

DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL LEXICAL COMPETENCE OF MINING STUDENTS WITH THE HELP OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotation: The scientific article examines the principles of choosing lexical material in teaching foreign languages to students and the important components of effective use of information technologies in the development of professional lexical competence. It should be noted that the perfect knowledge of terms related to a specific field is of great practical importance in the professional ability of students. Therefore, we think that it is important to use materials containing mainly industry terms in foreign (English) language education, to interpret their content, and to pay special attention to the development of speech in terms of professional communication.

Keywords: information technology; professional lexical competence; visual method; English language.

The need to modernize education and the process of integration into the world community requires the introduction of innovations into the education system today. In the era of the information society, the importance of knowledge and skills in human life comes to the fore. Our society needs well-educated, competent, quick and constructive decision-makers. Therefore, the personal interaction of the teacher and the pupil-student becomes an important aspect of the educational process, in which the improvement of educational technologies plays a major role.

The use of innovative technologies in the educational process helps to increase the quality of training of specialists and to activate the role of independent work of students. The introduction of innovative educational methods in the development of professional competencies of the future specialist will create the basis for his competitiveness in the labour market in the future.

Innovation is inherent in any professional activity of a person. Innovations do not appear by themselves but are among the results of scientific research and advanced pedagogical experience. The concept of "innovation" is translated from Latin and means "renewal, newness, change". Innovation in pedagogical education means introducing innovations to the goals, content, methods and forms of education and training, and organizing joint activities of teachers and students. Innovations in pedagogy today are the most optimal means of increasing educational efficiency.

The development of written and oral communication skills in the national language plays an important role in the development of the specialist's professional competencies. Islam Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, paid special attention to the study of the Uzbek literary language in his work "High spirituality is an indomitable force": "At the same time, we must not forget that we still need to do a lot of work to improve language culture in our society. In particular, the fact that sometimes there are cases of non-compliance with the rules of the literary language in official communication, adding dialect words used only within a certain region, shows that these issues are still relevant. When we talk about this, we are once again convinced of how deep the truth of life is embodied in the words of our grandfather Alisher Navoi: "Ignore the language - ignore the hand."

In fact, although there have been positive changes in state language education in recent years, there are cases of deviations and deviations from the standards of the literary language in official communication, even in the mass media. At the same time, it should be noted that the interest of foreign nationals living in our republic in learning the state language is increasing.

It is known that the traditional methods used in foreign (English) language classes in Uzbek-language courses are mainly aimed at developing the skills of reading and understanding texts on socio-political, popular topics and expressing this information orally (dialogically or monologically), as well as in writing. Modern educational methods encourage students to develop professional competencies, including oral and written communication skills. In this regard, working on the texts and terms related to their future speciality takes a key place. In order to achieve this goal, the use of field terms along with informational language units aimed at the development of lexical competence in the texts related to the speech topic will significantly help. Text tasks should also focus on learning lexical information through working with text and teaching them to use it in oral and written speech. This, of course, not only requires an innovative approach to each lesson, but also depends on its effective implementation, first of all, on the structure of tasks and exercises, and on the organization of the lesson.

It should be noted that the perfect knowledge of terms related to a specific field is of great practical importance in the professional ability of students. Therefore, we think that it is important to use materials containing mainly industry terms in foreign (English) language education, to interpret their content, and to pay special attention to the development of speech in terms of professional communication. Working with the explanation of terms in the

classes not only increases the student's vocabulary but also helps them to develop their speech competence in the direction of their future profession. In particular, the importance of teaching terms related to this field in foreign (English) language classes in most areas is incomparable.

Issues of using new pedagogical technologies of foreign language teaching in higher education have been analyzed in a number of studies. In them, among other things, the use of situational games in teaching professional communication, the development of speech using video materials reflecting professional situations, the development of professional speech by means of test assignments with the participation of industry terminology, the development of communication competence using information and communication and computer technologies were studied. Taking into account the terminological features of the mining industry, the use of various technologies has a positive effect on the development of language education.

Therefore, it is necessary to direct foreign (English) language education to the future profession of the student and focus on teaching communication in a foreign language in professional situations. This requires the use of methods that develop communication competence. In recent years, the use of new information technologies in foreign (English) language teaching has started to be researched, indicating that not only new technical and technological tools are used in this regard, but also new forms and methods of education. In particular, N. Umarova in her research work expressed the opinion that there are no electronic textbooks or developments directly aimed at developing the written speech of Russian-speaking students in Uzbek, and also that the basics of using the internet and e-mail opportunities in developing the student's speech in a foreign language (English) have not been scientifically studied in depth. And S. Odilova mentioned the types of electronic programs that can be used in Uzbek language classes, such as electronic copies, electronic multimedia textbooks, electronic encyclopedias, electronic dictionaries, educational audio programs, electronic language courses, universal test programs, electronic virtual libraries, Internet networks, video materials, distance education. suggested to focus on creation. It is known that the work carried out in this regard is still in progress. Similarly, the lack of teaching materials, handouts, and dictionaries of English-Uzbek mining terms for Uzbek-speaking students of non-philological fields, in particular, the mining field, leads to the fact that educational activities are not organized effectively. Only teachers who teach a foreign (English) language in the fields of mining, who work creatively on themselves, are able to conduct classes in the auditorium in exchange for scientific and methodological processing of authentic materials using Internet resources. At this point, the question arises, how effective is teaching in other cases?!

