

Development of Foreign Language Mastery Skills in the Process of Independent Study (In the Case of the Credit-Module System)

Sevara Bakhodirovna Ibragimova

Lecturer, Tashkent state university of economics, Uzbekistan

Abstract. *This article analyzes the organization of independent study and students' thinking ability in the credit module system. The student's active life position is especially evident when comparing previously existing knowledge and concepts with newly acquired knowledge. Allows students to adjust any technology to suit the structure, functions, content goals and objectives of teaching in a particular group of students.*

Keywords: *credit module system, independent learning, communication methods, essay-reflection, discussion, dialogue, pedagogical system.*

Introduction: Language is the most important means of communication, without which the existence and development of human society is impossible. Today's changes in social relations, means of communication (use of new information technologies) require increasing the communicative competence of students, improving their philological training, the exchange of ideas in different situations in the process of interaction with them. Other communication participants, however, use the system of language and speech norms correctly and select communicative behavior appropriate to the actual communication situation. In other words, the main purpose of a foreign language is to form communicative competence, i.e. the ability to communicate in a foreign language with interpersonal and intercultural communication with native speakers. Education is an integral part of the educational process, so all educational technologies provide students with the necessary qualities of a mature person. Modern educational technologies used to form a student's communicative competence in a foreign language are the most effective for creating a learning environment that provides a person-centered interaction of all participants in the educational process. It is clear that the use of any teaching technology, no matter how perfect, can not create the most effective conditions for the creative research of the teacher, to reveal and develop the abilities of students. The search for new pedagogical technologies is associated with a lack of positive motivation for some students to learn a foreign language. Positive motivation is not enough, and sometimes not, because they face great difficulties in learning a foreign language and do not master the material due to their psychological characteristics.

The main purpose of the independent learning method is to give students the opportunity to learn independently in the process of solving practical problems or issues that require the integration of knowledge from different disciplines. If we talk about this method as a pedagogical technology, then this technology implies a set of research, exploration, problem-solving methods of a creative nature. Inside, the role of project developer, coordinator, expert, consultant is defined for the teacher.

Main part: This technology develops students' creativity, imagination and interest. In the process of preparing independent tasks, the creative and intellectual potential of students is revealed. The project

method teaches research, teamwork, discussion, problem solving. Life in modern society requires students to develop important cognitive skills such as developing their own ideas, understanding experience, building a chain of evidence, and expressing their ideas clearly and convincingly. Independent thinking development technology involves asking students questions and understanding the problem that needs to be solved. Critical thinking has an individual independent character, where everyone creates their own ideas, forms their own assessments and beliefs independently of others, finds a solution to the problem itself, and affirms it with reasonable, reasonable, and convincing arguments.

Independent thinking is social because every idea is tested and shared with others. The active life position of the student is especially evident when comparing previously existing knowledge and concepts with newly acquired knowledge. There are different forms of work that allow students to develop independent thinking: essay, essay-reflection, discussion, dialogue, role play and more.

To find more and more applications of information and communication technologies in the organization of the educational process, to allow effective consideration of all possible aspects (from linguistics to cultural studies), to improve the speech of a foreign language. helps to improve, to form a culture of communication in the electronic environment, to increase the information culture in general, as well as to develop computer skills: search, processing, transmission, systematization. presentation of data and results of research activities by students.

Interactive approaches are based on interactive exercises and assignments performed by students. The main difference between independent exercises and simple exercises is that they are aimed not only at consolidating the learned material, but also at learning new ones.

Learning and reinforcing new independent learning material (interactive lectures, visual aids, video and audio materials, “student as a teacher”, “everyone teaches everyone”. Creative assignments under the discussion of complex and controversial issues and problems we understand such learning tasks that require students not just to repeat the information creativity, because the tasks contain more or less an element of uncertainty and as a rule has several approaches. The creative task is the content, the basis of any interactive. Creative assignment (especially practical and close to student life) makes learning meaningful and encourages students. The uncertainty of the answer and the ability to find your “right” solution based on yourself is a personal experience of a colleague, a friend’s experience that allows you to create a foundation for collaboration, collaborative learning, and communication for all participants.

Working in small groups is an integral part of many interactive methods, such as mosaics, discussions, public hearings, almost all types of imitation, and more.

Make sure students have the knowledge and skills needed to complete the group assignment. The lack of knowledge soon makes itself felt - students don’t try to complete the assignment. You should try to make your instructions as clear as possible. The group is unlikely to be able to perceive more than one or two, even very specific instructions at a time, so instructions should be written on the board or cards. Give the group enough time to complete the task.

Conclusion: As we work to integrate modern educational technologies in the process of teaching a foreign language to form a student’s independent learning, it is necessary to carefully study the innovative ideas of modern Russian and foreign teachers over the years. It is concluded that this pedagogical system helps to reveal the student’s subjective experience, to form methods of educational work that are personally important to him, to cultivate moral ideals, to develop critical thinking, adequate assessment and self-management.

REFERENCES

1. Ibragimova, S. B. (2022). Forms and Methods of Developing Students’ Foreign Language Skills during Independent Education. *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*, 1(6), 157-160.

2. Ibragimova, S. B. (2023). COMMUNICATIVE EXERCISES IN DEVELOPING REPRODUCTIVE SKILLS IN ENGLISH CLASSES. *Экономика и социум*, (3-1 (106)), 79-82.
3. Saidbekova, R. R. (2022). ISSUES OF NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN TRANSLATIONS. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(3), 658-666.
4. Ibragimova, S. (2020). National characteristics and translation problems of the peoples of the world. *Архив научных исследований*, (24).
5. Hamidov X, Abdullayeva M. Alternative Versions and Functional Characteristics of Phraseologists in Uzbek. *EJINE* [Internet]. 2024 Mar. 11 [cited 2024 Apr. 1];4(3):51-4. Available from: <https://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/2637>
6. Rakhmanberdiyeva K. S. ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT LEARNING TECHNOLOGY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING TO STUDENTS //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 35-39.
7. Raxmanberdiyeva K. S. TALABALARGA CHET TILI O ‘QITISHDA MUSTAQIL TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYASI TAHLILLARI //Scientific progress. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 2. – С. 194-197.
8. Djampulatova, N. M. (2021). COMMUNICATIVE DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLISH AND WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM. *Гуманитарный трактат*, (100), 10-11.
9. Ibragimova S.B. (2023). COMMUNICATIVE EXERCISES IN DEVELOPING REPRODUCTIVE SKILLS IN ENGLISH CLASSES. *Экономика и социум*, (3-1 (106)), 79-82.
10. Rakhmonov , I., & Kurbonova, R. (2024). INTEGRATING SIMULATORS FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM DEVELOPED NATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES INCLUDING UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 1–4. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27969>
11. Rakhmonov, I., & Kurbonova, R. (2023). THE PEDAGOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF UTILIZING CHATGPT FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING. *RESEARCH AND EDUCATION*, 2(9), 226–243. Retrieved from <https://researchedu.org/index.php/re/article/view/4899>