

шакллантиришга муаммоли ёндашув ғоялари ҳамда ақлий ҳаракатларни босқичма-босқич шакллантириш ҳақидаги ғоялар қўлланилади.

6. *Талабаларнинг ўқув фаолиятини ташкил этиш шакллари ва таълим мақсадлари ва мазмун-моҳиятига етарлилик таъминоти.* Дастлабки босқичда интегратив ўрганиш анъанавий маъруза ва амалий машғулотлар шаклида амалга оширилади. Сўнгра дарс шакли ўзгартирилади, мунозаралар, “ақлий ҳужум” таъминоти бўйича дарслар, кичик лойиҳалар, муаммоли жараёнларни муҳокама қилиш, оғзаки мулоқот қилиш, ҳисобот, муҳандислик соҳаси бўйича илмий матн ёзиш технологиясини муҳокама қилиш кўникмалари ривожлантирилади.

7. *Анъанавий педагогик технологияларни ва янгиларини педагогик жиҳатдан бириктириш таъминоти.* Анъанавий технологиялар интегратив таълимнинг дастлабки босқичида қўлланилади. Талабалар ўқув кўникмаларига эга бўлиб, заруриятга кўра лойиҳавий ва компютерли ўқитиш элементлари киритилади.

8. *Шахсни касбий фаолиятга тайёрлаш ва ўқитишнинг умумийлик таъминоти.* Таълим жараёнида касбий муҳандислик фаолиятининг турли жиҳатлари моделлаштирилганлиги туфайли таълим самараси таъминланади.

Тадқиқотлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, интегратив таълим анъанавий таълим таъминотларига тўғри келади, бу эса талабаларнинг касбий мотивларини шакллантириш нуқтаи-назаридан унинг салоҳиятини оширади.

Чет тилида касбий коммуникатив компетентликнинг компонентларини, ўқув фаолиятининг тегишли турларини аниқлаб олгач, ушбу фаолиятнинг субъект мазмун-моҳиятига мурожаат қилиш, яъни коммуникатив компетентликнинг компонентлари таркибига когнитив, лингвистик ва касбий муҳандислик қандай киритилганлигини билиб олиш лозим.

#### **Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:**

1. Крылов Э.Г. Интегративное билингвальное обучение иностранному языку и инженерным дисциплинам в техническом вузе. Диссертация на соискание степени доктора педагогических наук. 13.00.02. – Екатеринбург-2016. С. 450.

2. Маматкулов Х.А. Хорижий тиллар бўйича ҳарбий педагоглар касбий компетентлигини ривожлантиришнинг илмий-услубий асосларини такомиллаштириш. Пед.фан.док.(DSc) дисс.автореф. -Т.2021.-54 б

3. Мухитдинова М.Р. Умумий ўрта таълим мактаби битирувчиларини инглиз тилига масофавий ўқитишнинг усул ва воситалари. Пед.ф.ф.док.(PhD) дисс.автореф. - Т.2020.-52 б.

4. Соловова, Е. Н. Методика обучения иностранным языкам: базовый курс лекций: пособие для студентов и учителей. – 4-е изд. – М.: Просвещение, 2006. – 239 с.

5. Kazan, H. N. (2023). ENHANCING SPEECH SKILLS IN FUTURE FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS THROUGH MEDIA LITERACY. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(11), 68-76.

6. Г.Х.Суюнова, Б.Т.Базаров. English for metrology. Ўқув қўлланма. Жиззах - 2023 й. 74 б.

#### **USE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS IN DEVELOPING PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF STUDENTS**

**Usmanova Nodira Arifjanovna dost, PhD doktorant Rahimova Gulnora Elyor qizi**  
**Teachers of Namangan engineering-construction institute**

#### **Annotation**

Vocational training is a complex and multifaceted process, based on which the opportunities for successful work in a particular profession, personal orientation, professional knowledge, skills, qualifications and professional qualities, work experience are integrated. The effectiveness of innovative methods and technologies in its formation today is great.

Students' knowledge and skills are developed through the use of innovative methods in the educational process in order to improve the professional skills of students. In this article, I want to highlight the role of innovative methods and the importance of modern technology in professional development.

