

ISSN 2181-8622

Manufacturing technology problems



Scientific and Technical Journal Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

INDEX  COPERNICUS
INTERNATIONAL

**Volume 9
Issue 2
2024**



OVERVIEW OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO TEENAGERS IN UZBEKISTAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TUYCHIBAYEVA GULNOZA

Master student of Turon international University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

E-mail.: tuychiyevagulnoza094@gmail.com, ORCID.: 0009-0000-0641-2514

*Corresponding author.

KUKIBAYEVA MAHLIYO

Senior teacher of Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

E-mail.: mahliyokukibayeva01@gmail.com

Abstract: This article discusses the development of the Uzbekistan education system, the goal of teaching English to young learners, and the acquisition and learning of foreign languages by young children within the very early stages of the school system. Although there are many disorganized theories, opinions, models, and proposals about how to teach modern languages to young children, we will be focusing on the following. Teaching English to teenagers in Uzbekistan secondary schools has become a challenging task due to the increasing demands and expectations placed on educators. The overwork of teachers in this context is a pressing issue that impacts the quality of education provided to students. This study aims to explore the factors contributing to the overwork of teachers in teaching English to teenagers in Uzbekistan secondary schools, including heavy workloads, limited resources, and high student-to-teacher ratios. Additionally, the study will examine the impact of overwork on teacher well-being and job satisfaction, as well as its implications for student learning outcomes. By highlighting the challenges faced by teachers in this context, this research seeks to inform policy and practice initiatives aimed at improving the working conditions of educators and enhancing the quality of English language education in Uzbekistan secondary schools.

Keywords: foreign language; language teaching; early foreign language education, young learners, secondary school.

Introduction. Teaching English to teenagers in Uzbekistan secondary schools is an important aspect of the education system. English is typically introduced as a foreign language in secondary schools, usually from the 1th or 5th grade onwards. Here is an overview of the general practices and challenges faced: Curriculum: The English curriculum in Uzbekistan secondary schools follows a structured approach that includes grammar, vocabulary, reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. There is an emphasis on the development of basic language skills to enable communication in English. [1]

Teachers in Uzbekistan generally use a combination of traditional methods, such as grammar-translation and direct instruction, along with more communicative approaches. However, there has been a growing shift towards implementing communicative language teaching methods to enhance students' speaking and listening skills.

Challenges: Some challenges teachers may face include limited resources, large class sizes, and a focus on exam preparation which can hinder the development of communicative skills. There might also be a lack of professional development opportunities for teachers to enhance their teaching methods.

Opportunities: With the increasing importance of English as a global language, there are opportunities to incorporate more interactive and communicative activities in the classroom. Integrating technology and creating more student-centered learning environments can further enhance the learning experience for teenagers. [2]

Methodology and empiric analysis. While there are challenges in teaching English to teenagers in Uzbekistan secondary schools, there are also opportunities for improvement through the adoption of more communicative approaches, use of diverse materials, and ongoing professional development for teachers. Any nation's ability to flourish and continue growing depends heavily on its educational system. The Uzbek government places a high priority on youth education, which is provided free of charge to kids enrolled in private schools. Despite the steps being taken to internationalize and rapidly develop education in Uzbekistan, remnants of the previous educational system still exist. These include elements of Islamic education, secular education brought in by Soviet education, and the significant influence of Soviet education, which persisted in the nation for seven decades. Early childhood foreign language instruction has a sufficiently long history in Uzbekistan. Evidence for the theory extends back to the "Great Silk Road" era, when Uzbekistan's current region served as a hub for international trade, science, and culture. Because learning a second language was always a realistic concern for business, education, and cross-cultural communication, Uzbek merchants were proficient in languages like Persian, Arabic, or Chinese¹.^[3]

