



**NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS WITH NO SPECIALIZED  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

Nargiza Archabayeva Nasimovna

Instructor of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

(+998933921261), Email: archabayevanargiza@gmail.com

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
<p><i>Ensuring the quality of teaching foreign languages to the young generation, fundamentally improving the system of training specialists who can speak foreign languages fluently, training mature personnel who meet world educational standards by mastering foreign languages in our country is one of the goals of the education reform. Identifying opportunities in language teaching and bringing them to life, the teacher's knowledge, creativity, the ability to arouse students' love for their subject, and the establishment of a cooperative relationship with students are the requirements of the current era. The decision to further develop foreign language teaching, implement measures to improve the level and quality of training of qualified teachers who have a high level of foreign language skills for general education schools, vocational colleges and academic lyceums, higher education institutions in accordance with international standards. was adopted in order to provide. At the same time, it should be said that each language being studied has its own rules and secrets. In order to become a mature specialist who meets international standards, the learner is required not to overlook the subtlest layers of the language.</i></p>	<p><i>pedagogical technology, artificial intelligence, open database, data usage ethics.</i></p>

Most of the population of today's rapidly developing world can speak two or more languages. Of course, the first of these languages is one's own mother tongue, and many linguists believe that special conditions should be created for mastering not only the studied foreign language, but also the mother tongue. It should be noted that as a result of the reforms in the field of foreign language learning, the new generation growing up from preschool to higher education institutions learns their mother tongue and foreign language at the same time. It is somewhat easier to study by comparing languages that belong to genetically related and non-genetically related language families and have a high level and experience in international and transnational communication through the existing research methods in linguistics. It is a scientifically proven fact. Currently, the textbooks, educational programs and

manuals that are being created in order to fundamentally apply the field of education in our country to foreign languages are the practical proof of these goals. Therefore, only a student who knows his language and culture well can learn other languages with love.

Learning foreign languages requires such special preparations. Here the question arises - What is the need for a second language? Aiming to create a solid foundation for the future prospects of our country, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed a number of decisions and decrees aimed at learning foreign languages, which are considered the most urgent to ensure rapid penetration of Uzbekistan into the world community. In particular, if we look at the decision No. 1875 of December 10, 2012, "On measures to further improve the system of foreign language learning", its essence is the foreign education of young people in the entire territory of Uzbekistan. connecting languages, ensuring that the young generation can express their thoughts flawlessly in another language. In particular, the following reforms took place from this decision:

-, „In all regions of the republic, learning foreign languages, mainly English, from the first grades of secondary schools in the form of game-style lessons and oral speech lessons, and from the second grade, learning the alphabet, reading and grammar starts gradually; - some special subjects, especially technical and international specialties, are taught in foreign languages in higher educational institutions; - to provide students and teachers of general secondary, secondary special, vocational educational institutions with textbooks and teaching-methodical complexes on foreign languages, and re-read them in compliance with the established deadlines publication is carried out free of charge at the expense of the circulation funds of the Republican target book fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

This decision made a radical change in the education system of Uzbekistan. New textbooks were created for the young generation, and English language was taught starting from pre-school educational institutions. Some subjects are taught in foreign languages in higher education institutions. By learning foreign languages, we will have the opportunity to be aware of the intellectual potential of the world's youth, exchange ideas with them, analyze the process in depth and compare our achievements and shortcomings with theirs. Striving to learn foreign languages, acting according to the saying, "He who knows a language knows" is a legacy of our great ancestors like Farabi who knew many languages and Kashgari who had wide observation at the level of comparative study of several languages. In addition, Abdulla Avloni's article "Four languages are necessary, not two" published in 1913 in the "Oyna" magazine, explained in detail that it is necessary to learn a language in order to keep up with the world. Our great grandfathers are known and recognized by the whole world because they were able to deliver their scientific innovations and incomparable works to other peoples in their own language. The science, culture and enlightenment of Central Asia are honored. At the heart of all this, as we have emphasized again and again, is knowing the language. It can be explained as follows that today's young people are required to learn foreign languages:

Learning international languages is an urgent issue in order to directly communicate with the countries of the world, to express one's independent opinion fluently and clearly in front of the public, to ensure and strengthen Uzbekistan's special place in the world community. Ensuring and strengthening the international special place of Uzbekistan means that it is necessary to be aware of and analyze the news in the cultural-educational, socio-economic sphere of the global world, as well as in the field of medicine and sports, the great past of our country. and rich culture, as well as the great success of

modern youth, should be shown to the peoples of the world. In this case, the language certainly acts as a bridge.

