



MODEL OF KNOWLEDGE FORMATION IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: systematic approach, special system of terminology, construction field, organizational rules.

Received: 11.08.22

Accepted: 13.08.22

Published: 15.08.22

Abstract: The emergence of a comprehensive system for training a new generation of globally competitive teachers requires further improvement in the training of highly qualified teachers who have thoroughly mastered foreign demand. In this study, the lexicological analysis of terms in the field of construction in English and the mastery of teaching methods are of great importance. Based on a comparison of educational systems in Japan and Khujand in the field of construction, the advantages and disadvantages of the system for teaching students of non-philological education in foreign construction terms and a number of pedagogical approaches were identified.

QURILISH SOHASIDA BILIMLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH MODELI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: tizimli yondashuv, atamalarining maxsus tizimi, qurilish sohasi, tashkiliy qoidalar.

Annotatsiya: Jahon miqyosida raqobatbardosh o'qituvchilarning yangi avlodini tayyorlashning kompleks tizimi vujudga kelgani xorijiy talabni puxta o'zlashtirgan yuqori malakali pedagog kadrlar tayyorlashni yanada takomillashtirishni taqozo etmoqda. Bu ishda ingliz tilidagi konstruksiya sohasiga oid atamalarni leksikologik tahlil qilish va o'qitish metodlarini egallash katta ahamiyatga ega. Yaponiya va Xo'janddagi

ta'lim tizimlarini qurilish sohasida qiyoslash asosida filologik bo'lmagan ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalarini xorijiy konstruksiya atamalarida o'qitish tizimining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari hamda bir qator pedagogik yondashuvlar aniqlandi.

МОДЕЛЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ В ОБЛАСТИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: системный подход, специальная система терминологии, строительное поле, организационные правила.

Аннотация: Появление комплексной системы подготовки нового поколения глобально конкурентоспособных педагогов требует дальнейшего совершенствования подготовки высококвалифицированных педагогов, досконально освоивших зарубежный спрос. В данном исследовании большое значение имеет лексикологический анализ терминов в области построения в английском языке и овладение методикой обучения. На основе сравнения образовательных систем Японии и Худжанда в области строительства были выявлены преимущества и недостатки системы обучения студентов нефилологического образования зарубежным строительным терминам и ряду педагогических подходов.

INTRODUCTION

In modern educational conditions, the above-mentioned lexicological analysis of terms in the field of construction in English can be widely and effectively applied during the period of improving the Internet system in our country. In particular, the majority of today's youth not only uses the Internet, but also learns a foreign language with its help, including learning terms in the field of construction. In this area, it is important not to memorize words, but to use the learned words in practice [1].

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The first stage in the formation of linguistic competence of a student of non-philological education is linguistic abilities, logical and mathematical abilities, social abilities, musical abilities, the ability to harmonize behavior, personality, adaptability, self-awareness [2].

Of course, the ability to work in society is important, but the most important for the future teacher is the linguistic criterion. The constant contact of the teacher with students, society, parents, the general public, the environment requires the improvement of his communication skills. Communication (lat. communicatio - to communicate, transmit and from communicare - to generalize, speak, connect, report, report) means the meaning of social interaction.

I. Increase students' interest in the field of science, determine the level of ability to use knowledge in the field of construction as a didactic means of forming knowledge in the field of construction in the field of non-philological education, determine the criteria for choosing a field;

II. Modeling and improvement of the typology of virtual didactic games in the application of a complex mechanism for the use of knowledge in the field of construction in the formation of knowledge in the field of construction in the subject "English";

III. In the field of knowledge in the field of construction, formation of linguistic knowledge (phonetic, lexical, grammatical, speaking, reading, listening, writing) of students of non-philological education, assessment criteria and quality multiplier in a virtual educational environment, as well as the development of relevant links and recommendations for implementation in the classroom .

Knowledge in the field of construction is defined as a proactive approach to the formation of language competence in students:

1. A systematic approach is used as a general methodological principle for studying objects and phenomena in the context of scientific and practical activities.

2. A systematic approach to learning a foreign language can be applied throughout a student's career in higher education and in a future career.

A systematic approach to the study of foreign languages, Khujand, English is described in the author's electronic textbook, in which grammar, phonetics and vocabulary are presented in the form of a small system. As part of a systematic approach, a hyperpalo pattern is formed, which guarantees a strong and high-quality assimilation of the language. In our study, the system principle is used in the design, communicative and spatial context.

With a systematic approach, an important role in the presentation of educational material performed in the PowerPoint computer environment is played by a tripartite method that performs exponential analysis. In this case, a systematic independent work of a student-teacher is necessary, as well as the guidance of a teacher in an in-depth understanding and assimilation of educational material by a bachelor student. Therefore, it is important to present any material,

especially in a foreign language (use of articles, brochures, additional materials, etc.), as well as to show the system as a tool for the conscious implementation of multilingualism.

In our study, we used the linguistic competence of a master student of non-philological education to form the language competence of a master student of philological education, using knowledge in the field of construction. An integrative approach - as a result of which a new force is created, the complex development of a minimum qualitative complex is required, which combines an object, phenomenon, person, community.

