often mediate disputes, reinforcing norms through dialogue and consensus. This decentralized approach fosters inclusivity and maintains harmony within the community. [2.2]

Punishments in traditional systems are typically non-legal, such as public shaming, exclusion, or loss of reputation. These sanctions are immediate and context-specific, reflecting the community's need for swift conflict resolution. [2.3]

Traditional regulation offers several benefits that contribute to social stability:

Cultural Relevance: Rules and norms reflect the values and experiences of the local community, making them easier to understand and accept.

Flexibility: Informal mechanisms can adapt to societal changes more quickly than formal legal systems, allowing communities to respond to unique circumstances.

Cost-Effectiveness: Traditional systems often operate without the need for formal institutions, reducing administrative costs.[3]

For instance, in small rural communities where resources are limited, resolving disputes through mediation by community elders is both efficient and culturally appropriate.

Challenges of Traditional Regulation

Despite its strengths, traditional regulation faces several limitations in modern contexts:

Limited Scope: In large, diverse, or urbanized societies, informal norms struggle to maintain influence due to weaker social bonds. Conflict with Formal Laws: In cases where traditional practices contradict national or international legal standards, conflicts may arise. For example, certain customary laws related to inheritance or gender roles may violate human rights norms.[4]

Risk of Inequality: Traditional systems may perpetuate power imbalances, as authority is often vested in community elders or leaders who may favor specific groups. The decline of traditional regulation is evident in rapidly urbanizing societies where individuals prioritize personal autonomy over community expectations.[5]

In recent decades, there has been growing interest in integrating traditional and formal legal systems to improve governance. Legal pluralism, where multiple legal systems coexist, offers a way to balance cultural values with the need for standardized legal protections. Countries such as South Africa and New Zealand have incorporated customary law into their legal frameworks, recognizing the importance of cultural heritage while ensuring compliance with human rights standards. This hybrid approach acknowledges the strengths of both systems.[6]

The traditional regulation mechanism remains a significant aspect of societal governance, particularly in communities where cultural heritage plays a central role. Its reliance on customs, moral norms, and informal sanctions fosters social cohesion and reflects the values of the people it serves. However, in an increasingly globalized world, traditional systems face challenges in maintaining relevance and consistency with formal legal frameworks.

Balancing tradition with modern legal standards requires careful integration that respects cultural identity while promoting fairness and equality. Understanding the complexities of traditional regulation offers valuable insights into the evolution of legal and social systems.

References:

1. Anderson, P. (2011). Community-Based Conflict Resolution. Oxford University Press.
2. Benton, L. (2011). Legal Pluralism and the Rule of Law. Cambridge University Press.
3. Brown, K. (2010). Cultural Heritage and Traditional Law. Routledge.

4. Clark, M. (2018). Customary Law in Modern Legal Systems. Palgrave Macmillan.

YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS AND STARTUPS: GLOBAL TRENDS AND SUCCESS FACTORS

SamIES, assistant teacher: **Urozova N.T.** Authors: **Samatov Doniyor Husanjon ogli and Rajabov Seymon Komil o‘g‘li**, Students of the MK-424 group of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Abstract: This article explores the role of young entrepreneurs in the startup ecosystem, analyzing global trends and key success factors. The rapid advancement of digital technologies, investment opportunities, and easier access to global markets have created new avenues for young entrepreneurs. The study examines the growth of startups in various sectors, the rise of remote business models, the significance of social entrepreneurship, and collaboration with major corporations. Furthermore, it highlights essential success factors such as idea validation, team building, financial management, and marketing strategies. Understanding these elements is crucial for young entrepreneurs aiming to build sustainable and impactful businesses.

Keywords: startups, young entrepreneurs, innovation, investment, digital business, entrepreneurship

In today's economy, startups have become a key driver of innovation and economic development. Young entrepreneurs are reshaping industries by introducing new business models and innovative products. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and fintech play a crucial role in the startup ecosystem. The objective of this article is to analyze global startup trends, identify the key success factors for young entrepreneurs, and explore promising areas for growth. This research is significant in understanding the evolving entrepreneurial landscape and providing guidance for aspiring startup founders.

Several studies have explored startup development and entrepreneurial success. In their book "The Startup Owner’s Manual" (2012), Steve Blank

and Bob Dorf outline the fundamental stages of startup growth. Similarly, Eric Ries (2011), in "The Lean Startup", introduces the lean methodology, emphasizing adaptability and customer-driven development. In Uzbekistan, initiatives such as "Startup Uzbekistan" aim to support young entrepreneurs by providing funding, mentorship, and market access. These efforts align with global best practices in fostering innovation-driven businesses.

This study employs the following research methods: Analytical approach – examining global startup trends and growth patterns. Comparative analysis – assessing startup ecosystems in different countries, including Uzbekistan. Empirical research – conducting interviews with young entrepreneurs to identify key success factors.

Rise of Technology Startups. Technology-driven startups are experiencing significant growth in sectors such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, fintech, and biotechnology. Companies like Tesla, OpenAI, and Stripe, founded by young entrepreneurs, have revolutionized their respective industries. Remote Work and Digital Business Models. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the transition to remote work and online business models. As a result, young entrepreneurs are launching e-commerce platforms, online education services, and freelance-based businesses. Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainability. The increasing focus on sustainability and social responsibility has led to the rise of impact-driven startups. Companies like Beyond Meat are addressing global challenges such as climate change and ethical consumption.

Identifying the Right Idea. The foundation of any successful startup is a strong and innovative idea. However, an idea alone is not sufficient—it must be validated through market research and the development of a Minimum Viable Product (MVP).

Building a Strong Team. Many successful startups, such as Google and Facebook, were founded by visionary teams. A startup’s success largely depends on its ability to attract skilled, motivated, and adaptable individuals. Securing Investment and Managing Finances. Funding is critical for startup growth. The main sources of financing include: Angel Investors – private individuals providing early-stage capital. Venture Capital (VC) – investment firms funding high-growth startups. Crowdfunding – raising capital through platforms like Kickstarter and Indiegogo. Developing an Effective Marketing Strategy

Digital marketing plays a vital role in startup success. Strategies such as SEO, social media marketing, and influencer collaborations help businesses attract and retain customers. Adaptability and Innovation. Startups must be flexible and responsive to market demands. Many successful companies have pivoted from their original business models based on user feedback. For instance, Instagram initially launched as Burbn, a location-based app, before evolving into a photo-sharing platform.

The findings of this study indicate that young entrepreneurs should focus on the following key areas to build successful startups:

1. Developing an innovative and market-driven business idea.
2. Assembling a strong and skilled team.
3. Choosing the right funding strategy and engaging with investors.
4. Implementing effective digital marketing techniques.
5. Remaining flexible and continuously innovating based on market trends.

By following these principles, young entrepreneurs can increase their chances of success in the competitive startup ecosystem.

References:

1. Blank, S., & Dorf, B. (2012). The Startup Owner's Manual: The Step-By-Step Guide for Building a Great Company. K&S Ranch.
2. Ries, E. (2011). The Lean Startup: How Today's Entrepreneurs Use Continuous Innovation to Create Radically Successful Businesses. Crown Business.
3. Osterwalder, A., & Pigneur, Y. (2010). Business Model Generation: A Handbook for Visionaries, Game Changers, and Challengers. Wiley.
4. Kim, W. C., & Mauborgne, R. (2005). Blue Ocean Strategy: How to Create Uncontested Market Space and Make the Competition Irrelevant. Harvard Business Review Press.

XALQ DOSTONLARIDA TARIXIY SHAXSLAR VA ULARNING JAMIYATDAGI ROLI

Davranov Akmal Akramjonovich
TDYU qoshidagi M.S Vosiqova nomidagi
yuridik akademik litseyi o‘qituvchisi
akmal.88davron@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Maqolada o‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslar va ularning ideal jamiyatni shakllantirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslar adolat, tenglik va haqqoniylik kabi qadriyatlarni yoritib, ideal jamiyatni yaratish borasidagi kurashni aks ettiradi. Tarixiy shaxslarning jamiyatdagi axloqiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy ta'siri, shuningdek, bu qadriyatlarning bugungi kunda ideal jamiyatni yaratishda qanday o‘rnak bo‘lishi ko‘rib chiqildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbek xalq dostonlari, tarixiy shaxslar, ideal jamiyat, adolat, tenglik, haqqoniylik, ijtimoiy qadriyatlar, xalq madaniyati, ma'naviyat, axloqiy me'yorlar, tarixiy obrazlar.

Kirish: O‘zbek xalq dostonlari – xalqning tarixiy va madaniy merosini aks ettirgan, milliy ruh va qadriyatlarni ifodalovchi betakror asarlardir. Ushbu dostonlar nafaqat qahramonlik va sevgi haqida, balki jamiyatdagi adolat, tenglik, va haqqoniylik kabi asosiy g‘oyalar haqida ham hikoya qiladi. Dostonlarda tasvirlangan tarixiy shaxslar, ular o‘rganilgan davrning ijtimoiy va siyosiy ahvolini aks ettirish bilan birga, ideal jamiyatning shakllanishiga qanday hissa qo‘shganini ko‘rsatadi. Bu shaxslar ko‘pincha xalqqa hizmat qilgan, adolat va tenglikni ta'minlash uchun kurashgan, o‘z yurtini va uning odamlarini himoya qilgan yirik liderlar, sarkardalar va hukmdorlardir.

Ishimizda o‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tarixiy shaxslarning jamiyatdagi roli va ularning ideal jamiyatni shakllantirishdagi o‘rni tahlil etilib, bu dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslar orqali o‘zbek xalqining adolat, tenglik, va huquqiy qarashlari qanday shakllanganligi va bu qadriyatlar jamiyatdagi tinchlik, barqarorlik va rivojlanishga qanday ta'sir qilganligi o‘rganiladi. Dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslar, o‘z harakatlari orqali, ideal jamiyatni yaratish va uni himoya qilish borasida qanday darslar berishi mumkinligi ham ko‘rsatiladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: O‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tarixiy shaxslar va ularning jamiyatdagi roli haqida o‘rganish uchun bir qator ilmiy va adabiy manbalar tahlil qilindi. Xalq dostonlari o‘z ichida o‘tmishdagi tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlarini, ularning kurashlari va jasoratlarini yoritish orqali ijtimoiy, axloqiy va siyosiy qadriyatlarni aks ettiradi. Bu dostonlar, shuningdek, xalqning ideal jamiyat tushunchalarini shakllantirishda tarixiy shaxslarning qanday o‘rin tutganini ko‘rsatadi. O’rganilgan quyidagi manbalar bu mavzu doirasida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi:

-*Alisher Navoiyning asarlari;* Navoiyning "Xamsa" asarida tarixiy shaxslar obrazlari, masalan, Iskandar (Aleksandr) va boshqa buyuk hukmdorlar orqali, adolat, tenglik va ma'rifatning zarurligi yoritiladi. Navoiyning fikriga ko‘ra, ideal jamiyatni yaratish uchun hukmdorlarning faqat hukmronlik qilishi emas, balki xalqning ehtiyojlarini inobatga olib, ilm va axloqiy qadriyatlarni targ‘ib qilishlari zarur. Navoiyning dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslar, ularning axloqiy va siyosiy qarashlari, zamonaviy jamiyat uchun ham o‘rnak bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

-*"Alpomish" dostonidagi tarixiy shaxslar;* "Alpomish" dostonidagi Alpomish obrazining shakllanishi va uning o‘z yurtini himoya qilishdagi roli, tarixiy shaxslarning jamiyatdagi o‘rni haqida muhim ma'lumotlarni beradi. Alpomish - adolat va haqiqatni ta'minlash uchun kurashayotgan, o‘z xalqini zulm va nohaqlikdan himoya qilayotgan qahramondir. Doston orqali o‘zbek xalqining tarixiy kurashlar va ma'naviy qadriyatlarining jamiyatni shakllantirishdagi ahamiyati ko‘rsatiladi.

-*M.G‘afurovning "O‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tarixiy shaxslar" asari;* G‘afurovning ilmiy ishlarida o‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslar haqida kengroq tahlil keltirilgan. U o‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tarixiy shaxslarning nafaqat qahramonlik obrazlari, balki ularning ijtimoiy va siyosiy qarashlari, xalq hayotidagi roli haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. G‘afurovning asarlari orqali, tarixiy shaxslarning adolat va tenglikni ta'minlashdagi o‘rni haqida yangi yondashuvlar o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslar nafaqat qahramonlikning timsoli, balki ideal jamiyatni yaratish uchun kurashgan, ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlashga intilgan shaxslar sifatida tasvirlangan. Ular orqali o‘zbek xalqining ijtimoiy, siyosiy va axloqiy qadriyatlari, adolat va tenglik prinsiplariga bo‘lgan e'tiborining shakllanishi ko‘rsatiladi. Dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslar bugungi kunda ham jamiyatdagi adolat va ijtimoiy tenglikni

ta'minlashda qanday o‘rnak bo‘lishi mumkinligini anglash uchun katta ahamiyatga ega.

Tahlil jarayonida quyidagi **usullar** qo‘llanildi:

-*Tahliliy usul;* Ushbu usul orqali o‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlari va ularning jamiyatdagi roli chuqur tahlil qilindi. Dostonlardagi shaxslarning kurashlari, adolat, tenglik va haqqoniylik g‘oyalari bilan qanday bog‘langanligi o‘rganildi. Har bir tarixiy shaxsning jamiyatda o‘rni, uning kurashlari va qadriyatlari alohida tahlil qilindi.

