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TEXNIKA SOHASIDA INGLIZ TILINING AHAMIYATI

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Annotasiya: Texnik maqsadlar uchun ingliz tili, odatda ET yoki ESP deb yuritiladi, muhandislik, IT, tibbiyot va fan kabi texnik sohalarda talab qilinadigan maxsus til va muloqot ko'nikmalarini anglatadi. U mazkur sohalardagi mutaxassislar o'rtasida samarali muloqotni ta'minlab, ularga xos terminologiya, konventsiyalar va muloqot uslublariga e'tibor qaratadi.

ET nafaqat texnik atamalarni o'z ichiga oladi, balki yozma va og'zaki kommunikatsiya qoidalarini, ilmiy maqolalar yozish, texnik hujjatlar tuzish, taqdimotlar qilish va xalqaro hamkorlik jarayonlarida foydalaniladigan muhim til ko'nikmalarini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu til yo'nalishi texnik sohalarda ishlayotgan mutaxassislar va talabalar uchun juda muhim bo'lib, global miqyosda hamkorlik qilish va texnologik rivojlanish jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etish imkonini beradi. Shuning uchun, ushbu yo'nalishda ta'lim olish va til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish texnik mutaxassislarning kasbiy muvaffaqiyatiga sezilarli hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: texnik maqsadlar uchun ingliz tili (ETP), aniq fanlar, texnologiya, muhandislar, professionallar

Аннотация: Английский для технических целей, обычно обозначаемый как ET или ESP, означает специализированный язык и коммуникативные навыки, необходимые в таких технических областях, как инженерия, информационные технологии, медицина и наука. Он обеспечивает эффективное общение между специалистами в этих областях, сосредотачиваясь на специфической терминологии, конвенциях и стилях общения, присущих им.

Английский для технических целей охватывает не только техническую терминологию, но и правила письменного и устного общения, а также важные языковые навыки, используемые при написании научных статей, составлении технической документации, проведении презентаций и участии в процессах международного сотрудничества. Эта языковая дисциплина имеет решающее значение для специалистов и студентов, работающих в технических областях, так как позволяет им сотрудничать в глобальном масштабе и активно участвовать в процессах технологического развития. Таким образом, получение образования в

этой области и развитие этих языковых навыков вносят значительный вклад в профессиональный успех технических специалистов.

Ключевые слова: английский для технических целей (ETP), точные науки, технологии, инженеры, профессионалы.

Annotation: English for Technical Purposes, usually referred to as ET or ESP, denotes the specialized language and communication skills required in technical fields such as engineering, IT, medicine, and science. It ensures effective communication among specialists in these areas by focusing on the specific terminology, conventions, and communication styles inherent to them.

ET encompasses not only technical terms but also the rules of written and oral communication, as well as essential language skills used in writing scientific articles, drafting technical documents, delivering presentations, and engaging in international cooperation processes. This language discipline is crucial for professionals and students working in technical fields, as it enables them to collaborate on a global scale and actively participate in technological development processes. Therefore, acquiring education in this field and developing these language skills make a significant contribution to the professional success of technical specialists.

Keywords: English for Technical Purposes (ETP), sciences, technology, engineers, professionals

Introduction

In today's rapidly evolving technological landscape, effective communication plays a crucial role in the success of professionals working in specialized fields. English for Technical Purposes (ETP), a subset of English for Specific Purposes (ESP), has emerged as an essential discipline that equips individuals with the linguistic skills required for precise and efficient communication in technical domains. As industries such as engineering, IT, medicine, and science increasingly rely on international collaboration, mastering ETP enables professionals to navigate complex technical discussions, draft precise documentation, and engage with global networks. This paper explores the significance of ETP, highlighting its impact on technical professionals' careers and the broader scientific and technological community.

English for specific purposes (ESP) is a subset of English as a second or foreign language. It usually refers to teaching the English language to university students or people already in employment, with reference to the particular vocabulary and skills they need. As with any language taught for specific purposes, a given course of ESP will focus on one occupation or profession, such as Technical English, Scientific English, English for medical professionals, English for waiters, English for tourism, etc.Despite the seemingly limited focus, a course of ESP can have a wide-ranging impact, as is the case with Environmental English.

Hutchinson and Waters argue that ESP teachers do not need specialized subject knowledge in order to teach content-based language courses:

What kind of knowledge is required of the ESP teacher? ESP teachers do not need to learn specialist subject knowledge. They require three things only:

1. a positive attitude towards the ESP content;
2. a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the subject area;
3. an awareness of how much they probably already know.

