

RELEVANCE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN NONLINGUISTIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract. This paper reasons of relevance of learning foreign languages in terms of globalization and the essence of learning foreign languages in non-philological higher educational institutions are shown, vital factors in acquisition of knowledge both in learning languages and knowledge on specialty are spoken about, works on ESP performed at the university of information technologies in Tashkent are also considered.

Key words: ESP, learning language, content and language integrated teaching (CLIL), CLT, authentic material, methodical manuals, language centered exercises.

Any language is one of the most important attributes of culture. Its existence and development ensures the prosperity of the culture of a particular people, a particular country. Language is the mirror of human culture. Each language defines specific to the scheme objective division of the world, divides the world differently. It means that the concept of "culture" as a product of human thought and activity, encompasses and experience and regulations governing human life, and the attitude of people to the ideas, philosophical systems and social norms. We conclude that modern language education aims to push the boundaries of perception of the world and attitude, to make a new paint of a different culture, a different worldview. In addition, the language learning involves ideological and methodological diversity. It is intended to integrate different ways of understanding the world, the formation of active and independent personality, able to adequately communicate with representatives of others cultures.

Therefore, the study of foreign languages is an important tool secondary socialization of students. Since ancient times man has sought to master foreign languages. If before people who knew a foreign language was a rarity, now the possession of one/two or more foreign languages is becoming the norm for the modern man. What is he a modern man? Modern man is a member of the society, which requires that he not only possessed the relevant qualifications, but could implement in its activities ever changing and challenging needs of society and the individual. Nowadays, social changes are so rapid and significant that no one doubts that today's young men and women have to live in conditions which were not and never could be in the lives of their parents.

Young people today believe that they can do everything and obtain everything, if they tried hard enough. Knowledge is valued as a symbol of success. They believe (correctly I believe) that if you want to be successful in life, know at least one foreign language.

The entry of Uzbekistan in the XXI century is marked by increasing intercultural contacts and dynamic growth of international relations in business, industry and communication in various fields of communication will occupy a significant place in professional activity of modern specialists. The most important element of professional skill is knowledge of a foreign language. Mastering several languages is one of the conditions for a successful career in modern society, the further intellectual development of the person.

As is well-known that today's post-industrial era is under the influence of such developments as the expansion of the world market and globalization. Today, all spheres of human life involved in globalization. A huge number of people participate in international conferences, work in multinational companies, study abroad, and travel around the world. The result of this process is wide capabilities of communication media in any culture with other cultures. The process of globalization has had a visible serious impact on learning, especially English. Experts consider English as the language to specific people, and as a universal means of understanding the world and international communication.

With globalization there are other trends, but the attitude to foreign languages continues to this day on a personal level. Whatever level did not have communication, the meaning of any communicative act is to achieve understanding between communication partners. However, to achieve understanding, each communicant must have a certain body of knowledge. The creation of a single economic and multicultural space in the modern world inevitably leads to the formation of a unified educational space, designed to promote the formation of global village citizenship. Therefore, one of the most important principles of language education in our country becomes the principle "mother tongue + foreign language". Fundamentally this changes and the status of foreign language thus becomes not only the object of study, but also a means of understanding the world. Modern society is characterized as informational and dynamic society. We live in a world of high technology and the Internet. It is difficult to overestimate the role of foreign language in the use of these information technologies, including the ability to navigate in the network. The use of diverse forms of Internet: email, chats, participation in forums, web conferences, as well as working with bilingual electronic catalogues in libraries, reading instructions to the appliances and new fixtures and real actions based on them, including in production – all this requires knowledge of foreign languages.

Today, no one doubts the fact that the expansion of the world market, which develops transnational corporations, entails global economic confrontation between the world powers. In these circumstances, when there is the emergence of "geo-economic world", the priority becomes not the traditional geopolitical boundaries and

cultural-linguistic differentiation, the overcoming of which is an important amount of skills of modern man.

