

A SCIENTIFIC-METHODOLOGICAL MODEL FOR DEVELOPING ORAL SPEECH AND LISTENING COMPREHENSION SKILLS OF TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS USING INNOVATIVE ESP TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON AUTHENTIC MATERIALS

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Abstract English: *This paper presents a scientific-methodological model for developing oral and listening skills in technical specialists through innovative English for Specific Purposes (ESP) approaches using authentic materials. The proposed model addresses the critical language barrier hindering the effective integration of Uzbek professionals into global technological processes. It comprises five key stages: diagnostic assessment and needs analysis, curation and adaptation of authentic materials, technology-integrated implementation, interactive practice and collaboration, and continuous evaluation. The model leverages AI-powered platforms, virtual reality simulations, and corpus linguistics to create immersive, personalized learning environment tailored to the demands of sectors such as energy, ICT, and advanced manufacturing. The expected outcomes include enhanced professional communication competencies, increased international collaboration, and strengthened innovative potential, thereby contributing to the sustainable technological and economic development of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: Русский (Russian)

Аннотация: *ESP (English for Specific Purposes), authentic materials, technical specialists, oral skills, listening comprehension, scientific-methodological model, innovative technologies, language barrier, Uzbekistan, professional communication*

В данной статье представлена научно-методическая модель развития навыков устной речи и аудирования у технических специалистов с использованием инновационных подходов в области английского языка для специальных целей (ESP) на основе аутентичных материалов. Предлагаемая модель решает критически важную проблему языкового барьера, препятствующую эффективной интеграции узбекских специалистов в глобальные технологические процессы. Модель состоит из пяти ключевых этапов: диагностика и анализ потребностей, отбор и адаптация аутентичных материалов, реализация с интеграцией технологий, интерактивная практика и сотрудничество, а также непрерывное оценивание. Модель использует платформы на основе искусственного интеллекта, симуляции виртуальной реальности и корпусную лингвистику для создания погружающей персонализированной учебной среды, соответствующей требованиям таких секторов, как энергетика, ИКТ и передовое производство. Ожидаемые результаты включают повышение компетенций в области профессиональной коммуникации, расширение международного сотрудничества и

укрепление инновационного потенциала, что будет способствовать устойчивому технологическому и экономическому развитию Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: *ESP (Английский для специальных целей), аутентичные материалы, технические специалисты, устная речь, аудирование, научно-методическая модель, инновационные технологии, языковой барьер, Узбекистан, профессиональная коммуникация.*

O'zbek tili Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola autentik materiallar asosida innovatsion Maxsus Maqsadli Ingliz Tili (ESP) yondashuvlari yordamida texnik mutaxassislarining og'zaki nutq va eshitish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy-metodik modelni taqdim etadi. Taklif etilayotgan model O'zbekiston mutaxassislarining global texnologik jarayonlariga samarali integratsiyasiga to'sqinlik qilayotgan til baryeri muammosini hal qilishga qaratilgan. Model beshta asosiy bosqichdan iborat: diagnostik baholash va ehtiyojlarni tahlil qilish, autentik materiallarni tanlash va moslashtirish, texnologiyalar bilan integratsiyalashgan amaliyot, interaktiv mashqlar va hamkorlik, hamda doimiy monitoring va baholash. Model sun'iy intellekt asosidagi platformalar, virtual reallik simulyatsiyalari va korpus lingvistikasidan foydalanib, energetika, AKT va zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish kabi sohalar talablariga moslashtirilgan, shaxsiylashtirilgan va chuqur o'rganish muhitini yaratadi. Kutilyotgan natijalar qatoriga kasbiy kommunikativ kompetensiyaning oshishi, xalqaro hamkorlikning kengayishi va innovatsion salohiyatning mustahkamlanishi kiradi, shu orqali O'zbekistonning barqaror texnologik va iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ESP (Maxsus Maqsadli Ingliz Tili), autentik materiallar, texnik mutaxassislar, og'zaki nutq, eshitib tushunish, ilmiy-metodik model, innovatsion texnologiyalar, til baryeri, O'zbekiston, kasbiy kommunikatsiya.*

Introduction and Problem Statement

The rapid modernization of Uzbekistan's energy, information and communication technology (ICT), and modern manufacturing sectors is a cornerstone of its ongoing economic reforms. This transformation, characterized by the widespread adoption of innovative approaches, digitalization, and the integration of international standards, generates new demands and challenges for the local labor market.

