

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
MINTAQAVIY BO‘LIMI
XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI**

XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI AXBOROTNOMASI

Axborotnoma OAK Rayosatining 2016-yil 29-dekabrdagi 223/4-son qarori bilan biologiya, qishloq xo‘jaligi, tarix, iqtisodiyot, filologiya va arxitektura fanlari bo‘yicha doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan

**2025-1/3
Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi
2006 yildan boshlab chop qilinadi**

Xiva-2025

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samarali va qiziqarli qiladi, shuningdek, o'quvchilarning kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyatlari uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi. Shaxsga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim, o'quvchilarning o'z-o'zini anglashiga va ijtimoiy hayotda faol ishtirok etishiga yordam beradigan muhim jarayondir.

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UDC 378.4

THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXTS

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Annotatsiya. Tilni bilish-bu shaxsning tilni o'qish, yozish, gapirish va tushunish qobiliyatini o'z ichiga olgan atama. Bu ta'lim, tilshunoslik va aloqa sohalarida hal qiluvchi tushuncha bo'lib, akademik muvaffaqiyatlarga, ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlarga va kasbiy imkoniyatlarga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu maqola tilni bilishning turli o'lchovlari, uni baholash va o'quvchilar uchun, xususan, turli xil va globallashtirgan dunyoda ta'sirini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: til, o'rganish, tilni bilish, baholash, akademik muvaffaqiyat, ta'lim sozlamalari.

Аннотация. Знание языка - это термин, который охватывает способность человека читать, писать, говорить и понимать язык. Это важнейшее понятие в области образования, лингвистики и коммуникации, существенно влияющее на успехи в учебе, социальные взаимодействия и профессиональные возможности. В этой статье рассматриваются различные аспекты владения языком, его оценка и последствия для учащихся, особенно в разнообразном и глобализованном мире.

Ключевые слова: язык, обучение, уровень владения языком, оценка, академическая успешность, условия обучения.

Abstract. Language proficiency is a term that encompasses an individual's ability to read, write, speak, and understand a language. It is a crucial concept in the fields of education, linguistics, and communication, significantly influencing academic success, social interactions, and professional opportunities. This article explores the various dimensions of language proficiency, its assessment, and its implications for learners, particularly in a diverse and globalized world.

Key words: language, learning, language proficiency, assessment, academic success, educational settings.

Language proficiency can be defined as the level of competence a person has in a specific language. This competence is often categorized into different domains, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Each domain plays a vital role in effective communication and contributes to an individual's overall language skills. Proficiency is not merely about knowing vocabulary or grammar rules; it reflects the ability to use language fluently and accurately in various contexts.

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) provides a widely recognized framework for assessing language proficiency. It categorizes proficiency into six levels: A1 (beginner), A2 (elementary), B1 (intermediate), B2 (upper-intermediate), C1 (advanced), and C2 (proficient). These levels help educators and learners gauge their language skills and set realistic goals for improvement. Several factors influence language proficiency, including age, exposure, motivation, and education.

1. *Age:* Research indicates that younger learners often acquire languages more easily than adults. This phenomenon, known as the critical period hypothesis, suggests that there is an optimal window for language acquisition, typically during childhood and adolescence.

2. *Exposure:* The amount and quality of exposure to a language significantly impact proficiency. Immersion in a language-rich environment, where individuals are surrounded by native speakers and authentic language use, enhances learning. Conversely, limited exposure can hinder language development.

3. *Motivation:* Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation plays a crucial role in language learning. Learners who are genuinely interested in the language or have clear goals, such as travel or career advancement, tend to achieve higher proficiency levels.

4. *Education:* Formal education and structured language programs can provide learners with the necessary tools and skills to develop proficiency. However, the effectiveness of these programs often depends on the teaching methods and resources used.

Assessment of language proficiency can take many forms, ranging from standardized tests to informal evaluations. Standardized tests, such as the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) or IELTS (International English Language Testing System), are commonly used to assess English language proficiency for academic and professional purposes. These tests evaluate different skills, including listening comprehension, reading comprehension, and writing ability. They provide a benchmark for institutions and employers to determine an individual's language skills. However, it is essential to recognize the limitations of standardized tests. They may not fully capture a learner's communicative competence or their ability to use language in real-world situations. In addition to standardized tests, formative assessments, such as classroom activities, presentations, and peer evaluations, can provide valuable insights into a student's language proficiency. These assessments allow for a more holistic understanding of a learner's abilities and areas for improvement.