-*Solishtirma tahlil;* O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlarini solishtirish usuli orqali, turli dostonlarda tasvirlangan shaxslarning jamiyatdagi roli o‘rganildi. Dostonlar, masalan, "Alpomish", "Barchinoy", "Shahriyor va Sabohat" kabi asarlarda, tarixiy shaxslarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy roli solishtirildi. Ushbu usul yordamida tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlaridagi umumiyliklar va farqlar aniqlanib, ular orqali jamiyatda ideal g‘oyalarning shakllanishi ko‘rsatilgan.

-*Matnshunoslik usuli;* Dostonlarning matnshunoslik tahlili orqali, tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlari va ularning rolini ifodalovchi badiiy usullar o‘rganildi. Dostonlardagi metaforalar, ramzlar va stilistik vositalar yordamida, tarixiy shaxslarning ideallari qanday yoritilganligi tahlil qilindi. Bu usul, tarixiy shaxslarning timsollarining ma'naviy va axloqiy qiymatini aniqlashda yordam berdi.

-*Kontekstual tahlil;* O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlarini kontekstual ravishda o‘rganish uchun kontekstual tahlil usuli qo‘llanildi. Bu usul yordamida, dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlari o‘sha davrning siyosiy va ijtimoiy ahvoli bilan bog‘liq ravishda tahlil qilindi. Tarixiy shaxslarning jamiyatdagi o‘rni, o‘zgarishlar va ideal jamiyatni yaratishdagi roli kontekstual ravishda aniqlanib, dostonlarda aks etgan ijtimoiy qadriyatlar yoritildi.

-*Tarixiy usul;* O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning o‘rni, ularning faoliyati va jamiyatdagi ta'siri tarixiy usul yordamida o‘rganildi. Dostonlardagi shaxslarning tarixiy shaxslar sifatida qaralishi va ular orqali jamiyatda adolat va tenglik g‘oyalarining qanday rivojlanganligi aniqlanishi maqsadida, tarixiy shaxslar o‘rganilgan davrning siyosiy va ijtimoiy kontekstida tahlil qilindi.

Muhokama: O‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlari ideal jamiyatni shakllantirishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Dostonlardagi

tarixiy shaxslar faqat tarixiy voqealar va kurashlarning ishtirokchilari sifatida emas, balki ijtimoiy adolat, tenglik va haqqoniylik kabi qadriyatlarni ta'minlashga intilgan, xalqning ma'naviy yetukligi va rivojlanishiga xizmat qilgan shaxslar sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘rganilgan dostonlar, masalan, "Alpomish" va "Barchinoy", o‘zida xalqning adolat, tenglik, haqiqiy erkinlik va tinchlik kabi ideal g‘oyalarini aks ettirgan. Bu dostonlar orqali, tarixiy shaxslar o‘z kurashlari orqali nafaqat yurtini himoya qilgan, balki jamiyatda ijtimoiy tenglik, adolat va o‘zaro hurmatni ta'minlashga qaratilgan.

Tarixiy shaxslar tasvirlangan dostonlar orqali, o‘zbek xalqining qadriyatlarining shakllanishi va ularning bugungi jamiyatdagi o‘rni haqida yangi tasavvur hosil qiladi. O‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tasvirlangan shaxslar, nafaqat o‘sha davrning siyosiy-ijtimoiy kontekstida, balki zamonaviy jamiyatda ham o‘rnak sifatida qaralishi mumkin. Ularning kurashlari va harakatlari, adolatni ta'minlash, ijtimoiy tenglikni o‘rnatish va xalq farovonligini oshirish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlari bugungi kunda ham dolzarbligini saqlaydi.

O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning tasvirlari, jamiyatda o‘zaro hurmat, axloqiy qadriyatlar, adolat va tenglikni mustahkamlashda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ularning ideal jamiyatni yaratishdagi roli, xalqqa xizmat qilish va jamiyatni o‘zgartirish yo‘lida qilgan ishlarini o‘rganish, zamonaviy jamiyat uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiqot natijasi: Dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslar, xalqning ijtimoiy, siyosiy va axloqiy qadriyatlarini aks ettirib, jamiyatda adolat, tenglik va haqqoniylikni ta'minlash yo‘lidagi kurashlarni o‘zida ifodalagan. Alpomish, Barchinoy, Shahriyor va boshqa qahramonlar orqali ideal jamiyatni yaratish g‘oyalari shakllanib, ular xalqni zulmdan, nohaqlikdan himoya qilish, tinchlikni saqlash va ijtimoiy tenglikni o‘rnatish yo‘lida harakat qilgan.

Tarixiy shaxslarning obrazlari nafaqat o‘sha davrning siyosiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlari bilan, balki xalqning o‘z qadriyatlari, urf-odatlari, me'yorlari bilan ham bog‘liq holda tasvirlangan. Ular adolat, tenglik va ma'naviyatni, ayniqsa, hukmdorlarning xalq bilan munosabatlarida o‘rganishga yordam beradi. Xalq dostonlarida tasvirlangan shaxslar faqatgina tarixiy voqealar va kurashlarning ishtirokchilari bo‘lmasdan, balki ideal jamiyatni yaratish va rivojlantirishda ham katta o‘ringa ega bo‘lgan ma'naviy liderlardir.

Shuningdek, dostonlardagi tarixiy shaxslarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy qarashlari bugungi zamon uchun ham dolzarb bo‘lib, ularning qadriyatlari nafaqat o‘sha davr, balki hozirgi kunda ham jamiyatni rivojlantirishda qo‘llanilishi mumkin. O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslar orqali o‘ziga xos ma'naviy va axloqiy saboqlarni olish, zamonaviy ijtimoiy muammolarga yechim topish uchun foydali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Xulosa: Shu tariqa, o‘zbek xalq dostonlarida tarixiy shaxslar obrazlari va ularning ideal jamiyatni shakllantirishdagi roli mukammal tarzda aks ettirilgan. Bu dostonlarda tarixiy shaxslar nafaqat o‘z davrining qahramonlari, balki ijtimoiy tenglik, adolat va haqqoniylik kabi g‘oyalarni amalga oshirishga qaratilgan kurashchilardir. Ular xalqning ma'naviy qadriyatlari va axloqiy me'yorlarini ta'kidlash orqali, ideal jamiyatni yaratish g‘oyasining asoschilariga aylangan.

O‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning tasvirlari bugungi kunda ham dolzarb bo‘lib, xalqning ijtimoiy, axloqiy va siyosiy qadriyatlarini shakllantirishda ulardan o‘rnak olish mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu shaxslar, o‘zining adolatga asoslangan kurashlari bilan zamonaviy jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlik, tinchlik va rivojlanishni ta'minlashda yo‘l-yo‘riq ko‘rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, o‘zbek xalq dostonlaridagi tarixiy shaxslarning rolini o‘rganish, nafaqat adolat va tenglikni qadrlovchi ideal jamiyatni yaratishga qaratilgan qadriyatlarni o‘rganish, balki bugungi jamiyat uchun ham muhim saboqlar beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Алишер Навоий. МАТ. Хамса. Йигирма томлик. Еттинчи том. -Т.: Фан, 1991.
2. Alpomish. O’zbek xalq qahramonlik dostoni. T.: “Sharq”, 1998.
3. Alpomish. O’zbek xalq qahramonlik eposi. Akademik nashr. T.: “Fan”, 1999.
4. Alpomish. Bekmurod Jo’raboy o’g’li varianti. T.: “Fan”, 1999.

WHY EVERY BANKER SHOULD LEARN BUSINESS ENGLISH

Student of SamIES**: Sheraliyeva Kamola**
G‘anisher qizi Scientific supervisor:
O‘razova Nigora Toshmuradovna

Annotation: In today's globalized banking industry, proficiency in Business English is essential for career advancement and effective communication. This article explores the key reasons why every banker should master Business English, including its role in facilitating international transactions, enhancing client relationships, and improving negotiation skills. The ability to understand financial documents, participate in cross-border collaborations, and communicate with stakeholders worldwide ensures greater professionalism and competitiveness. As banking continues to evolve in a multilingual environment, Business English remains a critical tool for success in the financial sector.

Keywords: Business English, banking industry, financial communication, global finance, professional development, client relations, negotiation skills, international banking, financial documents, career advancement.

In today’s rapidly evolving financial sector, effective communication is a key factor for success. Banking, being a global industry, involves interactions with clients, colleagues, and stakeholders from different countries and cultures. As English has become the universal language of business, mastering Business English is essential for bankers who want to thrive in a competitive environment. This article explores the importance of Business English for bankers, highlighting its role in professional development, financial communication, international transactions, and career growth.

The financial sector is highly interconnected, with banks and financial institutions operating across multiple countries. English is the dominant language used in financial reports, economic analyses, international trade agreements, and regulatory frameworks. A banker who is proficient in Business English can easily understand global market trends, read financial documents, and stay informed about international economic developments.

Moreover, major financial hubs such as New York, London, Hong Kong, and Singapore conduct their operations primarily in English. Whether working in corporate banking, investment banking, or retail banking, a strong command of Business English is crucial for communication and collaboration in these global centers.

Bankers interact with a diverse range of clients, including individuals, corporations, and institutional investors. Clear and professional communication is essential for building trust and ensuring smooth transactions. Business English helps bankers explain financial products, investment options, and loan agreements in a way that clients can easily understand. Additionally, within financial institutions, bankers work closely with colleagues from different departments, including risk management, compliance, and financial planning. Business English allows for seamless collaboration, reducing misunderstandings and improving efficiency in workplace communication.

Bankers frequently deal with complex financial documents such as balance sheets, income statements, market analysis reports, and loan agreements. Most of these documents are written in English, even in non-English-speaking countries.

A banker with strong Business English skills can:

Analyze and interpret financial statements accurately

Prepare professional reports and presentations

Understand regulatory requirements and compliance policies

Draft and review loan contracts, investment agreements, and other legal documents

Without proficiency in Business English, bankers may struggle to grasp the details of these critical documents, leading to potential financial risks and miscommunications.

Negotiation is a vital skill in banking, whether it involves securing a business loan, negotiating interest rates, or finalizing investment deals. A banker who can communicate persuasively in English has a greater advantage in convincing clients, investors, and stakeholders. For example, investment bankers often negotiate mergers and acquisitions, requiring them to articulate financial strategies and business valuations effectively. Similarly, corporate bankers need to discuss loan terms and credit facilities

with multinational corporations. Mastery of Business English enables bankers to present their arguments convincingly and secure favorable deals.

A strong command of Business English can significantly enhance a banker's career prospects. Many leading financial institutions prefer hiring candidates who can communicate fluently in English, as it demonstrates professionalism and global competency.

Proficiency in Business English opens doors to:

International job opportunities in global banks

Higher chances of promotions and leadership roles

Participation in international conferences and networking events

Opportunities to work on cross-border financial projects

Bankers who can confidently communicate in English are more likely to be considered for overseas assignments, leadership positions, and global financial collaborations.

The banking industry is constantly evolving with new financial technologies, investment strategies, and regulatory changes. Most of the latest research, fintech developments, and economic insights are published in English.

By learning Business English, bankers can:

Stay updated with global economic news and trends

Understand reports from the World Bank, IMF, and other financial institutions

Follow market movements and investment strategies shared in English-language media

Bankers who fail to develop their English skills may find it difficult to keep up with industry advancements and risk falling behind their peers.

How Bankers Can Improve Their Business English

While learning Business English may seem challenging, there are several effective strategies that bankers can use to improve their language skills:

Enroll in Business English courses – Many universities and online platforms offer specialized courses for finance professionals.

Read financial publications – Regularly reading the Wall Street Journal, Financial Times, Bloomberg, and other financial news sources helps expand vocabulary and comprehension.

Practice speaking with colleagues – Engaging in discussions and presentations in English improves confidence and fluency.

Use English in professional emails and reports – Writing financial analyses and reports in English strengthens written communication skills.

Attend international conferences and webinars – Listening to financial experts discuss industry trends in English enhances listening and comprehension abilities.

In the modern banking industry, Business English is more than just a language skill—it is a necessity for professional success. From communicating with clients and understanding financial documents to negotiating deals and advancing careers, Business English plays a vital role in every aspect of banking. Bankers who invest in improving their English skills position themselves for greater career opportunities, enhanced global connections, and long-term professional growth. As the financial world continues to expand across borders, mastering Business English remains a crucial step toward achieving excellence in the banking sector.

References:

1. Crystal, D. (2012). English as a Global Language. Cambridge University Press.

2. Evans, D. (2013). Language and Business: A Study of Professional Communication in Banking. Routledge.

3. Baumgardner, R. J. (2006). English in the World Economy: The Role of Language in International Finance. Oxford University Press.

4. Nickerson, C., & Planken, B. (2015). Introducing Business English. Routledge.

THE ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

Students of "Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service" **Bozorov Jobir Sirojiddin o‘g‘li**, **Sobirov Toxirjon Rashid o‘g‘li** Scientific supervisor: SamIES assistant teacher: **Urozova Nigora Toshmurodovna,**

Annotation: This article provides information about the English language, its role in our lives, its global significance, the achievements that can be reached through learning it, and the reasons behind them. It also

includes some statistical data, a brief analysis based on that data, suggestions, and conclusions related to the topic.

Keywords: English language, global language, successful career, countries and cultures, travel, education, global business language, intercultural communication, human labor, modern gadgets, dominant language.

In our current era of globalization, the importance of languages is steadily increasing. In such times, it is no secret that people all over the world are feeling a greater need for the English language, and that this language is gradually becoming a global language. Many people have made it their goal to learn English in order to improve their lifestyle, communicate more easily while traveling, advance professionally, earn more money, and for other similar purposes. In addition, since English is proving to have an impact on building a successful career, it has already become an integral part of some individuals' knowledge base. Learning this language opens the door to achieving many of our goals.