Discussion. According to recent studies, the official introduction of the English language into Uzbekistan's educational system began in 1932, when the Soviet government issued a decree emphasizing the need for FL education to be included in secondary school curricula. Despite its awareness of the value of foreign languages, the Soviet authorities gave little consideration to teaching foreign languages, particularly English. Prior to independence, the majority of the time spent in foreign language studies was spent on comprehension exercises, translation practice, analytical readings, and sentence analysis. Students had to use their knowledge of grammar rules to build sentences in the target language.² [2.456]The 1990s came to an end and the 2000s brought in a new era for foreign language instruction in Uzbekistan, as educators, learners, schools, colleges, and universities began to feel prepared for a shift in the way foreign languages were taught and acquired. Following the Republic of Uzbekistan's separation from the Soviet Union in 1991, the administration has been closely examining education reforms to ensure that the country has a suitable role in the international community. The Uzbek language was designated as the sole official language of the nation following independence and educational reforms. Rebuilding the educational system was in fact necessary to ensure the nation's independence, social and political stability, and the growth of its intellectual and spiritual potential.³^[4]

The Republic of Uzbekistan's National State Standard and Core Curriculum for Foreign Languages, which have been authorized by Cabinet Ministers, as well as the Core Syllabus of Foreign Languages for Basic Education (grades 1–9).

¹ Education Sector Plan (ESP) of Uzbekistan 2019-2023

² D. Hasanova. "Functional Allocations Of English In Post-Soviet Uzbekistan: Pedagogical Implications For English Language Teacher". West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University. 2007

³ G.Tajibev, SH. Nematjonov, K, Valiyev. (2019). Teaching modern foreign languages in primary classrooms in Uzbekistan: an overview. International Journal on Integrated Education, 225

In 2013, the Ministry of Public Education housed the Republican Center for Education. The Core Curriculum and Syllabus serve as normative principles for instruction and educational activities. They outline the objectives, practical aspects of general education, developmental goals, and the primary subject matter of foreign language courses. The foundation for future lifetime language acquisition, both formal and informal, is laid by primary foreign language study. [5.]

Despite the fact that government policies and curriculum generally support communicative teaching, this method is frequently at odds with the requirements of national exams, which are still grammar-based. Due to pressure to finish the syllabus and get ready for grammar-based exams, many teachers still employ traditional formal grammar-focused methods because they: a) lack the necessary competency in the methodology of teaching foreign languages to young learners and high proficiency; b) make up for their lack of communicative competence by trying to maintain order in the classroom; and c) Teaching children is not viewed as an intellectual endeavor but rather as an extension of mothering in many communities. In comparison to their colleagues in the same educational system who teach teenagers or adults, elementary school teachers frequently receive less training, a lesser status, and a lower salary [L. Cameron; 2005. P.XII]. Primary school teachers in Uzbekistan enjoy privileges. Due to the fact that teaching children is seen as a challenging and time-consuming profession that requires a highly special individual with knowledge of the language, teaching, and language learning, as well as an understanding of how children make sense of the world and learn. [6.]

For many years, secondary school teachers with a focus on teaching two foreign languages have been the standard. Uzbekistan was experiencing a severe teacher shortage for primary school students at the same time that it was decreasing the age at which students should begin learning foreign languages. As a result, the nation began to develop specialists for this level who, in addition to being experts in language, also understood the best practices in educating children in the relevant age range. There is currently no set curriculum for becoming a basic MFL teacher in Uzbekistan, and the country is still inexperienced in preparing primary foreign language instructors. All primary school subjects are taught by class teachers in accordance with the "Law about Education," however foreign languages are taught by language instructors who hold a bachelor's degree in philology and language teaching or foreign languages and literature. The government is equipping schools with interactive whiteboards and CD-ROMS, as well as other multimedia-based current technology, to ensure that foreign language instruction meets high standards. This could be seen as a means of making up for inexperienced or underqualified teachers. [7]

