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TEACHING TECHNOLOGY OF HANDS CRAFTS SUBJECT INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Madina Bo'ronovna Akobirova*; **Mirjon Sharopov Nurxon o'g'li****

Bukhara State University, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the specifics of improving the quality of teaching the subject "Folk Crafts" in English using innovative and non-traditional technologies in the specialty "Technological Education" in higher education institutions, students in both science and English. to arouse their interest in the language, to develop students' ability to think and speak independently and fluently in English, as well as to develop their creative abilities.

KEYWORDS: *specialization, science, technology, activity, purpose, problem, student, foreign language, educational technology, independent, educational institutions, motivation, cultural heritage, folk crafts, ancient monuments.*

INTRODUCTION

I like to use technology in class, first of all, because students always find it much more motivating than any other activities. Partly due to the fact that in our public schools and in higher education even computers are still considered as something in a way “luxurious”, nothing to be said of the internet, Wi-Fi, laptops, tablets, etc. However, despite all the advantages and being of primary superiority the technology itself does not automatically effect the process of learning. Schools undoubtedly avoid using technology because they lack the sufficient budget spending it entails. On the opposite, the government spends the considerable amount of money on teacher training; consequently, most of us have received varied intensity education in the field of using technology in the classroom. Language teacher, teacher trainer, technology trainer and educational technology consultant, talks about the impact teaching- and learning-technology has had on students and teachers.

Does technology make language learning easier? Although advances in technology and improved accessibility have improved the level of resource available to many classrooms, it has not made the act of learning a language easier. Students are, however, given access to almost infinite learning materials, which compliments their efforts in the classroom. Indeed, technology helps students think more critically. It encourages them to question what they are learning with access to a “wider range of opinion”.

As well as the learning opportunities it offers, it also affords collaborative learning to improve creativity and evaluation. Truly integrating technology into English language courses. Tech should not run alongside lesson plans but compliment or even enhance them.

Motivation in studying hand crafts and arts in English. Technology plays a massive part in day to day life for so many of us. It makes sense that it is incorporated into learning and studying. Technology fascinates us and engages us. Encouraging students to take part is arguably the most important part of any lesson plan, incorporating technology – especially creatively – could be the element that transforms a dull lesson into a captivating one.

As so much of learning comes from practice outside of the classroom, motivating students with innovative ideas is also important. If a student is interested in what is being taught, they are far more likely to seek more information on their own. Learning materials are now so much more than simply reading from a textbook, extending now to tablets and smart phones. Learners can continue to teach themselves beyond the classroom, in real life situations.

So providing the lesson hands craft and art in English in real life situations is one of the best of technologies. The students can get great deal of information about theme by hearing, sensing and watching. For instance there is various type of the art culture in Uzbekistan. As the best way to teach these folk arts and crafts to students in English, to show them the cultural heritage of our people and to provide them with complete information in English increases the importance of science. Another motivating part of the English language course for students is to take the theoretical and practical lessons of the subject to the historical monuments of our country and the shops of folk crafts and to communicate directly with foreign guests. I think this kind of teaching technology will encourage students to learn English and our cultural heritage quickly and effectively. Practice makes perfect the students. Below are some examples of creations created by folk artisans of our country.

The art culture of Uzbekistan is based on all the best achievements of the Uzbek people throughout history. National arts and crafts occupy a prominent place in the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. In the middle Ages, Uzbek arts developed in the context of the art of tracery, which had become prevalent.

The extensive national crafts and arts include engraving on copper, wood, and plaster-based material; jeweler's arts; carpet making; ceramics; ornamental embroidery, gold embroidery; decorative currying of tanned leather; silk spinning; making of decorative braids; inlaid works on musical instruments; painting on papier-mache; creation of decorative boxes for local tobacco; baskets, cradles, chests, and many other types. Throughout the centuries, the national Uzbek crafts and arts have both risen and declined, but the handing down of artistic traditions from one generation to the next has never stopped.

Folk art. Since the ancient times, Uzbekistan has been a home to extremely talented people who carefully preserve and pass on the unique traditions of folk art from generation to generation. These traditions do not allow us to forget about our roots, our amazing culture and ethnicity.

Uzbek national arts and crafts have long enjoyed a well-deserved fame. The historical conditions, in which the culture of the Uzbek people developed, predetermined applied art a special role. For many centuries the people created its technical and artistic traditions. Applied art is genre, the main feature of which is a deep connection of artistic creativity and material needs. The organic fusion of the artistic and practically necessary creates an indissoluble unity of

ideologically- artistic and socially-practical functions. The work of applied art is distinguished by expediency and unity of forms and design. The social nature of decorative art is its collectivity; art is the heritage of many ages. It performs a series of successive layers, the most ancient of which reflect the original culture of the people deeply imprinted in its art. The works of all the genres of this art are designated by the variety of artistic traditions brought by the peoples who made up the Uzbek nation.



Kinds of national arts and crafts of Uzbekistan are the original and exclusive creativity of folk artists and artisans who pass their skills from seniors to juniors. By investing a piece of the soul in each thing, they for centuries have created unique examples of products: whether it is a house utensil or a home decoration, a unique fabric for a festive dress or special utensils.