A critical challenge emerging from this process is the linguistic barrier, stemming from underdeveloped foreign language competencies. Given that the vast majority of advanced energy systems, ICT platforms, production automation standards, technical regulations, and scientific literature are produced in English, local specialists face significant obstacles in acquiring new knowledge in a timely and comprehensive manner. Consequently, the processes of assimilating foreign expertise, participating in international collaborative projects, adopting advanced technologies, and effectively utilizing global information sources for research and development are potentially impeded.

This situation creates a disparity between the pace of technological advancement and the preparedness of the workforce, thereby threatening the sustainability of innovation.

There is, therefore, a pressing need to systematically develop foreign language competencies, integrate modern linguo-didactic methods into the educational process, expand English-language resources for technical sciences, and modernize the skills upgrading system.

Addressing the language barrier through systematic measures is crucial to ensuring the rapid adaptation of local personnel to global technological shifts, enhancing innovative capacity, and contributing significantly to Uzbekistan's socio-economic and technological development.

Conclusion: The proposed scientific-methodological model represents a paradigm shift from traditional language teaching towards a holistic, learning-centric ecosystem. By leveraging authentic materials, innovative ESP technologies, and a structured, needs-based framework, this model aims to effectively dismantle the language barrier. Its successful implementation promises to significantly enhance the professional competencies of Uzbekistan's technical workforce, thereby acting as a key catalyst for sustainable national development and global integration. On January 2, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev got acquainted with the presentation of the work done in 2023 and the plans for 2024 regarding the implementation of the investment policy and increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy system. It was noted that by the end of last year more than 22 billion dollars of foreign investments were absorbed, which is 1.8 times more than the previous year.

Analyzing the work carried out, it was noted the need to further increase the volume of foreign investments this year. In this, the main attention was directed to electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, building materials, pharmaceutical, textile and leather industries.

The importance of direct work with large investors, strengthening of economic diplomacy and the participation of diplomatic missions abroad in attracting investments was specially noted. The need to create an added value chain through the wide use of special zones in the regions and the opportunities of industrial cooperation in the implementation of new investment projects was shown.

It was noted that the leaders of the network and regions should work closely with industrial sectors in solving investment issues, focus on diversifying the economy in the regions, and increasing new jobs. It was emphasized that it is necessary to effectively use the funds of international financial institutions and to use them in time, to direct these funds to social, infrastructure and water management projects as a priority.

Also, this year, by activating the attraction of grant funds, the tasks of expanding cooperation with foreign and international organizations in the fields of ecology, environmental protection, health care, higher education, science and innovation were determined. Issues of "green" energy development were also discussed at the meeting.

Today, 28 projects with a total capacity of 6.3 gigawatts are being implemented in our country on the construction of solar, wind and hybrid power plants on the basis of public-private partnership. In 2023, together with foreign investors, 7 projects with a total capacity of 2.6 gigawatts were put into operation.

In particular, on December 27 last year, five solar photoelectric power plants in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions, and a wind power plant in Navoi region were connected to the grid at a ceremony attended by the head of our state. In addition, at the moment, work is being carried out on 12 projects for the construction of "green" stations and energy storage systems in cooperation with companies from countries such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, China, France and Switzerland.

At today's meeting, the tasks of completing the projects started last year in 2024, plans to create new capacities for the production of "green" energy in the coming years were discussed. In 2024, it is planned to increase the total capacity of solar power plants to 2.6 gigawatts, the capacity of wind power plants to 900 megawatts, and to launch 400 megawatts of energy storage devices.

In order to ensure the stable operation of the electric power system, the head of our state set the task of developing the concept of network development, taking into account the addition of variable production capacities.

It was shown the need to modernize existing networks, build new substations, transmission networks, introduce modern automated protection systems, digital control systems (SCADA/EMS), increase the share of reserve power and energy storage systems in the network.

The issue of increasing direct foreign investment in the energy system was discussed at the meeting. In order to further expand the investment partnership with the main foreign partners investing in the energy sector, the Ministry of Energy was instructed to improve its activities in this regard.

On the basis of international experience, it was instructed to study the possibility of introducing agrovoltaic practices by installing solar panels and generating electricity for their needs by the producers of agricultural land, and to make specific proposals to support this direction.