Results. As per Hasanova, the designation of Uzbek as the sole official language of the nation was among the initial modifications incorporated into the educational system after to independence and educational reforms. Rebuilding the educational system was in fact necessary to ensure the nation's independence, social and political stability, and the growth of its intellectual and spiritual potential. 56 "Oliy Majlis" (Parliament)

approved the "National Program for Specialist Training" in 1997 after it was designed. This program's main goal is to produce morally and spiritually mature citizens who can think critically on their own and act civilly. Put another way, these individuals are specialists who can think independently and deliberate over decisions; put another way, they are a harmoniously developed generation that can lead Uzbekistan into a prosperous and progressive new era. Young children differ from other pupils in several ways. Teachers need to understand that each student has different demands. It's critical to recognize that your child's teacher may be among the first people they have ever engaged with outside of their immediate family. It might be challenging for children to first be apart from their parents, thus a teacher has to support them during this change. As a "substitute" for their parents, a youngster may get rather attached to you or they may reject you entirely. Excellent educators can adjust to their pupils' emotional states. Furthermore, in terms of your pupils' interactions with other kids, this may be their first experience with kids their own age. When kids struggle to share or learn how to get along, a teacher's job often shifts to that of a mediator. [8]

Early education instructors also need to be flexible and innovative. They need to be able to put themselves in their pupils' shoes and think beyond their own mature viewpoint. Early education courses include a lot of hands-on learning. They include exercise, educational activities, storytelling, arts, crafts, and more. [9]

Children are naturally creative in a variety of communication contexts; they may learn indirectly; and they have vivid imaginations. Children love to talk, and they can understand the main points of a message. David Singleton states that in learning a foreign language, "younger - better in the long run," but points out that there are many exceptions, noting that five percent of adult bilinguals master a foreign language even though they begin learning it when they are well into adulthood, but it is generally agreed that younger people learning a foreign language typically achieve fluency more often than older learners. Older learners may be able to speak the language but will lack the native fluidity of younger learners. Additionally, they listen to a lot of contemporary English and international music, and since many dancing tunes these days include English lyrics, they are often curious about what they mean. Furthermore, the majority of students in this class have access to personal computers and the Internet at home. As a result, they are exposed to a lot of English-language content or games. [10]

Conclusion. People may now easily communicate with people worldwide, learn about current events, and interact with foreign languages through various mediums such as social media, gaming, and television. These advancements in technology have made it easier than ever for people to learn foreign languages.

I could say, that I think of my work with the children as a continuous challenge, but their enthusiastic, inventive and playful nature has won me over. Therefore, I try to make their experience with English as pleasant as possible, even if I am aware of the fact there is always room for improvement.

References

1. Sattorov T. Q., Qambarov N. M., Nabieva K. English. Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlarning I bosqich o'quvchilari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. –T.: G'afur G'ulom, 2007. –208 b.
2. Mo'minov O., Abdurahmonova X., Tohirjonova S., Bo'taev Sh. English. Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlarning II bosqich o'quvchilari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. –T.: G'afur G'ulom, 2007. –288 b.
3. Boqieva G., Mahkamova G., Quldochev A. English. Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlarning III bosqich o'quvchilari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. –T.: G'afur G'ulom, 2007. –216 b.
4. Bobodjonov H., Walsh H. English for Lyceums and vocational schools. –T.: 2007. –91 b.
5. Abdullaeva A. B., Mirsodiqova D. R., Abdullaeva S. Yo., Nosirov D. R. Deutsch. Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlarning I bosqich o'quvchilari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. –T.: G'afur G'ulom, 2007. –224 b.
6. Butler Y.G. Teaching English to young learners: The influence of global and local factors. In J. Enever, J. Moon, & U. Raman (Eds.), *Young learner English language policy and implementation: International perspectives* (pp. 23–29). Reading, UK: Garnet Education. (2009) P 88-89.
7. Cameron L. (2003). Challenges for ELT from the expansion in teaching children. *ELT Journal*. (2003). 57 (2). P. 105-106.
8. Garton S., Copland F. & Burns A. Investigating global practices in teaching English to young learners. London, UK: *British Council and Aston University*. (2011). P. 136-139.
9. Gilzow D.F. Model early foreign language programs: Key elements. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics. [Electronic resource]. URL: [://www.cal.org/resources/digest/0211gilzow.html](http://www.cal.org/resources/digest/0211gilzow.html)/(2002). (date of access: 29/05/2017).
10. Reeves J. Elementary school foreign language programs. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics. [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.cal.org/resources/archive/digest/1989elemfl.html>/(1989). (date of access: 29/05/2017).
10. Nikolov M. Early learning of modern foreign languages: Processes and outcomes. Bristol. UK: Multilingual Matters. (2009). 59.