Implications of Language Proficiency

Language proficiency has significant implications for individuals and society as a whole. For students, high levels of language proficiency can lead to improved academic performance. Proficient language skills enable students to engage with complex texts, participate in discussions, and express their ideas clearly and effectively.

In professional settings, language proficiency is often a prerequisite for employment. Many employers seek candidates who can communicate effectively in multiple languages, especially in globalized industries. Proficiency in a language can enhance career opportunities and facilitate collaboration in diverse teams.

On a broader scale, language proficiency promotes social integration and cultural understanding. In multicultural societies, individuals who can communicate across language barriers contribute to social cohesion and mutual respect. Language proficiency fosters connections between people, allowing for the exchange of ideas and cultural practices.

Language proficiency is a critical component of academic success and personal development in educational settings. This concept refers to the ability to communicate effectively in a language, encompassing reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. In an increasingly globalized world, the importance of language proficiency extends beyond mere communication; it influences cognitive development, cultural understanding, and social integration. This argumentative text will explore the significance of language proficiency in educational contexts, highlighting its impact on learning outcomes, career opportunities, and societal cohesion.

Enhancing Learning Outcomes. Research has consistently shown that language proficiency plays a vital role in shaping academic achievement. Students with strong language skills tend to perform better across various subjects, including mathematics and science. This correlation arises because language is the medium through which knowledge is conveyed. Proficient language users can engage more deeply with texts, comprehend complex concepts, and articulate their thoughts clearly.

Consider a classroom where students are required to read and analyze a scientific article. Students with high language proficiency can not only understand the vocabulary and structure of the

article but also engage in critical discussions about its implications. Conversely, students with limited language skills may struggle to grasp fundamental concepts, leading to disengagement and lower academic performance. Thus, fostering language proficiency is essential for maximizing each student's learning potential.

Moreover, language proficiency aids in the development of critical thinking skills. Students who can articulate their ideas and engage in dialogue are more likely to evaluate different perspectives and develop reasoned arguments. This ability is essential for academic success and is a crucial skill for navigating complex real-world issues. Educational institutions must prioritize language development to cultivate critical thinkers who can contribute meaningfully to society.

Expanding Career Opportunities. In the modern job market, language proficiency is increasingly recognized as a valuable asset. Employers seek candidates who can communicate effectively with diverse populations, both locally and globally. Proficiency in multiple languages can set an individual apart from their peers, opening doors to a wider range of career opportunities.

For example, in fields such as international relations, business, and healthcare, effective communication is paramount. Professionals who can converse in multiple languages can bridge cultural gaps, foster collaboration, and enhance service delivery. Language proficiency not only increases employability but also enables individuals to build networks that can lead to career advancement.

Furthermore, as technology continues to evolve, the demand for language skills in digital communication and content creation grows. Professionals who can create, adapt, and translate content for various audiences are in high demand. Educational programs that emphasize language development prepare students for success in this competitive landscape, equipping them with the tools necessary to thrive in their chosen careers.

Language proficiency also plays a crucial role in promoting social cohesion and cultural understanding. In multicultural societies, the ability to communicate across linguistic barriers fosters inclusivity and respect among individuals from diverse backgrounds. Educational institutions serve as microcosms of society, and promoting language proficiency within these settings can help cultivate a sense of belonging and community.

When students learn languages and engage with different cultures, they develop empathy and appreciation for diversity. This cultural competence is essential for building harmonious relationships in an increasingly interconnected world. Schools that prioritize language education create environments where students can share their experiences and perspectives, enriching the learning experience for everyone involved.

Moreover, language proficiency can empower immigrant and minority populations, enabling them to participate fully in their communities. By providing language support in educational settings, schools can help these individuals navigate social, economic, and civic challenges. This inclusivity not only benefits the individuals involved but also strengthens the fabric of society as a whole. In conclusion, language proficiency is a multifaceted concept that extends beyond mere vocabulary and grammar. It encompasses the ability to communicate effectively in various contexts and is influenced by numerous factors, including age, exposure, motivation, and education. Understanding language proficiency is essential for educators, learners, and employers alike, as it plays a critical role in academic success, career advancement, and social integration. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, the importance of language proficiency will continue to grow, highlighting the need for effective language education and assessment practices.

Language proficiency is of paramount importance in educational contexts. It enhances learning outcomes, expands career opportunities, and fosters social cohesion. As we navigate an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to communicate effectively in multiple languages is not just an advantage; it is a necessity. Educational institutions must recognize the critical role of language proficiency and prioritize language development in their curricula. By doing so, they will equip students with the skills they need to succeed academically, professionally, and socially, ultimately contributing to a more cohesive and understanding society.

