

**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

**2024-5/3  
Xorazm Ma‘mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi  
2006 yildan boshlab chop qilinadi**

**Xiva-2024**

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Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi: ilmiy jurnal.-№5/2 (114), Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi, 2024 y. – 394 b. – Bosma nashrning elektron varianti - <http://mamun.uz/uz/page/56>

ISSN 2091-573 X

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Dilband--- eng yaxshi ko'rgan, sevikli

Iqbol--- dilni o'ziga tortuvchi, maftun etuvchi

Suyuk--- baxtli taqdir, porloq kelajak; baxt, omad.

3. Topshiriq. Mustaqillik so'ziga ma'nodosh so'zlarni toping.

4. "Sinkveyn" metodi. Bu metodda o'quvchilar "Istiqloq" mavzusida she'r yozadilar.

1-qator: mavzu bir so'z bilan yoziladi. (Odatda ot tanlanadi)

2-qator: mavzu ikkita so'z bilan ifodalanadi. (2 ta sifat yoziladi)

3-qator: mavzu doirasidagi hatti-harakatni uchta so'z bilan ifodalanadi. (3 ta fe'l yoki ravishdosh yoziladi)

4-qator: mavzuga nisbatan munosabatni anglatuvchi va to'rtta so'zdan iborat bo'lgan fikr yoziladi. (4 ta so'zdan iborat jumla yoziladi)

5-qator: mavzu mohiyatini takrorlaydigan, ma'nosi unga yaqin bo'lgan bitta so'z yoziladi (mavzuga sinonim so'z yoziladi)

Demak, zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari asosida darsni tashkil etish ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishda juda qo'l keladi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Zamonaviy ta'limning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri dars-mashg'ulotlarni ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil qilish hisoblanadi.

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UDC 37.013

### LANGUAGE UNITS IN EDUCATIONAL ASSESMENT: EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF EVALUATION IN EDUCATION

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**Annotatsiya.** Baholash ta'limning asosiy jihati bo'lib, o'quvchilarning yutuqlarini baholash, ularning kuchli va zaif tomonlarini tushunish va ta'lim natijalarini yaxshilash uchun asosli qarorlar qabul qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqolada biz ta'limda baholash tushunchasini ifodalovchi til birliklarini o'rganamiz. Biz baholashda tildan samarali foydalanishning ahamiyatini muhokama qilamiz, baholash bilan bog'liq turli xil til birliklarini ko'rib chiqamiz va til birliklarini ta'lim muassasalarida qanday qo'llash mumkinligiga misollar keltiramiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Baholash, tavsiflovchi til, baholovchi til, aks ettiruvchi til, ko'rsatma tili, tavsifiy fikr-mulohazalar, aks ettiruvchi taklif, ko'rsatma tili, formativ baholash, umumlashtiruvchi baholash, diagnostik baholash.

**Аннотация.** Оценка является фундаментальным аспектом образования, который включает оценку успеваемости учащихся, понимание их сильных и слабых сторон и принятие обоснованных решений для улучшения результатов обучения. В этой статье мы рассмотрим языковые единицы, которые представляют концепцию оценки в образовании. Мы обсудим важность эффективного использования языка при оценивании, рассмотрим различные типы языковых единиц, связанных с оцениванием, и приведем примеры того, как языковые единицы могут применяться в образовательных учреждениях.

**Ключевые слова:** Оценка, описательный язык, оценочный язык, рефлексивный язык, директивный язык, описательная обратная связь, рефлексивная подсказка, директивная рекомендация, формирующее оценивание, суммирующая оценка, диагностическая оценка.



**Abstract.** Evaluation is a fundamental aspect of education that involves assessing students' progress, understanding their strengths and weaknesses, and making informed decisions to enhance learning outcomes. In this article, we will explore the language units that represent the concept of evaluation in education. We will discuss the importance of using language effectively in evaluation, examine different types of language units related to evaluation, and provide examples of how language units can be applied in educational settings.

**Key words:** Evaluation, descriptive language, evaluative language, reflective language, directive language, descriptive feedback, reflective prompt, directive recommendation, formative assessment, summative assessment, diagnostic assessment.

Language plays a crucial role in evaluation as it helps convey feedback, provide constructive criticism, and communicate assessment results effectively. Using appropriate language in evaluation ensures that students understand their performance, receive meaningful feedback, and are motivated to improve. Clear and concise language also helps teachers convey expectations, set goals for students, and guide them towards academic success.

#### **Types of Language Units in Evaluation:**

**1. Descriptive Language:** Descriptive language is used to provide detailed feedback on students' performance, highlighting specific strengths and areas for improvement. Descriptive language helps students understand their progress, identify areas of growth, and set goals for further development. For example, a teacher might use descriptive language to explain why a student's essay received a particular grade, pointing out strong arguments and areas that need more support.

