EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF DISTANCE LEARNING OF UZBEK LANGUAGE - THE DEMAND OF THE TIME

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Annotation: The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek. Therefore, respect for language is respect for people, attention to language is attention to people. Because language is the history of our people, the wealth of our people, the mirror of our life. Our President SH.M. Mirziyoyev: "Today it is difficult to understand and justify a specialist who is not able to express his opinion independently, fluently, beautifully and succinctly in his native language, especially those who are in the chair."

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Yusuf Khas Hajib's Qutadgu Bilig contains a number of comments on the culture of speech: "Know knowledge great, study great." He must be able to analyze the development of the country, world events, be well-educated, politically mature and vigilant. When Yusuf Khas Hajib thinks about the culture of speech, he sees it in common with such concepts as law enforcement, rule of law, justice, fair judgment, purity. It is necessary to ensure that the rule of law in the country is the main issue that ensures the life of the people, that knowledge is the basis of everything in life, and that this priority takes precedence in social life.

Leaders, if they are representatives of the system of government, act fairly, citing the following wisdom about ensuring a prosperous life in the country:

Hazrat Adam Knowledge, reason, reason is revered.
Great knowledge, great learning
It was absolutely right when these two great men wrote that.
Yusuf Khas Hajib glorifies man. It is said that one can know everything, reach its essence. The position of the people, the nation is determined by the system of government. Because the head of state, the system of governance of the country affects the social life, the spiritual and moral life of the people, the basis of a natural, prosperous, peaceful life is a just system of government.

In today's world, where the threat of a pandemic threatens, distance learning is becoming increasingly important. Indeed, in such a difficult and difficult time, we will overcome these difficult tests with the strength, intelligence and patience, kindness and sincerity of our great and hard-working people, "he said. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

As the goals, objectives, and content of the educational process expand over time, so does its form. Nowadays, the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres of society is influencing changes in the forms of teaching. Since the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, as in all other disciplines, the Uzbek language university Much work is being done to create a textbook based on a radically updated program. In particular, a number of new speakers, manuals and textbooks on the Uzbek language have been created for Russian-speaking students and foreigners, and now it is not enough to know Uzbek as a language of everyday communication. development requires
from each owner a perfect knowledge of the state language, the ability to communicate freely in the field of science, profession, a high level of written literacy. This calls for increased focus on Russian-speaking students.

Based on the experience of teaching Russian and foreign languages, we focused on the following in the lesson. In traditional lessons, the grammar topic is given priority, while in teaching the language as a second language, it is a way to start with acquaintance with the text. For this reason, grammatical topics are distributed primarily on the basis of speech, enlightenment topics, not grammatical topics. Emphasis was placed on the fact that these topics cover the social, economic, political, cultural and spiritual aspects of society, and serve both educational and pedagogical purposes. The traditional form of teaching, the classroom system, has developed the most popular forms of teaching, such as lectures, seminars, laboratory work, practical exercises, problem-solving, demonstration experiments, supervision, qualification work, control tests, consultations and independent work.

All of them have their place in the system of distance learning. Conceptual ideas mean that the organization of distance learning courses should be based on certain organizational, pedagogical, didactic, technological and other rules, and these are the ideas that serve to achieve quality and efficiency in the organization of distance learning. It is possible to consider what conceptual pedagogical rules exist for the organization of distance learning courses on the basis of modern requirements.

1. At the heart of the learning process is the learner's independent learning activity (learning, not teaching).

2. Distance learning is a flexible education system that allows learners to acquire knowledge anywhere and at any time.

3. The acquisition of knowledge independently should not be passive, on the contrary, cognitive activity should not be limited to the acquisition of knowledge, but should ensure that it can be used to solve various problems in the environment.

4. The organization of independent (individual or group) activities of learners in the network includes at least daily reading, the use of the latest pedagogical technologies that encourage the discovery of the inner qualities of each learner, and at the same time help to form social qualities.

5. Distance learning, by its very nature, should not exclude the possibility of simultaneous communication not only with the tutor, but also with other participants, in the process of various knowledge and creative activities. Problems of socialization are very important for distance learning.

6. Distance learning implies a differentiation, as it is primarily focused on educational services.

Distance learning includes e-lectures, video conferencing, webinars, information technology consultations, virtual modeling workshops, independent work, tests, project defense, and more. There are different approaches to conducting. One of them is "Electronic report". In addition to the text of the lecture, the e-lecture includes additional materials - scientific articles, textbooks, laboratory work, demonstrations, problem-solving guidelines and other teaching materials. An e-lecture provides an opportunity for the learner to think, reason, analyze, and repeatedly refer to incomprehensible or complex areas of the text.

Web technologies are now widely used in distance learning seminars. One such technology is a webinar, which we will discuss in more detail. A webinar is a form of interactive learning with students online using special software. The term webinar is derived from the English word "webinar", which means "online seminar". In this case, the tutor and the learner work together to teach and learn through a computer connected to the Internet at a certain distance from each other. In the webinar, students and tutors, despite the fact that they are located in different countries, cities and districts, can not only see, hear, answer questions, write to each other.

It differs from the methodology of conducting seminars. High-quality requirements for conducting a quality webinar are as follows: to convey information to the audience in a simple, logical, understandable way;

- organizational skills of the webinar presenter; interactive communication support skills;
- high rate of webinars with the ability to present information as fully as possible; the ability to concentrate the audience.

An analysis of the use of modular curricula in distance learning suggests the following.

- the possibility of changing the role of the tutor from the informant-supervisor to the coordinator-consultant in the use of modular-variable curricula;
• rapid adaptation of modular curricula to modern requirements; the effectiveness of the course depends on the quality of the program;
• selecting a variable program that suits the level of training, requirements, and needs of the learners;
• a varied program that allows students to differentiate and take an individual approach and work independently;
• Ensuring their conscious attitude and activity as the variable program is chosen according to the learner's wishes;
• Ensuring rapid and mass introduction of modern pedagogical technologies into practice, etc.

A number of the above-mentioned results can be achieved through the use of modular training programs in distance learning. In all areas of human activity, there are some differences in the choice and use of lexical, phraseological, grammatical, and phonetic devices in a language. Such a choice of language tools within a common language leads to the emergence of different forms of speech. Speech styles are directly related to the function of language. That is why they are called functional methods. Functional style does not mean anything special that differs from the language, but an auxiliary system that is considered within a specific literary language structure, which differs in its specific features, scope of service, that is, it is divided into different parts according to whether it is a means of communication, notification, influence. While the information style of the Uzbek language is created as a separate field, it consists of three parts: 1. Grammar 2. Chrestomathy 3. Dictionaries. The criteria for creating an Uzbek style of information are as follows:
1. Do not use colored words.
2. Not to use obsolete, infrequently used forms of words, used only in speech, giving the meanings of suspicion, surprise, caress.
3. Abbreviation of homonymous and ambiguous words. Use synonyms according to their place of use, use the dominant of absolute synonyms.
4. Do not use words figuratively (such as jokes, cuts, sarcasm).
5. Use the indicated sentence constructions.
6. Use ideograms, proverbs, wise sayings about information style in speech. The principles of creating the Uzbek language information style are as follows.

It is based on a complete database of Uzbek literary language.
1. It is based on the emerging official-administrative, scientific and technical methods of the Uzbek language.
2. The computer works according to its capabilities, requirements and prospects.
3. Covers such areas as diplomacy, law, science and technology, computer science, medicine, sports.
4. Samples English language experience and Esperanto patterns.
5. Strives to become the only optimized method of the Uzbek language.

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