But in addition to listing the advantages of language learning that serve only good, it should also be noted that concepts such as state language, national language, and mother tongue should always be in the first place for all of us. needed. As every independent country has its own state language, Uzbek language is a symbol of the independence of Uzbekistan. Learning another language should not lead to the conclusion that the use of one's own language is restricted. Language is a symbol of the state, a mirror of the nation. It is the human duty of every nation to further enrich, polish, expand the scope of its use, in a word, to deliver it to the next generation in an improved form. The perfect study of foreign languages and the use of each in its own way to serve the development of the national language is the basis for maintaining the balance of languages in today's society. Using additional resources in teaching foreign languages to students, increasing students' interest and attitude to foreign languages through auxiliary educational tools, conducting each lesson in an interactive, i.e., active-student method, adding to them after the lessons teaching and this process requires extensive use of traditional methods. In the course of classes organized using innovative technologies, students' interest in foreign languages is increased, and their independent creative skills and abilities are improved. According to the etymology of the term "innovative technology" in the scientific literature , it means "innovation" (in English innovation - introduced innovation, invention, "newness" introduced in science and technology), and "technology" as a linguistic and didactic concept means "less time". , represents a set of rational methods of scientific organization of efforts that ensure the achievement of educational goals by spending effort and money. The use of Cinquain, Brainstorming, Case, Zigzag, Cluster, Project, Method, Mind Mapping as specific methods of innovative technology in traditional pedagogy has brought great results. Below we will talk about new pedagogies that are developing. 1) Artificial intelligence in education. The term "artificial intelligence" (AI) is used to describe computer systems. Artificial intelligence education systems are rapidly entering schools, colleges and universities. Although many people think of artificial intelligence as robot teachers, it also has its benefits. Applications created for students include intelligent learning systems, dialog-based learning systems, inquiry-based learning environments, automatic writing assessments, and conversational agents. Programs for teachers, although less developed, are programs that help teachers improve their knowledge. It is worth noting that it is necessary to take into account the abilities of students and teachers such as critical thinking, creativity, communication and cooperation. It would be great if teachers, researchers, and other interested parties would develop both sides, i.e., artificial intelligence applications and teaching and learning methods. 2) Learning through open data. More than 250 national, local and municipal governments and organizations worldwide are sharing, creating and using data. These organizations seek to see the data used by the public, and many mature services provide resources for exploring open data. Later initiatives led them to innovative education. So, the question arises - what does open data offer as material? What is its importance in learning and teaching? The main factor is authenticity. Shared information is created as a result of real processes taking place within large organizations. Often, the information used in professional work has a real impact on our life and the world around us. The second factor is the importance of information in increasing the potential of students. This can be a very powerful psychological effect.

Students can compare the events happening in their cities, villages, and even in their classes with the events happening near and far. Maybe in this process they can identify the problems and attract the

attention of the local or the whole society to this problem. In one example, high school students in Italy were rewarded for building projects while learning about public funding. It can be seen that open data has connected readers, data literacy, transparency and evidence-based actions have resulted in social movements for greater motivation. 3) Dealing with the ethics of information use. The growing use of digital technologies in education comes with ever-increasing ethical questions. There are many ethical issues here, such as who owns the data, how to interpret the data, how to protect the privacy of students and professors ? There have also been cases of criticism of people they are not aware of. Maybe it's just a matter of time. In order to avoid such problems, it is necessary to develop a policy related to data ethics in educational institutions, to obtain consent from students for the use of data, to analyze any data from their interactions, to get to know their opinions about the education management system. , the creation of an effective teaching system, as well as issues of student and staff support must also be taken into account. There are currently no official training sessions. For this, teachers should create opportunities for students. In today's digital world, the mutual exchange of information between institutes and universities increases their effectiveness.

## References

1. Resolution No. 1875 of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012, "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages."
2. J. Jalolov , "Methodology of foreign language teaching", Tashkent-2012, pp. 99-100.
3. "Innovating Pedagogy 2020" magazine.
4. G. V. Rogova . Methods of teaching English.