In other words, the ESP teacher should not become a teacher of the subject matter, but rather an interested student of the subject matter. One final point to note is that, as with learner needs, teacher knowledge is not a static commodity. Many ESP teachers are surprised at how much knowledge of the subject matter they 'pick up' by teaching the materials or talking to students.[1]

Richards stated that being an effective teacher means more than becoming a skillful and experienced classroom practitioner.[2] It means knowing how to develop and adapt materials, plan and evaluate courses, adapt teaching to learners' needs and function within an institutional setting. Dudley-Evans and St. John identified additional key roles for the ESP practitioner: collaborator and researcher.[3]

As for the learners of ESP course, they may not be the same according to different features. In this case, it will be a little bit difficult. Harding status that, ESP learners in the same class are unlikely to have the same, or even a similar, level of English. The teacher must expect mixed levels and will need to have strategies and activities to allow for differentiation.[4] By engaging learners in group research projects, maintenance of portfolios and encouraging self-study, the curriculum allows learners of different attainment levels to progress at their individual level of competency through project work.[5]

This article provides a comprehensive overview of using English effectively in technical fields. You will learn essential vocabulary, grammar, and communication skills to excel in technical writing, presentations, and international collaboration.

Methods

Importance of English in the Technical field can be seen in Global Communication firstly. English is the lingua franca of science and technology, enabling collaboration across borders. Secondly, access to knowledge is vital. Most technical literature and online resources are available in English, providing essential information. Thirdly, career advancement. Lastly, strong English skills are crucial for technical professionals to progress in their careers globally.

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[1] Hutchinson, T., & Waters, A. (2005). English for specific purposes: A learning-centred approach.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[2] Richards, J. C. (2001). Curriculum development in language teaching. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

[3] Dudley-Evans, T., & St. John, M. J. (1998). Developments in English for specific purposes. A multi-disciplinary approach. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

[4] Harding, K. (2007). English for specific purposes. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

[5] Samiya Naqvi, Priya Mathew. ESP course for IT students at the Middle East Colledge of Information Technology, Sultanate of Oman: Design and Application, 2010. P. 247.

Vocabulary for Technical Communication is appropriate for students' needs. The vocabulary exercises will be effective and will ensure that students learn new words only if they apply various methods of study and consolidation and systematically test the ability of students to write correctly the words they have learned.[6] They should be field-specific terms to learn terminology related to their area of specialization, such as engineering, IT, or healthcare. While teaching vocabulary teachers should use descriptive language. They should utilize precise words to accurately describe technical concepts, processes, and data. Besides that, being clear and concise provides good comprehension. Employing straightforward language to convey complex information is useful for beginners in the course.

Grammar and sentence structure for Technical Writing require some skills from learners. They should use passive voice to emphasize the action or process rather than the subject. Following logical flow represents meaningful content. To do this, students organize sentences and paragraphs in a clear, logical sequence to guide the reader. Precise referencing is another important issue. Ensure proper use of pronouns, articles, and modifiers to avoid ambiguity.

Moreover, effective technical presentation skills are vital for the professionals of IT. That's why these skills provide efficiency in representative tasks demanded widely in this field of study. There are several steps of technical presentation skills following:

1. Eye contact: maintain eye contact with your audience to engage and build rapport.

2. Visual aids: use clear, well-designed slides to support and enhance your presentation.

3. Confident body language: adopt a poised, authoritative stance to convey professionalism and expertise.

Therefore, there are also some strategies for improving Technical English proficiency. They are below:

- immerse yourself;

- surround yourself with English-language technical resources, such as journals, websites, and videos;

- practice, practice, practice;

- engage in regular writing exercises and give presentations to build fluency and confidence;

- seek feedback;

- ask for constructive feedback from colleagues, mentors, or language instructors to identify areas for improvement.

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[6] Yakubova Sayyora Ma'Dievna, To'Khtashev Alisher Akmaljohn O'g'li. Developing reading comprehension skills of learners // Вопросы науки и образования, 2019. P.145-146 № 7 (53). [Electronic Resource]. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/developing-reading-comprehension-skills-of-learners/ (date of access: 10.12.2019).

Of course these methods above are very crucial, however, where the specialists can learn all of them together. Definitely in an ESP course. In the following there is a scheme of course description.

This course is for IT specialists for teaching them about new vocabulary and make them knowledgeable in English about technological termins. One semester course can provide them much information about integrated skills in their profession.

Aims

-develop learners' reading, writing, and listening skills

-to enrich learners' vocabulary

-improve learners' communicative skills

Course objectives/outcomes

By the end of this course learners can:

- explain their ideas;

- communicate with others about their job;

- translate every technological terms;

- write letters about their profession;

- read any kind of materials that is useful for their job;

- introduce themselves.

Assesment covers many groupworking activities,role plays, student center lessons and learners'attendance at the lesson.

Authentic materials ,texts,articles,coursebook,vocabulary book,cds,videos and communication activities.

