



PROBLEMS OF USING THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AS THE STATE LANGUAGE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SPECIALIZING IN NON-PHILOLOGICAL FIELDS

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Annotation *This article analyzes the problems of teaching the Uzbek language as the state language in higher educational institutions specializing in technical fields and considers ways to eliminate them.*

Keywords: *state language, non-philological terminology, technical sciences.*

Introduction

The Uzbek language is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the state language. Each field, including technical and scientific fields, requires the development of its language, teaching it as the state language, and expanding its scientific, technical, and cultural capabilities. It can be said that the teaching of the Uzbek language in higher educational institutions specializing in non-philological fields and its role in scientific and technical fields directly affects the development of the education system. However, there are still a number of problems in this area, which hinder the Uzbek language from finding its place in the educational process.

The problems of using the Uzbek language in non-philological educational areas are as follows:

1. Lack of technical terminology in the Uzbek language:

The terminologies widely used in technical and scientific fields are mainly formed in English. Many technical knowledge and scientific achievements were developed in English, and there are difficulties in translating them correctly and accurately into the Uzbek language. The underdevelopment of technical terminology in the Uzbek language, the lack of textbooks and study guides in universities, pose problems for teachers and students.

The ambiguity of concepts, terms and terminology related to technical fields in the Uzbek language confuses students and academics in the educational process. Therefore, there is a problem that prevents the Uzbek language from fully fulfilling its specific scientific and practical role in technical fields.

2. Lack of textbooks and manuals:

The lack of specialized textbooks and manuals in the Uzbek language for technical subjects is also a major problem. In many technical subjects, there is only literature in





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

English or Russian, and there are very few materials in the Uzbek language. This situation creates difficulties for students who want to study in the Uzbek language and limits their ability to master scientific developments and new technologies in the Uzbek language.

Also, the main reason for this problem is the lack of sufficient scientific and technical personnel in higher education institutions in Uzbekistan to create new technical textbooks and manuals in the Uzbek language.

3. Lack of teacher qualifications:

There is also a problem that teachers working in technical subjects do not have sufficient qualifications to teach effectively in the Uzbek language. Many teachers received their education in Russian and English in their fields, which is why they face difficulties in teaching in Uzbek. Also, the methodological knowledge of teachers in technical fields often does not correspond to modern pedagogical methods.

Such teachers face difficulties in conveying complex technical and scientific concepts to students in Uzbek, which negatively affects the students' proper assimilation of scientific and technical knowledge.

4. Limited scientific communication and international relations:

Scientific and practical communication in technical fields is often carried out in English. Many international scientific journals, conferences and seminars are held in English, which limits the opportunities for the Uzbek language to participate in global relations in the field of technology and science. As a result, scientific research and technical developments conducted in Uzbek may not be widely disseminated internationally.

In addition, scientific journals and articles in Uzbek are still not sufficiently recognized in international scientific circles. This situation reduces the position of the Uzbek language in global scientific and technical communication.

5. Problems of adapting education to international standards:

The education system in technical fields in Uzbekistan is often not adapted to international requirements and standards. The education system and curricula often correspond only to national needs, do not meet international scientific and technical standards. Therefore, teachers and students lag behind modern technologies and global scientific achievements.

At the same time, the widespread use of English in educational institutions, especially in technical fields, leads to the relegation of the Uzbek language to second place. Providing educational materials in technical and scientific fields in English creates restrictions for students.

Ways to overcome problems:

1. Development of technical terminology:

It is necessary to develop correct and accurate terminologies for technical fields in the Uzbek language. In this process, linguists, researchers, teachers and specialists





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

should work together. Standardization of technical terms in the Uzbek language and their widespread use in the educational process will contribute to the effective use of the Uzbek language in scientific and technical fields.

2. Development of textbooks and study guides:

It is necessary to develop new textbooks and study guides specializing in technical fields and adapt them to modern requirements. Textbooks prepared in the Uzbek language should be effective and understandable not only for university teachers, but also for students. This process should be supported by the state and implemented through the efforts of scientists and specialists.

3. Improving the skills of teachers:

In order for teachers in technical fields to effectively teach in the Uzbek language, there is a need for special courses, trainings and seminars. It is necessary to improve the methodological and linguistic skills of teachers, teach modern pedagogical methods and develop the skills of presenting scientific materials in the Uzbek language.

4. Development of scientific communication:

To develop scientific and technical communication in the Uzbek language, it is necessary to hold scientific conferences, seminars and lectures. Scientific communication can be strengthened by creating scientific journals published in the Uzbek language and presenting them to the international scientific community. This will increase the position of the Uzbek language in the global scientific community.

Conclusion:

A number of reforms and support are necessary for the effective implementation of teaching the Uzbek language as the state language in higher educational institutions specializing in technical fields. The position of the Uzbek language in scientific and technical fields can be strengthened by developing textbooks and scientific materials, developing technical terminology in the Uzbek language, improving the skills of teachers and expanding scientific communication. This will contribute not only to the development of the Uzbek language, but also to the development of global science and technology.

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MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

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