The English language offers us numerous benefits, and through it, we can easily integrate into the global community. Its significance in careers, education, business, medicine, and other fields makes it a key tool in this journey. Learning English can play a crucial role in the development of your professional career. It provides certain advantages in your work environment, improves communication with colleagues and clients, helps manage teams more effectively, opens doors to global opportunities, and facilitates connections with representatives of various countries and cultures. The reason for this is that in our professional development, scientific direction and communication with foreigners are quite important. Therefore, knowing English is beneficial for working in high-level foreign companies and factories, and for interacting with the population of those countries. In addition, when it comes to scientific work, we often need to write articles or theses, and during such times, this language becomes essential for finding accurate, convenient, and, of course, reliable sources. You gather information from these sources, translate and study them, analyze the data, and then include it in your scientific work. At this stage, translation is the main task—once you complete it, the rest becomes much easier. So, the role of English in professional development is both important and invaluable.



Statistics from 2022 show that 17% of the world's population speaks English, which equals approximately 1.35 billion people. This means that around one in every six people in the world knows English. If we learn this language for our own personal development and to provide professional services, we are less likely to face significant obstacles in building a career in the future. Moreover, the current era is considered the age of technology, and many technological tools are replacing human labor — yet, these technologies are still operated by humans. A large portion of these technological devices are managed in English. Therefore, if we become skilled in our profession and have a good command of English, we will not encounter major barriers when pursuing a career in the future.

In conclusion, in order to build a bright future for ourselves, become known to the world, travel the globe, make many friends, and, of course, build a successful career, we must first learn the English language. The reason is that a large portion of the world's population speaks this language, it is the language of modern technological gadgets, the world's leading educational institutions teach in this language, employees of the largest and most famous companies are expected to know it, it is considered the global language of business, and so on. The information above clearly shows that English is becoming the dominant language in the world. Therefore, let's build our future with the English language.

Used litrature and websites:

1. A. Kosimov, “The Importance of Developing Students’ Communicative Competence in English”, article, 2022
2. D.N. Afifah, “The Role of English in Our Life”, article, 2021
3. 2023T. Robins, “How to achieve goals”, 2013
4. “Why English Is Important for Career Advancement”, article, 2023

THE IMPACT OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: ENHANCEMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Assistant-teacher of the Department of Teaching Languages **Khasanova Sitora O‘ktam qizi** SamISI, Faculty of Economics ik-124, **Xudoyberdiyev Shahriyor Husan o‘g‘li**

Annotation: The research highlights that the playful and interactive nature of digital tools enhances student engagement and fosters positive emotional connections to language learning. Results indicate substantial improvements in vocabulary retention (85%) and grammar accuracy (78%), primarily due to self-paced, repetitive learning. However, challenges such as digital literacy gaps, insufficient teacher training, and limited access to resources remain prevalent. The findings suggest that while technology has transformative potential, its effectiveness is contingent upon adequate institutional support and pedagogical readiness. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to better understand the long-term impacts of these technologies in diverse educational contexts.

Key words: digital literacy, integration, Tools, grammar accuracy, teacher training, applications, technology-enhanced.

In recent years, the integration of technology in language education has gained significant attention, particularly through the use of tools like Duolingo, Quizlet, and AI-powered writing assistants. This study explores the impact of these pedagogical technologies on vocabulary retention, grammar accuracy, and listening comprehension within the context of foreign language teaching in Uzbekistan. By identifying both the benefits

and barriers associated with technology-enhanced language learning (TELL), this research contributes to the existing literature and offers practical recommendations for educators and policymakers

Tools like Duolingo, Quizlet, Kahoot, and AI-powered writing assistants were found to enhance vocabulary retention, grammar accuracy, and listening comprehension. The research also identifies barriers such as digital literacy gaps, limited access to resources, and insufficient teacher training. Theoretically, this study contributes to the growing body of literature on technology-enhanced language learning (TELL), offering a contextual model for integrating innovation into curriculum design. Practically, it provides recommendations for educational institutions and policymakers on how to improve teaching outcomes through targeted technological investments and professional development programs. However, the research is limited to selected urban schools and may not fully represent rural or under-resourced contexts. Future research should include longitudinal studies and comparative analyses to better measure the long-term impact of pedagogical technologies in foreign language education.

The playful nature of such tools not only sustains learners' attention but also fosters a positive emotional connection to the subject matter. Vocabulary retention and grammar accuracy were also reported to improve substantially (85% and 78%, respectively), primarily due to repetitive, self-paced learning facilitated by digital platforms. Teachers highlighted that mobile applications like Duolingo and Quizlet allowed students to practice vocabulary daily, both in and outside of the classroom, leading to stronger recall and contextual usage. These results confirm previous research that emphasizes the importance of mobile-assisted language learning (MALL) in strengthening foundational language skills. Interestingly, the improvement in speaking confidence (63%) was lower compared to other skills.

This may be attributed to the limited real-time verbal interaction offered by most tools used in the observed classrooms. While AI chatbots and voice-based features are emerging, many institutions still rely on text-based platforms. This indicates a gap in available resources or familiarity with newer tools like immersive virtual speaking environments or AI-powered speech recognition systems. These tools provided immediate feedback on structure, grammar, and vocabulary, allowing students to refine their work independently. However, some teachers expressed concern that

over-reliance on AI may reduce critical thinking and self-editing skills if not balanced with guided instruction. The thematic analysis of interviews also revealed several challenges. Teachers often cited a lack of formal training on technology integration, inconsistent access to stable internet and devices, and institutional hesitation toward adopting unfamiliar platforms. These limitations echo global findings (Hockly, 2018) on the digital divide and the necessity for structured professional development programs in technology-enhanced language learning (TELL). Overall, the findings support the argument that pedagogical technologies have transformative potential in foreign language education. However, their effectiveness depends not only on the availability of tools but also on the pedagogical readiness of teachers, institutional support, and the alignment of technology use with instructional objectives. To maximize impact, technologies must be thoughtfully selected and embedded into broader teaching strategies rather than used in isolation.

This study set out to investigate how the integration of new pedagogical technologies can enhance the quality of foreign language teaching, focusing on practical applications, outcomes, and challenges within the educational context of Uzbekistan. The findings clearly demonstrate that technology, when thoughtfully implemented, contributes positively to multiple aspects of language learning, particularly student motivation, vocabulary retention, grammar accuracy, and writing skills.

Teachers who employed platforms such as Quizlet, Kahoot, Google Classroom, Duolingo, and AI tools like ChatGPT observed noticeable improvements in learner engagement and independent learning behaviors. These technologies enabled more personalized, flexible, and interactive instruction, which helped learners internalize complex linguistic structures and practice at their own pace. The ability to access language content anytime, receive instant feedback, and participate in gamified activities proved to be highly effective in increasing motivation and language retention. However, the study also uncovered challenges that must be addressed to ensure equitable and sustainable integration. These include disparities in digital access, insufficient teacher training in educational technologies, and limited exposure to innovative methods within traditional institutions. Without adequate infrastructure and pedagogical support, even the most advanced tools may fail to achieve their intended impact. From a theoretical standpoint, the study reinforces the growing importance of

technology-enhanced language learning (TELL) in modern pedagogy. It affirms that new technologies are not simply supplementary tools but essential components of an evolving instructional ecosystem. For policymakers and educational leaders, these findings highlight the need for strategic investments in teacher professional development, curriculum reform, and technology accessibility, particularly in underserved regions. In conclusion, while traditional methods still hold value, the future of foreign language education lies in a blended, innovation-driven approach. When properly aligned with learning goals and supported by institutional readiness, pedagogical technologies can play a transformative role in improving educational outcomes and preparing learners for success in a globalized, digitally connected world.

Reference:

1. M. Warschauer and D. Healey, “Computers and language learning: An overview,” Language Teaching, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 57–71, 1998.
2. G. Motteram, “Innovations in learning technologies for English language teaching,” British Council, 2013.
3. A. Bax, “CALL—past, present and future,” System, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 13–28, 2003.
4. S. Thorne, “Computer-mediated communication,” in The Handbook of Applied Linguistics, Wiley-Blackwell, 2005, pp. 627–650.

THE FUTURE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Tog‘ayev Abror Akbar o‘g‘li, Sobirov Murodbek Bekjon o‘g‘li Samarkand institute of economics and Service

Scientific supervisor: **O‘rozova Nigora Toshmurodovna**

Annotation: This article discusses global economic trends and specific directions, cryptocurrency and crypto markets, the positive and negative effects of cryptocurrencies, their problems and solutions, as well as future expectations and forecasts. Cryptocurrencies have gone through several stages in their history. The first stage is the Initial Stage and the

second is the Expansion Stage. The use of blockchain technology has expanded to other fields, including supply chain management, healthcare, and voting systems.

Keywords: crypto markets, blockchain technology, chain management, healthcare, voting systems, global economic trends, specific directions.

Unlike traditional currencies, cryptocurrencies are not controlled or issued by any central authority, such as banks or governments. Instead, they rely on blockchain technology, a distributed ledger system that ensures the security and transparency of transactions. Blockchain records every transaction in a way that makes it nearly impossible to alter or tamper with the data once it has been recorded. This decentralized nature gives cryptocurrencies a unique advantage by allowing peer-to-peer transactions without the need for intermediaries. This makes them fundamentally different from conventional financial systems that rely on centralized institutions to regulate and manage currency flow.

These days, the term "cryptocurrency" is being heard almost every day, but many people still don't know what it is and how it works.

It is currently impossible to give an exact number of existing cryptocurrencies—some disappear, some appear—but at the moment, the first and most famous cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, accounts for 50% of the cryptocurrency market. If we consider the top 10 largest cryptocurrencies, they make up approximately 85%. Therefore, there are many of them, and even though the remaining 15% has a smaller share, some of them could still emerge as leaders like Bitcoin.

Cryptocurrency is digital money, which cannot be physically felt since it is only stored in electronic ledgers containing information about how much cryptocurrency a user has and where they transfer it. These ledgers are called blockchains, and they can be compared to accounting records. A blockchain is not stored on a single device but is distributed across the entire network, allowing all participants to verify its cells and remove any incorrect ones. This makes the blockchain system more secure and anonymous since no personal information is stored in the wallet.

Cryptocurrency is stored in special electronic wallets, and there are various types. Typically, each cryptocurrency has its own wallet. To use it,

the user receives their address, which consists of a combination of Latin letters and numbers. It can also be displayed as a QR code.

It is important to choose wallets that have withstood the test of time. If you store cryptocurrency in unknown and suspicious wallets, your funds could fall into the hands of hackers and suddenly disappear.

Different wallets offer different methods of securing cryptocurrency: master keys, private keys, secret phrases, and others. To ensure full protection, it is recommended to store them on a device that is not connected to the internet, such as a simple USB flash drive, or even on a plain piece of paper. If lost, you should create several copies of the key or phrase to restore the original. Unfortunately, if you lose your funds, you cannot recover them.

How does cryptocurrency affect our lives? 38 out of 100 major banks have already established partnerships with Ripple cryptocurrency, and this number may continue to grow. The future of cryptocurrency cannot be predicted with certainty, but one thing is clear: it is entering our daily lives. It could even replace traditional payment systems.

Increasing trust in the financial system: Cryptocurrencies operate independently of centralized financial systems, providing the ability to conduct transactions quickly and at lower costs. This can be especially significant for developing countries, where traditional financial infrastructures may be underdeveloped or inaccessible. By offering an alternative to conventional banking systems, cryptocurrencies could help improve financial inclusion, making it easier for individuals and businesses in these regions to access financial services and participate in the global economy.

Regulations and legal issues: Cryptocurrencies remain largely unregulated in many countries. As their usage grows and becomes more widespread, there is an increasing expectation that more comprehensive and specific regulations will be developed. Governments, while seeking to harness the potential of these technologies, may implement new laws and regulatory frameworks to address concerns such as security, taxation, anti-money laundering, and investor protection. The challenge lies in balancing innovation with regulation to ensure that the financial system remains stable and secure while enabling the growth of blockchain and cryptocurrency technologies.

Updates in payment systems: Cryptocurrencies, particularly Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other widely recognized digital currencies, have the potential to bring significant changes to global payment systems. These currencies offer the advantage of faster transaction speeds and lower costs compared to traditional payment methods, which often involve intermediaries and longer processing times. By enabling direct peer-to-peer transfers without the need for banks or other financial institutions, cryptocurrencies could revolutionize how money is moved across borders and how financial transactions are carried out. This could lead to more efficient, transparent, and affordable payment solutions on a global scale.

Wider adoption and usage: Cryptocurrencies are increasingly being adopted not only by investors but also for everyday payments, in commercial transactions, and by governments. Many companies and online marketplaces have begun to accept cryptocurrencies as a form of payment, recognizing their potential for faster and cheaper transactions compared to traditional banking methods. As new and more advanced crypto payment systems continue to evolve, it is expected that cryptocurrencies will become more integrated into the global economy. This could lead to broader usage in various sectors, including e-commerce, international remittances, and even government services, allowing for more efficient and inclusive financial systems worldwide.

New financial products: Cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology open up new possibilities for creating innovative financial products and services. For instance, DeFi (decentralized finance) projects are revolutionizing the traditional financial landscape by offering decentralized alternatives to banking services, lending, insurance, and more. These projects provide opportunities that were previously unavailable through traditional financial institutions, such as peer-to-peer lending, yield farming, and staking. By removing intermediaries, DeFi systems aim to offer greater accessibility, lower fees, and more financial autonomy. This development has the potential to accelerate changes in the global financial system, creating new ways for individuals and businesses to interact with money, invest, and manage financial risk, while also fostering a more inclusive and transparent financial ecosystem.

