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METHODS IN ENGLISH TEACHING PROGRESS IN NONFILOLOLOGICAL INSTITUTES

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Annotation

In the article is written different kinds of methods of teaching English using modern technologies and the importance of innovation methods in teaching foreign languages in nonfilological institutes.

It is not a secret to anybody that English is dominating, most widespread foreign language today and it also is connected with the development of economy, with state industrialization. In 21 century, in the age of informational technologies the role and value of English is unlimited. These requirements should ensure that:

- Understanding the nature and significance of specialist in a particular area.
- Ability to use different method to communicate effectively in professional environment and society (writing reports, presentation materials, delivery and reception of clear and accessible instructions)
- At least professional competence speaking another language, terminology base necessary for communication when working with colleagues from other countries or in international teams.
- Awareness of the practical issues of project activities.
- Creative research within the profession.
- The need for and ability to scientific growth and self – education.

Given the lack of vocabulary for the textile industry and the importance of learning the vocabulary of terminology need a holistic approach to the problem of selection of terms based on the thematic division of scientific knowledge, which is impossible without applying the method of logical – semantic analysis of the conceptual and terminological textile industry and the establishment of terminological lexicon in teaching logic, conceptual and lexical relationships between the terms and structure – morphemic analysis terms. This will facilitate their adequate perception and correct translation from German into Uzbek or Russian. In addition the exact vocabulary semantization terminology facilitates the perception and learning vocabulary, as well as contributes to the formation of terminology “baggage” of students etc.

Their professional and foreign language competence, in particular the formation of reading and understanding the communicative sense of special technical text, thus the professional communication. In other words, the formation of professional and foreign language competence of students in the textile specialty involves such components as target, substantial, procedural and efficient competent.

The theoretical foundations of the process in formation. Terms line lexicalization nomination Action process. The innovation by consideration is understood as result of an innovation, and innovative process, in most general view, considered as development of three basic stages: idea generating (in a certain case - a discovery), idea working out in applied aspect and innovation realization in practice. In this connection, innovative process can be considered as process of finishing of idea to a stage of practical use and realization of the changes connected with it in the socially-pedagogical environment. Activity providing transformation of ideas into an innovation and forming a control system of this process can be defined as innovative activity. The new information technologies introduced in formation, promote its lifting on qualitatively new level. From an operational experience with information-communicative technologies it is possible to tell, that they undoubtedly promote increase at students of motivation to studying of English language and formation of individual, creative, informative abilities. Information technologies are capable to make educational process for the student личностно significant in which it can open completely the creative potential, show the research abilities, imagination, creativity, activity, independence. Studying of foreign languages with introduction of new

information-communicative technologies from area of researches, will undoubtedly pass in area of training and will receive a wide circulation.

The paramount problem of the teacher of a foreign language is to strengthen contacts between a science and manufacture as the society "is well-known-" a science that moves the development. In the world it is annually published more than 100 thousand scientific and technical magazines in 60 languages. Providing the teaching quality, usage of new pedagogical and informational technologies is hailed. The process of education in higher institutions unthinkable without accurate organization of teaching and it of course demands these technologies. So we can say that teaching must include two main components: sending and receiving information. Eventually, every teacher tries to do his best to give knowledge as the way he understood it.

As Confucius said when we hear we can forget soon, when we see we do trust to it, and when we do we do understand better. We can consider using multimedia in teaching language to one of the ways of using innovative technologies. As it is one of the untraditional approaches of teaching and this way we are learning environment by giving our students a multimedia project in order to train them. Nowadays, higher technical institutions are face with such problem to train graduates who are creative, their critical thinking is developed, and are able to solve problems. But knowledge is no longer an end but one of the means to creating better solutions and encourages our student's life-long learning. We can also add that problem-based learning is becoming very popular in educational institutions as one of the tools to address the inadequacies of untraditional teaching. Subsequently, such kinds of approaches encourage our students to analyze what did they learn and compare with real life problems. When the teacher uses multimedia she has an opportunity to modify the contents of the given material. Using different media element can help teacher to represent in a more meaningful way. For the final presentation, certainly, this media elements can be converted into digital forms. The advantages of these media elements are the followings;

- students can learn better using multiple sensory modalities;
- students are more attentive to the presented information;
- they can retain the information better;

The students should understand, what from is required, before they will manage correctly to distribute time and employment for regular work on performance of tasks. Only work, awakes interest, and promotes disclosing of creative potential. It is logical to assume, that the basic pedagogical principles realized at the similar form of the study.

