



## **THE POPULARIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AMONG YOUTH AND THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT ATTENTION TO TEACHERS**

Nazarova Zebiniso Ravshanjon qizi

Assistant Teacher at the Faculty of Foreign Philology  
Kokand State University

Hasanova Marjona Yorqinjon qizi

Kokand SU, 2nd Year Undergraduate Student  
Email address: @yorqinjon1980yygmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Ensuring the quality of teaching foreign languages to the growing young generation, radically improving the system of training specialists who can speak foreign languages fluently, and preparing qualified personnel who meet international educational standards are among the main goals of the educational reforms carried out in our country.

### **KEYWORDS**

Pedagogical technology, interactive teaching, innovative educational technology, educational reform, digital education, modern teaching methodology, teacher prestige, foreign language learning.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Textbooks, curricula, and manuals that are currently being developed to integrate foreign languages into the national education system serve as clear evidence of these goals. Consequently, only a student who has a deep understanding of their own language and culture can truly appreciate and effectively learn other languages. Mastering a foreign language requires systematic and specialized training. At this point, a question arises: why is learning a second language necessary?

### **Main part I:**

Aiming to create a solid foundation for the future development of our country, the First President of Uzbekistan adopted a number of decrees and resolutions on the study of foreign languages, which were among the most important measures to ensure the rapid integration of Uzbekistan into the global community. In particular, Resolution No. 1875, adopted on December 10, 2012, "On Measures to Further Improve the System of Learning Foreign Languages," emphasizes the need to closely connect foreign language education with youth upbringing throughout Uzbekistan, enabling the younger generation to express their ideas fluently in other languages<sup>1</sup>. As a result of this resolution, several important reforms were implemented throughout the country. The study of foreign languages, mainly English, was gradually introduced across the Republic, starting from the first grade of secondary

schools through play-based and oral lessons. From the second grade, pupils begin learning the alphabet, reading, and basic grammar. In higher education institutions, certain specialized subjects — particularly in technical and international fields — are taught in foreign languages. Students and teachers of general secondary, specialized secondary, and vocational educational institutions are provided with textbooks and educational-methodological materials on foreign languages free of charge. Their regular re-publication is funded by the Republican Target Book Foundation <sup>1</sup>. This decision marked a turning point in the educational system of Uzbekistan. New approaches were introduced for the younger generation, and English began to be taught from preschool institutions. In higher education, some subjects also started to be taught in foreign languages. By studying foreign languages, we gain the opportunity to benefit from the intellectual potential of the world's youth, exchange ideas with them, analyze global processes in depth, and compare our achievements with those of others. The pursuit of foreign language knowledge, following the proverb "He who knows a language knows the world," is a valuable legacy of our great ancestors, such as the multilingual scholars Al-Farabi and Mahmud al-Kashgari, who made significant contributions to comparative linguistics. Furthermore, Abdulla Avloni, in his 1913 article "Not Two but Four Languages Must Be Known," published in the journal *The "Oyna"*<sup>6</sup>, eloquently emphasized the importance of learning multiple languages to keep pace with global progress <sup>2</sup>. Our great ancestors were recognized worldwide for their contributions to science and their ability to convey their remarkable works to other nations in various languages. This brought honor and prestige to Central Asian science, culture, and education. As we have repeatedly emphasized, all these achievements are rooted in strong language proficiency.

Many parents want their children to start learning English as early as possible, as language development at a young age occurs naturally. Children who begin learning a foreign language from an early age usually do not face difficulties with pronunciation or memorization of new words. Although there is no definite answer to the question of when to start learning a foreign language, research shows that the cognitive abilities of preschool children are at their most active stage, making language learning during early childhood more effective. The growing demand among today's youth for learning foreign languages can be explained by their desire to communicate directly with people around the world and express their own opinions fluently and confidently in public. In this sense, language truly serves as a bridge that connects nations and fosters mutual understanding. In addition to recognizing the many advantages of learning foreign languages, it should be emphasized that concepts such as the state language, national language, and mother tongue must always remain a top priority for all of us. The study of international languages has also become an urgent priority, as it plays a vital role in ensuring and strengthening Uzbekistan's unique position within the global community. Knowledge of foreign languages enables young people to stay informed about global innovations in cultural, educational, socio-economic, medical, and sports fields, while also allowing them to share Uzbekistan's great history and rich cultural heritage with the world <sup>7</sup>. Every independent country has its own state language; for Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language is a symbol of national identity and independence. Mastering foreign languages should never be seen as limiting the use or importance of one's native language. A language represents the spirit of the nation and serves as a mirror of its culture. Therefore, it is the moral duty of every citizen to enrich their mother tongue, refine it, expand its usage, and pass it on to the next generation in an even more developed form. The harmonious development of both foreign and native languages, with each being applied appropriately, ensures a

