

Rethinking the English Effect

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Abstract

The article is about new pedagogical technologies in teaching English. When talking about the importance of recovery, mastering the science is a bit difficult. The analysis of the student, taking into account the complexity organization. From the new methods of increasing the language example, its significance is revealed.

Key words: English language, methodology, science, method, lesson, student, pedagogue.

"For schools with high foreign language scores. The President's Prize will be established" — Shavkat Mirziyoyev. In fact, it is a school that can meet the standards of countries recognized by the world through the development of a foreign language. It is the task of us pedagogues to create lessons and textbooks. Happily, in English in the system, those who can speak can be found in the first grade of the school. English is a proof of the hard work of specialists. Especially abroad. The number of students reaching international levels in the language is increasing day by day. Besides our national university, it is among the top 1000 in the world and the fact that one student is becoming a student for more than seven of the universities he entered makes us happy.

By the way, mastering science is a somewhat complicated process. A foreign language as one's own language and perfect mastery depends on the skill of the pedagogue. New at this the use of pedagogical methods is also important and effective. From a traditional lesson according to the student's mastery in the lesson using new technologies the indicator will be high. Below is the essence of such new pedagogical methods and we will talk about its practical application.

The English language in education today is all-pervasive. "Hear more English, speak more English and become more successful" has become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Some say it's already a universal language, ahead of other mother tongues such as Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Spanish or French. In reality, of course, this has been centuries in the making. Colonial conquest and global trade routes won the hearts and minds of foreign education systems.

These days, the power of English (or the versions of English spoken in different countries) has become accepted wisdom, used to justify the globalisation of education at the cost of existing systems in non-English-speaking countries.

The British Council exemplifies this, with its global presence and approving references to the "English effect" on educational and employment prospects.

In non-English countries the packaging of English and its promise of success takes many forms. Instead of being integrated into (or added to) national teaching curricula, English language learning institutes, language courses and international education standards can dominate whole systems.

Among the most visible examples are Cambridge Assessment International Education and the International Baccalaureate (which is truly international and, to be fair, also offered in French and Spanish).

Schools in non-English-speaking countries attract globally ambitious parents and their children with a mix of national and international curricula, such as the courses offered by the Singapore Intercultural School across South-East Asia.

The love of all things English begins at a young age in non-English-speaking countries, promoted by pop culture, Hollywood movies, fast-food brands, sports events and TV shows.

Later, with English skills and international education qualifications from high school, the path is laid to prestigious international universities in the English-speaking world and employment opportunities at home and abroad.

But those opportunities aren't distributed equally across socioeconomic groups. Global education in English is largely reserved for middle-class students.

This is creating a divide between those inside the global English proficiency ecosystem and those relegated to parts of the education system where such opportunities don't exist.

For the latter there is only the national education curriculum and the lesson that social mobility is a largely unattainable goal.

Indonesia presents a good case study. With a population of 268 million, access to English language curricula has mostly been limited to urban areas and middle-class parents who can afford to pay for private schools.

At the turn of this century, all Indonesian districts were mandated to have at least one public school offering a globally recognised curriculum in English to an international standard. But in 2013 this was deemed unconstitutional because equal educational opportunity should exist across all public schools.

Nevertheless, today there are 219 private schools offering at least some part of the curriculum through Cambridge International, and 38 that identify as Muslim private schools. Western international curricula remain influential in setting the standard for what constitutes quality education.

In Muslim schools that have adopted globally recognised curricula in English, there is a tendency to over-focus on academic performance. Consequently, the important Muslim value of *تَرْبِيَّة* (*Tarbiya*) is downplayed.

Encompassing the flourishing of the whole child and the realisation of their potential, *Tarbiya* is a central pillar in Muslim education. Viewed like this, schooling that concentrates solely on academic performance fails in terms of both culture and faith.

Academic performance measured by knowledge and skill is, of course, still important and a source of personal fulfilment. But without that cultural balance and the nurturing of positive character traits, we argue it lacks deeper meaning.

A regulation issued by the Indonesian minister of education in 2018 underlined this. It listed a set of values and virtues that school education should foster: faith, honesty, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creativity, independence, democracy, curiosity, nationalism, patriotism, appreciation, communication, peace, a love of reading, environmental awareness, social awareness and responsibility.

These have been simplified to five basic elements of character education: religion, nationalism, *Gotong Royong* (collective voluntary work), independence and integrity.

These are not necessarily measurable by conventional, Western, English-speaking and empirical means. Is it time, then, to reconsider the internationalising of education (and not just in South-East Asia)? Has it gone too far, at least in its English form?

Isn't it time to look closely at other forms of education in societies where English is not the mother tongue? These education systems are based on different values and they understand success in different ways.

It's unfortunate so many schools view an English-speaking model as the gold standard and overlook their own local or regional wisdoms. We need to remember that encouraging young people to join a privileged English-speaking élite educated in foreign universities is only one of many possible educational options.

Pedagogical technology in its essence with the help of forms, methods and tools is organized and increases the effectiveness of pedagogical activity and between the teacher decides on mutual cooperation. In addition, learning by students ensures the acquisition of thorough knowledge of subjects. In students forms independent, free and creative thinking skills. Both necessary conditions are created for students to realize their potential. Also, democratic and it is necessary to guarantee the priority of humanitarian ideas.

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