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UO'K 808.2

MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA TEJAMKORLIK TUSHUNCHALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Hozirgi vaqtda maktabgacha pedagogikaning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan va mamlakatdagi ko'plab maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida amalga oshirilayotgan deyarli barcha zamonaviy kompleks, asosiy dasturlarda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni tejamkorlik ruxida tarbiyalashda bir qator qo'shimcha dasturlar mavjud. Bu dasturlardan to'g'ri foydalanish bolalarda turli xildagi qiziqishlarni shakllanishiga ko'maklashuvchi omil hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Maktabgacha ta'lim, tarbiya, kasb, interfaol, metod, jamiyat, bola, rivojlanish, qiziqish, axborot, jahon, zamonaviy, jarayon, munosabat, bola, yosh guruhlari.

Аннотация. В данной статье, ставшей одним из важных направлений дошкольной педагогики и реализуемой во многих дошкольных образовательных организациях страны, представлен ряд дополнительных программ по воспитанию дошкольников в духе бережливости практически во всех современных комплексах, базовые программы. Правильное использование этих программ является способствующим фактором формирования разнообразных интересов у детей.

Ключевые слова: Дошкольное образование, воспитание, профессия, интерактив, метод, общество, ребенок, развитие, интерес, информация, мир, современность, процесс, отношение, ребенок, возрастные группы.

Abstract. In this article, which has become one of the important directions of preschool pedagogy and is implemented in many preschool education organizations in the country, there are a number of additional programs for educating preschool children in the spirit of thrift in almost all modern complex, basic programs. Correct use of these programs is a contributing factor to the formation of various interests in children.

Key words: Pre-school education, upbringing, profession, interactive, method, society, child, development, interest, information, world, modern, process, attitude, child, age groups.

Ushbu maqolada maktab ta'lim tashkilotiga chiquvchi bolalarning tejamkorlik tushunchalari, psixologik jihatlar, yosh xususiyatlari, maktab ta'limiga tayyorgarlik haqida atroflicha fikr yuritilgan, bo'lib, yosh avlodning yuksalishida bolalarning tejamkorlik tushunchalarini shakllantirish bolaning maktabga borish vaqtiga kelib aqliy, axloqiy, ma'naviy, estetik va iqtisodiy rivojlanishi, maktab ta'limining yangi sharoitlariga va o'quv materialini ongli egallashi hamda faol kirib borishlari haqida xulosa va tavsiyalar berilgan.

Bugungi kunda siyosat va ta'limning o'zaro aloqasi hamma uchun ochiq. Har qanday taraqqiy etgan jamiyatning iqtisodiy, intellektual, madaniy, ma'naviy va axloqiy salohiyati uning mazmuni va yo'nalishiga bog'liq. Bozor iqtisodiyotining shakllanishi va zamonaviy o'zbek jamiyatining rivojlanishi sharoitida yosh avlodning iqtisodiy tarbiyasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Zamonaviy yangi iqtisodiy sharoitlar maktabgacha yoshdagi mustaqil, faol, mehnatkash, iqtisodiy jihatdan savodli, yuqori axloqiy, insoniy shaxslarni tarbiyalash zarurligini belgilaydi, bu esa insonning keyingi hayotiy faoliyatining asosi hisoblanadi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni tarbiyalash nazariyasi va amaliyotining holatini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, iqtisodiy ta'lim jarayoni maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni iqtisodiy tarbiyalashning yaxlit nazariyasi yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilmagan.

Maktabgacha yoshda iqtisodiy ta'lim muhitining mazmuni quyidagilardan iborat:

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XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI

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AXBOROTNOMASI

№1/3 (122)
2025 y., yanvar

O‘zbekcha matn muharriri:
Ruscha matn muharriri:
Inglizcha matn muharriri:
Musahhih:
Texnik muharrir:

Ro‘zmetov Dilshod
Hasanov Shodlik
Xamrayev Nurbek, Lamers Jon
O‘rozboyev Abdulla
Shomurodov Jur‘at

“Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi” O‘zbekiston Matbuot va axborot agentligi Xorazm viloyat boshqarmasida ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan. Guvoxnoma № 13-023

Terishga berildi: 06.12.2025
Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 15.01.2025.
Qog‘oz bichimi: 60x84 1/8. Adadi 70.
Hajmi 7,4 b.t. Buyurtma: № 1-T

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