

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАНЛАР  
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ  
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН  
АКАДЕМИЯСИ  
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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communication. For example, after reading the text and understanding it, reproductive exercises may follow, aimed at transmitting the main content of the read, while the choice of a particular speech action by the trainee should be made consciously. Reading comprehension means that the student has understood the main content and logical connections of the text. Therefore, it makes sense to focus more on the structural analysis of the text before working on individual communication situations, speech actions, and language structures. The case study method forms and develops the ability to work in a team, responsibility for the result, teaches techniques to negotiate, argue your position, and make a presentation.

Thus, the task facing the teacher of a foreign language - to combine the teaching of a foreign language in the framework of a professionally oriented foreign language lesson of a specialty and certain aspects of economic disciplines-can be successfully solved by using the case study method. A well-thought-out combination of language and professional components contributes to the development of students' motivation. The case study method allows not only to expand knowledge, but also to form skills necessary for the future professional activity of young specialists.

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UDC 81-13

### INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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*Annotatsiya. Maqolada xorijiy til doirasida talabalarning mustaqil ishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Chet tilini o'qitishda mustaqil ishning o'rni va uni samarali amalga oshirish shartlari o'rganilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: mustaqil ish, chet tilini o'rganish, o'quv jarayoni.*

*Аннотация. В статье рассматривается самостоятельная работа студентов в рамках дисциплины иностранный язык. Определяется роль самостоятельной работы при обучении иностранному языку и условия ее эффективной реализации.*

*Ключевые слова: самостоятельная работа, обучение иностранному языку, учебный процесс.*

*Abstract. The article deals with the independent work of students in the foreign language discipline. The role of independent work in teaching a foreign language and the conditions for its effective implementation are determined.*

*Keywords: independent work, foreign language teaching, educational process.*

In the modern educational space of the higher educational system, the attitude to the discipline of foreign language is undergoing a number of changes. In particular, we are talking about increasing the share of independent work. This approach is based on the need to develop the ability to self-education and continuous learning. Modern society imposes new requirements on the specialist.

Today, this should be a specialist who is characterized not only by a set of knowledge, skills and abilities in a particular area, but also a critical thinker who is able to independently and creatively solve emerging problems, and has self-learning skills. However, it is not possible to achieve this only by transferring knowledge in a ready-made form from the teacher to the student. It is necessary to involve the student in the process of knowledge extraction. In this regard, independent work is an important component of the educational process. Independent work of students is the work performed within the educational process under the guidance and control of the teacher. Independent work is the highest form of educational activity that borders on the concept of self-education. In non-linguistic higher education, independent work of students is one of the most priority areas. This is due to the fact that the number of classroom hours devoted to learning a foreign language is significantly less than in language universities. The organization of independent work of students is not an easy process, which consists of many components. First, an important factor for the success of independent work should be its continuity and gradual increase in complexity. There are three levels of complexity of independent work in teaching foreign languages:

1) the reproductive level or training level - the so-called basic level, which lays the foundation for work at all subsequent levels, namely, acquaintance, assimilation and development of new material. As a result, a stable lexical and grammatical base is formed, and an algorithm of actions is created.

2) reconstructive level (semi - creative) - involves transferring the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities to situations similar to those that students have already encountered. (For example, the act of communication in a situation that students have worked out previously, namely, on known lexical and grammatical material, with known models of speech behavior). However, this level does not mean only mechanical reproduction, it requires students to think and display creative abilities is also welcome.

3) the creative level is the level of formation and development of students' creative abilities and their independence. Students are put in conditions when they need to work independently, use educational material to express their thoughts, and apply non-standard approaches to solve their tasks. Secondly, independent activity of a student in the process of studying in higher education requires certain conditions that will contribute to its effectiveness, namely:

- increasing the motivation of students (carried out by developing the teacher's interest in the subject and focusing the student on the result of his activities) - students' awareness of the essence of independent work (assumes the presence of a goal and a specific task; a clear definition of the form of expression of the result of independent work;

- determining the form of verification of its result; mandatory performance of independent work) - the presence of a creative component of independent work (by choosing certain forms of work that contribute to this). Third, the successful result of applying independent work within the discipline of foreign language largely depends on the choice of the correct forms of organization of independent work. It is a mistake, in our opinion, to believe that independent work is only extracurricular work. In terms of the discipline foreign language, independent work should be a unity of the following forms: classroom independent work, extracurricular independent work and creative independent work. Popular methods in teaching a foreign language that involve a large percentage of independent work are personality-oriented methods. Their goal is to master the skills of a foreign language, along with the formation of skills of correct speech behavior in various life, household and professional situations. These methods include:

