

## **Methodology of Teaching English as a Foreign Language to Students of Technical Higher Education**

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**Annotation:** This article examines effective methodologies for teaching English as a foreign language in technical higher education institutions. Basic principles, a subject-oriented approach, hands-on activities, and the use of technology are covered with examples and explanations. It is considered that the methodology meets the professional needs of students and helps them to be successful in their academic and professional activities.

**Keywords:** Technical higher education, English language teaching, foreign language, subject-oriented approach, practical training, technology application, technical terminology, professional communication.

The global landscape of higher education, particularly in technical fields such as engineering, computer science, and biotechnology, is increasingly interconnected. English has emerged as the lingua franca, not only in academic circles but also in the global workplace. As such, proficiency in English is indispensable for students pursuing higher education in technical disciplines. However, teaching English as a foreign language (EFL) to this cohort requires a specialized approach that goes beyond traditional language instruction. This essay explores the unique challenges and effective methodologies in teaching English to students in technical higher education, emphasizing the integration of technical content with language learning, the use of innovative teaching strategies, and the role of technology in enhancing the learning experience.

Designing a curriculum for technical students learning EFL involves integrating technical content with language learning. This integrated approach ensures that students not only improve their English proficiency but also become adept at using the language in technical contexts. Key elements of the curriculum design include:

1. **Content-Based Instruction (CBI):** CBI involves teaching language through subject matter relevant to students' fields. For instance, lessons might center around technical topics such as renewable energy, software development, or biomedical engineering. This approach helps students acquire both language skills and subject-specific knowledge simultaneously.
2. **Task-Based Learning (TBL):** TBL focuses on completing specific tasks that mirror real-life technical tasks. Examples include writing a technical report, conducting a lab experiment, or developing a project proposal. This methodology encourages active learning and practical application of language skills.
3. **Skill Development:** Emphasize the development of all four language skills—reading, writing, speaking, and listening—within technical contexts. Reading might involve analyzing technical articles, while writing could include drafting research papers or project documentation. Speaking and listening skills can be honed through presentations and group discussions on technical topics.
4. **Project-Based Learning:** Implementing projects that require the use of English in technical scenarios helps reinforce learning. For instance, students might collaborate on a research project, present their findings in English, and write a comprehensive report. This approach fosters teamwork and integrates language learning with technical expertise.

In order to achieve great results in teaching English, it is necessary to create a full English language environment in the auditoriums of the higher educational institution, that is, to explain the read text in full English, to have questions and answers conducted by the teacher on the text. must be conducted in English. It is appropriate for the teacher to choose a text taking into account the level of education, age, and level of education of a student of a higher educational institution in the process of teaching reading [3].

Effective teaching strategies are crucial for engaging technical students and enhancing their language proficiency. Several strategies have proven effective in this context:

1. **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT):** CLT emphasizes interaction and communication. In a technical setting, this might involve role-plays, simulations, and discussions that mimic real-world technical scenarios. For example, students might simulate a project meeting or debate the merits of different technological solutions.
2. **Technology Integration:** Leveraging technology can significantly enhance the EFL learning experience. Online technical forums, video tutorials, and language learning apps tailored to technical English can provide additional practice and exposure. Virtual labs and simulations can also offer interactive ways to practice technical language skills.
3. **Collaborative Learning:** Encourage group work and collaborative projects. This not only improves language skills but also fosters teamwork and problem-solving abilities, which are crucial in technical fields. Peer reviews and group discussions can provide valuable feedback and promote active engagement.
4. **Authentic Materials:** Use authentic technical documents, industry reports, and academic journals in the classroom. These materials provide real-world context and help students become familiar with the language and formats used in their field.

English is important for conducting business, science and technology around the world. It will be popular in countries where it is not the main language. We create learning materials for computers and use advanced real-life texts to help English language learners better understand different cultures. To do this, employers and teachers work together to determine how good English should be for work. In short, ESP is always related to the teaching of English as a second or foreign language. It is important for ESP teachers to know the needs of their students and the situations in which they are learning, although this is not what others are doing [4].

**Conclusion.** Teaching English as a foreign language to students of technical higher education presents unique challenges and requires a specialized approach. By conducting a thorough needs analysis, designing an integrated curriculum, adopting effective teaching strategies, selecting appropriate materials, and implementing robust assessment and feedback mechanisms, educators can effectively address these challenges. Continuous professional development for instructors and the creation of a supportive classroom environment further enhance the learning experience. By equipping technical students with the necessary language skills, we can prepare them for successful academic and professional careers in a globalized world.

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