



Uzbek language as a second language and Uzbek language teaching methods

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Abstract: *Uzbek language is a very rich and historical language in the world and there are a great deal of people who speak in Uzbek language. A satisfying and rewarding experience, teaching Uzbek as a second language can provide students with an insight into Central Asian civilization and culture. The Turkic language known as Uzbek is predominantly spoken in Uzbekistan, but it is also spoken in some areas of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. The following are some general traits and details of the Uzbek language:*

Key words: *Language family, uzbek customs, vowels, textbook.*

Classification: The Turkic language family, which is a subgroup of the wider Altaic language family, includes Uzbek. This family of languages also includes Uighur, Turkish, and Kazakh.

Arabic Script: Uzbek was predominantly written in Arabic script up until the early 20th century.

Latin Script: Uzbek was temporarily written in Latin script during the Soviet era (1920s–1940s).

Cyrillic Script: During Soviet administration, the Cyrillic script was adopted and utilized by Uzbekistan from the 1940s until recently.

Latin Script (again): Known as the Uzbek Latin alphabet transition, Uzbekistan has been returning to the Latin script since the early 2000s.



Uzbek language very difficult to learn and there is too little data about language history but this language very beautiful sound and here are some significant considerations to think about:

Language Structure: Mainly spoken in Uzbekistan, Uzbek is a member of the Turkic language family. In addition to having vowel harmony—the following patterns of vowels within a word—it follows a subject-object-verb word order.

Alphabet: Historically, Uzbek was written in Arabic, followed by Latin, and currently primarily in Cyrillic. There has been a recent return to using the Latin script; this is significant to note depending on the teaching situation and resources.

Teaching Approaches: A communicative technique, in which students participate in meaningful contact in Uzbek right away, is frequently used to teach Uzbek as a second language. This method places a strong emphasis on using language in everyday contexts, such as greetings and conversations, as well as cultural elements like customs and traditions.

Cultural Context: Gaining knowledge about Uzbek customs and culture can improve language learning significantly. A comprehensive learning experience can be achieved by incorporating cultural aspects into the curriculum, such as historical sites, cuisine, and celebrations.

Challenges: Learners may encounter difficulties with some parts of Uzbek, including its grammatical structures and agglutinative nature (the process of adding suffixes to roots to generate complex words). Learners can get past these obstacles with the support of thorough explanations and lots of practice opportunities.

Resources: It is helpful to make use of a range of resources, such as audiovisual materials, textbooks, internet resources, and chances for language interaction with native speakers. Songs, movies, and newspapers are examples of authentic items that provide exposure to language use in everyday situations.



Motivation: Developing motivation is essential to learning a second language. Learners' interest can be piqued and maintained by emphasizing the useful advantages of learning Uzbek, such as professional prospects, travel chances, or personal enrichment through literature and music.

Assessment: A variety of tools, such as speaking tests, written assignments, listening comprehension drills, and cultural projects, can be used to evaluate students' progress in Uzbek. Receiving constant feedback enables students to monitor their progress and modify their approach to learning.

Instruction and education There are a few difficulties with learning Uzbek as a second language that teachers and students should be aware of:
Complex Grammar: Learners who are unfamiliar with agglutinative languages may find Uzbek grammar to be particularly complex. This means that in order to transmit different grammatical meanings, suffixes and prefixes are added to root words, which might be confusing for novices.

Vowel Harmony: Vowels within a word in Uzbek must harmonize in accordance with predetermined patterns. It takes practice to become proficient in this, which can be challenging for students at first.

Script Changes: Over time, the script used for Uzbek has changed from Arabic to Latin and finally Cyrillic. There is currently a return to the Latin script. Because of this script variety, learners may become confused and may need to adjust to new learning resources.

Limited Learning Resources: Uzbek resources can be hard to come by when compared to languages that are taught more frequently. It can be difficult to locate textbooks, real materials, and certified teachers who are fluent in Uzbek, particularly outside of Uzbekistan.

Cultural Context: While knowledge of Uzbek culture and social mores is essential to language study, it can also be difficult for students who aren't familiar with Central



Asian traditions and customs. Without personal experience or expertise, incorporating cultural components into language instruction can be challenging.

Linguistic Isolation: Outside of Uzbekistan and its surrounding nations, few people speak Uzbek. In contrast to languages that are more widely spoken worldwide, this lack of exposure may make it more difficult for learners to practice speaking and listening.

Motivation and Utility: Due to the limited practical application of Uzbek outside of particular contexts like academics, business, or cultural interest, learners from outside of Uzbekistan may be less motivated to study the language. Retaining student motivation requires proving the usefulness and significance of learning Uzbek.

Accent and Pronunciation: Non-native speakers may find it difficult to pronounce Uzbek vowel sounds and stress patterns. Pronunciation accuracy is essential for clear communication and language comprehension.

Despite these obstacles, students can successfully learn Uzbek and enjoy its rich linguistic and cultural legacy with committed study, efficient teaching techniques, and access to the right materials. In general, teaching Uzbek as a second language entails creating an appreciation for Uzbek culture and its rich legacy in addition to providing linguistic abilities. Establishing a nurturing and all-encompassing educational setting can enable students to interact with Uzbekistan's multicultural community and speak Uzbek with assurance.

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