linguistic balance in today's globalized society. To achieve this, students should be encouraged to use additional educational resources, develop a genuine interest in learning foreign languages through interactive and student-centered methods, and attend supplementary lessons when necessary. Innovative technologies play an important role in enhancing students' motivation and fostering their independent creative skills<sup>3</sup>. In recent years, the Government of Uzbekistan has paid special attention to teachers and the education sector as a whole. This focus reflects one of the main priorities of state policy and serves as clear evidence of the large-scale reforms implemented under the leadership of our President — through various decrees, decisions, and programs aimed at improving the education system.

## **Main part II:**

Our President recognizes the education sector as the most crucial factor determining the future of every nation, emphasizing that teachers are among the most respected, attentive, and highly valued members of society. Indeed, teachers are a powerful force that enlightens the community, nurtures the younger generation, and shapes the intellectual foundation of the nation.

Raising the status of educators is one of the main directions of state policy in recent years. A number of regulatory and legal acts have been adopted to enhance the prestige of the teaching profession. In particular, the Presidential Decree “On the Development of the Educational System,” the Resolution “On Measures to Increase the Status of Pedagogical Workers,” and several initiatives aimed at improving the teacher incentive system are practical examples of this attention. Based on these documents, educators' monthly salaries are being gradually increased, their social protection is being strengthened, and all necessary conditions are being created to enhance their creative and scientific potential. In addition, new centers are being established to provide teachers with affordable housing loans, advanced training courses, and access to modern educational equipment<sup>4</sup>.

Trust in teachers is a reflection of attention to the future generation. Our President repeatedly emphasizes in his speeches that the most important task of the educational system is to respect teachers, express confidence in their abilities, and recognize the significance of their role in society. Centers are being established for educators, providing them with housing loans, advanced training opportunities, and access to modern educational equipment.

Trust in teachers reflects attention to the future generation. Our President repeatedly emphasizes in his speeches that the most important task of the educational system is to value teachers' personalities, express confidence in their abilities, and recognize the significance of their role in society. “The more respect the teacher earns, the stronger the nation will become,” — these words carry a profoundly meaningful message.

Today, educators engaged in youth education in our country are receiving comprehensive support. Significant opportunities have been provided for teachers to study and apply advanced pedagogical technologies, introduce foreign best practices into teaching, and expand digital education systems. One of the main results of recent educational reforms has been the strengthening of the material and technical base of schools, colleges, and higher educational institutions. New educational buildings, modern laboratories, and information-resource centers are being constructed. As a result, not only have students' learning conditions improved, but teachers have also gained greater opportunities to enhance their professional skills.

At the initiative of our government, on the eve of October 1 — Teachers' and Coaches' Day, the most dedicated and exemplary educators are annually awarded state honors, honorary titles, and monetary prizes. This serves not only as an incentive, but also as a symbol of the nation's deep gratitude and respect toward teachers.

## **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, our country's recent focus on educators is not merely a policy aimed at improving the lives of teachers, but also a noble mission that uplifts the morale of society and ensures the prosperous future of our people. Educators are the pillars of the nation — by supporting, appreciating, and encouraging them, our state nurtures a harmonious, educated, and patriotic generation. This attention to teachers is not only an expression of respect, but also one of the main driving forces of our nation's development.

## **References:**

1. Decree No. 1875 of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages " of December 10, 2012. (1)
2. J. Jalolov, "Methods of teaching foreign languages", Tashkent2, pp. 99-100. (2)
3. Innovatsion Pedagogiy 2020 " jurnali. (3)
4. G. V. Rogova. "Ingliz tilini o'qitish metodikasi" (4)
5. Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2001). Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://ia801609.us.archive.org/...> (5)
6. Bekhbudi, Makhmudkhodja. (1913). Four languages are needed, not two. "Oyna", (1), 12-14. (6)
7. Narmatova, S. (2020). Language Policy in Uzbekistan. InContext Journal.
8. Larsen-Freeman, D. (2007). Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching. Oxford: Oxford University Press.