C O N T E N T S

PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

Usmanova N., Abdugarimova M., Kamolova M., Ismoilova S.	3
Research on the process of building dress shapes in 3d space	
Rayimjonov M., Rahimov F., Sarimsakov A., Muradov R.	13
Increasing the efficiency of retaining device for fine and large heavy mixtures in cotton raw materials	
Kosimov A., Ahmadjanov S.	19
Design of the mechanical properties of the fabric used by wind yarn spinning from cotton and polyester fibers	
Salokhiddinova M., Muradov M.	27
Ways to improve the efficiency of moving device used in air transportation of cotton	
Nazarova M.	33
Research of methods of antibacterial treatment of textile materials	
Sheraliyeva R., O'ralov L.	37
Study of technological indicators of two-layer knitted fabrics obtained on long Xing LXA 252 knitting machine	
Turdiyeva O', Khojiyev A.	42
Mathematical modeling of the development technology of selected leather for the transformation assortment	

GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Uzaydullaev A.	49
Research on the food safety of pomegranate juice and concentrate production technology	
Kuzibekov S.	56
Safety studies in soybean oil production process	
Ismoilov K., Khamdamov A.	62
Acceleration of heat and matter exchange processes in the final distiller with a convex-concave plate	
Abdullaeva B., Soliev M.	67
Method of making syrup for cold drinks	
Meliboyev M., Qurbanov U.	73
Compounds that determine their nutritional value based on the types of food products	

Nishanov O', Atakhanov Sh., Mamajanova M.	79
Effect of energy drinks on the human body	
Ikromova Y., Nuriddinov Sh., Hamdamov A.	84
Optimization of heat load in three-stage distillation of vegetable oil micelles	
Turg'unov Sh., Mallabayev O.	90
Use in a new receptor in functional bread making	
CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	
Ergashev O., Bakhronov Kh., Esonkulova N., Asfandiyorov M., Akhmadov M., Absalyamova I.	95
Determination of the inhibitory efficiency of the inhibitor synthesized based on maleic anhydride by the electrochemical method	
Ergashev O., Rakhmatkarieva F., Davlatova O.	102
Mechanism of H ₂ O vapor adsorption in a type zeolites. The adsorption isotherms.	
Yoqubjonova M., Boymirzaev A.	107
Biomedical properties and applications of chitosan derivatives	
Rajabaliyev N., Rahmonov J., Nigmatillayeva M., Rajabov Y., Akbarov Kh.	116
Thermodynamic study of the anti-corrosion properties of dicianthamide in an acid environment	
Ochilov A., Urinboeva M., Abdikamalova A., Kuldasheva Sh., Eshmetov I.	123
Study of rheological flow curves of ED20 emulsions	
Nozimov E., Sultanov B., Kholmatov D., Sherkuziev D., Nodirov A.	129
Phosphorus fertilizer technology activated from phosphorus powder and mineralized mass	
Kadirova M., Sabirov V.	135
Results of mechanochemical synthesis of methylene blue complex with d-metals	
Jalilov A., Sottikulov E., Karimova M., Boymirzaev A.	142
Synthesis of polycarboxylate plasticizer based on acrylic acid and apeg and its gel chromatographic analysis	
Khusenov A., Ashurov M., Abdullaev O., Rakhmanberdiev G.	149
Determination of optimal conditions for the extraction of gelatin from secondary local raw materials	
Lutpillaeva M., Hoshimov F., Ergashev O.	155
Synthesis of silver nanoparticles using various reducing agents and stabilizers	