The implementation of the ideas put forward in these studies in the educational system and their further development will help to achieve the main goal of teaching a foreign (English) language - the development of communication culture in students, adapting the foreign language to the content in practice. However, it is important to remember that it is important to take into account the peculiarities of teaching a foreign (English) language in the field of mining. The field of mining demands the importance of creating new teaching methods for Uzbek-speaking students by creating - re-improving science programs, working curricula, and creating textbooks and training manuals that reflect the content of the field. So, what needs to be done about this?

The rapid development of innovations in education requires the use of innovative technologies such as collaborative learning, problem-based learning, developmental education, project-based learning, professional games, online and offline and distance learning, use of Internet resources, and individual-oriented approaches in teaching a foreign language. does. In teaching a foreign (English) language, it is possible to use many technologies such as those introduced by advanced pedagogues-methodologists.

The problem-based educational technology used in the educational process today provides for the independent performance of cognitive and creative tasks by increasing knowledge and skills, encourages students to form a certain system of actions, and creates a creative atmosphere in communication. Problem-based learning technology can be implemented at the following levels:

1. Identifying the problem that has arisen in a given situation.
2. Analyze the situation, and define and describe the problem.
3. Finding a solution to the problem.
4. To determine whether the solution is correct or incorrect.

Let's take as an example the task given to the students of "mining work" to solve the problem situation: familiarize yourself with the following dialogue texts and find out what the problem is in these situations. Continue with the texts and express a legitimate solution to the problem.

- 1) Please take out the silver (golden) jug (vase, picture, book) from your bag.
- Thank you.
- 2) Is this gold bracelet handmade or factory made?
- I don't know.
- Which store did you buy it from?
- From the "Fonon" gold store in Tashkent.
- Are you interested in the quality of gold and its technological process?

-The task is to communicate in a foreign (English) language about the process of gold processing, gold-producing factories in our Republic, including the "Fonon" gold processing plant, its reconstruction, and the modern technologies introduced into the plant.

When completing the assignment, students apply the knowledge they have acquired on the topic "Cultural treasures made of gold, the rules of their preservation and use" in practice in a foreign language, search for a solution to the problem, and discuss it. Along with the development of foreign language competence, this dialogue develops the culture of dealing with citizens, and the ability to use field terms in practice, that is, in speech situations. In addition, the participants of the above conversation will also learn the technical elements of professional development games, such as finding a solution to the problem (they will learn the techniques of making gold products using the terms gold, copper, magnesium, nitric acid, and also acquire the skill of explaining the process in a foreign (English) language.

Teaching and student participation in problem-based learning technology are reflected in the following levels:

1. The teacher identifies the problem together with the students, finds its solution and discusses it.
2. Students find a solution to the problem set by the teacher through group discussion, and the teacher acts only as a supervisor and gives direction.
3. Students independently find a problem, and the teacher helps them find a solution.
4. Students identify the problem and find its solution independently. This level is called the "case study" method of problem-based learning.

The application of the research method in problem-based educational technology also develops independent thinking in students. In it, students expand their knowledge, learn and apply scientific methods, search for new information, sort it, plan, and draw conclusions. All this increases the individual activity and activity of the student, develops the ability to think, and creates a sense of responsibility and satisfaction with his work. Independently acquired knowledge is better assimilated.

However, in the application of this technology, there are a number of problems that prevent its widespread use in practice. The main one is that it requires a lot of time, effort, responsibility, and creativity from both the teacher and the student. In addition, in order for the process of developing the student's professional ability to be effective, the foreign (English) language teacher should know the description of the characteristics of the activities related to the mining profession occupied by the students, and be closely familiar with the situations related to the profession.

In foreign (English) language classes, the following tasks aimed at developing the speech competence of Uzbek-speaking students of mining will teach them to make simple constructions and develop their independent thinking. Imagine that a person completely ignorant of your field is asking you questions about your profession.

Explain some of the mining terms in mining and refining technology.

In the process of completing such tasks, students realize that it is easy to find the names of mining terms in a foreign (English) language, but it is difficult to use them in context. Therefore, in such situations, it is appropriate for students to use mainly developmental educational technologies. Below we give an example of tasks given in the form of a table, the evaluation criteria of which are somewhat convenient.