To conclude. Cryptocurrencies, or digital currencies, are increasingly gaining significance in the global economy. Their future prospects are

closely linked to several factors, including advancements in technology, the regulatory approach of governments, and the level of trust from investors. One of the key advantages of cryptocurrencies is their potential to revolutionize the global financial system, enabling faster and more efficient cross-border payments and promoting greater financial inclusivity. They can provide access to financial services for individuals and businesses that are underserved or excluded by traditional banking systems.

However, the widespread adoption of cryptocurrencies is not without challenges. Issues such as security risks, regulatory uncertainties, and the need for market stability must be addressed in order for cryptocurrencies to reach their full potential. Governments around the world are also exploring various ways to regulate and oversee cryptocurrency markets to prevent illegal activities such as money laundering and fraud.

In the long run, while the future of cryptocurrencies in the global economy looks promising, it will require careful navigation through regulatory, technological, and market challenges. For cryptocurrencies to achieve widespread adoption and become a staple in the global financial system, a significant amount of time, development, and trust from both individuals and institutions will be needed.

List of references used:

1.Alimov P.H. and others Information technologies and systems science

2. Google platform and other site.

3. I.Shodmanov “economic theory” Tashkent-2021 224-pages.

4.L.N. Khalikova, I.I. Ayubov, Z.U. Shodmonova, U.N. Normurodov. Security and technology. Textbook/Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service - Samarkand.: "STEP-SEL" LLC Publishing House, 2024 - 243 pages.

METHODOLOGY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ESL STUDENTS

Teacher of SamIES: **Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o‘g‘li E-mail:** sodiqdagarov@gmail.com . Student of SamIES: **Shakarov Samariddin Soibjon o‘g‘li**.

Abstract: This paper explores various methodologies for teaching English grammar to ESL (English as a Second Language) students. It highlights the significance of different teaching approaches, including the communicative approach, inductive and deductive methods, task-based learning, contextual learning, error correction strategies, the role of technology, gamification, and scaffolding techniques. Additionally, it examines the role of personalized learning and cultural considerations in grammar instruction. By integrating these methodologies, educators can enhance students' grammatical proficiency and communication skills. The study emphasizes the importance of a dynamic and structured approach tailored to individual learning needs.

Keywords: English grammar, ESL students, communicative approach, task-based learning, contextual learning, grammar instruction, scaffolding, technology in education, gamification, personalized learning, cultural influences.

English grammar plays a crucial role in the language acquisition process for ESL (English as a Second Language) students. A well-structured methodology not only helps learners understand grammatical rules but also enables them to apply these rules effectively in spoken and written communication. Various teaching approaches exist to facilitate this process, and selecting the most suitable methodology can significantly impact a student’s language proficiency.

One effective method is the communicative approach, which prioritizes real-life interactions over rote memorization. By engaging in role-playing exercises, group discussions, and interactive dialogues, students naturally absorb grammatical structures without feeling overwhelmed by technical explanations [4]. Instead of isolating grammar rules, this approach ensures that students learn them in a meaningful and practical context.

Inductive and Deductive Methods: Another essential distinction in teaching grammar is between inductive and deductive methods. The inductive method encourages students to infer grammar rules by analyzing examples, thereby fostering critical thinking and deeper retention. This method allows students to engage with language actively, helping them discover patterns naturally. On the other hand, the deductive method involves explicit instruction of rules, followed by structured exercises that reinforce understanding. While the inductive approach promotes discovery-based learning, the deductive method provides clarity and efficiency, particularly when explaining complex grammatical concepts [6].

Task-Based Learning (TBL): Task-Based Learning (TBL) is another highly effective methodology that integrates grammar instruction into meaningful tasks. Activities such as composing emails, preparing presentations, and creating dialogues require students to use specific grammatical structures in practical scenarios. By doing so, they develop a functional understanding of grammar, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application. Research suggests that task-based learning promotes better retention as students are exposed to grammar in a communicative context rather than isolated drills [3].

Contextual Learning: Grammar is best learned in context rather than as an isolated set of rules. Incorporating authentic materials such as newspaper articles, podcasts, and video clips allows students to see grammatical structures as they are naturally used. This contextual learning approach enhances comprehension and helps learners grasp how grammar functions in different situations. Additionally, cultural aspects of language use can be integrated into the lessons, ensuring that students understand the sociolinguistic nuances of grammatical structures.

Error Correction Strategies: Error correction plays a significant role in grammar learning, but it must be handled carefully to maintain student confidence. Instead of simply pointing out mistakes, teachers can use techniques such as recasting, where they subtly rephrase incorrect sentences with the correct grammar. Peer correction also provides a collaborative learning experience, allowing students to identify and rectify mistakes together in a supportive environment [1]. It is essential to balance correction with encouragement, ensuring that students remain motivated and do not feel discouraged by repeated errors.

Technology in Grammar Instruction: Technology has revolutionized grammar instruction, offering various tools to support ESL learners. Grammar apps like Grammarly and Duolingo provide interactive exercises and instant feedback, while online forums and chatrooms enable students to practice grammar in real-time discussions. AI-driven tools can also assist with grammar correction and explanation, offering additional support beyond the classroom [5]. Additionally, video-based learning and language learning software allow students to engage with grammar lessons at their own pace, reinforcing self-directed learning.

Gamification in Grammar Learning: Gamification makes grammar learning engaging by incorporating quizzes, crosswords, and storytelling activities that reinforce grammatical concepts in an enjoyable way. Such interactive methods keep students motivated and encourage active participation, making the learning process more effective. Studies show that gamification increases engagement and retention rates among ESL students, making it a valuable addition to the grammar learning toolkit.

Scaffolding Techniques: Scaffolding techniques play a vital role in ensuring that students gradually build their grammar skills. Teachers can begin with simple grammatical structures and progressively introduce more complex rules, offering guidance and reducing assistance as students gain confidence. This structured approach prevents learners from feeling overwhelmed and supports steady progress [7]. Additionally, differentiated instruction can be used to cater to students of varying proficiency levels, ensuring that each learner receives appropriate support.

Personalized Learning and Cultural Considerations: A personalized approach to grammar instruction considers individual learning styles, strengths, and weaknesses. Some students may benefit from visual aids and graphic organizers, while others may prefer auditory or kinesthetic learning strategies. Additionally, cultural factors influence how grammar is perceived and used in communication. Teachers must be aware of these cultural nuances and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly, ensuring that students develop a well-rounded understanding of English grammar.

A successful approach to teaching English grammar to ESL students involves a combination of various methodologies. By integrating communicative activities, contextual learning, technology, and interactive teaching methods, educators can create a dynamic and effective learning

environment. Additionally, incorporating personalized learning strategies and cultural considerations enhances the effectiveness of grammar instruction [8]. Tailoring these strategies to suit individual student needs ensures that learners not only grasp grammar rules but also apply them with confidence in their everyday language use.

References:

1.Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*. Pearson 2. Education. Ellis, R. (2006). *Current Issues in the Teaching of Grammar: An SLA Perspective*. TESOL Quarterly, 40(1), 83-107.
3. Larsen-Freeman, D. (2000). *Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching*. Oxford University Press.
4.Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2014). *Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching*. Cambridge University Press.

ENGLISH AS A GATEWAY TO THE FUTURE

Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o‘g‘li . Assistant teacher of department of “Teaching languages “at SamIES. **Khamrayev Ilyos Yusuf o‘g‘li.** Student of mr-k-324 at SamIES.

Abstract English has become the global language, serving as a vital tool for communication, education, business, and technology. As the dominant medium in international diplomacy, academia, and corporate industries, proficiency in English opens doors to vast opportunities. It enhances career prospects, facilitates technological advancements, and fosters cultural exchange, making it an essential skill in the modern world. This article explores the significance of English as a gateway to future success, emphasizing its role in various aspects of global interaction.

Keywords: English, global language, communication, education, business, technology, career growth, cultural exchange, globalization, digital economy, soft skills.

The Universal Language of Communication: One of the primary reasons English is considered a gateway to the future is its role as the universal language of communication. It is the official or widely spoken

second language in many countries, allowing people from different linguistic backgrounds to communicate effortlessly. As David Crystal [2003] states in English as a Global Language, "A language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country" [p. 3]. In diplomacy, international conferences, and global summits, English remains the dominant medium, ensuring seamless interaction between nations.

English in Education and Knowledge Acquisition: Education plays a crucial role in shaping the future, and English is the language of instruction in some of the world's most prestigious universities and academic institutions. Scientific research, technical advancements, and literary works are predominantly published in English, making proficiency in the language a necessity for students and scholars. As Phillipson [1992] highlights in Linguistic Imperialism, "English is not just a language but a means of controlling access to knowledge and resources" [p. 56]. Learning English grants access to a wealth of knowledge, online courses, and academic resources, thus empowering individuals to enhance their skills and stay ahead in their respective fields. Additionally, international student exchange programs and scholarships are more accessible to those with English proficiency, fostering educational mobility and global collaboration.

A Catalyst for Career Growth: The corporate world has increasingly adopted English as the primary language of business. Multinational companies require employees to be fluent in English to facilitate collaboration across borders. As Graddol [2006] notes in English Next, "The ability to use English effectively is now a key employability skill in a globalized economy" [p. 44]. Those who are proficient in English have a competitive edge in the job market, as they can engage in international trade, attend global meetings, and access career opportunities in diverse industries. Furthermore, professionals with strong English communication skills often secure higher-paying jobs and leadership positions. Soft skills, such as negotiation, problem-solving, and teamwork, are also enhanced through language proficiency, making individuals more adaptable to diverse work environments.

Technological Advancements and English Proficiency: With the rapid growth of technology and digitalization, English has become even more significant. The majority of software, programming languages, and online

platforms are designed in English, making it crucial for aspiring tech professionals and entrepreneurs. Crystal [2011] asserts in Internet Linguistics that "the rise of English as the dominant language of the internet has reshaped global communication" [p. 78]. Additionally, English is the primary language used in online content, including social media, e-learning platforms, and digital marketing, giving individuals the ability to expand their knowledge and reach a global audience. The digital economy relies heavily on English, from remote job opportunities to freelancing and online entrepreneurship, further solidifying its role in future career prospects.

Cultural Exchange and Globalization: English facilitates cultural exchange by allowing individuals to explore literature, films, music, and traditions from different parts of the world. It enables travelers to navigate foreign countries with ease, understand diverse perspectives, and build international networks. As Nunan [2012] notes in The Impact of English as a Global Language, "English acts as a bridge, connecting cultures and enabling cross-cultural understanding" [p. 95]. As globalization continues to connect societies, English remains a unifying force that bridges cultural gaps and promotes mutual understanding. Moreover, English-language media, including global news networks, movies, and digital content, has a profound influence on shaping perspectives and fostering international dialogue.

Challenges in Learning English and Overcoming Barriers: While English provides numerous advantages, learning the language comes with challenges. Socioeconomic disparities, lack of access to quality education, and regional linguistic diversity can hinder English proficiency for many individuals. Additionally, native-language influence, pronunciation difficulties, and complex grammar rules pose obstacles for learners. However, with advancements in technology, e-learning resources, language apps, and online communities provide accessible and interactive ways to improve language skills. Governments and educational institutions worldwide continue to invest in English language education, ensuring broader accessibility to its benefits.

In an era driven by globalization and technological progress, English serves as a key to unlocking countless opportunities. Whether in education, business, technology, or cultural exchange, proficiency in English empowers individuals to shape their future and thrive in a competitive world. By mastering the language, one can broaden their horizons, access unlimited

knowledge, and achieve success on a global scale. As Nelson Mandela once said, "If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart." English is more than just a language; it is a powerful tool that paves the way for a brighter future.

References:

1.Crystal, D. (2003). English as a Global Language. Cambridge University Press.

2.Crystal, D. (2011). Internet Linguistics: A Student Guide. Routledge.

3.Graddol, D. (2006). English Next. British Council.

4.Nunan, D. (2012). The Impact of English as a Global Language. Cambridge University Press.

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN SHAPING GLOBAL ECONOMIC CITIZENS

Assistant teacher of SamIES: **Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna**

Student of SamIES: **Otamurodov Boyazid**

Annotation: In today’s globalized world, the ability to speak multiple languages has become an essential skill. Learning foreign languages not only supports personal growth but also plays a key role in preparing individuals to participate effectively in the global economy. This article explores how foreign language education contributes to shaping global economic citizens and why it is vital for modern development.

Keywords: Foreign language, English proficiency, economic opportunities, globalization, multinational companies, job prospects, higher salaries, cross-cultural communication, international jobs, holistic development, professional growth.

In modern life, foreign languages, especially English, have become increasingly common. One of the main reasons people learn a second language, particularly English, is that it significantly enhances economic opportunities. Mastery of English opens doors to a wide range of job prospects, both locally and internationally. In the globalized world,

businesses, multinational companies, and organizations value employees who can communicate effectively in English, as it allows for better collaboration and access to broader markets. Additionally, English proficiency can help individuals gain access to higher-paying jobs, attract potential clients, and foster professional growth in industries such as technology, finance, and international relations. [3,145] For example, people with foreign language skills are more likely to get international jobs. According to a study published by the World Economic Forum, bilingual individuals in Canada experience notable earnings advantages:

Bilingual men earn approximately 3.6% more than their English-only counterparts. Bilingual women earn about 6.6% more than their English-only peers. Moreover, HR managers across the world also report that job seekers who have excellent English-speaking skills have been able to earn 30% to 50% higher salaries in comparison to job seekers who do not know English.[6] Furthermore, today's companies prefer employees who can communicate with global partners or clients, and the fact is that English, Chinese, and Spanish speakers are in high demand in business. [1]

Secondly, language learning improves cross-cultural communication. To take an example, knowing a language helps understand other cultures and business styles. By adopting new and modern business styles, developing companies or even countries can strengthen their economic advancement. This builds trust in global partnerships. Example: A company expanding abroad needs employees who understand local customs and language. In my perspective, if employees, especially white-collars, have a good experience of knowing common languages, he or she will contribute to the company’s development. It includes cooperation between foreign investors and understanding their cultural life, etc. [2,233]

In order to learn a foreign language, people can improve not only their holistic development but also knowledge about a country’s culture, which is helpful for collaboration between foreign companies. In addition, learning a foreign language plays a pivotal role in shaping economic development by enhancing productivity, stimulating growth, and improving overall quality of life. [4,424] It can also enhance information dissemination and ensure the smooth functioning of activities.

