

ESP – O‘ZBEKISTONDA FANNING YANGI YO‘NALISHI*Nortojoyeva Umida Uralovna**Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti**Xorijiy til va adabiyoti ingliz tili yo‘nalishi magistranti**umida122401@gmail.com**UO‘K:372.881.111.1*

Annotatsiya: Hozirda kasbga yo‘naltirilgan ingliz tili (ESP) butun dunyoda xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishga doir dolzarb masalaga aylandi. U umumiy ingliz tilidan asosan maqsadiga qarab farq qiladi. Aytmoqchimanki, ESP o‘rganuvchilari allaqachon ingliz tilining asosiy bilimlariga ega, ular faqat professional ko‘nikmalar va funksiyalarni o‘rganishni xohlashadi, umumiy ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchilar esa grammatika va jumlarlar tuzilishini o‘rganadilar. ESP kursi talabalarining ehtiyojlari, qiziqishlari va istaklariga qaratilgan, shuningdek, zaif tomonlarini aniqlaydi va dars davomida muammolarni hal qilish uchun yechimlarni topadi. Bu soha bank, turizm yoki biznesdan tortib tibbiyotgacha bo‘lgan turli mavzularni qamrab oladi. Bu kombinatsiya talabalarni o‘z sohalarida o‘rgangan narsalaridan foydalanishga undaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ESP, EGP, ESP kursi, talaba ehtiyojlari, talabalar, biznes, materiallar.

ESP – НОВОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАУКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В последнее время английский для специальных целей (ESP) стал прибыльным направлением изучения языка во всем мире. Он варьируется от общего английского, главным образом, в зависимости от цели. Я имею в виду, что изучающие ESP уже имеют базовые знания об английском языке, они хотят освоить только профессиональные навыки и функции, тогда как изучающих общий английский изучают грамматику и структуру предложений. Курс ESP фокусируется на потребностях, интересах и пожеланиях учащихся, а также выявляет недостатки и находит решения для решения проблем в ходе урока. Эта область охватывает различные темы: от банковского дела, туризма или бизнеса до медицины. Такое сочетание вдохновляет студентов использовать полученные знания в своей области обучения.

Ключевые слова: ESP, EGP, курс ESP, потребности учащихся, студенты, бизнес, материалы.

ESP IS A NEW SCIENCE FIELD IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has become a profitable language learning issue all over the world lately. It varies from general English, mainly, according to the aim. What I mean is that, ESP learners already have basic knowledge about English, they only want to learn professional skills and functions, whereas, general English

learners are taught grammar and sentence structures. An ESP course focuses on students' needs, interests and wishes, also determines lacks and finds solutions to tackle problems down during the lesson. This field covers different subjects from banking, tourism or business to medicine. Such a combination inspires students to use what they learn in their field of study.

Key words: ESP, EGP, ESP course, learners' needs, students, business, materials

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the study of foreign languages in our country. In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decision No.5117 on May 19, 2021 named "On measures to bring activities to popularize the study of foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan", to develop the study of foreign languages widely. The tasks set for the organization in this area are being implemented at a rapid pace. This decision concerns not only the sphere of general and higher education, but also representatives of other spheres. In fact, paragraph 7 of this regulatory document states: "In order to increase the level of foreign language proficiency of civil servants and fill government bodies with highly qualified and competitive personnel: from July 1, 2021, government bodies "Let teachers of educational organizations be attracted on a contract basis, and practice training employees in a foreign language at least once a week".[7]

In the 21st century, the rapidly changing environment and growing demand for professional communicators pose new challenges for language learners and teachers. Competitive business organizations try to hire employees with excellent linguistic skills combined with non-linguistic skills and abilities. Acquiring these additional qualifications and skills is not easy. However, most of them can do it. Significant improvement can be achieved if students are provided with appropriate learning materials and appropriate teacher input. The new approach is more challenging for ESP teachers and requires much higher competencies such as content knowledge and integrative skills. The need for learning materials and approaches that help students simplify their efforts and save time to improve their chances of employment and advancement means that this topic is timely. In this article problems are identified in the process of developing integrated skills in English language learners for a specific purpose and methods for eliminating them are applied, and the level of effectiveness is considered.

Teaching English for Specific Purposes is a prime illustration of the saying "what comes in time, changes over time".[3] Origins of ESP goes back more than 50 years. The concept of language for specific vocational purposes emerged in the 1960s and early 1970s and was associated with the research of Holliday, MacIntosh and Strevens. ESP has continually changed and evolved since its inception and is expected to continue to change and evolve in the future.

