

УДК: 130.2 (575.2) (04)

**Buranova Dilafruz
Ph.D in Political Sciences
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

UZBEKISTAN: PERSPECTIVES OF EDUCATION IN THE TEACHING TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The article shows the basic moments of the progress of education, particularly in the sphere of learning of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Reorganization of structure and contents of training process, as well as the impact of the reforms in legislative base of education on the status of the foreign languages learning is pointed out.

Key words: progress, education, foreign languages.

В статье приведены основные моменты прогресса образования, в частности, в сфере изучения иностранных языков в Республике Узбекистан. Реорганизация структуры и содержания

обучающего процесса, а также воздействие реформ на законодательную базу образования о состоянии иностранных языков.

Ключевые слова: прогресс, образование, иностранные языки

The formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state became the major stage in its historical development. That has turned to be a way of new transformations in all spheres such as education, public health services, sports, culture, social protection and others. The widespread reforms hold in the country have got the relevant vital topics of scientific researches. The analysis of the given process shows that huge changes have been taken place in the contents, structure, levels and purposes of educational system.

In 1992 the first Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About Education” has been adopted. Then in 1997 the Law “About Education” has been passed in new editing and at the same time the “National Program on Personnel Training” has been approved. [1]

Reforming of the legislative base in education sphere meant first of all the reorganization of structure as well as the contents of personnel training, and that has been proceeded from requirements of social and economic development of the country, needs of the society, achievements in science, culture, techniques and technologies. It has been declared that the person is the main subject and object of personnel training system, the consumer and the manufacturer of educational services. Realization of the National Program on Personnel Training has been directed on creation of conditions and effective mechanisms for person’s harmonious development.

Also there has been worked up the Concept of development of Higher Education and there has been accepted the Program on Modernization of Material base of High Schools for the period 2011-2016.

There has been noticed that education’s quality and efficiency are important condition for development of Uzbekistan, and undoubtedly these are the necessary conditions for the future economic development of all country. [2]

As it was noted in the Program, among the number of the most essential shortcomings of the past system there were pointed the following ones: old systems

discrepancy to requirements of the market transformations; insufficient material and information base of educational process; shortage of highly skilled pedagogical personnel; lack of

the qualitative educational – methodical and scientific literature as well as didactic materials; the absence of mutually advantageous integration between educational system, science and manufacture.

After breakup of the Soviet Union the disintegration of cultural and educational communications with Russia, first of all the unwillingness of Russia itself to support and encourage these communications have caused the fall of the status of Russian language. Economic decline and political instability has led to mass emigration of Russians from Uzbekistan in the beginning of 90-s. The amount of Russians in the population has considerably decreased: from 15 % in the early sixties to 2,5 % now. The Russian language, which was considered as one of state languages before, has got the foreign language status. The state has carried out a policy which was directed on support of national unity. The new era in international mutual relations in Uzbekistan has begun. The knowledge of Russian has lost necessity; the knowledge of English language has got an essential need. Knowledge of English language promised perspective employment and highly paid work; for entering to the majority of high schools entrants should pass tests on English (or another western) language that demanded certain language skills. Besides after independence many young people had possibility to be trained abroad that demanded passing examinations on the basis of new requirements, for instance the examinations like TOEFL and IELTS. All youth in the intensive way has started to study English language.

Within the limits of realization of the Law of Republic Uzbekistan «About Education» and the “National Program on Personnel Training” there has been created the complex system of teaching to the foreign languages, directed on bringing up of harmoniously developed, highly educated, contemporary intellectual rising generation. That fact had to be the guarantee to the further integration of the republic into the world community. After getting of independence the expansion of international contacts both in the state structures as well as in various enterprises and interpersonal relations has led to the growing demands for the experts with the knowledge of

foreign languages.

For today 9779 comprehensive schools, 1396 specialised colleges, 141 academic lycées, 59 HIGH SCHOOLS, 11 branches of the central high schools in various regions of the country, 6 branches of leading foreign educational institutions function in the country. During independence period there have been developed the State educational standards which include 86 educational directions, 225 professions and 578 specialties. [3]

The law «About Education» guarantees to everyone the equal rights for being educated independently from sex, age, racial and a national identity, belief, religion, social origin, residence, duration of residing in territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The problem of learning of foreign languages became a special direction of carrying out of the reforms. Teaching in the secondary educational institutions of Uzbekistan is conducted in seven languages: Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik and Turkmen. In 88 % schools teaching is conducted in the Uzbek language, 5,5 % - in Russian, 2,5 % - in Karakalpak, 2 % - in Tajik, 0,4 – in Kirghiz, 0,2 % - in Turkmen languages. The concept of multilingual education, which has gradually been entered into educational institutions, has allowed pupils to know at least three (native, state and foreign) languages. Tolerance education became a key task of an education system of the country. [4]

Among the foreign languages which are available in Uzbekistan, two basic directions are traditionally divided: Training to the western languages; training to oriental languages. Among the western languages English, German, Spanish, Italian, Bulgarian, Polish, Czech, French and other languages are studied. As oriental languages there are conducted the training of such languages as Arabian, Persian, Japanese, Korean, Hindi, Bengali, Chinese, Urdu, Turkish, Vietnamese, etc.