Pedagogical activity of the teacher is caused by following functions: motivational, supporting, instructive, supervising, correctional, consulting the reflective analysis. Realization is necessary for achievement of the greatest efficiency of educational activity differential the approach to selection of a teaching material and the account of level of preparation of the trained.

- Perfection of educational standards, curricula and programs on Foreign Language (FL) within the limits of system of continuous formation

- Modernization of textbooks and methodical complexes on FL

- Perfection of material base of educational institutions

- Creation of National system of an estimation of level of knowledge and possession of FL

- Preparation, improvement of professional skill and retraining of pedagogical shots on FL.

In conformity modern requirements of chair "Languages" TCTI are made working programs "Foreign language" for masters and post graduate students and the senior scientific employees of

Summerising we can suggest that figures are systematized and generalized. If the basic thought is formulated in the text insufficiently accurately, it should be concretized and allocated in the abstract. It is excluded any tropes, epithets, insignificant definitions, circumstances, the additions turned to the reader, rhetorical questions. Abstract language differs from language of the original text absence difficult syntactic a design, reduction of quantity of subordinate clauses, use of a considerable quantity of the terms promoting brevity and accuracy of a statement.

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7.	Бекназарова З.Ф., Исламов Б.Х. (ТИМИ)	Физика фанидан маъруза дарсларида муаммоли таълим технологиясидан фойдаланиш	
8.	Байбаева М.Х. (ТИМИ)	Олий таълим муассасалари ўқув жараёнига инновацион таълим технологияларини татбиқ этишнинг аҳамияти	
9.	Baybayeva M.X., Mardanova M. (TIMI)	Ta'lim tizimida mutaxassis murabbiy va rahbarning faoliyat mahorati	
10.	Байтурсаев Т.Д. (ТИМИ)	Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги соҳасидаги касб-хунар таълимида дарсларни ташкил қилишнинг ўзига хослиги	
11.	Исмаилова З.К., Байбаева М.Х. (ТИМИ)	Олий таълим тизимида махсус фанларни ўқитишда интерфаол методлардан фойдаланиш методикаси	
12.	Махмудов Х.А. (ТИМИ)	Methods and ways of development of communicative competence at the students	
13.	Мўминова Н. (ЎзДЖТУ), Махмудов Х.А. (ТИМИ)	Formation of Communicative competence at the students	
14.	Ҳақимова М.А., Ҳудаев И.Ж. (ТИМИ)	Сув хўжалиги мутахассис кадрларининг касбий ахлоқидаги ўзига хосликлар	
15.	Дусмуратов Ғ.Д. (ТИМИ)	Сув хўжалиги инженер-техник йўналишларда талабаларга иқтисодий фанларни ўқитиш: эришилган ютуқлар, муаммо ва ечимлар	
16.	Қурбанова Ю.И. (ТИМИ)	Фанни ўқитишда замонавий педагогик технологиялар ва илғор хорижий тажрибалар	
17.	Раҳимова К.Н. (ТИМИ)	Ўқув жараёнининг самарадорлигини оширишда ахборот-коммуникация технологияларининг ўрни	
18.	Тухтаева Н.Б., Қурбанова А.Ж., Рустамов У.Р. (ТИИМ)	Особенности преподавания химии и физики в техническом вузе для различных специальностей ирригации и мелиорации	
19.	Саидхужаева Н.С., Мирхасилова З.К. (ТИИМ)	Методика передовых педагогических технологий для проведения занятий по «Безопасности жизнедеятельности»	
20.	Раҳимова К.Н. (ТИМИ)	Замонавий усуллар асосида таълим жараёнини ташкил этиш	
21.	Ҳожиёв А. (ТИМИ)	«Ҳаёт фаолияти хавфсизлиги» фанини инновацион усуллар асосида ўқитишнинг самарадорлиги	
22.	Муслимов Т.Д., Юнусова Ф.Р. (ТИМИ)	Малакали кадрлар тайёрлаш жараёнида ўқув амалиётларининг самарадорлигини ошириш	
23.	Mackmudov X.A., Qalandarova S.T. (TIIM)	Methods in english teaching progress in nonfilolological institutes	
24.	Алленова И.В. (ТИИМ)	Аспект мотивации в чтении литературы по специальности	
25.	Бекназарова З.Ф., Тухтаева Н.Б., Рустамов У.Р. (ТИМИ)	Техника олий ўқув юрти таълимида физикавий жараёни компьютерда моделлаштириш	
26.	Giyasova N.T. (TIMI)	Gidrotehnika va melioratsiya qurilishi sohasida	