**2. Evaluative Language:** Evaluative language is used to assess students' work based on predetermined criteria and standards. Evaluative language helps teachers provide a judgment on the quality of students' performance, such as assigning grades or scores. For example, a teacher might use evaluative language to comment on the organization, clarity, and effectiveness of a student's presentation.

**3. Reflective Language:** Reflective language is used to encourage students to reflect on their own learning, evaluate their progress, and set goals for improvement. Reflective language helps students develop metacognitive skills, self-assess their work, and take ownership of their learning. For example, a teacher might use reflective language to prompt students to consider how they can apply feedback from a previous assignment to improve their current work.

**4. Directive Language:** Directive language is used to provide guidance, suggestions, or recommendations for improvement. Directive language helps students understand what steps they can take to enhance their performance and achieve academic goals. For example, a teacher might use directive language to offer specific strategies for revising an essay or preparing for a test.

#### **Examples of Language Units in Evaluation:**

**1. Descriptive Feedback:** "Your essay effectively presents your argument with strong supporting evidence. However, you could improve the organization of your ideas to enhance clarity and coherence."

**2. Evaluative Assessment:** "Based on the rubric criteria, your presentation demonstrates a deep understanding of the topic and effective communication skills. I would rate it as proficient."

**3. Reflective Prompt:** "Reflect on the feedback you received on your last project and consider how you can apply it to improve your current work. Set specific goals for revision and seek help if needed."

**4. Directive Recommendation:** "To strengthen your argument, consider providing more examples and evidence to support your claims. Try outlining your main points before writing to ensure a clear structure."

**Importance of Evaluation in Education:** Evaluation plays a vital role in education as it provides feedback to both teachers and students on their performance and progress. Through evaluation, teachers can determine the effectiveness of their teaching methods, identify students' strengths and weaknesses, and tailor instruction to meet individual learning needs. For students,



evaluation helps them understand their academic achievements, set goals for improvement, and track their progress over time.

**Types of Evaluation:** There are various types of evaluation used in education, each serving a specific purpose. Formative evaluation occurs during the learning process and aims to provide feedback to improve student learning. Summative evaluation, on the other hand, takes place at the end of a unit or course to assess students' overall performance. Diagnostic evaluation helps identify students' learning difficulties and provides insights into how to address them. Finally, evaluative research involves conducting studies to evaluate the effectiveness of educational programs or interventions.

#### **Examples of Evaluation in the Classroom:**

**1. Formative Assessment:** A teacher uses exit tickets at the end of a lesson to gauge students' understanding of the material covered. Based on the responses, the teacher can adjust instruction to address any misconceptions or gaps in knowledge. **2. Summative Assessment:** At the end of a unit, students take a comprehensive test to assess their mastery of the content. The results of the test help the teacher determine whether students have met the learning objectives and identify areas for further instruction.

**3. Diagnostic Assessment:** A teacher administers a pre-test at the beginning of a unit to identify students' prior knowledge and misconceptions. This information guides the teacher in planning instruction that addresses students' specific needs.

**4. Evaluative Research:** A school district conducts a study to evaluate the impact of a new reading program on students' literacy skills. By collecting data on student performance before and after implementing the program, researchers can assess its effectiveness and make recommendations for improvement.

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UDC 373.3.091.3:811.111:004

### **ENHANCING LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: THE ROLE OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN UZBEKISTAN**

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*Annotatsiya. O'tgan yillar davomida, multimedia integratsiyasi til ta'limida, ayniqsa ingliz tilini chet tili (EFL - English as a Foreign Language) sifatida o'rgatishda inqilobiy vositaga aylandi. Multimedia (EFL) o'quvchilari uchun faollikni yaxshilaydigan, tushunishni osonlashtiradigan va malakasini oshiruvchi dinamik platformani taqdim etadi. Bu o'z ichiga qiziqarli video materiallar yoki interaktiv raqamli resurslar shaklini olishi mumkin. Til o'zlashtirishda multimedia muhimligini ta'kidlash uchun ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'rgatish va o'qitishda uning turli funktsiyalarini va ahamiyatini ko'rib chiqadi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Multimedia, innovatsiya, ingliz tilini o'rgatish, til ta'limi, O'zbekistonda ingliz tili, texnologiya, jalb qilish, motivatsiya, vizual stimulyatsiya, hamkorlik*

*Аннотация. За последние годы интеграция мультимедиа стала революционным инструментом в языковом образовании, особенно в преподавании английского языка как иностранного (EFL). Мультимедиа обеспечивает динамическую платформу для учащихся (EFL), которая улучшает взаимодействие, облегчает понимание и повышает уровень*