Content objectives:

Learners will be aware of using special language for IT, using it in everyday life and talking about IT.

Language objectives:

1. Matching information, gap filling structures in listening.

2. Using tenses in grammar.

3. Speaking 2 minutes about "How to learn IT".

Essential vocabulary: computer, keyboard, technology, communication, channels, mass media, IT

1.**Warming Up(20 minutes) :** To start the lesson and give primary information to learners.

Instruction: Learners will be divided into two groups and give their ideas about technology according to these pictures.

In order to gain necessary and suitable knowledge practicing ways above are essential.

Results

Today, the majority of English speakers are non-native speakers. In fact, for every native English speaker there are five non-native English speakers, and 96% of the

conversations happening all around the world involve non-native English speakers.[7] For this reason, it is important to use plain English in order to communicate effectively. Also, since 80% of the information stored in the world's computers is in English,[8] and since English is the world's technology language, it is necessary to learn a form of English that is technical but simple.

Globally and in every industry, there is at least a 40% English skills gap[9] between the English skills required and the English language skills that employees have. Recognizing the importance of English proficiency in both IT and non-IT careers, OpenEDG and Certiport, a PEARSON VUE Business, created the English for IT certification exam.

The English for IT exam validates a candidate's ability to work in an IT setting or in an entry-level IT job using English. It tests knowledge of English competence in an IT-related environment, and also measures:

• **Listening** – A skilled listener can hear between the lines and help people work through questions, issues and problems related to information technology projects.

• **Reading** – Whether it's understanding a client's specifications, or searching for a solution to a problem online, it is essential to be able to read in English at a high level.

• **Use of English** – Use of English refers to the conventional ways in which words or phrases are used, spoken or written in an IT-related environment.[10]

Besides that, At Denov Institute, during our ESP (English for Specific Purposes) courses conducted in the lower and upper-level departments of the Foreign languages and literature faculty, students initially faced difficulties in learning technical terminology. However, their learning motivation increased significantly through group projects.

In our courses, students used various methods to learn vocabulary related to technical fields, such as group work and modeling real-life situations. As a result, their presentation skills improved considerably. For engineers, English is not just a means of communication but a key factor in achieving success. For instance, students from our institute were able to succeed when presenting at the "Students' conference."

According to surveys conducted at our institute, 70% of students who participated in ESP courses significantly improved their opportunities to participate in international projects. This indicates that students face the most challenges in correctly applying terminology when learning English for technical fields. However, interactive exercises have proven to be highly effective in overcoming these difficulties.

IT specialists should develop essential English language skills to excel in the technical field. In addition, they should communicate technical information clearly and confidently in English and leverage English to participate in international technical projects and networks.

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[7] https://youtu.be/Ge7c7otG2mk?si=0fsQnKv4TgevgNdB
[8] https://www.englishlanguageguide.com/
[9] https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/why-choose-us/english-at-work/
[10] https://englishforit.org/

Discussion

The findings of this study highlight the growing Importance of English for Technical Purposes (ETP) in various specialized fields, particularly engineering, IT, and other technical disciplines. The data collected from ESP courses at Denov Institute suggest that students initially struggle with technical terminology but significantly improve their skills through interactive learning methods such as group projects and real-world simulations.

One of the key insights from this study is that traditional language learning approaches may not be sufficient for mastering technical English. Instead, a more specialized approach focusing on subject-specific vocabulary, technical documentation, and presentation skills is necessary. The results indicate that students who engaged in interactive exercises showed a higher level of motivation and confidence, which in turn enhanced their ability to apply technical terminology correctly.

Furthermore, the study underscores the role of English as a fundamental tool for career advancement in technical fields. The fact that 70% of students reported an improvement in their ability to participate in international projects demonstrates the direct impact of ESP courses on professional opportunities. This aligns with the broader global trend, where English proficiency is increasingly recognized as a prerequisite for collaboration and innovation in science and technology.

Despite these positive outcomes, some challenges remain. Many students continue to face difficulties in mastering technical vocabulary, particularly in understanding contextual usage. This suggests that ESP programs should incorporate more industry-specific case studies, hands-on exercises, and exposure to authentic technical documents. Additionally, educators must ensure that ESP curricula remain adaptable to the evolving needs of technical fields, integrating advancements in industry-specific language and communication practices.

Conclusion

All in all, the study reinforces the necessity of specialized English training for technical professionals. By focusing on terminology, communication strategies, and real-world applications, ESP courses can bridge the language gap and equip students with the linguistic skills needed to succeed in the globalized technical workforce. Future research could explore the long-term impact of ESP courses on students' career trajectories and the effectiveness of various teaching methodologies in different technical disciplines.

REFERENCES

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Links

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