



ADVANCED METHODS IN TEACHING AND DEVELOPING NATIVE LANGUAGE AND LITERARY SUBJECTS

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Аннотация. Данная статья будет посвящена изучению и развитию предметов родного языка и литературы. С помощью цифровых технологий и компьютерных программ будет освещено изучение этих дисциплин. Кроме того, ключевым фактором является интерес к изучению предметов. Межкультурный диалог и лингвострановедческие аспекты, изучение узбекского языка и трудности, с которыми мы сталкиваемся при этом. Сочетание зарубежных методов и методов, направленных на изучение этих дисциплин.

Ключевые слова: латин, онлайн-школы, цифровые технологии, приложения, методы изучения языка, классические способы изучения иностранного языка, современные способы изучения иностранных языков, duolingo, memrise, ankiapp, ted.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ona tili va adabiyot fanlarini o'rganish va rivojlantirishga bag'ishlanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar hamda kompyuter dasturlari yordamida ushbu fanlarni o'rganish yoritib beriladi. Bundan tashqari fanlarni o'rganishga qiziqtirish asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Madaniyatlararo muloqot va lingvomamlakatshunoslik aspektlari, o'zbek tilini o'rganish va bunda duch kelayotgan mushkulliklar, muammolar. Chet el metodlari va ushbu fanlarni o'rganishga qaratilgan metodlarni uyg'unlantirish.

Kalit so'zlar: lotin tili, onlayn maktablar, raqamli texnologiyalar, ilovalar, tilni o'rganish usullari, chet tilini o'rganishning klassik usullari, chet tillarini o'rganishning zamonaviy usullari, duolingo, memrise, ankiapp, ted.

Annotation: This article will be devoted to the study and development of the subjects of the native language and literature. The study of these subjects with the help of digital technologists and computer programs is covered. In addition, interest in the study of subjects is the main factor. Aspects of intercultural communication and Linguistics, the study of the Uzbek language and the difficulties, problems faced in this. Harmonization of foreign methods and methods aimed at studying these disciplines.

Keywords: Latin, online schools, digital technologies, applications, language learning methods, classical methods of learning a foreign language, modern methods of learning a foreign language, duolingo, memrise, ankiapp, ted.

Узбékский язык (самоназвание: O'zbek tili, Ўзбек тили, араб. алф.: ئۇزبېك تىلى) — тюркский язык, государственный язык Республики Узбекистан, региональный язык в восьми северных провинциях (вилаятах) Афганистана. Кроме того, распространён в Таджикистане, Киргизии, Казахстане, Туркмении, России, Турции и других странах. Является родным и основным языком для большинства узбеков. Число носителей около 39 млн человек.

Общее количество говорящих

Вся земля имеет более 50 миллионов (2021)

1.Афганистан около 3 миллионов (2021) **2.**Россия 4-5 млн. (мигранты) **3.**Таджикистан 1.386 млн. **4.**Кыргызстан 986 тыс. **5.**Казахстан 638 тыс. **6.**Туркменистан 558 тыс.

The organization of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher

Navoi adopted the Law on the State Language on October 21, 1989, which was further refined on December 21, 1995. The world's most developed countries primarily use the Latin alphabet, which is why literature on modern technologies, natural sciences, and social sciences often relies on this writing system. According to reports by international organizations like the UN and UNESCO, 80% of literature on new technologies and sciences is published in Latin script. To ensure Uzbekistan keeps up with the global community, Uzbekistan officially adopted the Latin alphabet in 1993, and Latin script is currently used in educational institutions throughout the country.

If we want our language to develop, we must first resolve issues that hinder its progress. One challenge for the Uzbek language is preserving its purity. Using Uzbek mixed with words from other languages in conversations, announcements, or even official meetings diminishes its value. Respecting the Uzbek language shouldn't be limited to special occasions; it should be spoken freely, without distortion, and actively promoted to youth. Otherwise, future generations may forget it, and without language, there can be no nation.

My native language, as long as you exist,
I'll transform the nightingale's song into poetry,
If you disappear one day,
I will become a parrot.
(Abdulla Oripov)

This is how he loved his people and language. By creating such poems and works, we must help our language grow and introduce it to the world. There are masterpieces whose true meaning can only be understood in Uzbek. When viewed globally, the Uzbek language might also be easier to learn.

A Gazeta.uz article discussed private online Uzbek language courses, asking founders of three such schools about their experiences and the demand for learning Uzbek.

Laziza Azimova, founder of the online Uzbek school uzbekonline.ru:

Living in Russia for 15 years, I wanted my children to learn Uzbek, even at a basic level. I tried bringing a native-speaking nanny, playing Uzbek cartoons, and speaking Uzbek at home. Yet, these limited efforts weren't very effective because a child's primary language will naturally be that of their school, daycare, and media. The idea to create an online Uzbek course came after I found similar courses for Georgian, though Uzbekistan's population is much larger. Not being a linguist or teacher myself, I focused on organizing. I believed the future lay in online formats, and by the time the pandemic hit, our school had been running for two years. However, resources for learning Uzbek were scarce, so I had to gather materials and interview over 80 teachers to build a curriculum. Today, most students are from Uzbekistan, of various backgrounds, typically over 30 years old, with a deep-seated aversion to the old curriculum, which forced rote memorization. We focus on practical language skills, aiming to get students conversational within three months.

Saida Rashidova, creator of the Uzbek course *Saida bilan o'zbek tili:

"I'm pleased to see the Uzbek language evolving. I see it in popular bloggers' speech, and I love that my phone's interface is in Uzbek. Translation technology in gadgets helps drive learning, as converting one's phone interface to Uzbek is an easy first step. I've also created small courses tied to theater and film to make learning more engaging."

Gulrukhsa Ergasheva, author of *Qiziqarli o'zbek tili*:

"We don't use literary Uzbek language or regional dialects, as our goal is to teach practical communication. While international standards for teaching Uzbek as a foreign language are underdeveloped, Uzbek's preservation, including its literary form, is ultimately the responsibility of the Uzbek people."

Digital technology also plays a crucial role in language learning by providing interactive experiences and

tools to develop linguistic skills effectively. Digital learning enables customization of the study process according to individual needs, virtual language practice, progress tracking, and reduced costs.

Common Digital Language Learning Challenges:

While digital language learning offers flexibility, it also faces challenges, such as lack of direct instructor presence and reduced accountability, making it easy for students to skip lessons. However, tools such as real-time practice and speech recognition are emerging to improve this experience.

With the rise of digital language education, it's clear that technology could reshape how we learn languages. Despite some skepticism, digital language tools bring advantages like accessibility to native speakers, higher engagement, and adaptable learning environments, which are essential as we move toward a more digital future.

Learning Approaches:

Many start learning new languages after retirement, motivated by intellectual curiosity, travel, or preventing cognitive decline. Although learning slows with age, consistent study helps create new neural connections. Traditional methods like written notes, conversation practice, listening to audio resources, and studying classic grammar texts are still invaluable, particularly for foundational language skills.

Modern Language Learning Methods:

The most effective modern methods include the communicative approach, lexical approach (emphasizing vocabulary over grammar), and situational learning, where language skills are practiced in real-life scenarios, helping learners quickly overcome language barriers and make decisions in context.

Ultimately, while the journey of language education is ever-changing, digital tools open exciting pathways for language acquisition, providing engaging, customizable, and effective learning opportunities.

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