We will present two case studies of a creative and meaningful approach that includes the integration of teaching methods using pedagogical technologies such as project method, floor game and computer technology.

In the modern methodology of teaching a foreign language, the division into vocabulary, spelling, phonetics, grammar, speech, language, perceptual and creative skills are accepted. After all, the practical goal of training is an opportunity to improve communication skills.

An important stage is connected with the power principle of exercises. Culture dropped is designed to simulate situations for learning. To do this, you need to study the culture, traditions, communication skills and wait. The teacher should choose the task taking into account the general aspect, so that students can participate in cultural communication at a general level.

There is a loophole in this approach to improve the effectiveness of educational training provided on an ongoing basis. Learning a foreign language is problem-based learning that increases the need to develop a comprehensive understanding of a foreign language. Specialists use cognitive functions, including brain power, simulation creativity, and independent problem-solving skills. The student teacher came to the conclusion that a fooling person is not just a passive object, but a full participant in Japanese. Today, problem-based learning is an innovative aspect of teaching foreign students. This skill serves as a means of self-reflection and reflection of students.

A teacher who uses a problem-based approach in teaching focuses on the systematic development of a student's independent work in a group. The main goal is to enable young people to get their own education. The development of creativity, perspective and attention to detail will continue in the next lesson.

Here is a summary of this advice:

- development of logical, passive and dialectical thinking;
- make the traditional education system more universal;
- regular problem solving;
- completion of the education system.

It is present in all aspects of education and increases the importance of both the activities of the student and the educational institution itself. The teacher creates a problem situation to clarify, consolidate and compare the knowledge gained. One of the important situations in organizing the education of foreign students at the Faculty of Foreign Languages is a clear definition of the basis and foundation of the native language in the process of their professional education in the future student higher school.

Interviews with students in the field of non-philological education in higher education, observation of the Japanese language, analysis of the attitude towards the completion of the assignment directed to the student, increased the fact that the majority of students are indifferent to the above factor, i.e. that is, they will be able to master a foreign language in their future professional activities. Moreover, in the course of adaptation (adaptation) of a fifth-grade student to a higher education environment, it was also determined that the lack of professional motivation for studying a foreign language at a university increases the professional load on language teaching.

When studying a foreign language at a non-philological faculty, the creation of positive motivation associated with the student's future career ensures an increase in the desire to learn a foreign language.

The experimental work was planned to be carried out in the following three stages, and at the formative experimental stage (2018-2019), the following work was carried out to determine the level of language competence of students in the field of construction:

- the main direction of the research is determined;
- analyzed the theoretical and practical state of the problem;
- in this direction, the situation of using knowledge in the field of construction in teaching the "Khopiji language" was studied;
- availability of material and technical base, educational and training base and equipment of the department "Methodology of construction production" of the university, which was planned to be carried out in pilot work;
- studied the material and technical, scientific and pedagogical and scientific and pedagogical equipment for the planned university process and practical work;
- prepared team for training.

At the second stage, a case related to the criminal work program was studied. A questionnaire representing this country was created and a survey was conducted with students of the second, third and fifth years of the construction industry in the field of higher education, the results were analyzed.

The student develops the ability to correctly grammatically and syntactically build his speech, understand and apply in his speech the semantic part of speech used by a native speaker. The purpose of this is to help him find the cover of the "ball" associated with the search for his personal and future colleague [3]. For its fertilization, research activities are needed. In turn, when conducting research activities, the following basic rules should be taken into account:

Organizational rule: Use of knowledge in the field of construction in education in Japan. Virtual training can be organized using an online multimedia platform in which training is presented in the form of a virtual room and a virtual conference room. Users can customize their personal experience during communication (voice or text) to find their virtual application. They can also establish a personal relationship with the virtual international environment. For example, a teacher can organize a lesson in the form of a video or a webinar using virtual taps. Thus, the use of modern virtual and digital technologies will raise the replacement of a traditional laptop with a virtual laptop to a higher level of quality. At the same time, it is necessary not to forget the following organizational structure, to conduct training using the main methods and forms of training used in organizational skills and virtual training [4].

Economic rule: Active learning means that the learner learns a new skill at the beginning of their activity, learns through discovery, trial and error, accepts or will adopt the skill and use it in the future. This environment takes into account critical thinking and understanding of the student's own position, as well as taking into account the opinions of other students in the group. This is an important channel for encouraging the Japanese ECA student to be creative in selecting and analyzing relevant information.

CONCLUSION

Today, globalization and global globalization are considered the most important factors in the development of society. In addition, a success-oriented education system is based on existing trends in society and takes into account the trends of change associated with the level of development and ahead of it. At the same time, electronic notebooks, study guides and other materials that meet modern requirements occupy the majority of printed books, study guides and other materials on the Internet, which in turn leaves no difficulty in finding new books from other sources. Based on the above opinion, we can say that the direction of the student to master the basic knowledge in the field of modern construction and the formation of the student's language skills will become an important foundation for joining the ranks of the developed state of our country.

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