**Keywords:** innovative methods, information technology, professional skills, educational effectiveness, pedagogy.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On measures for further development of computerization and introduction of information and communication technologies" in order to improve the professional skills of students in the educational process and to improve the skills and qualifications of teachers.

Adoption of Resolutions No. 200 of June 6, 2002, No. 25 of February 16, 2006 "On Further Improving the System of Retraining and Advanced Training of Teachers".

The use of innovative information technologies in the educational process will increase the effectiveness of teaching methods, change the work of teachers, improve their pedagogical skills, improve the pedagogical system. effective effect on structural change. In the professional skills of a teacher based on modern information technologies;

- simplifies the complex process of developing the technological basis of education at the level of modern requirements;
- special skills and competencies are formed to organize the teaching process on the basis of modern innovative technical means;
- Due to the openness of distance learning courses, there is a need for quality control and quality control of training materials;
- students' independent activity in the educational process improves, the effectiveness of the teaching process passes from teacher to student;
- Increases the organization and personal participation of students in the organization of the educational process;
- The use of modern communication technologies provides feedback to each student in the pedagogical activity of the teacher.

Today, the teacher must take into account the capabilities and needs of students in the educational process. The system of education and upbringing promoted by the teacher should be person centered, that is, differentiated, taking into account the different characteristics and qualities of the 19 individual.

Any system of education and upbringing is formed and developed in a certain social, scientific, technical, economic, cultural and, finally, political environment. Socio-economic factors are the top priorities of this environment.

Scientific and technological progress, cultural and political environment can develop or slow down socio-economic changes. The education system serves to fulfill the main tasks of socio-economic and cultural development of the society, as secondary schools and higher education institutions prepare people for economic, cultural and political activities.

That is why the teacher of educational institutions plays an important role as a cornerstone of the educational process. It is recognized by pedagogical scientists that one of the most important indicators of the use of such technologies in the educational process is the improvement of the ability to use different methods in modern educational institutions on the basis of innovative technologies. In particular, U.Sh. Begimkulov stressed the need to create a computer information environment in educational institutions and a database capable of meeting modern requirements, the development of hypertext and multimedia, imitation in teaching, communication systems, input, systematization, storage of necessary information using computer technology and suggests creating a database that is recommended for use. Therefore, in order to develop the knowledge, skills and competencies of teachers using innovative information technologies, as well as to improve the pedagogical skills of teachers in accordance with modern requirements, initiates the organization of distance learning courses.

When using innovative technologies, the teacher can perform a number of tasks depending on its content. Innovative technology-based methods with active use perform the following main didactic functions:

- develops students' interest in science through the use of multimedia technology;
- At the same time, due to the interactivity of education, students' thinking skills are activated and the effectiveness of learning materials is increased;
- is important in that it allows you to model and visualize processes that are difficult or complex to demonstrate in real situations;
- Assimilation of learning materials are effective not only according to the level, but also according to the level of logical perception achieved by students;
- Provides the opportunity to organize distance learning not only for students who are learning or online education, but also for students who miss classes without a reason;
- Provides students with the opportunity to carry out specific research by searching for, finding, and answering problematic material through independent research;
- Provides opportunities for students to master a new topic, solve examples, essays, essays, self-study of educational materials, selection and analysis of information and data.

The clear orientation of a student's professional skills is determined by his / her worldview, interest in the pedagogical profession, and ability to engage in it. Researchers (N.V. Kuzmina, G.A. Murray, A. Adiner, N.A. Aminov, etc.) study the motives of students' desire to improve their professional skills and divide them into three types:

- Motives indicating the existence of compelling reasons;
- Motives based on interest in the study of certain disciplines;
- Motives that reflect the need to strive to communicate with people.

If these aspects are analyzed, the validity of career choice motives is not only one of the important subjective factors in reaching the peak of pedagogical activity, but also has a significant impact on the overall state of vocational training. 20 In the process of preparing future professionals for professional activity, it is important that they have the personal, spiritual, moral, psychological and physical qualities necessary for future professional activity and their development indicators.

After all, any professional activity requires a person to possess certain qualities.

In describing their professional activities, most scholars refer to N.V. Kuzmina and Z.F. They rely on Yesarova's research.