According to Widdowson, "ESP simply describes a specific area of language and then uses that description as a course specification to give students the required limited competence in that area".[5] Hutchinson and Waters support the idea that ESP should be

viewed as an approach rather than a product. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has gradually established itself as one of the most important and popular subjects in English Language Teaching (ELT) since the 1960s. This is because most English language learners, especially those with higher education, want to learn English communication skills that are specifically applicable to a particular profession or discipline. Hutchinson and Waters ESP emphasize the importance of student success in ESP courses, emphasizing the purpose of learning English primarily to achieve the specific language skills needed for the target situation. ESP also takes into account the unique needs of students to develop effective teaching and learning methods and select appropriate course content.[6]

This means that a needs analysis (NA) is an important step before delivering an ESP course to ensure that certain aspects of the language, teaching methods and classroom activities are ideally designed to meet the specific needs of the class. students and meet the requirements of their profession. Many ESP scholars (e.g., Basturkman, Hutchinson and Waters, Hyland, Ibrahim, Jordan) confirm that the results of NA implementation are critical to improving the effectiveness of curriculum, curriculum, and instructional materials. ESP courses and therefore NA should be used as one of the practical guides for developing effective ESP courses. As mentioned above, NA is required for development and design.[1]

One of the main features of many ESP courses, which are very different from EGP (English for General Purposes) courses, is the presence of adult learners who are both primary and secondary school students. Because ESP is a high-level approach to learning, it is important to pay close attention to the multidimensional needs of students. Thus, ESP teachers should not only focus on the language needs of students, but also follow a holistic, adult-centered approach, paying special attention to students' psychological needs and preferences. In this situation, the ESP teacher should take an integrated approach, acting as both a teacher and a consultant. Thus, ESP teachers must go beyond the classroom, which leads them to a second important role that involves working closely with content teachers.[4]

In order to get acquainted with the events of the rapidly developing world, a person needs to know English. Because this language is accepted and widely used all over the world. Talking about the role and importance of ESP, ESP is a new developing field in our country. There are various fields that require materials in ESP subjects such as Economics, Industry, Manufacturing, Agriculture including Cotton, Horticulture and Wheat Cultivation among others. If the necessary ESP materials are prepared and distributed, experts in these fields are likely to achieve positive results in training courses. Because specialists often do not have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with ESP. However, with the help of ESP courses and materials, professionals may have a better chance of solving these problems.[8]

The teaching of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has been seen as a separate activity within English language teaching (ELT). It is believed that for some of its

teaching ESP has developed its own methodology and its research draws on research from various disciplines in addition to applied linguistics – this is the key distinguishing characteristic of ESP. ESP, if sometimes moved away from the established trends in general ELT, has always been with needs analysis and preparing learners to communicate effectively in the tasks prescribed by their field of study or work situation. The emphasis of ELT is always on practical outcomes. The theory of ESP could be outlined based on specific nature of the texts that learners need knowledge of or need-related nature of teaching 1) English for Academic Purposes (EAP) involving pre-experience, simultaneous/in-service and post-experience courses, and 2) English for Occupational Purposes (EOP) for study in a specific discipline (pre-study, in-study, and post-study) or as a school subject (independent or integrated). Pre-experience or pre-study course will omit any specific work related to the actual discipline or work as students will not yet have the needed familiarity with the content; the opportunity for specific or integrated work will be provided during in-service or in-study courses. Another division of ESP divides EAP and EOP according to discipline or professional area in the following way: 1) EAP involves English for (Academic) Science and Technology (EST), English for (Academic) Medical Purposes (EMP), English for (Academic) Legal Purposes (ELP), and English for Management, Finance and Economics; 2) EOP includes English for Professional Purposes (English for Medical Purposes, English for Business Purposes – EBP) and English for Vocational Purposes (Pre-vocational English and Vocational English); in EAP, EST has been the main area, but EMP and ELP have always had their place.[2]

Conclusion

ESP is a widespread approach which has been applied recently. Courses and programs on ESP are being organized in order to develop learners' target skills and study or job-related functions. During this process teachers are responsible for providing students with appropriate materials to complete their goals. By doing that, students will be ready to the demands of not only their work or study in Uzbekistan but also standards of ESP around the world.

References

1. Basturkmen, H. (2010). Developing courses in English for Specific Purposes. Palgrave Macmillan
2. Dzugaeva Zarina Ruslanovna (2017). Teaching English for specific Purposes (esp). International scientific review, (2 (33)), 91-92.
3. Elżbieta Jendrych. Developments in ESP teaching, 2013. Warshaw. P. 43-58
4. Hutchinson Tom, Waters Alan. English for Specific Purposes, 1987. New York. P. 42-52
5. Mohammed Larouz, Email Kerouad. Demystifying the Disparity between ESP and EGP Methodology, 2016. Morocco. P. 97-105

6. Padermprach, N., & Yaemtui, W. (2023). English language skills required by international relations officers: A target situation analysis and its implications for English for International Relations Officers course design. LEARN Journal: Language Education and Acquisition Research Network, 16(2), 184-204

7. Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida, 2021. Tashkent. No. 5117

8. Zufarova Kamola (2019). Importance of esp as a new field in Uzbekistan. Вопросы науки и образования, (7 (53)), 147-149.