- game techniques - playing role-playing situations, business games;
- methods of modeling problem situations-creating speech situations, including in the sphere of professional interests of students, containing a problem and requiring its solution through the use of a foreign language. The purpose of the method is the development and use of a foreign language;

- the method of project activity or project method - independent work of students aimed at solving practical problems in order to acquire knowledge. This process involves searching for the necessary information and working with it. Each project has a visual end product of activity-a presentation, report, article, essay, etc., which has a real practical significance for the student in the household, social, or professional sphere. The choice of topic should be focused on students and arouse their interest. The value of project method is the ability to use language in conditions as close to real;

- the method of situational analysis or case study - learning by solving specific problems. The method involves the analysis of a specific situation that has a professional orientation and contains problems. The goal is to analyze the situation, identify and study the problematic sides, search for possible solutions to the problem and choose the most acceptable option. The use of this method in foreign language lessons contributes to the development of communication skills in a foreign language, as well as contributes to general and professional development. The effectiveness of using independent work largely depends on the control that is carried out. Control is a fundamental condition for the use of independent work and should be systematically implemented both at the final stage and in the interim. The purpose of monitoring is great - first, the implementation of monitoring measures allows you to monitor the quality of students' knowledge and skills, second, it is feedback that will help at the right time to anticipate possible mistakes on the part of students, and third, it is a way to identify possible shortcomings in the use of a particular technique and correct them in time. There are many forms of control -which are chosen by the teacher himself. Another key to the effectiveness of the proposed tasks for independent work should be the ability, on the one hand, and the moment of novelty, problematic, unknown, on the other hand. Students are bored and uninterested in performing typical exercises for a long time, and tasks that contain a creative background, require a non-standard approach, attracting additional skills, especially in the field of students' interests always cause reasonable interest.

The skills of independent work obtained in practice when teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic higher education can improve the effectiveness of teaching a foreign language, contribute to the formation of key professional skills, as well as additional skills that contribute to the formation of a self-sufficient, active, capable of self-education and self-development of a specialist.

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**THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF BUSINESS TERMS IN THE SPHERE OF COMMUNICATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK**

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**Аннотация.** Бу мақолада мулоқот жараёнида кўп қўлланиладиган мураккаб бизнес терминлари ва ибораларининг инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига ўгирилган таржимаси ёритилган. Шунингдек, таржима жараёнида ўхшаш ва фарқли жиҳатлари назарда тутилган. Бу мақола бизнес терминларининг таржимадаги лингвистик хусусиятларини муҳокама қилади.

**Калим сўзлар:** Тижорат, фонд биржаси, пул муносабатлари, ўзаро таъсир, кредит, ўтиш, суд, бизнес.

**Аннотация.** В статье освещены переводы сложных экономических словосочетаний и терминов, используемые в процессе деловых отношений. Кроме того, рассматриваются схожие и различительные черты в процессе перевода. В этой статье обсуждаются лингвистические особенности бизнес терминов при переводе.

**Ключевые слова:** коммерция, фондовая биржа, денежные отношения, взаимное влияние, кредит, транзит, суд, бизнес.

**Abstract.** This article deals with one of the most common and complicated translation of business terms and phrases in the sphere of communication from English into Uzbek; here similarities and differences of their translation are under consideration. It summarizes the linguistic peculiarities of the interpretation of business terms.

**Key words:** commercial, stock exchanges, monetary relation, interaction, credit, transition, court, business.

In sovereign Uzbekistan, which is following the path of building of a democratic lawful state, interest in financial-credit and monetary relations, activities of commercial banks, stock exchanges and other financial institutions has recently become more profound in connection with the transition to a market economy. Under these conditions knowledge of the English terms used in these fields and their Uzbek equivalents is an essential requirements. In these connection the need to identify some English words devoted to these theme is increasing, they would help experts scientists and engineers to make profound scientific conclusions by carrying out scientific research and other work out according to the latest development in the world of science and engineering. Developing good business communication skills is as much about the ability to develop good content as it is about good form. Business documents must maintain certain standards and should be at most, recognizable internationally. For communication to exist there must be at least four basic elements:

- A sender
- A receiver
- A message
- channel and medium.

I should mention that each element has its own purpose and objectives to make communication more effective. In our current life it is natural to come across unusual terms and phrases belonging to business communication.

In order to catch the imperative meaning the reader or the user should take in to consideration how to utilize the term in order.