They distinguish the following components in the professional training of educators:

1. Knowledge (possessing gnostic ability).
2. Constructiveness (ability to design).
3. Communicativeness.

4. Organization. Cognition (Greek —gnosis— - —knowledge—) refers to the student's field of knowledge, which includes in-depth knowledge of the subject, communication, psychological characteristics of the specialist, knowledge of self-awareness. Constructiveness (the ability to design) - this means a separate design of the activities of the specialist, taking into account the personal activities and educational goals. Communicativeness is a special feature of a specialist, which involves interacting with people and colleagues. In this case, the effectiveness of professional activity depends on its communication. Communication should be didactic. Organization is the ability of a specialist to organize his / her personal activity, as well as methodologically correct activity, which is one of the important conditions for success in the educational process. The student's organizational skills are manifested, firstly, in the ability to organize the team, in which to unite the team, and secondly, in the ability to properly organize their personal work. It should be noted that these qualities, which should be reflected in the professional image of the specialist, are important not only in their interactions with colleagues, but also in their relationships with others.

## References

1. Kholikov A. Pedagogical skills. Study guide. Tashkent. - ECONOMICS, 2010 2. Sultanova G. «Pedagogical skills». Textbook. T., 2005
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 16, 2006 No 25 "On further improving the system of retraining and advanced training of teachers." // J.: 0 'Collection of Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2006. - № 2. - B. 10-11.
4. Alishev, S. A., & Alishev, A. A. (2023). WORKING WITH STUDENTS' INFORMATION USE OF METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCE. In АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ (pp. 253-255).
5. Begimkulov U.Sh. Scientific and theoretical bases of introduction of modern information technologies in pedagogical training. - T.: "Fan", 2007. - 159 p

## **PARALLEL CORPUS IN THE PRACTICE OF TRANSLATING SOCIAL TEXTS**

**Ass. professor Zamira Abdullaeva Shamshaddinovna**

**Ass. professor Marhamat Haydarova Yunusovna**

**PhD student Guzal Shikhnazarova Alisherovna**

**Tashkent University of Information Technologies named  
after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi**

### **Annotation**

In this article, corpus linguistics, corpus and its parallel corpus, a word about ideas, its structure, corpus types, token, lemma, stemming. Today, the theoretical and practical significance of the corpus is Uzbek in linguistics, in a wider study of the existing possibilities of the language, in linguistics identifying problematic aspects, creating electronic dictionaries, learning the language in improving the efficiency of using modern information technologies, in the language in dealing with issues such as automatic translation, search and computer analysis, of language shows that there is a need to build a corpus in special fields.

**Key words:** corpus, corpus linguistics, parallel corpus, translation corpus.

Natural language processing is a rather complex and complex direction, where several stages of data processing can be observed. One of the stages is morphological analysis, which reveals such properties of the word as "root", "stem" and "affix(es)". It should be noted that the combination of possible analyzes of the word form may vary depending on the number of combinations of the word. In agglutinative languages, word forms are built by concatenation of affixes, and this indicates the possibility of changing the meaning of a word with one morpheme. Turkic languages are one of such languages [1]. The analyzer proposed in the framework of this work is designed for morphological analysis of the word form of the Turkic family of languages. Among the methods used to develop a morphological analyzer, word stemming stands out [2]. This algorithm is quite simple in concept and directly in implementation. The simplicity lies in the fact that during stemming, suffixes are truncated until we reach the root of the word [3]. But, as a rule, stemming serves only as the basis for such analyzers, since if implemented incorrectly, an erroneous result can be observed. For example, stemming can truncate more than necessary, and as a result we can see a set of letters instead of a word root. To exclude such cases, it is necessary to add additional methods for processing word forms. In further sections, we will talk about the proposed solution for the morphological analysis of word forms in Turkic languages.

In corpus linguistics at the beginning of the new millennium corpora of English as an international language dominate, they are mainly created, studied and used in teaching and lexicography. For example, the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>), British National Corpus (BNC <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/>), Just the Word (<http://www.just-the-word.com/>), Phrases in English (<http://phrasesinenglish.org/>), Open American National Corpus (<http://www.anc.org/>), Cambridge English Corpus, Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English (MICASE <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/c/corpus/corpus?c=micase;page=simple>), International Corpus of