

THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN.

Asaka tuman 2- son kas- hunar maktabi ingliz tili fani o'qituvchilari

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Abstract: Uzbekistan is a multinational country with the Uzbek language as the only official state language. The Russian language performs the function of a lingua franca for all the ethnical minorities and has been widely used in the country as a second mother tongue. However, since the declaration of independence the importance of the English language has been increasing in all aspects of Uzbek people's life.

Nowadays the role of English language are gaining a higher speed around the world as well as in Uzbekistan. Internet is the most notable resource and 80 % of all the information on the net is in English. The role of the language using in the country increases year by year, shifting in dominance and significance in all spheres of Uzbek peoples life. Uzbek people realize that English is significant in all regards, when it comes to pursuing international education attending a good career keeping up with the rapid pace of world changes.

English is the second language in Uzbekistan.

The spread of English in Uzbekistan greatly differs from that of Russian, back at the beginning of XXth century, being marked mostly as a desirable rather than suppressive process. Uzbek people greatly favour the English language, seeing it as the key to successful and prosperous life. Language specialist *Rod Bolitho* marks such strong interest in the language by two factors: the intention of studying and working abroad and idealisation of The UK and US. These two reasons, in his opinion, are the strongest motivations for the Uzbek to learn it. More English linguistics attribute the continuously increasing interest in the country in learning English to the international significance of the language.

Since the enforcement of the decree all English language teachers have obtained a privilege of receiving a 15% (urban areas) or 30% (rural areas) bonus on top of their monthly salary, if they have reached a level of C1 in CEFR and prove this with an IELTS certificate or a certificate of language proficiency at the National Testing Centre, which was assigned to design tests to check English teacher's language proficiency. The aim of this is primarily encouraging teachers to upgrade their language levels, which, in essence, is the principal obligation of a language teacher. Nevertheless, this policy has shown its positive impact on the quality of educational staff and has become the main criterion of employment in the country, not only in education but in other spheres as well. This approach helped the Uzbek to understand what level must be acquired to meet the requirements of modern standards. Continuous language training is another important consideration in the Decree. According to it, instead of starting to learn a language from the 5th form children must now start learning English from the 1st form of the primary school, at the age of 6-7. The Decree indicated how the language must be taught in the first year and how it should continue further. It must be noted that English has been taught even at pre-school institutions, being the only foreign language taught at this age and level. Therefore, much attention has been paid to the development of appropriate programmes and textbooks in order to meet the modern world criteria and standards of teaching English to young learners. Media started to broadcast TV shows, programmes and films in English with Uzbek subtitles to serve as additional source for the people of all ages to learn the language and hasten the growth of English in society. The streets are filled with English text, including commercial advertisements, shop names, instructions, etc. The Presidential decree was enacted on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan, which substantiates foreign language teaching significance comprehensively. It has got points for English language and affirms following^

Firstly, from the new academic year on all the applicants applying to the universities who puts in IELTS (5,5 band score) or TOEFL (IBT72) certificates, plus

the ones who has got B2 level on CEFR or FCE are privileged to get the total high score in entrance examination on English as a primary subject.

Secondly, the applicants taking exam on English as a minor subject must show IELTS (4,5 band score) or TOEFL (IBT42) certificates either B1 level on CEFR or FCE in order to take a privilege for the total high score.

Language specialist Rod Bolitho marks such strong interest in language by two factors^ the intention of studying and working abroad and one of the negative factors—idealization of the UK and the USA. These two reasons in his opinion are the strongest motivations for the Uzbek to learn English.

Conclusion

To sum up all above, the English language and situation itself in which it happens to be involved in the 21st century are unique. English language has gained popularity and spread in short period of time. Knowledge of English not only contributes to the international ties of the country, but also facilitates smooth communication among academic communities.

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