Testing the English proficiency levels in the National exams that include the completion and entrance examination at the secondary as well as

the post-secondary levels. For instance, in Uzbekistan, English proficiency assessments are structured to align with the Command Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), which categorizes language ability into levels from A1 (beginner) to C2 (proficient). National examination typically evaluate skills across listening, reading, writing, and speaking, with results reported from A2 to C1 levels. [4,87] This alignment ensures consistency with international standards and facilities the recognition of language competencies both domestically and abroad. English also increases economic competitiveness. Organizations that have operational proficiency in English can attract more diverse talents and also adopt ideas from vast sources. [5]

In conclusion, learning foreign languages, especially English, plays a crucial role in today's globalized world. It not only increases individual job opportunities and salaries but also helps companies grow by improving communication and cooperation with international partners. Moreover, knowing a foreign language supports cross-cultural understanding, which is essential for building trust and strong relationships in business. Countries like Uzbekistan are already taking steps by including English tests in national exams based on international standards. Overall, language learning contributes to both personal success and economic development.

References:

1. World Economic Forum. (2017). Why being bilingual can boost your career. Retrieved from https://www.weforum.org

2. Crystal, D. (2003). English as a Global Language (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. -p 233.

3. European Council. (2001). Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFR). Cambridge University Press. -p 145.

4. Grin, F. (2001). English as an economic asset. The Geneva School of Translation and Interpretation, University of Geneva. -p 87.

THE IMPACT OF ENGLISH ON GLOBAL MARKETS

Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna, Assistant-teacher of the Department of Teaching Languages. **Umrbek Ruzmetov Ravshanbek o‘g‘li,** Student of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service **Otajon Yodgorov Axnazarovich,** Student of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Annotation. English has become the primary language for international business, trade, and communication. This paper examines how English facilitates the growth of multinational corporations, enhances global trade, and supports financial markets. The study highlights the role of English in connecting businesses across borders and promoting international collaboration in various sectors, such as technology and marketing.

Keywords: English language, globalization, international trade, multinational companies, business communication, financial markets, global collaboration.

We know that the English language is becoming more popular year by year. In particular, the English language is also important in developing the economy. English has become the primary language of business, trade, finance, and technology. The rapid development of globalization is strengthening the role of English in global markets. The widespread use of English facilitates communication between countries, supporting international cooperation and economic integration. This article examines the impact of English on global markets, its importance in supporting international trade, transnational companies, and global financial operations. The article also discusses the impact of English on technological innovations and digital marketing, as these areas are now becoming an integral part of the economy. Economic inequality continues to be a critical issue in both advanced and emerging economies. It involves the disproportionate allocation of wealth and resources between individuals or social groups.

This article uses the main lexical analysis and descriptive research method, that is, the role of English in the context of linguistics and business in studying the impact of English on global markets. In this method,

language materials and studies were analyzed to study how English is used as a global language of communication, as well as the importance of this language in international trade, finance, technology and marketing, and the method of describing the impact of English on global markets was used. This method aims to describe the role of language in business and financial markets, as well as its influence in technology and digital marketing. English serves as a common language of communication in international business, which allows Turkic-speaking countries to communicate effectively in the global business environment. The importance of English in today's world allows multinational companies to carry out large-scale operations. When companies expand their activities globally, they should adopt English as a common language of communication, as this will allow for clear communication between management and branches. As a result, the English language proficiency of business professionals in countries where English is not their native language is increasing. The increase in global e-commerce platforms and their use of English in marketing and customer communication has further strengthened the importance of English in global business. For example, companies such as Amazon and Google have been using English extensively in the implementation of their activities, that is, in selling their products worldwide. However, English has also become the dominant language in financial markets. International financial institutions and banks often operate in English, which facilitates important trade and investment transactions between them. For example, in major financial centers such as New York, London, and Tokyo, English is widely used as the official language of finance. [2,50] The dominance of the English language in the financial markets facilitates agreements between investors and companies and strengthens their competitiveness in the global market. English also plays an important role in technological innovations and digital marketing. The world's most famous companies present their advertisements in English. Digital marketing uses English as a primary medium on a global scale, as it helps them reach a wider audience.

Below is a statistical analysis of the role of English in the growth of e-commerce and global trade: The growth of global e-commerce has further strengthened the dominance of English in sales and marketing. According to statistics from 2023, global e-commerce sales amounted to $4.9 trillion, which is 20% more than the previous year. [1,12] English plays a key role in

the growth of e-commerce, as the largest global e-commerce platforms — Amazon, eBay, Alibaba — offer their products mainly in English. [5,112] The dominance of the English language simplifies communication and marketing in e-commerce, while also facilitating global market access. [4,424]

Access to global markets through English-language sites and online services by large international companies has increased threefold since 2010. For example, Amazon, which operated in 34 countries in 2010, is expected to sell English-language products in over 70 countries by 2023. [3,78] These statistics provide a clear picture of the role of English in global commerce and e-commerce. The dominance of the English language remains an important factor contributing to the efficient implementation of global trade and financial transactions.

I have several suggestions and recommendations on this topic. It is necessary to expand the teaching of the English language, that is, countries and companies should encourage the study of the English language, because it is the key to success in international business. Professionals with knowledge of English are of great importance for global markets. The second is to expand information in English, that is, developing countries like Uzbekistan should increase their access to the global market by developing the exchange of information in English. These changes help companies open new markets and develop international partnerships. Finally, the focus on technology, in other words, the role of English in the technological and digital marketing fields is increasing. Companies and countries need to pay more attention to keeping up with technological innovations and integrating them into digital platforms.

In conclusion, the role of English in influencing global markets is significant and widespread. It is gaining dominance not only in international trade and financial markets, but also in technology and digital marketing. The spread of English is of great importance in developing effective cooperation between companies and countries, facilitating access to markets and stimulating global economic growth. At the same time, English is one of the most important skills needed to succeed in a global economy.

References:

1. eMarketer. (2023). *Global E-commerce Growth Statistics*. Retrieved from eMarketer.com,-p 12.

2. Graddol, D. (2006). *English Next: Why Global English May Mean the End of 'English as a Foreign Language'*. British Council,-p 50.
3. Graddol, D. (2006). *English Next: Why Global English May Mean the End of 'English as a Foreign Language'*. British Council,-p 78.
4. Akhmedova, N., & Rustamova, M. (2024). MAIN PROBLEMS IN THE ECONOMY. *ACUMEN: International journal of multidisciplinary research*, *1*(5), -p 424.

ARTICLE TOPIC: "THE IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"

Scientific supervisor: SamIES assistant teacher:
Urozova N.T. Umurzoqov Otabek Hasan o'g'li, and **Rustamov Jaxohir G'ulomovich**
first-year student at Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service.

Abstract: The financial system is a crucial component of any economy, enabling the efficient allocation of resources, investment, and risk management. Comprising financial institutions, markets, instruments, and regulatory frameworks, the financial system facilitates the flow of funds between individuals, businesses, and governments. Its primary functions include resource allocation, liquidity provision, price discovery, and risk management. A well-functioning financial system supports economic growth, job creation, and innovation, while a dysfunctional one can lead to economic instability. This article explores the structure, functions, and significance of the financial system, highlighting its essential role in promoting economic stability and development.

Keywords: Financial system, financial institutions, financial markets, financial instruments, resource allocation, risk management, liquidity, price discovery, economic growth, financial stability, economic development, regulation.

The financial system plays a fundamental role in the economic structure of any nation. It serves as the backbone for the allocation of capital, the facilitation of investments, and the management of risks, all of which are essential for the smooth functioning of modern economies. The financial

system connects various economic agents, including individuals, businesses, and governments, enabling them to engage in transactions, invest in productive opportunities, and access capital.

This system comprises financial institutions, markets, instruments, and regulatory frameworks, which collectively ensure that funds are efficiently distributed across the economy. A well-functioning financial system is crucial for economic growth as it helps in mobilizing savings, promoting investment, and providing the liquidity necessary for day-to-day transactions. It also plays a critical role in maintaining stability by mitigating risks and ensuring market transparency.

However, the stability and efficiency of the financial system depend on effective regulation, sound governance, and the integrity of the institutions that make up the system. A breakdown in the financial system can lead to widespread economic instability, as seen during financial crises. Therefore, understanding the structure and functioning of the financial system is key to ensuring sustained economic development and growth.

A significant body of research has focused on the structure of the financial system. According to *Mishkin (2007)*, financial institutions such as banks, insurance companies, and pension funds play a key role in the economy by facilitating the flow of funds and providing a platform for investment. These institutions are seen as intermediaries that bridge the gap between savers and borrowers, ensuring that capital is efficiently allocated to its most productive uses. *Ross, Westerfield, and Jordan (2016)* highlight the importance of financial markets in this context, as they provide the necessary infrastructure for pricing financial assets, managing risk, and ensuring liquidity.

The work of *Allen and Santomero (1997)* emphasizes the importance of regulation and legal frameworks in maintaining the integrity and stability of the financial system. Financial systems require well-defined rules and regulations to function effectively, and the absence of strong regulatory frameworks can lead to financial crises, as observed during the 2007-2008 financial collapse.

The research methodology for this study aims to investigate the structure, functions, and impact of the financial system on economic development. This methodology incorporates both qualitative and quantitative approaches, enabling a comprehensive analysis of the subject

matter. The research will rely on secondary data, case studies, and a comparative analysis to explore the role of financial systems in different economies and their contributions to growth and stability.

The study adopts a descriptive and comparative research design. The descriptive design will be used to outline the key components and functions of financial systems, as well as their impact on economic development. The comparative approach will allow for the examination of how different countries' financial systems have influenced their respective economic performance, particularly in terms of growth rates, investment levels, and stability.

The research will primarily rely on secondary data collected from a variety of sources, including:

Academic journals and books: These will provide theoretical and empirical insights into the financial system's structure, functions, and impact on economic growth.

Government reports: Data from national financial regulators, central banks, and ministries of finance will be utilized to assess the performance of financial systems across different countries. International organizations: Reports and statistics from organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) will be used to compare the effectiveness of financial systems globally.

For the comparative analysis, a purposive sampling method will be employed to select countries with different levels of financial system development. The selected countries will include both emerging economies and developed nations. This approach will allow for a more detailed understanding of how varying levels of financial system development influence economic outcomes.

Qualitative analysis: The case studies will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify common patterns and trends in the structure and function of financial systems. Key themes, such as regulatory frameworks, financial market efficiency, and risk management strategies, will be identified and compared across countries.

Quantitative analysis: Statistical methods will be used to analyze the relationship between the development of financial systems and economic growth. Regression analysis will be conducted to examine the correlation

between key financial indicators (such as financial market depth, credit availability, and capital inflows) and economic performance indicators (such as GDP growth and investment rates).

This study will adhere to ethical standards by ensuring proper citation of sources and avoiding any form of data manipulation. All secondary data sources will be acknowledged, and any conflicts of interest will be disclosed. The research will be conducted with the utmost integrity to ensure the reliability and credibility of the findings.

Strengthen Regulatory Frameworks: Update and improve financial regulations to adapt to new technologies, such as fintech and cryptocurrency, while ensuring stability and preventing systemic risks.

Promote Financial Inclusion: Improve access to financial services, particularly in developing economies, to support small businesses and individuals with credit, savings, and insurance products.

Improve Financial Literacy: Increase financial education to help individuals and businesses make informed decisions about managing finances, investing, and borrowing.

In conclusion, a strong and efficient financial system is the cornerstone of economic prosperity, fostering growth, stability, and development. By enhancing regulatory frameworks, promoting inclusion, and encouraging innovation, nations can build resilient financial systems that drive sustainable progress for the future.

References:

1. Mishkin, F. S. (2007). *The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets.* Pearson Education.

2. Ross, S. A., Westerfield, R., & Jordan, B. D. (2016). *Fundamentals of Corporate Finance.* McGraw-Hill Education.

3. Allen, F., & Santomero, A. M. (1997). *The Theory of Financial Intermediation.* Journal of Banking & Finance, 1461-1485.

4. World Bank (2020). *Global Financial Development Report 2020: Financial Systems for the Age of Digital Disruption.* World Bank.

ROLE OF ENGLISH IN SERVICE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Assistant Teacher of the Department of Teaching Languages at SamIES: **Urozova Nigora Toshmurodovna** Economic Faculty IK-324 Student: **Saitmuxamatova Shohina** Student: **Yusupjonova Ruxshona**

Abstract: This article analyzes the role and importance of service industries in the development of the national economy. The service sector is one of the important sectors of the economy and plays a major role in providing employment, attracting investments and increasing the volume of the gross domestic product (GDP). The article examines the impact of this industry on the national economy, development prospects and existing problems.

Key words: service sector, economic growth, employment, GDP, investments, innovation.

Today, the service sector is developing rapidly worldwide and remains one of the important factors of economic growth and development. In developed countries, the service sector makes up a large part of the gross domestic product. The service sector plays an important role in the diversification of the country's economy, making a significant contribution to the national economy through areas such as information technology, education, health care, finance and tourism.