Akhmadjanov I., Djalilov A., Karimov M.
Studying isotherms of adsorption and desorption of nitrogen on a sorbent synthesis for selective extraction of lithium **164**

Kalbaev A., Salixanov A., Seitnazarova O., Abdikamalova A.
Change of cation exchange capacity during the thermal treatment of bentonite and their textural characteristics **171**

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING

Obidov A., Shamshitdinov M., Mashrabboyev I.
Reduce energy consumption by adjusting the electrodrive speed of the linter device **178**

Haydarova R.
Development of boundary conditions for mathematical models of unsteady water movement in water management facilities **184**

Bekmirzayev D., Qosimov E., Ismoilov A.
Consequences of earthquakes and preventive measures based on foreign experiences **189**

Aliev R., Eraliyev A., Nosirov M., Mirzaalimov A., Mirzaalimov N.
Investigation of an improved solar water heater in COMSOL Multiphysics software **196**

Obidov A., Akhmadaliev D., Otaqoziyev D.
Development of an experimental construction of a device for cleaning from small piece of contaminants **202**

Obidov A., Mirzaumidov A., Abdurasulov A., Otaqoziyev D.
Deformation of the shaft in torsion and the effect of torsion along with bending **208**

Matkarimov P., Juraev D., Usmonkhujayev S.
Study of stress-strain state of an earth dam using a three-dimensional model of the structure **217**

Mamajonov Sh.
Methods of determining the efficiency of the cotton regenerator in the cleaning process **228**

Xuramova X.
Establishment of the device for separation of fibers suitable for spinning from the waste of the cotton cleaning process **236**

Kholboyeva Sh., Kosimov A.
Principles of classification of costs to ensure product quality in production **243**

Kholboyeva Sh., Kosimov A.
Methodological processing of quality control of technological processes of manufacturing enterprises **249**

Shoxobidinova Sh., Kosimov A., Mamadaliyeva D.	
General guidelines for quality management and technologies in the metallurgical industry supply chain	255

Tuychiev T., Turdiev H., Rozmetov R., Shorakhmedova M.	
Effect of screw cleaner on cotton spinning	262

ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Kayumov M.	
Enlightenment movement of Jadids in Khiva khanate	267

Alikhanov M.	
Constitutional reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence	273

Alikhanov M.	
The struggle for constitutional monarchy in the khanate of Khiva at the beginning of the XX century	278

Azibaev A.	
Forecasting GDP growth and GDP per capita in Uzbekistan by the ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis	284

Tuychibayeva G., Kukibayeva M.	
Overview of teaching English to teenagers in Uzbekistan secondary schools	291

Ismailova Z.	
Methodology for improving lexical competence of future english language teachers	296

Xuramov L.	
Algorithms for modeling function and medical signals in wavelet methods	302

ECONOMICAL SCIENCES

Bekmirzayev B.	
Agriculture development in ensuring economic security in Uzbekistan: theory, analysis and prospects	311

Mirzatov B.	
Social evaluation of the youth behavior and value sphere in Namangan region	318

Khojimatov R.	
The development competitiveness of silk industry in Namangan region	324

Maksudov A.	
The development and formation of competition of the market for the products of the sewing and knitting industry	330

Maksudov A.	
Government support of the garment and knitting industry within the scope of business activity	336

Yuldasheva D.	
Personnel competencies in the field of tourism personnel management	341
Abdieva N.	
Development of small business and private entrepreneurship with the help of investments	348
Abdieva N.	
The labor market and its effect on the economy	352
Yuldasheva D., Hashimov P.	
Tax systems and their assessment criteria	360
Tajibayev K.	
Improving the mechanism of increasing competitiveness of small business entities in local consumer markets	365