As assistance to the education system various language learning structures are organized in the country. Those are the language courses which work at embassies - a wide network of an informal language courses and special training programs which are organized by embassies of foreign countries with the aim of preparation and training in many essential directions of national economy. Among them it is possible to note the language programs of embassies of the USA and Great Britain in Uzbekistan which organize training process to English language as in the country so in

abroad. Especially it is necessary to point to the activity of the embassy of Japan in the Republic Uzbekistan, with various programs and grants in the field of an intellectual exchange. These are scholarships, curriculums of the government of Japan, Japanese Fund, the Ministry of Education, culture, sports, science and techniques of Japan and others, supporting Uzbekistan in cultural and educational development.

Obviously in conditions of global information-communication relations the knowledge of foreign languages is the major mechanism of dialogue and development, as well as humanitarian transformation of a picture of the world, deepening of interaction of different cultures. In the modern societies the fluency in foreign language leads to teamwork under scientific, technical, cultural, social and other projects.

At the end of 2012 there was adopted the Resolution of the President of Republic Uzbekistan «About Measures on the Further Perfection of the System of Learning of Foreign Languages» which has defined new tasks in training to foreign languages. [5]

As it is marked in the Resolution «at the same time the analysis of acting system of the organization of foreign languages learning shows that educational standards, curriculums and textbooks do not fully correspond to modern requirements, especially regarding the use of leading information and media technologies. The training is conducted basically by traditional methods. It is required the further perfection of the organization of a continuity of learning of foreign languages at all levels of an education system, and also the work on improvement of professional skill of teachers and their supplying with modern educational-methodical materials».

It has been established that since 2013/2014 academic years:

Learning of foreign languages, mainly English language, stage by stage in all territory of the country will be started from the first form of secondary schools as game lessons and informal conversation lessons, since the second form - with mastering of the alphabet, reading and grammar;

Teaching of definite special subjects in higher educational institutions, especially on technical and international specialties, will be conducted in foreign languages.

It was approved the proposal of the Ministry of public education, the Ministry of the higher and secondary education and the Ministry of Finance

of Uzbekistan on an establishment to teachers of foreign languages of monthly extra charges to their tariff salaries at a rate of 30 percent s in the educational institutions which are located in countryside, and 15 percents - in other educational institutions.

It was entrusted to all state mass-media of the country to provide preparation and translation on television, including local TV channels, broadcasting of the training programs on language learning for children and teenagers, taking into account interests and hobbies of children and youth, realization of regular showing of popular scientific and informative transmission on history and culture of other people, development of a world science and techniques, foreign art and animated films with subtitles in the Uzbek language.

References:

1. “Таълим тўғрисида”ги қонун. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси IXсессиясида қабулқилинган (29 август). 1997 йил 30 сентябрда мутбуотда эълон қилинган // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1997 йил. № 9; “Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури тўғрисида”ги Қонун (1997 йил 29 август) // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1997 йил. № 11-12.

2. http://www.lex.uz/Pages/GetAct.aspx?lact_id=19769

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2012 йил 17 февралда Тошкент шаҳрида ўтказилган “Юксак билимли интеллектуал ривожланган авлодни тарбиялаш – мамлакатни барқарор тараққий эттириш ва модернизация қилишнинг энг муҳим шарти” мавзусидаги халқаро конференциясининг очилиш маросимидаги қилган нутқи.// “Халқ сўзи”, 2012 йил, 18 февраль

4. Арипова Г. Оилада ўсмир ёшдаги болаларда толерантлик тафаккурини шалклантиришнинг педагогик асослари. –Т.: 2010. –Тошкент Ислон университети.-127 с.

5. Газета «Народное слово», 11.12.2012 г., № 240 (5630)

6. <http://www.lex.uz>

On May 23rd, 2013, the president of Republic Uzbekistan has adopted the Decision «About Measures on Perfection of Activity of the Uzbek state university of world languages». According to the adopted document the Uzbek state university of world languages is determined as basic republican educational and scientifically-methodical institution for the system of continuous education on foreign languages. At the university there will be created the Republican scientific-practical Centre of development of innovative system on training to foreign languages. [6]

Thus, in the perspective of teaching of foreign languages, the education system of Uzbekistan goes by the way of preparation of contemporary educated experts with knowledge of several foreign languages.