In terms of integration into the world community and the proliferation of modern information technology, the role of knowledge of foreign languages, there is a need to study them throughout their life. The expansion of globalization, migration on the planet left a small amount of monocultural and monolingual countries. Multiculturalism and multilingualism have become a common phenomenon for people from many regions. This has led to the emergence of the needs of society in the mass mastery of foreign languages, increasing the speed and efficiency of their study, the necessity of training multilingual professionals. Foreign language is not the only real means of communication between people of different countries, but means of understanding the world, but also a means of popularizing its culture. Foreign language requires a certain level of language, speech and sociocultural competence, raises the need of teaching foreign languages in the indissoluble unity with the study of social and cultural life, as his country and the country or countries of the studied languages. Foreign language is a language that is not studying for his human family and which is not acquired spontaneously, but consciously in the course institutional teaching (school, College, University, courses, etc.). It is such a language, which for them possessed person is worth a certain social, cognitive, cultural reality, whereas for the native language is humanizing, primary "socialization" of man. So, learning a foreign language is number one in the life of modern people. But who does not dream about the easy ways of learning a foreign language? It is, however, difficult and very slow, rather tedious process, it is the search of new targets. It takes a lot of time and effort. And there's definitely need motivation. Some learn a foreign language because they need it for work, others to travel abroad, for third learning a foreign language is a hobby. In addition, throughout the history of language learning was considered as an absolute element of the cultural education of a person. Knowledge of any language is intended to be a kind of transformation mechanism lingua ethnological multicolorism in the tool of understanding, which will significantly improve the lives of people in our planet.

The integration of Uzbekistan into the world community, a National program of training and the Law on education of Uzbekistan laid the Foundation for the reform of the education system in Uzbekistan. All the changes in the education system aimed at fostering a new generation of experts with high professional and general culture distinguished for their creative and social activity. Global integration of community requires an awareness of one of the widespread bridge languages from specialists. This idea has supporters not only in the higher educational establishments sphere but also in business circles and in scientific and

industrial fields. The acquisition of language, as a foreign based is language proficiency. Necessity of communication and cooperation with foreign colleagues, specialists and experts makes possession of any foreign language is an integral part of University education.

In the context of increasing integration of the world community foreign language becomes a bridge language or lingua franca in communication for Uzbek specialists in many spheres of life because it opens up “doors” to sources of information, gives the opportunity to get acquainted with achievements and advances in technology and world science, to be aware of the progress that testifies to the presence of the generated linguistic competence not only of students-philologists, but also among students of technical universities in accordance with the State educational standard of higher professional education to train qualified specialists of our Republic. With this purpose much work has been done at the University of Information Technologies in Tashkent. Increasing demand for highly specialized and experienced specialists in ICT sphere aggravated the issue of English language proficiency. Dozens of CLIL teachers have been sent to different leading universities in IT sphere in order to increase their qualification and share their experiences with their foreign colleagues and cooperate with them. Moreover, the pedagogical stuff of the department of foreign languages is constantly working on problems of increasing the knowledge of both English and the specialty. As finding appropriate book for different directions which exist at the university, teacher try to find optimal decisions to this problem. They work in close cooperation with CLIL teachers and develop number of methodical manuals and e-books in different directions. Materials for these manuals are taken from original books, but exercises are designed on the language-based principle. These manuals help students to improve their knowledge both in learning languages and in content. Methodical manuals “IT related English” by G.N. Suleymanova, “Hardware” by A. Sharipova, “Software” by F.R. Saidova, “Methodical manual for the direction of Television technologies” and “Teaching terminology on television technologies” by M.T. Shakhakimova and G.K. Mutalova, “Methodical manual for 1–2 year students of the direction of Telecommunication ” by S.A. Pidaeva and dozens of other manuals assist students to learn English along with their specialty.

The department organizes the annual students’ conference “Intelligent generation of Uzbekistan” where students write articles about their inventions and software productions. Students from 5 branches of TUIT (Fergana, Samarqand, Nukus, Urganch and Karshi branches) also take active part in this conference. The uniqueness of this conference if students are good at their specialty and do not know Foreign language there is little chance to earn prizes which are given to the best three

participants. The aim of the conference is to encourage students to integrate their knowledge on English and specialty.

In conclusion, globalization and increasing pace of life provokes the importance of English for Specific Purposes. Learning foreign languages in terms of globalization and the essence of learning foreign languages in non-philological higher educational institutions is getting increasing character, vital factors in acquisition of knowledge both in learning languages and knowledge on specialty and works on ESP performed at the University of Information Technologies in Tashkent influence on the quality of personnel training.

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