



## THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT

This article shows the role of a foreign language in the development of the state. The innovativeness of society is directly related to the development of science, education and production.

**Keywords:** language, science, personality, education, production.

### INTRODUCTION

According to the advantages of learning foreign languages are mushrooming as the world becomes increasingly globalized and bilingualism is now perhaps the most useful real world skill to ever exist, rather than just being a nifty party trick. If you're thinking about making the effort to learn a foreign language rather than expecting the world to accommodate your monolingualism, you are a rare breed indeed. It's no secret that learning a foreign language can improve your employment prospects. More companies than ever are doing business in several—often dozens of—countries around the world, but they can't do it without hiring people who have a grasp on at least one foreign language. Even in small, local companies, chances are that the ability to speak a second language will set you apart from other applicants. And in an increasingly competitive job market, why not give yourself every possible edge?

But, it's not just about padding your resume. With globalization in full swing, there's a good chance you'll be working with people whose first language isn't English. Maybe it's a development team in India, or a manufacturing plant in China, or an alternative energy supplier in Germany. Being able to communicate in other languages makes you much more valuable to an employer and having that competitive edge on your resume is without a doubt an eye-catcher.

### DISCUSSION

Studies have demonstrated the cognitive benefits of learning another language, no matter how old you are. These studies have shown that bilinguals tend to have bigger brains, better memories, are more creative, better problem solvers, etc. Not only do these advantages make it easier to learn yet more languages, they also make it easier





to learn, well, anything. The ability to quickly switch between tasks is especially important in today's busy multitasking world. Bilinguals can switch between tasks much faster than their monolingual counterparts and can handle many more tasks at once. Meeting new and interesting people and developing lifelong friendships are certainly objectives well worth aspiring for, and learning another language is a sure way to expedite that process. Language helps express our feelings, desires, and connect with other humans around us and forms meaningful relationships. Speaking a foreign language not only opens up a massive pool of potential friends, but it also acts as an instant common denominator when you meet native speakers. Plus, speaking in a foreign tongue can be like speaking in secret code with your new besties. This approach is not exactly a foolproof Enigma machine, but it can make discussing the sordid details of Friday night's debauchery a little less embarrassing.

In modern conditions, the prospects of all states depend on how quickly they adapt to new challenges and make the transition to an innovative economy. The most important component of this process is the modernization of education and the training of world-class specialists. To date, the humanitarian, socio-cultural aspects of this problem have received a fairly detailed elaboration. This is the need to master the cultural and historical heritage, acquaintance with world culture, humanistic orientation of consciousness, spirituality as a necessary quality of a specialist, which can be achieved by studying languages. Language is the greatest property and inalienable property of the nation, an essential element of any national culture. This is one of the main channels through which it is possible to obtain information about the outside world; the only way to consolidate, organize, bring this information into the system.

That is why it is so important to ensure high-quality proficiency in both native, Russian and foreign languages in the educational institutions of our republic. For example, a strong command of English, along with other world languages, is one of the conditions for improving the quality of training of qualified specialists, the need for which is increasing in the context of accelerating scientific and technological progress. Therefore, in order to increase the intellectual potential and implement large-scale complex socio-economic programs, it is necessary to introduce new organizational links between science, education and production. The rapid development of high-tech industries today, the reduction of the cycles of updating industrial equipment and retraining of personnel, the acceleration of the introduction of innovative scientific developments in mass production, the informatization of the economy impose new requirements on science, education and production: they can no longer effectively develop and adapt to changes in isolation, independently of each



other. In addition, today the training of a specialist is impossible only within the framework of knowledge, skills and abilities. It is necessary to integrate science, education and practice, as well as the formation of innovative education, which is seen as a key link in influencing the development of our society. A significant impetus to the unification of efforts of science, education and production is provided by state support for integration.

## RESULT

In the development of lifelong education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the goal is to provide conditions for meeting the needs of citizens, society and the labor market in quality education by creating new institutional mechanisms of regulation in the field of teaching youth upbringing, updating its structure and content, developing the fundamentality and practical orientation of educational programs [1, c. 14], further improvement of the system of continuing education for the study of the English language.

Another major task of educational institutions is to teach their graduates to find and use the so-called hidden knowledge in their field of activity, in those industries where they have to work [2, p. 56]. Future specialists should know that this form of knowledge exists and that this is a very important competitive advantage if you know how to use it. For example, such knowledge includes the ability to be in demand; the ability to analyze planned actions and foresee their consequences; comprehend the psychological motivation of the employer, etc.

## CONCLUSION

In conclude, educational institutions must be able to quickly and effectively respond to changes in the educational services market. Without this, educational institutions will not learn to work efficiently and competitively. Flexibility and the ability to quickly adapt to changing conditions in the training of specialists is achieved through a variety of professional educational programs; development of self-education skills; development of abilities allowing to see the perspective and effective ways to achieve goals. Thus, the integration of education, science and production is the methodological basis for the training of a competitive specialist.



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