



## Teaching and Studying of Russian and English Languages in Educational Institutions of The Republic of Uzbekistan

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 08 June 2023 Revised: 21 Sept 2023 Accepted: 08 Dec 2023	<p><i>This article discusses the problems of learning foreign languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an important means of international and interethnic communication. The analysis involves the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the teaching and learning of Russian and English languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan." The author of the article pays special attention to the importance of a foreign language within the framework of a future profession when studying at an educational institution.</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Russian language, student development, language disciplines, comparisons of languages, teaching, communication, linguoculturology, harmonious generation development, foreign languages.</p>
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### 1. Introduction

With the constant development of international relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with other countries, the need for generalist specialists with good language training, capable of communicating in Russian and English not only on everyday topics, but also on professional ones, is increasing. In this regard, measures are constantly being taken to improve the teaching of language disciplines as a means of professional communication in different countries. "In the period after independence in 2020-2023, the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the teaching and learning of Russian and English languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was successfully implemented. The current situation with the functioning of the state language is reflected in the consequences of language policy. Linguistic scientists have established the dependence of the level of knowledge of foreign languages on the degree of knowledge of the native language. The higher the level of knowledge of the native language, the higher the international language culture, which depends on the general culture and upbringing of the individual. "Intercultural communication is the communication of people who speak different languages and belong to different cultures." It is necessary to understand that each language reflects the cultural realities and social conditions where the language is used. By mastering Russian and English languages as a sign system, a person also penetrates into

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a new culture for him, those cultural values and traditions that were previously inaccessible are revealed. Strengthening state policy for the development of a multilingual space in the Republic of Uzbekistan, making a decision at the Government level on improving the State program for improving the teaching of Russian and English languages includes tasks for the formation of a harmonious personality who is fluent in their native language and speaks English and Russian at a professional level in the Republic. Teaching Russian and English begins in the second grade of secondary school. This approach is consistent with the principle of continuity. According to the curriculum, on average twenty-seven hours a week are allocated to the Russian Language discipline, taking into account that this language is studied from the second to the eleventh grades. The English language is given a little less - twenty-four hours. In the system of primary vocational education in national groups, from fifty to two hundred hours per year are allocated for teaching Russian and English. In non-linguistic groups of secondary vocational and higher educational institutions, languages are studied over four semesters. In technical universities, the teaching of linguistic disciplines is complicated by its applied nature. Foreign language

teachers must do everything possible not only to give students knowledge in their subject, but also to, as far as possible, contribute to the special training of the future specialist (engineer). We must take into account the characteristics of the student's main profession. This determines the need for close contacts between the department of foreign languages and special departments of the university. It is known that in those universities where such contact is established, special departments require students to know the current state of development of foreign science and technology, the availability of foreign languages

Teaching Russian as a foreign language in the modern educational environment sources in the bibliography for coursework and diploma projects, etc. The knowledge that the student receives as a result of such a collaboration of special departments, the department of foreign languages and the library, he uses in his academic work and in work on his graduation project. Such knowledge is integral, since it does not represent abilities and skills in the field of individual disciplines, but general, comprehensive knowledge of the future specialty. Creating and maintaining a learning environment requires the teacher to "immerse" students in situations that are as close as possible to the real conditions of professional activity, allowing them to acquire knowledge and skills in a motivated and conscious manner. To create a comfortable and appropriate educational environment, an appropriate level of teacher qualification is required. The teacher must clearly understand the nature of the training, have an idea of the course strategy, goals, methods and means of teaching. No less important are the possibilities for implementing innovative technologies in teaching the language discipline. The calendar plan should reflect the teacher's ideas about how he sees the model of the future specialist, the place of certain knowledge in the formation of a professional. During the training, educational and general educational tasks are solved. Since the qualification characteristics of a higher school graduate include knowledge of a foreign language, this sets the main goal of this academic discipline - to prepare a specialist to communicate in a foreign language in direct and indirect forms, i.e., understanding oral and written speech, speaking a foreign language. The task of fully training a specialist today is obvious. Young people occupying positions of responsibility in the economic, social, political, scientific and cultural fields, who speak well several of the most common European languages and thus have no difficulties in communicating with their partners from other countries, are indispensable for the process of building the future European community. The accumulated experience in the practice of teaching English and Russian languages shows that only a skillful combination of such aspects as involving students in independent work, goal setting, problematic tasks and situations, the use of business games, regional studies material, writing essays, developing projects during or during the final stage of studying certain aspects of the language, participation in intra-university, city and international scientific conferences and olympiads, writing articles, theses, participation as co-authors (together with

#### **4. Conclusion**

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teachers of the department) or consultants in creating methodological instructions or developments according to the plan of the department, as well as a friendly attitude towards students enhance the motivational side of language learning. In conclusion, we would like to add that the peculiarities of studying the Russian language in the Republic are of particular importance. It should be noted that the horizon of cooperation between universities of the Russian Federation and the Republic is expanding year after year. Uzbek students with fluent Russian language enter higher educational institutions of the Russian Federation on a budgetary basis.

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