In developed countries, the service sector constitutes a large part of the gross domestic product (GDP). For example, in countries such as the USA, EU countries and Japan, the service sector occupies 70-80% of the total economy. Such a high indicator shows the leading role of this industry in the country's economy. The development of the service sector depends on the level of economic development of the country, which is closely related to production, trade, finance and technological development.

In recent years, significant changes have been made in this direction in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, it is observed that the share of the service sector in the economy is increasing, reforms are being implemented by the state to support this sector, and measures are being taken to improve

the business environment. In recent years, the service infrastructure has been expanding in areas such as information technology, education, health care, finance, and tourism. In particular, the introduction of electronic services, the digitization of public services and the expansion of online business opportunities is giving impetus to the rapid development of the sector. The development of the service sector also contributes to the growth of small and medium-sized businesses in the country. Many entrepreneurs are starting their activities in the service sector, which leads to the creation of new jobs and increased economic activity. The increase in the volume of investments in the tourism, logistics, trade and financial services sectors is playing an important role in strengthening Uzbekistan's position in the regional and global markets.

The growth of the services sector is observed in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to support the development of the service sector, the government has developed a number of programs and provided incentives to business entities. In particular, transport and logistics services are being developed, the banking and financial system is being digitized, and the tourism infrastructure is being improved. All this serves to increase the country's economic stability, create new jobs and improve the living standards of the population.

The development of the service sector is also directly related to other sectors of the economy. For example, the efficiency of industrial production may depend on the level of development of services. Modern logistics and transport services allow for the rapid and efficient delivery of manufactured products. Also, education and healthcare services have a positive impact on economic growth by increasing the intellectual potential of the population.

At the same time, there are certain obstacles to the development of the service sector. In particular, problems related to the shortage of personnel, the quality of services, and the introduction of innovative technologies need to be resolved. For the further development of the service sector, it is important to study best practices, use modern management methods, and introduce services that meet international standards.

This article analyzes the role of the service sector in the national economy, its main directions, and development prospects. At the same time, it also discusses the problems encountered in the service sector and ways to overcome them.

The service sector is becoming increasingly important in the economy of Uzbekistan. According to the research results:

The service sector accounts for 35-40% of the country's GDP and its share is increasing from year to year.

The development of service infrastructure is observed throughout the country, especially the expansion of the tourism, information technology and financial sectors.

The service sector makes a significant contribution to the increase in employment. Currently, more than 50% of the working population in Uzbekistan works in the service sector.

The introduction of innovative types of services increases competitiveness and ensures economic efficiency. For example, such areas as e-commerce, digital financial services and online education are developing rapidly.

At the same time, there are still some problems in the service sector:

It is necessary to create fully favorable conditions for small business and private entrepreneurship.

It is necessary to increase labor productivity and improve personnel skills in the service sector.

It is necessary to develop additional measures to reduce the tax burden and develop the export of services.

Currently, Uzbekistan is experiencing significant growth in the services sector, in particular in the areas of information technology, financial services, education, healthcare, tourism, and transport and logistics. Reforms and support mechanisms aimed at the services sector by the state are helping to improve the economic environment and attract foreign investment.

The results show that it is possible to increase its contribution to the economy by further developing and modernizing the service infrastructure. In particular, the widespread introduction of digital technologies, improving the quality and efficiency of services, and implementing business models in line with international standards will create the basis for the further development of this sector.

However, there are also some factors that hinder the full development of the services sector. In particular, there is a shortage of qualified personnel, insufficient development of the infrastructure of some types of services, and certain difficulties in introducing innovative technologies. In

order to address these issues, measures such as further improving the personnel training system, improving the investment climate, and strengthening support for the private sector are needed. necessary.

In general, the service sector is of strategic importance for the economy of Uzbekistan, and measures aimed at its development will serve to increase economic growth rates, create new jobs and improve the well-being of the population. In the future, the digitization of this sector, the introduction of innovative services and the expansion of opportunities for entering international markets will serve as an important factor in ensuring the sustainable development of the national economy.

The service sector is one of the priority areas of the national economy of Uzbekistan, and its rapid development will serve to strengthen the economic stability of the country. In the current environment, it is important to further increase the attention paid to the service sector, widely introduce innovations in this area and attract foreign investment.

This important sector of the economy can be further developed by developing the country's service infrastructure, training qualified personnel and applying innovative approaches. Strengthening state support mechanisms will also serve to increase the contribution of the service sector to the national economy.

In the current environment, it is important to further increase the attention paid to the service sector, widely introduce innovations in this area, and attract foreign investment. In particular, the service sector can operate more effectively through the development of digital technologies, the expansion of the range of electronic services, and the implementation of modern business models. Based on international experience, it is necessary to develop comprehensive strategies for the development of the service sector and implement them gradually.

Strengthening state support mechanisms will also serve to increase the contribution of the service sector to the national economy. The government should further improve the legislative framework for the service sector, create a favorable business environment for entrepreneurs, and implement measures aimed at improving the quality of services.

In conclusion, the service sector is an important component of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan, and its development based on consistent and innovative approaches is crucial for ensuring the country's

long-term economic stability and competitiveness. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce best practices in each area of the service sector, continue reforms aimed at creating new jobs and improving the well-being of the population.

1.Analytical reports of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the service sector.
2.Decree and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (documents on the development of the service sector).
3.Data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2023-2024).
4.Domestic and foreign economic research (scientific articles, monographs).

THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN FACILITATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Akhmedova Nigina Ikhtiyarovna, Assistant Teacher, the Department of Teaching Language **Vakhobova Sadoqat Murodjonovna,** Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, student

Annotation: This article explores the significance of multilingualism in enhancing cultural exchange within the tourism industry. It examines government initiatives in Uzbekistan to improve foreign language education, analyzes its effect on communication, cultural understanding, and economic growth.

Keywords: multilingualism, tourism, cultural exchange, foreign languages, communication, economic development.

In our country, the development of multilingualism and foreign language proficiency plays a significant role in the growth of the tourism sector. Especially in the years since independence, this field has gained great importance. By helping our youth gain knowledge according to international standards and developing communication and cultural skills, we can elevate tourism to a higher level.

Learning a foreign language today is not only important for personal development but also crucial for enhancing our country’s reputation on the global stage and for providing high-quality hospitality services. Through

translation, linguistics, and intercultural communication, we can strengthen understanding between people and improve tourism services.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in the field of education in our country. In particular, the process of teaching and learning foreign languages is being developed based on modern requirements and has become one of the priority directions of state policy. The Presidential Decree No.156 dated May 20, 2023, titled “On Measures to Improve the System of Learning Foreign Languages” serves as an important document in this direction. [8]

The main purpose of this decree is to encourage the interest of the population, especially the younger generation, in learning foreign languages, to teach them using modern and innovative methods, to form knowledge and skills that meet international standards, and to create a pool of qualified personnel. This decision defines the fundamental improvement of the system of learning foreign languages in our country.

According to the decree, the following priority tasks will be carried out:

-Strengthening the system of teaching foreign languages at all stages of education, starting from preschool institutions;

-Introducing modern teaching methodologies and advanced information and communication technologies into the educational process;

-Supporting youth in obtaining international language certificates and creating the necessary conditions for them;

-Improving the professional qualifications of foreign language teachers and ensuring their material and moral motivation. [1]

In addition, the provision of educational institutions with textbooks and resources will be analyzed, and interactive lessons based on international experience will be organized. Furthermore, innovations such as increasing the use of digital technologies in language teaching and offering students additional resources through online platforms will also be introduced. The acceptance of tourism in different countries is shaped by cultural and legal frameworks. Government institutions around the world support this sector, and tourism is seen as a driver of economic and cultural development. For tourism to be assessed accurately, significant financial investment is required for studying the sector in different regions. [3]

Government programs aim to develop the tourism industry, establish and improve tourist centers, and create necessary infrastructure. This includes organizing services like transportation, accommodation, advertising, and information. The tourism business depends not only on the level of participation but also on public attitudes and legal frameworks. Due to the complexity and diversity of these relationships, tourism is often accompanied by legal and procedural challenges.

To investigate the impact of foreign languages on tourism, we conducted a comprehensive literature review, analyzing various studies, reports, and expert opinions on the subject. This review included academic articles, industry reports, and case studies that highlight the significance of language proficiency in enhancing the overall travel experience. By synthesizing existing research, we aimed to identify key themes and insights regarding how foreign language skills influence both travelers and hosts within the tourism sector [3].

Through these discussions, we uncovered valuable insights into how language proficiency affects customer satisfaction, cultural exchange, and operational efficiency in the tourism industry. Many professionals shared anecdotes illustrating the challenges they face when language barriers arise, as well as the positive experiences that result from effective communication. Travelers also provided feedback on how their language skills or lack there of impacted their interactions and overall enjoyment of their trips [4].

1. Improved Communication and Customer Service

Foreign languages facilitate better communication between tourists and service providers. Tourists who speak the local language can navigate their surroundings more easily, ask questions, and seek assistance. For instance, a study by the World Tourism Organization found that tourists who speak the local language are more likely to report higher satisfaction levels during their trips. Moreover, service providers who can communicate in multiple languages can cater to a broader clientele, enhancing the overall tourist experience.

2. Enhanced Cultural Understanding

Language is a key component of culture, and understanding the local language can deepen travelers' appreciation for a destination’s history, traditions, and customs. For example, travelers who learn basic phrases in the local language often experience a more authentic connection with local

communities. Interviews with tour guides revealed that tourists who engage with locals in their language often receive warmer welcomes and richer insights into cultural practices.

3. Economic Benefits

The ability to communicate in foreign languages can lead to increased economic opportunities for destinations. According to a report by the European Commission, regions with higher levels of language proficiency see more significant tourism revenue.[2] This is particularly relevant in areas where tourists come from diverse linguistic backgrounds, as language skills enable local businesses to attract and retain international customers. The findings of our investigation highlight the crucial role of language education in tourism and emphasize the need for the industry to prioritize multilingual training for its workforce. As globalization continues to influence travel patterns, having a skilled, linguistically diverse workforce is essential for meeting the needs of international visitors. Travel companies and the hospitality sector stand to benefit significantly from investing in language training programs for their employees. By equipping staff with the necessary language skills, businesses can improve customer service, enhance communication, and foster stronger connections between tourists and local communities [6].

In addition to private sector initiatives, local governments and tourism boards play a pivotal role in promoting language learning initiatives. By collaborating with educational institutions, they can develop programs that encourage both residents and aspiring tourism professionals to learn foreign languages. This investment in language education can lead to a more competent workforce, better equipped to engage with tourists from diverse backgrounds [7]. Furthermore, local governments can facilitate language exchange programs and workshops that foster cultural understanding and appreciation among both residents and tourists. Such initiatives not only enhance the tourist experience but also contribute to community cohesion and pride in local culture [8].

Multilingualism serves as a powerful tool for enhancing cultural exchange and strengthening the tourism industry. The ability to communicate in multiple languages not only improves the quality of services provided to international tourists but also fosters mutual understanding and respect among diverse cultures. Uzbekistan's strategic

focus on foreign language education, supported by governmental reforms and institutional initiatives, demonstrates a strong commitment to developing a globally competitive tourism sector. As the country continues to invest in language training and cross-cultural communication, it is well-positioned to attract more international visitors, enrich cultural interactions, and achieve sustainable economic growth in tourism.

References:

1. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2016). Tourism Highlights. Madrid: UNWTO.
2. Cohen, E. (1984). The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues, and Findings. Annual Review of Sociology, 10, 373–392.
3. Richards, G., & Wilson, J. (2007). Tourism, Creativity and Development. Routledge. -p 56.
4. Cohen, E. (1987). Authenticity and Commoditization in Tourism. Annals of Tourism Research, 15(3), -p 371.

THE ROLE OF ENGILISH LANGUAGE IN FINANCION MARKET

SamISI assistant teacher: **Urozova N T**
Haydarov Hamroz Furqat o‘g‘li and
Mamatov Xusan Bozorboy O‘g‘li a first-year student at Samarqand institute of Economics and Service.

Abstract: This article explores the vital role of the English language in the financial market. As the global language of business and finance, English facilitates communication, access to information, and international collaboration. It is essential for reading financial news, understanding market trends, and participating in global trade and investment. The article also highlights how English supports financial education, career development, and the adoption of financial technologies. Overall, English is presented as a key tool for success and growth in today’s interconnected financial world.

Keywords: English language, financial market, global finance, international communication, financial literacy, business English, financial

technology, investment, financial education, global trade, economic analysis, multinational companies.

In today's rapidly globalizing world, financial markets are no longer limited by national borders. Investors, institutions, and governments from various parts of the world interact and transact with one another on a daily basis. In this highly interconnected environment, effective communication is essential to ensure smooth financial operations, trust, and mutual understanding. Among the many languages spoken globally, English has firmly established itself as the universal language of finance. English is the dominant language in international banking, stock exchanges, financial news outlets, economic research publications, and professional certifications. Major financial centers such as New York, London, and Hong Kong operate largely in English, and many leading multinational companies conduct their financial operations, reporting, and communication in English as well. As a result, professionals working in the financial sector—regardless of their native language—often need a strong command of English to succeed. In addition, English enables better transparency and consistency in financial reporting. International accounting standards and financial regulations are written in English or translated from English, which helps reduce discrepancies and misunderstandings across different countries and markets.

This article will explore the various ways in which the English language plays a vital role in the functioning of the global financial market. It will examine its importance in communication, education, investment, financial technology, and international cooperation. By understanding the role of English in finance, individuals and institutions can better position themselves for success in an increasingly competitive and interconnected global economy.

