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

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Abstract
This article discusses some methods and directions of teaching the Uzbek language to foreign students in higher medical educational institutions.

Keywords
Medicine, Uzbek language, method, innovation, ICT, teaching.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a part of the image of the nation. All countries in the world have their own language and culture. Because it is related to the national independence of the people. Language is not only a means of communication, but also the culture of the people, a mirror of the nation. Today, languages are disappearing in the world. This means the loss of a nation's culture, history, traditions, and a nation. It is because of this language that humanity should know that it belongs to one or another nation or be proud of it. Respect for all languages and recognition of other languages is the only guarantee of peace. That is why every nation should try to preserve its language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Uzbek language is a Turkic language, the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are, according to various estimates, from 21 to 25 million speakers of the Uzbek language in the world, most of them live in Uzbekistan and consist of ethnic Uzbeks. In addition, the Uzbek language is widespread in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. It is dialectical, which allows it to be classified into different subgroups.

Grammatically and lexically, the closest modern relatives of literary Uzbek are the Uyghur and Ili-Turkic languages of the Karluk (Chagatai) group. Therefore, learning the Uzbek language is not as difficult as it seems.

The Uzbek language is studied in classes and groups of Russian speakers as a foreign language. In Uzbek language lessons, topics are taught in stages so that students understand the topic and are able to connect them with each other.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Uzbek, like other Turkic languages, is an agglutinative language, with elements of analyticism (about 30 verbs serve to form analytical verbal forms with different meanings; in names, analytical forms are formed using after syllables). Unlike most other Turkic languages, Uzbek morphology is characterized by one variation of affixes (as a result of the absence of synharmonicity).

It does not have a grammatical category of gender: there is no agreement in gender, case and number of the definition and the defined. It is mandatory to agree between the subject and the predicate in person, but not necessarily in number.

Main phonological features: lack of vowel harmony (synharmonism) and okanye. The law of vowel harmony, characteristic of most Turkic languages, is that a word can contain either only front vowels or only back vowels. In modern Uzbek, the common Turkic vowels [o] and [ö] correspond to one

sound [o], [u] and [ü] - [u], and [ı] and [i] - [i]. Remnants of vocal synharmonism are preserved only in the Kypchak dialects. Okanye consists in the transition in a number of cases of the common Turkic [a] to [o].

The basis of the vocabulary of the modern literary Uzbek language is made up of words of common Turkic origin. However, unlike the neighboring Kipchak languages, the Uzbek vocabulary is rich in Persian (Tajik) and Arabic borrowings. The influence of the Russian language is noticeable in the surviving significant layer of everyday, socio-political and technical vocabulary that came to Uzbek in the period from the 17th century, especially during the Soviet era (until 1991).

The transliteration of Uzbek personal names and geographical names traditionally accepted in Russian has two features.

The second feature is the tradition that emerged under the influence of the Uzbek Cyrillic alphabet to convey in many words the sound [o], which was denoted in Cyrillic by the letter ў, through u due to the similarity of the corresponding letters. In fact, these words contain a sound that is more closed than [o], but more open than [u].

The innovative processes taking place in Uzbekistan today are not just about introducing something new, they are designed to radically change the way of thinking, lifestyle and activity of a person. The introduction of innovations in language learning is accompanied by a qualitative update of the education system, the rejection of a number of norms and rules that have lost their relevance, and a revision of the roles of student and teacher [1]. Learning languages also cannot do without innovation, since all science is developing at a high pace and every day we are faced with streams of new information. The use of information and communication technologies in the process of teaching the Uzbek language makes it possible to make the study of linguodidactic material more accessible, contributes to the openness of the educational process, and opens up additional opportunities for getting to know the culture. It is obvious that the introduction of information and computer technologies makes it possible to significantly optimize the educational process.

Based on the accumulated experience of using computer technologies and multimedia in the process of teaching the Uzbek language to Russian-speaking students, it can be noted that students are more open to the use of new teaching programs, adapt to them faster and more successfully than teachers. Students are observed to behave confidently in classes using ICT. Students' anxiety about grades, which is common in traditional education, decreases [3]. It can be argued that students get more pleasure from classes with multimedia, learning the Uzbek language becomes more attractive, and therefore more successful. The active use of information and computer technologies in the educational process brings to the fore the following characteristics: activation of the student's independent activity, formation of a sense of responsibility for educational work, tolerance towards other participants in the educational process.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the use of modern methods of teaching the Uzbek language in medical education, the use of innovative technologies will inevitably create comfort for foreign students.

The joint conduct of language and science leads to the expansion of the student's worldview.

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