	Name of the metal	Defintion of the terms
1.	Gold	a precious shiny greyish-white metal, the chemical element of atomic number 47
2.	Silver	a yellow precious metal, the chemical element of atomic number 79, used especially in jewellery and decoration and to guarantee the value of currencies
3.	Bronze	is an element of the sixth group of the fifth period of the periodic system of chemical elements of D. I. Mendeleev, atomic number 42. It is denoted by the symbol Mo. The simple substance molybdenum is a light gray transition metal. The main application is in metallurgy
4.	Molibden	is an alloy consisting primarily of copper, commonly with about 12–12.5% tin and often with the addition of other metals (such as aluminum, manganese, nickel or zinc) and sometimes non-metals or metalloids such as arsenic, phosphorus or silicon

5.	Granit	regardless of the presence of a direct exit to the surface, have a closed cross-sectional contour. Workings located on the surface of the earth have an open cross-sectional contour (ditch, trench)
6.	The exploitation of the deposit	is the production of overburden and mining operations. As a result of stripping, waste rocks that cover the mineral are removed, as a result of which access to it is provided. Overburden works by their purpose are mining preparation.
6.	A quarry	are the position of its upper and lower contours
7.	Opening of the deposit	carrying out mining - capital works on the construction of capital trenches, which create access to transport from the surface to the deposit.
8.	The boundaries of a quarry	as a mining enterprise, is a set of mine workings and surface structures equipped for the extraction of minerals in an open way. In the coal industry, quarries are commonly referred to as cuts

For mining terms in both columns of the table, only one definition on the right should be associated with the definition on the left. The complexity of the task is that it is inevitable that only one of the discourses on the right-hand side, which is logically associatively connected to the words on the left-hand side, will be correct. For example precious stone, world market, gold, silver, copper, and the processes associated with their mining are formed by word combinations: mining, modern technologies, world market, main directions of mining, production, gold mines, gold mine reserve, gold terms such as mine service, state administration, public order, a legal entity can also be expressed through this table. This assignment is aimed at developing students' lexical and speech competencies, which will create a foundation for their free use in their future activities.

The "Assessment" technique is one of the methods showing a positive effect in assessing students' knowledge, skills and abilities. "Assessment" means self-presentation, passing a certain test.

Its convenience is that it allows the language teacher to assess students' knowledge, skills and competencies in a short period of time, both theoretically and practically, on a number of topics in the curriculum. Assessment "test", "symptom" (scientific-theoretical thoughts, ideas, definitions), "problem situation" (a concrete life situation, based on an event, a problem that needs to be solved), "practical skill" (a task that determines the ability to use in work) consists of sections called, For example, the following form of assessment can be used in foreign (English) language classes in mining fields.

A problematic situation

When evaluating this assignment, the teacher can set the number of points depending on the type and nature of the control. During the assessment, each part of each assignment is evaluated separately and the overall grade is announced. It is appropriate to use such tasks at the end of a certain section of the curriculum, as well as at the end of the educational module.

Practice shows that many more methods of innovative technologies can be used in foreign (English) language education. The technology used to conduct a lesson depends on the topic and purpose of the lesson, the capabilities of the teacher and the learning audience, the interests and abilities of students, and many other factors. However, the introduction of innovative methods into the educational process does not completely negate traditional education, but requires the use of various methods in a coordinated and improved manner, because it is undoubtedly the teacher's direct task to manage and properly direct the educational process.

As mentioned above, these technologies require great responsibility from the teacher, regular work on himself, and the application of the most optimal and effective methods based on the content and volume of each subject. In this process, of course, experience is gained, and sometimes mistakes are made. The most important thing is to teach students to communicate daily, to fully and fluently express their thoughts in a foreign (English) language in the professional field, to think independently, and to be able to demonstrate professional lexical competence in various situations.

The use of innovative technologies in the orientation of foreign language education to the profession will be effective only if their application in the training system and assimilation of the entire complex of knowledge and skills is ensured. This ensures that the results of education will be positively reflected in the professional activity of the mining specialist in the future. Of course, traditional methods of education may not change as quickly as technology. However, the development of innovation has managed to become an undeniable fact. The task of the foreign

(English) language teacher in this regard is to use modern technologies as a natural and integral part of the language learning process and to create a real model of communication.

In this way, innovative technologies of education direct the activity of the teacher to the following aspects:

- by forming professional skills, to help the student to become an active citizen, a person with the ability to find the right way in complex situations and solve problems positively;
- to change the nature of the interaction of educational subjects, that is, to realize that the teacher and the student are partners, they serve the same purpose;
- to increase the motivation of students towards this process and science through the versatility of the educational process;
- increasing attention to the study and introduction of modern pedagogical technologies, which allow for fundamental change in the methods of organizing the educational process.

It is not obvious that the use of innovations in foreign (English) language education is the main path leading to the integration of education, science and practice today. This means that innovation should become the main means of improving the quality of education in modern higher education institutions.

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