In terms of practical communication within the global financial market, *Scherer (2013)* examines how English facilitates international financial negotiations and transactions. The study highlights that financial reporting, investor relations, and corporate communications are almost exclusively conducted in English, even in non-English-speaking countries. Similarly, *Baker and Kelleher (2017)* assert that English is the medium through which most global financial news is disseminated, citing major news outlets such as Bloomberg, Reuters, and CNBC, all of which primarily

use English to communicate market developments to a global audience. They argue that this use of English contributes to market transparency, enabling investors from different parts of the world to make informed decisions. (123-136)

Challenges and Opportunities for Non-English-Speaking CountriesWhile English dominates the financial world, it also presents challenges for professionals and institutions from non-English-speaking countries. *Wierzbicka (2018)* notes that the overwhelming use of English in global finance may create a divide between countries with high levels of English proficiency and those where English is less widely spoken. This language barrier may limit access to global financial markets, restrict cross-border collaborations, and hinder the ability of non-English-speaking countries to fully engage with international financial developments. On the other hand, the spread of English presents opportunities for individuals and institutions to integrate more easily into the global financial system, as shown by *Schröder (2015),* who found that financial professionals who invest in learning English tend to experience higher career success and better networking opportunities.

This study aims to explore the significant role that the English language plays in the global financial market by analyzing its impact on communication, education, investment, financial technology, and international cooperation. The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research methods to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic. This methodology allows for a holistic examination of the various dimensions in which English influences the financial market. Research DesignThe research follows an exploratory design as the primary aim is to gain a deeper understanding of the role of English in the financial sector, which remains an area with limited empirical data. By gathering and analyzing both qualitative insights and quantitative data, the study aims to provide a nuanced perspective of how English facilitates or hinders financial practices. Data Collection MethodsTo gather relevant data, both primary and secondary sources will be used:a) Primary DataPrimary data will be collected through surveys and interviews with financial professionals, including investors, analysts, financial managers, and academics. The key focus areas for these data collection methods include. (101-115)

Survey: A structured survey will be distributed to professionals in the finance industry to assess their views on the importance of English in their day-to-day operations. The survey will include both closed and open-ended questions to capture quantitative trends and qualitative insights. Questions will focus on topics such as language proficiency, the use of English in financial transactions, and its role in professional advancement.

Interviews: Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with a selected group of financial experts and professionals who work in multinational corporations, financial institutions, or international markets. The interviews will aim to provide in-depth insights into their personal experiences with English in the global financial market. Key interview themes will include the challenges and opportunities associated with using English in financial communication, the impact of English on career development, and the role of language in accessing financial education. Secondary data will be gathered from various academic journals, financial reports, and industry publications to review existing research and information on the topic. The secondary data will serve to contextualize the primary data findings and provide a broader understanding of the historical and global context of English in finance. Sources may include:Academic papers and books related to global finance, language use in business, and financial education.Financial news outlets, such as Bloomberg and Reuters, which are primary English-language sources of market information.Reports and publications from multinational financial institutions and global investment firms that operate in English.Sampling For the survey, a stratified random sampling method will be employed to ensure the sample represents professionals from diverse financial backgrounds. Participants will include individuals from various regions (North America, Europe, Asia, etc.), financial sectors (banking, insurance, investment), and positions (analysts, managers, executives). This approach allows for a varied perspective on how English is used in different segments of the global financial market. For the interviews, purposive sampling will be used to select experts in international finance, financial technology (FinTech), and global markets. These participants will be chosen based on their expertise and experience in dealing with English in a professional capacity, ensuring the insights gathered are both relevant and informed. Conclusion of the MethodologyThis research methodology provides a robust framework for

understanding the multifaceted role of English in the global financial market. By combining both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, the study will yield valuable insights into how English influences communication, education, and technological innovation in finance, while also addressing potential challenges for non-English speakers in the field.

The global financial market has evolved into a highly interconnected system, where communication, collaboration, and access to information are paramount. Throughout this study, it has become clear that the English language plays a fundamental role in shaping the financial sector. English serves as the lingua franca for international business, finance, and economic discourse, enabling seamless communication across borders and contributing to a more transparent and efficient market. English facilitates financial reporting, cross-border investment, and access to real-time market information, all of which are essential for the smooth functioning of global financial markets. Additionally, the dominance of English in financial education and professional certification programs further underlines its importance in ensuring that professionals worldwide have the skills and knowledge necessary to thrive in an increasingly competitive global economy.However, while the widespread use of English provides significant benefits in terms of efficiency and accessibility, it also presents challenges, particularly for individuals and institutions from non-English-speaking regions. These professionals may face barriers in accessing crucial financial information, participating in global discussions, and advancing their careers due to the language divide. Despite these challenges, the increasing availability of English-language financial resources and the rise of language learning programs offer opportunities for overcoming these obstacles.

In summary, English is not just a tool for communication but also a driver of global economic integration, financial innovation, and professional advancement in the financial sector. It is indispensable for anyone wishing to participate in or understand the workings of modern global finance.

References:

1.Baker, C., & Kelleher, C. (2017). *The language of finance: How English dominates global markets and corporate communications*. Routledge.

2.Wierzbicka, A. (2018). *The role of language in global finance: A look at the impact of English on non-English speakers*. Financial Linguistics Review, 45(2), 123-136.

3.Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a global language* (2nd ed.). Cambridge мUniversity Press.
4.Graddol, D. (2006). *English next: Why global English may mean the end of 'English as a foreign language'*. British Council.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH FOR ECONOMY

Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'g'li. Assistant teacher of department of "Teaching languages" at SamIES. **Murodov Rasulberdi Baxodir o'g'li** and **Suyarov Xumoyun G'olib o'g'li.** Students of ik-924 at SamIES.

Abstract: The rapid development of the global economy requires economists not only to possess financial expertise but also to have a thorough command of foreign languages. This article examines the role and significance of economists' knowledge of foreign languages in industry development. Foreign language skills play a crucial role in strengthening international cooperation, implementing innovations, and monitoring global economic trends. Through practical examples from various countries in the economic sphere, the advantages of economists knowing foreign languages are demonstrated. Additionally, recommendations are provided for young economists to learn foreign languages.

Keywords: Foreign languages, economists, global economy, international cooperation, innovations, market analysis, international logistics, foreign economic relations, labor market.

Today, economists are expanding their opportunities on the global stage not only by analyzing financial and statistical data but also by being able to communicate fluently in various languages. Learning foreign languages enables economists to ensure mutual understanding in international cooperation, understand new markets more quickly, and gain additional advantages in strategic decision-making.

Language proficiency is necessary not only for accurately translating documents or participating in trade negotiations; it is the key to overcoming cultural differences and establishing sincere, open communication with partners without being arbitrary. Thus, an economist's ability to speak

foreign languages not only strengthens their professional identity but also elevates the economic relations between countries to a new level.

This article will thoroughly analyze how knowledge of foreign languages provides specific advantages to economists, simplifies the processes of international economic relations, partnerships, market analysis, logistics, and the labor market, and plays a crucial role in implementing innovative solutions **[5]**.

Foreign language skills are a crucial factor for economists to succeed and remain competitive in the global economy. As the world economy changes and economic ties between countries deepen, foreign languages not only simplify communication but also create new economic opportunities. The development of the global economy requires economists from any country, especially those involved in trade, investment, and scientific-technological sectors, to have language skills **[5]**.

For Uzbekistan, this process is of significant importance, as the country aims to strengthen its ties with international markets and increase foreign trade volumes. For instance, in the implementation of new investment programs in Uzbekistan, including the development of manufacturing and technological cooperation, language skills play a significant role. Knowledge of English aids in learning and implementing innovative technologies as well as acquiring new knowledge through international conferences and events **[6]**.

By knowing foreign languages, economists are able to quickly understand global trends, create market analyses, and access foreign economic relations. Indeed, language proficiency plays a major role in the development of international cooperation. Knowledge of a foreign language is one of the main advantages for success in global trade and investment. Several studies have shown how language skills contribute to economic growth and help discover new markets **[3]**.

Practical examples of foreign language proficiency demonstrate how economists can benefit at every step. In Uzbekistan, in particular, the economic significance of knowing English is increasing. To engage with global markets, this language skill helps economists in adopting new technologies and forming international agreements. For example:

Large manufacturing companies in Samarkand are successfully operating in the Chinese and Turkish markets by using English and Turkish.

Having practical knowledge of these languages expands their technological and economic development opportunities **[6]**.

An export company in Tashkent improved its strategy for entering the European market by mastering English and increased its export volume by 15% **[2]**.

A cotton processing plant in Kashkadarya region improved its production efficiency by 12% after correctly translating technical documents in Russian **[4]**.

An international logistics company in Tashkent reduced delivery times by 20% by deeply studying English-language shipping standards **[8]**.

Agricultural exporters in Andijan region expanded their distribution to the Chinese market and increased their revenues by 18% thanks to language proficiency **[1]**.

Additionally, the development of the technology and startup sector in Uzbekistan further emphasizes the importance of foreign language proficiency. English-language scientific articles and technological research provide specialists working in Uzbekistan's innovation sector with new knowledge and practical methods. Continuous scientific research and collaboration with foreign companies create significant opportunities for those proficient in English **[7]**.

In particular, young economists and entrepreneurs working in startup centers in Tashkent are successfully utilizing English-language scientific and technical research to thrive in global markets. Such examples demonstrate the positive impact of language skills on economic and technological sectors in Uzbekistan.

Foreign language proficiency is a crucial factor for economists to enhance their competitiveness and succeed on a global scale. As Uzbekistan integrates into the global economy and attracts foreign investments, the importance of learning foreign languages is increasing. Knowledge of English, Russian, and other foreign languages provides economists with the opportunity to discover new markets, succeed in international trade, and adopt modern technologies.

For young economists and entrepreneurs, learning foreign languages and enhancing their skills is essential not only for personal development and the labor market but also for accelerating Uzbekistan's economic growth. As

a result, Uzbekistan can strengthen its position on the international stage and enhance its competitiveness in the global economy.

References:

1. Chiswick, B. R., & Miller, P. W. (Eds.). *The Economics of Language: International Analyses*. Routledge.
2. Grenier, G., & Zhang, W. “The Value of Language Skills.” *IZA World of Labor*.
3. ResearchGate. “The Role of English Language Proficiency in the Global Economy and Business Communication.” 2025.
4. University of Arkansas. “The Economic Impact and Effects of Learning a Second Language.” 2023.

MUNDARIJA

I SHO‘BA “XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISH TIZIMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA UNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘LLARI”		
1	**XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISH TIZIMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA UNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘LLARI** I.B.Mattiyev	5
2	**XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISHNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘LLARI** I.B.Mattiyev, Xasanov Shermuxammad Sherzodjonovich	11
3	**TEACHING THE BASICS OF PROGRAMMING IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS** Adilova Soliyakxon	16
4	**CROSS-CULTURAL TRAINING AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR TOURISM EMPLOYEES** Khusainova Leyla Yunusovna, Khusainova Irada Yunusovna	19
5	**BADIIY MATNDA FRAZEMALARNINGSEMANTIK VA KONNOTATIV FUNKSIYALARINING NAMOYON BO‘LISHI** U.M.Rashidova	22
6	**O‘ZBEKISTONDA XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISH BO‘YICHA MILLIY STRATEGIYALAR VA ULARNING INNOVATSION KOMPONENTLARI** Mardiyev.T ,Ashurova Jasmina Jo‘ra qizi	28
7	**ZAMONAVIY MARKETING VA BIZNESDA XORIJIY TILLARNING AHAMIYATI** T.Mardiyev, Sh.Ergasheva	34
8	**РОЛЬ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА** Норбоева Дилфруза Джумакуловна	37
9	**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE** Kipchakova Sanobar, Murtazoyeva Shahrizoda	42
10	**EFFECTIVE METHODS OF IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING** KipchakovaSanobar, AlimkulovShokhrukh, Alimov Abbos	45
11	**FRANSUZ TILIDA SO’ROQ GAPLARNING IFODALANISHI XUSUSIDA** *(bir bo’g’inli so’zlar misolida)* Nasimova Dilbar Baxodurovna	49
12	**IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN COMMUNICATION** KipchakovaSanobar, YuldoshevOzodbek, ShakarboyevaMokhichehra	52

13	**“Meal” konsepti va uning ingliz lingvomadaniyatidagi ifodasi** Imamov.N.P	57
14	**ZOONIMLARINING METAFORIK VA METONIMIK MA’NOLARI** Bo‘riyev Dilmurod Arzimurod o‘g‘li	59
15	**“OQ KAPTARLAR” HIKOYASINING MAZMUNI VA ADABIY USLUBINING TAHLILI** Talipova Aida Muratovna	62
16	**DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH** Bolbekova U.J., Tashanov N.U	64
17	**ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ITS MAIN FACTORS** Urozova Nigora Toshmurodovna, Nuridinov Bexruz Akbar o'g'li,	67
18	**“INGLIZ TILINI O‘QITISHDA FILOLOG TALABALARNING O‘QISH KOMPETENSIYASINI EKLEKTIK YONDASHUV ORQALI RIVOJLANTIRISH”** Mamedova Farangiz Mirmusoyevna	70
19	**THE EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM** M.T. ZIYADULLAYEVA, Xayrullayev H.A.	72
20	**ADVANCED INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: NATIONAL AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCES** Urozova N. T., Obloqulova Sh.Q. Berdinazorova Z.K.	77
21	**THE DIGITAL BANKER’S DICTIONARY: WHY ENGLISH RULES FINTECH** Urozova N.T. Abdullayeva E. J. Abduhakimova D.M., Raximova S.Y.	82
23	**THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN FACILITATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY** Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna Tolkinov Orifjon Rustamovich	87
24	**THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM** Urozova.N.T Bobojonov Diyorbek. MirzayevAbdullo	91
25	**INGLIZ TILIDA AYRIM FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR VA ULARNING ETIMOLOGIYASIG DOIR MULOHAZALAR** Napasova Baxora Boymirzayevna Sattorov Davlat Dilshodovich	93
26	**DAS BILDUNGSSYSTEM IN DEUTSCHLAND** Temirova Farangis Anvarovna Abdialiyeva Zebiniso Aslam qizi Sattarov Javohir Jamshedovich	96