The creations of [Fergana](#), [Samarkand](#), [Bukhara](#), [Khiva](#) and other masters have long been famous far beyond their homeland. Their works continue to arouse interest among lovers of beauty from all over the world. Various schools of embroidered suzane and ceramics, Uzbek pictures on leather, skullcaps of various kinds and purposes, Uzbek national knives-pichoks, silk and wool carpets, souvenirs of papier-mache, wooden items, Uzbek jewelry, wonderful works from iron, which for many centuries are being created by the hands of local craftsmen and masters make up the unique exotic of Uzbekistan.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, the original centers and schools of folk art crafts were formed. Each terrain has its own direction. Namangan [Chust](#) is widely known for its skullcaps and knives; [Rishtan](#) is famous for cerulean ceramics; ancient [Margilan](#) attracts tourists with iridescent khan-atlas and sacred Bukhara is well-known for gold embroidery.

In the villages of Uba (Bukhara region), [Nurata](#) (Navoi region), as well as in Denau (Surkhandarya region), skilled craftsmen make clay toys. Fantastic animals, birds, horses, sheep, constitute the main stock of images of clay toys. The most popular toys are whistles. And how not to say about Uzbek national dolls! Masters literally create real images, investing in each of them the soul, strength and warmth.



Past and present of Uzbekistan art and craft. Decorative and applied arts of Uzbekistan developed from century to century, leaving in the inheritance unique products of famous and nameless masters, striking with richness of artistic imagination and consummation of forms.

Unique examples of folk architecture, fine and decorative arts of the Uzbeks go back to the era of primitive. Closely connected with material and spiritual culture, examples of the ancestors of the Uzbeks and other Central Asian peoples, ranging from primitive painting and sculpture to art monuments of the antiquity and the Middle Ages, testify to their high endowments and rich spirituality. Having common ethnogenetic roots, these peoples for centuries have been creating in the region a variety of tools, weapons of war, richly decorated clothes and jewelry, homes and household utensils that meet their aesthetic needs. The study of ethnocultural traditions of the Central Asian ethnoses showed that they have not only a common historical destiny and common ethnographic origins. The basis for creating samples of the national culture and art of each people, including Uzbeks, was shared ground. This is evidenced by the rich monuments of the ancient era, created by ancient Khorezmians, Bactrians, Sogdians, Margilans, and subsequently Turkic-speaking ethnic groups.

The Uzbek folk fine and applied arts in all its forms have long attracted the attention of boffins to the profound democracy of the ideas embedded in it, reflecting the way of life, culture and worldview of the people themselves. For many centuries, the people have created unique monuments in all genres of folklore, fine and decorative art, putting in them their understanding of beauty, their desire for beauty. Developing and improving, Uzbek folk art has brought to the present day its best traditions, which could not but have a huge influence on the development of professional art. But nowadays, we are witnessing the renewal of all kinds of folk art, which today perceive ethno-cultural traditions much more widely and many times than before. At the same time, the arts and crafts of the Uzbeks, like the art of any other people, absorbed the characteristics of the culture of different epochs and various ethnic groups that have merged into the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people, accumulating not only certain elements of other cultures, but also those or other significant events.

Being an integral part of folk creation, decorative and applied art of Uzbekistan, which has found its vivid expression in architecture, household utensils, clothes and ornaments, helps to reveal not only the general and particular features of life and culture, but also to determine their ethnogenetic origins.

Although the types of folk art that have survived to us have retained their techniques and style, they have undergone some changes in form and content. Instead of colorful images of people, animals and other creatures, scenes of separate events with the establishment of the rule of Islam, various geometric and floral ornaments appear. On ordinary household objects and ornaments, magnificent architectural structures in accordance with Muslim dogmatics, images of living beings almost completely disappear.



Thus, in the richest ethno-cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, a special place is occupied by a multifaceted and highly decorative arts and crafts. It finds a vivid expression of artistic thought and closely interwoven with it artistic creativity, the originality of the national mentality of the Uzbeks.

Having a craft and art classes outside with art masters, and even practicing how to make or using them, and explain it in English it would be attractive and extremely unforgettable lessons for students.

Practice makes perfect the students. For those students who are less familiar with the technology used in the classroom, using it in lessons provides much-needed practice. Technology isn't set to take a back seat in learning, nor in life in general. So students value the opportunity to familiarize themselves with using different devices in different ways, not just in developing language skills.

Obviously, technology is not to be used in place of effective teaching, but interactive tasks, text-to-speech conversion and online tutorials allow students to translate on-the-go. Independent learning and studying, with access to relevant teaching material for support. Students are given the courage to try books beyond their current reading level, for example.

Providing context for the English language. For our students, practising there specialty English outside of a lesson offers **exposure to English culture**, and so context around what they are learning. Opportunities to practice English in a real-life setting are far more readily available.

Advancements in technology have propelled the education sector in the last few decades. As the name suggests, the high tech approach to learning utilizes different technology to aid students in their classroom learning. Many educators use computers and tablets in the classroom, and others may use the internet to assign homework. The internet is also beneficial in a classroom setting as it provides unlimited resources. Teachers may also use the internet in order to connect their students with people from around the world.

A teaching method of hand craft comprises the principles and methods used by teachers to enable student [learning](#). These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner. For a particular [teaching](#) method of specialty in English has to be appropriate and efficient it has to be in relation with the characteristic of the learner and the type of learning it is supposed to bring about. Suggestions are there to design and selection of teaching methods must take into account not only the nature of the subject matter but also how students [learn](#). In today's school the trend is that it encourages a lot of [creativity](#). It is a known

fact that human advancement comes through [reasoning](#). This reason and original thought enhances creativity.

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