LINGUISTIC AND DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING THE UZBEK LANGUAGE TO 1ST-YEAR FOREIGN STUDENTS OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Maxmudova Gulchexra Dilshadbekovna
Andijon State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Language is the beginning of science. In this article, the teaching of the Uzbek language in higher education, its importance in medicine, opportunities for foreign students are considered.
Keywords: medicine, Uzbek language, method, innovation, ICT, teaching.

INTRODUCTION

Language is ingrained in the human body. In general, good qualities are first of all acquired through the priceless charm of mother tongue and mother tongue. A pure feeling and love for the mother tongue can be ignited in the heart of a person. Just as there is no river without water, there is no nation without language. A language belonging to a nation lives and persists with that nation. Our ancestors have preserved and developed the language since ancient times. According to the words of the first President, "Self-awareness, expression of national consciousness and thinking, spiritual-national connection between generations is created through language." We should always keep these thoughts in mind. Indeed, a nation without a language does not develop.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are more than 5,600 languages in the world, of which only 200 are accepted as state languages. The presence of the Uzbek language among them shows how pure, perfect, pure and attractive it is. The Russian linguist, professor A. M. Kozlyanina did not for nothing say that "the Uzbek language is as elegant and attractive as the melody of music." Therefore, it is our duty to convey the beauty and purity of our mother tongue to future generations. After all, honoring and preserving the mother tongue is the duty of every person who speaks that language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We cannot say that all peoples of the world have their own national official language. Because it is related to the national independence of the people. According to experts, today one language is disappearing every two weeks. This, in turn, means the disappearance of the peoples who speak that language. According to the representatives of UNESCO, the number of languages spoken by people once reached 7,000 to 8,000, but today there are 6,000 languages on our planet, of which

90 percent are on the verge of extinction. These are mainly the languages of a small number of nations that are losing their culture due to civilization. Some of the people who speak these languages have writing, while others do not. For example, 80% of the population speaking African languages still do not have their own writing. There is no opportunity to use thousands of languages in the educational system. Not to mention the languages that cannot be used on the Internet. Because due to the development of new technologies, some nations are forced to use modern languages instead of their own. Today, 81% of the Internet language is English. It is true that languages have appeared in the past, were in trouble, and disappeared after a certain period of time. But such a rapid disappearance of languages as now has not been observed in history. The main goal of efforts to preserve endangered languages is to ensure the diversity of cultures and languages. Because it is thanks to the language that the culture and traditions of peoples and nations are preserved, and the past and culture of the peoples living on our planet are respected. Linguists say that the opportunities to save endangered languages are not lost yet. In order to preserve the languages, according to the

UN experts, it is necessary to establish a wide use of these languages in the education system. According to linguists, after another 25 years, one out of ten languages that are in use today will be preserved.

Multimedia technologies have the following important features:

• digital format for presenting information, which makes it possible to present it in all kinds of forms: text, sound, video, graphics, etc., which can be combined;

• the possibility of using hypertext and hypermedia technologies;

• interactivity of the educational process, which consists in the active interaction of the educational software product on the one hand and the student on the other. This is one of the most important advantages of multimedia technologies [5].

Along with multimedia interactive computer programs, video materials are of high value for language teaching. This is explained by the undeniable advantage of such teaching tools compared to traditional ones: there is a simultaneous impact on two channels of perception at once - auditory and visual. Information is presented not only verbally, but also in the form of visual images, which contributes to better assimilation of the material.

As a result, the use of information and computer technologies and multimedia in obtaining fundamental knowledge about linguodidactic units makes it possible to use various channels of perception, promotes the visualization of information, creating vivid, memorable images. At the same time, studying the Uzbek language acquires a certain creativity, stimulating students to independently master the educational material.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is important to teach the Uzbek language at a medical university. The lifestyle, traditions, and culture of any nation find expression in its language. It is not for nothing that it is said that the language is the mirror of the nation. The centuries-old rich history of our people, the ancient and colorful culture was formed under the influence of the Uzbek language. Our great poet Alisher Navoi created priceless works in this language and amazed the world. Today, our anthem is sung in Uzbek in honor of the visits of delegations of our country, the achievements of our youth, and the victories of our athletes in all countries of the world.

REFERENCES

1. S. I. Ibragimov - "The Uzbek alphabet and issues of its improvement" (2012), "Spelling of the Uzbek language" (2013).

2. M. I. Isaev - "Language construction in the USSR" (2019).

3. A. A. Kosmarsky - "Meanings of Latinization in Uzbekistan" (2013).

4. Kolesnikov A.K., Ospennikova E.V. Informational computer technologies in education // Vestnik Permskogo gosudarstvennogo humanitarian-pedagogical university. Series: Information computer technology and education, 2005. No. 1.

5. Postanovlenie prezidenta Respubliki Uzbekistan No. PP-2909 20.04.2017 "O merax po dalneyshemu razvitiyu sistemy vysshego obrazovaniya" // Sobranie zakonodatelstva Respubliki Uzbekistan, 2017. No. 18. St. 313. No. 19. St. 335. No. 24. St. 490. No. 37. St. 982.

6. Rakhimova K.N. The sphere of application of informational computer technology in the study of the Uzbek language // Nauka i obrazovanie segodnya. 2018. No. 4 (27). S. 64-65.