27	**DEUTSCHE BRÄUCHE UND TRADITIONEN** Abdullayeva Durdona Odiljonovna Axbo'tayeva Sevinch Xusniddinovna Ummatova Rayhona Zoirovna	98
28	**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANUAGES FOR TOURISM PROFESSIONALS** Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna Sayfulloyev Xumoyun Akbarovich	101
29	**UNTERSUCHUNG DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT IM KONTEXT DER GESAMTWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG** Temirova Farangiz Anvarovna Barakayev Abduqaxxor Alibek o‘g‘li, Boboqulov Humoyun Haydovul o‘g‘li, Arziqulov Javohir Sunnatillo o‘g‘li	105
30	**INGLIZ VA O`ZBEK FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING TADQIQOTIGA DOIR AYRIM MULOHAZALAR** Napasova Baxora Boymirzayevna Qurvonov Bobomurod Safar o‘g‘li	109
II SHO‘BA “XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHNING SIFATINI YANGI PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA TA’LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISH”		
	ФОНЕМА, МОРФЕМА, СЎЗ ВА ГАПНИНГ ТАЪЛИМДАГИ ТАВСИФИ ХУСУСИДА Хайруллаев Хуршиджон Зайниевич, Ибрагимова Муқаддас Абдуллаевна	114
2	**INTERFAOL TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINING XORIJIY TIL O‘QITISHDAGI O‘RNI VA SAMARADORLIGI** Begmatov M.B	118
3	**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA IQTISODIY EVFEMIZMLARNING QO‘LLANILISHI** T.K. Mardiyev	122
4	**ECONOMIC TERMS IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF THE MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE** Yuldasheva Dilnoza Bekmurodovna	126
5	**LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH ECONOMICS: PRICE FORMATION IN VARIOUS FORMS OF COMPETITION** Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich Laylo Uktam qizi Bolg’ayev Sardorbek Tursuntosh o‘g‘li	132
6	**THE ROLE OF EUPHEMISMS IN ENHANCING CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING** Karimova Gulnavoz	135

8	**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING BY ENHANCING EDUCATION THROUGH THE USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES** Ostonov.U.Ya., Bobobekova Shakhzoda	139
9	**FE'LNING HARAKAT TARZI: INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI QIYOSIY TAHLILI** Karimova M. Ya	143
10	**ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE, TEXTBOOKS AND SYLLABUSES IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN NON-PHILOLOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS** Abdilakimova Umida Baratovna	146
12	**INGLIZ TILIDA GAPIRISH KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN ZAMONAVIY TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARI VA METODLARI** Bolbekova Ug'iloy Jaloliddinovna, Jumaboyeva Malika, Nematova Shahzoda	150
13	**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES** Bolbekova.U.J Sabina Aktamova, Hazratqulova Lobaroy	158
14	**O'ZBEKISTONDA INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISHDA SHADOWING TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYASINING KIRIB KELISHI VA QO'LLANILISHI** Bolbekova Ug'iloy Jaloliddinovna	161
15	**INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **XALQARO MOLIYAVIY TEXNALOGIYALAR VA INGLIZ TILI** Turg'unboyeva Munisa Raxmatovna, Qurbonova Bonu Abdurahmonova, O'rozova Nigora Toshmurodovna	165
16	**THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN FACILITATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY** Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna, Bekjon Nizom ugli	172
17	**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES** M.T. Ziyadullayeva, Komiljonov G'olibjon Jamshid o'g'li, Abdurashidov Kamronbek Shexrozovich	176
18	**INNOVATIVE WAYS OF TEACHING ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS** Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'gli, Ne'matov Mekhroj Uzoqboy o'g'li.	180

19	**INGLIZ TILIDA GAP BO`LAKLARI HAQIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR** Napasova Baxora Boymirzayevna, Shokirov Suxrobjon San`at o`g`li	183
20	**THE THEORY OF RATIONAL EXPECTATIONS: "THE ROLE OF THE STATE BUDGET IN COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT"** Urozova N.T., Zilola Rakhmonova	187
21	**DIE BEDEUTUNG VON FREMDSPRACHEN IN DER HEUTIGEN WELT** Темирова Фарангис Анваровна, Жамолитдинов Ортикжон Жамшидович Кахраьонов Амирхон, Насимжонович Бобожонов Асадбек Моксудович	190
III SHO'BA "XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR VA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOLARI"		
1	**XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR VA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOLARI** I.B.Mattiyev, Shodiqulova Aziza Nosirjonovna	193
2	**CHATBOTS ARE EFFECTIVE TOOLS IN ADVERTISING TOURISM.** Khusainova Leyla Yunusovna, Khusainova Irada Yunusovna	198
3	**ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich, Nurboboyeva Zulayho Komil qizi	204
4	**MASOFAVIY TA'LIM ORQALI CHET TILLARINI O'RGANISH: YUTUQLAR VA MUAMMOLAR** Mamasoliyev Ikrom Ubaydullayevich, Husanova Shaxrizoda Sherzodovna	209
5	**THE IMPORTANCE AND INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM** Ostonov U.Ya., Odilova Gavhar Abrorovna	214
6	**DEVELOPMENT OF NEW METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS.** Khusainova L.Yu , Djurayeva Samira Azamovna	216
7	**TOURISM WITH ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS A TOOL OF MODERN POLITICAL STRATEGY** Ostonov Utkir Yangiboevich , Amonkulov Jafar Zafarovich	220
8	**XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHNING SAMARALI VA ZAMONAVIY METODLARI** Kipchakova Sanobar Bahriddinovna	225
9	**THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND AUTOMATION ON LANGUAGE SERVICES IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY**	231

	Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich, Abdullayeva Munisa Abduvaliyevna	
10	**TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES** Imamov Navro'z Pattaqulovich, Ro'ziqulov Abduqahhor Ixtiyor o'g'li	236
11	**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIMENTS AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.** Bolbekova Ug'iloy Jaloliddinovna, Yeshmuratova Gulsevar Zakir qizi	239
12	**THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING** Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna, Kaxxarov Ruzibek Chorshanbiyev Nurbek	245
13	**THE EVOLUTION OF PAYMENT SYSTEMS: FROM CASH TO CRYPTOCURRENCIES** O'rozova Nigora, Ismoilov Bahriddin Haybulloyevich, Igamov Hasan Shuxrat o'g'li	248
14	**ARBITRAGE PRICING THEORY** M.T. ZIYADULLAYEVA, Xayrullayev Sayfullo Sadullo o'g'li Rahmonov Orif Odil o'g'li	253
15	**CRYPTOCURRENCY: THE FUTURE OF MONEY OR A PASSING TREND?** Urozova N.T., Kurbondurdiyev Jo'shqinbek, Ro'ziboyev Behruz	257
16	**GERMANIYA TO'YLARI** F.A.Temirova, Toxliboyev Shoxjaxon Muzaffarjon o'g'li, Turg'unboyev Mirazim Komil o'g'li	260
17	**MOBILE BANKING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CUSTOMER BEHAVIOR** O'rozova N.T., Olim Rahmatillayev Yaxshiboy o'g'li	263
18	**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES.** Khasanova Sitora O'ktam qizi, Sunnatov Alibek Asatillo o'g'li	269
19	**ENGLISH IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE** Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'g'li, Sulaymonov Murodjon Zafarovich	273
IV SHO'BA "KADRLAR SIFATINI OSHIRISH VA XORIJIY TIL O'QITUVCHILARINING MALAKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MUAMMOLARI"		
1	**GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA XORIJIY TILLARNING O'RNI.** T.Mardiyev, O.Bozorboyev	277
2	**THE ROLE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM** Ostonov.U.Ya., Hakqulov Shukurullo Nusratullo oglu	279

3	**BLOKCHEYN TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH YO‘LLARI** F.E.Jomonqulova	283
4	**REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM IN TOURISM** Ostonov.U.Ya., Yovqochov Islomjon	288
	THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT *Ostonov.U.Ya. Khabibullayev Saydullo Nuridinjon uglu*	291
5	**O‘ZBEK TILI TARIXI** Kipchakova Sanobar Bahriddinovna, Sultanova Marjona, Qarshiyeva Shahrizoda	295
6	**IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TOURISM SERVICES** Ostonov.O’.Ya, Xushvaqtova Gulhayo	300
7	**GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND ITS COMPONENTS, PATTERNS OF MOVEMENT** Ostonov Utkir Yangiboyevich, Ikromjonov Ozodbek	304
8	**MULTILINGUALISM IS THE KEY TO MODERN TOURISM** Ostonov O‘tkir, Ravshanova Go’zal Shuhratovna	307
9	**SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA HIKOYALARIDA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR TALQINI** Dilafro‘z Amonova	311
10	**LABORATORIYA VA AMALIY MASHG‘ULOTLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI.** Umirov Jamshid Isirojovich	314
11	**РАҚОБАТДОШ КАДРЛАР ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИНИНГ ЗАРУРИЯТИ** Ш.З Ўрозов	318
12	**THE STRATEGIC SIOLES OF IMPROVING TOURISM** N.A.Turdiyeva	323
13	**THE PROJECTS OF INNONVATIONS IN ECONOMY** N.A.Turdiyeva	327
14	**THE ROLE OF MONEY IN THE ECONOMY** N.T.Narziyev**,** Obloqulova Marjona Zafar qizi	331
15	**FINANCIAL CRISES** Ziyadullaeva M. T., Narzullayeva Jasmin Xurshedovna, Mukarova Sarvinoz Malikovna	335
16	**INTERNATIONAL BANKING REGULATION** M.T. Ziyadullayeva, Javatov Musin Baxtiyorovich, Xo‘jaboyev Abror	338
17	**TRADITIONAL REGULATION MECHANISM** Ziyadullayeva.M.T, Farhodiy Shoxruz	342
18	**YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS AND STARTUPS: GLOBAL TRENDS AND**	345

	SUCCESS FACTORS Urozova N.T., Samatov Doniyor Husanjon ogli, Rajabov Seymon Komil ogli	
19	**XALQ DOSTONLARIDA TARIXIY SHAXSLAR VA ULARNING JAMIYATDAGI ROLI** **Davranov Akmal Akramjonovich**	348
20	**WHY EVERY BANKER SHOULD LEARN BUSINESS ENGLISH** O'razova Nigora Toshmuradovna, Sheraliyeva Kamola G'anisher qizi	353
21	**THE ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN A SUCCESSFUL CAREER** Urozova Nigora Toshmurodovna, Bozorov Jobir Sirojiddin o'g'li, Sobirov Toxirjon Rashid o'g'li	356
22	**THE IMPACT OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: ENHANCEMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS** Khasanova Sitora O'ktam qizi, Xudoyberdiyev Shahriyor Husan o'g'li	359
23	**THE FUTURE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY** O'rozova Nigora Toshmurodovna, Tog'ayev Abror Akbar o'g'li Sobirov Murodbek Bekjon o'g'li	362
24	**METHODOLOGY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ESL STUDENTS** Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'g'li, Shakarov Samariddin Soibjon o'g'li.	367
25	**ENGLISH AS A GATEWAY TO THE FUTURE** Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'g'li, Khamrayev Ilyos Yusuf o'gli.	370
26	**THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN SHAPING GLOBAL ECONOMIC CITIZENS** Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna, Otamurodov Boyazid	373
27	**THE IMPACT OF ENGLISH ON GLOBAL MARKETS** Nigina Akhmedova Ikhtiyorovna, Umrbek Ruzmetov Ravshanbek o`g`li, Otajon Yodgorov Axnazarovich	376
28	**ARTICLE TOPIC: "THE IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"** Urozova N.T., Umurzoqov Otabek Hasan o'g'li, Rustamov Jaxohir G'ulomovich	379
29	**ROLE OF ENGLISH IN SERVICE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY** Urozova Nigora Toshmurodovna, Saitmuxamatova Shohina, Yusupjonova Ruxshona	383
30	**THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN FACILITATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY** Akhmedova Nigina Ikhtiyarovna, Vakhobova Sadoqat Murodjonovna	387
31	**THE ROLE OF ENGILISH LANGUAGE IN FINANCION**	391

	MARKET Urozova N.T., Haydarov Hamroz Furqat o'g'li ,Mamatov Xusan Bozorboy o'g'li	
32	**THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH FOR ECONOMY** Dagarov Sodiq Murtoza o'gli., Murodov Rasulberdi Baxodir o'g'li,Suyarov Xumoyun G'olib o'g'li	396

“XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘RGANISHDA ILG‘OR INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR: MILLIY VA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR”

RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA

MATERIALLARI

2025 yil 25-26 aprel

“STAP-SEL” MChJ nashriyoti,
Samarqand - 2025.

ISBN: 978-9910-648-26-7

Tasdiqnoma № 033337 (27.07.2022)
© **“STAP-SEL” MChJ** nashriyoti
Samarqand – 2025 y.

Qog‘oz bichimi A5, 60x84 1/16, Ofset qog‘ozi.
“Times New Roman” garniturasi.
Nashr bosma tabog‘i 25.62
Buyurtma № 0023A/25. Adadi 25 nusxa

Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis institutining matbaa bo‘limida chop etildi.
LICENSE № 025316.
REESTR № X-119112.
Manzil: Samarqand shahar, Shoxrux ko‘chasi 60-uy.

ISBN: 978-9910-648-26-7

