



ISSUES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SELF-ASSESSMENT TECHNOLOGY IN
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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The article shows showed significance of self-assessment, and organizations in different trainings, positive sides, the role of self-education, and self-assessment in the development of contents, and forms.

Keywords: *self-assessment, knowledge, skill, qualification, the State educational standard, the curriculum, continuity, coherence, the training program of a subject, pedagogical technology, the principle, method, form.*

INTRODUCTION

On January 2, 2024, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev got acquainted with the presentation of the work done in 2023 and the plans for 2024 on the implementation of the investment policy and increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy system.

The need to further increase the volume of foreign investments was noted. 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 economic diplomacy, and the participation of diplomatic missions abroad in attracting investments was especially noted.

In turn, teachers are entrusted with the task of teaching foreign languages, especially English, to young people who are fluent in English. Self-assessment, which is one of the crucial parts of these technologies, has its special attention, in which students can be encouraged to learn independently according to their abilities and capabilities. Such training serves to form and develop knowledge, skills, and competencies by teaching students individually and in groups, organizing their independent work correctly and appropriately. In this case, the teacher takes into account the interests, abilities, and skills of each student and increases his efficiency by organizing classes.

METHOD

Today, special attention should be paid to self-assessment. For this, it is essential to implement tasks such as advanced experiences and modern, effective pedagogical methods, the creation of a new generation of self-assessment system of educational and methodological materials, regular training of teachers, and updating of the material and technical base. Carrying out such work requires great responsibility and creativity from teachers.

Specific aspects of the formation of self-assessment skills include:

- students master the program materials;
- there is an increase in their knowledge and skills, creative works, and their interest in science increases;



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- student activity increases;
- because students are taught according to their abilities and capabilities, they will not have any difficulties in mastering the learning materials;
- the needs of talented students to acquire deep knowledge are met;
- the skill of self-assessment forms the skill of independent thinking and objective learning.

These aspects of self-assessment are important in the formation of students' knowledge, skills, and abilities. It encourages them to think independently and work on themselves regularly.

It is wrong to organize a self-assessment and invite students to use it unexpectedly. In its organization, it is necessary to rely on the individuality, interests, and talents of students. Because in this process there is a convenient opportunity for the student to show his individuality. It is the last approach after studying the evaluation system that reflects the content of education based on the interests, talents, aspirations, and needs of students, and it creates favorable conditions for the student to be able to express his personality. Today, we can see positive results in the field of pedagogy by forming the skill of self-evaluation and creating its scientific basis, providing students with a theoretical and methodological approach to the process of self-evaluation.

For this, it is necessary to carry out the following activities during the educational process:

- development of a mechanism for studying, summarizing, and putting into practice the best practices in the field of self-evaluation based on an individual approach to the personality of teachers;
- determining the importance of self-assessment at the national level;
- development of scientific and methodological recommendations aimed at ensuring the pedagogical integrity of the self-assessment process:
 - understanding the directions, content, form, tools, and methods of self-assessment;
 - to develop ways of organizing educational work in the process of teaching groups grouped based on an individual approach;
- creating unique theoretical and methodological cases of teachers' work organization in the process of self-evaluation;
- development of an educational theory and strategy aimed at developing the state science and production of organizational forms of self-evaluation based on an individual approach;
 - such as creating an educational theory that serves to develop the teacher's personal abilities, talents, and interests and direct them to a specific goal.

RESULT

In self-assessment, the curriculum for students is individualized based on specific requirements. Accordingly, each student will have the right to choose his educational direction. This creates favorable opportunities for improving the quality of education. In this case, the educational process should be focused not only on teaching the student a



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certain amount of knowledge but also on the development of the individual, the ability to show his identity, and the growth of his abilities.

Independent education of students becomes important when successfully solving the issue of self-assessment of subjects. The following forms are used to organize the student's independent education, taking into account specific subject characteristics, mastery level, and ability:

- independent mastering of some theoretical topics with the help of additional literature;

- preparing a course work on a given topic;
- preparing for seminars and practical training, laboratory work;
- execution of the calculation-graphic, project;
- preparing a qualification thesis;
- finding solutions to existing problems in practice;
- creating layouts, models, samples, etc.;
- preparation of scientific articles, conference abstracts, etc.

In developing independent thinking:

- dividing the existing material into parts;
- justification of common similarities in observed events;
- determining the main content of a certain topic;
- concluding the presented facts;
- systematization of facts according to their characteristic or sequence;
- finding a new, additional solution to the problem;

Acquiring systematic knowledge, identifying various causes and relationships in the studied process, sorting out the necessary concepts, and laws, and arranging the sequence:

- to understand the sequence of certain situations and events;
- answer the teacher's questions independently;
- compare differences between previously learned and new information;
- explaining and justifying the course of an event observed for a certain period;
- he should know such things as determining the connection between events and evidence.

The student independently:

- extraction of basic, basic and secondary information on the topic;
- independent review of the underlying data;
- preparation of reports on practical seminars and training held to find new information, drawing up schemes, tables, and graphs;
- it is necessary to know how to study the material based on the search for additional materials related to the topic, to distinguish the main one, to conclude.

Practical training is important in determining the connection between theory and practice, which requires practical skills and qualifications from students. These, in turn, are organized in independent work:

- solving problems related to the information of the previous lesson;
- solve problems that are different from model problems;



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- searching for problems related to information in other subjects and finding solutions to them;
- Compose independent new exercises and sentences using theoretical rules;
- different from others, explaining a new topic, independent study of uncomplicated information;
- justifying their differences and similarities by comparing several data;
- work on correcting and eliminating errors;
- preparation of material, scheme, and tables;
- it is carried out through exercises such as working on projects and writing lectures in classes.

DISCUSSION

Only a student who can work independently will have willpower and independence skills. Pupils will be able to master the lessons through independent preparation, strengthening of a new subject, and acquiring the skills of independent work based on creative exercises. The important aspects of independent work in their self-assessment are as follows:

- the student works diligently to consciously complete academic tasks in a continuous, complete, and orderly way and gets used to learning;
- the student learns to overcome existing difficulties in mastering science educational materials and achieve his goal by working with will;
- it is important to identify different ways and methods leading to the problem's solution.

Mastering evidence materials can be done through various problem situations, solving exercises, working on the subject of the lesson, and critically evaluating the surrounding events. It is important to collect material for further activities through such methods. Such activity students:

- creating schemes and drawings independently in learning a foreign language, getting to know new information;
 - collecting materials from literature and the environment in English classes;
 - learning the surrounding phenomena and facts when learning a language;
 - justifying a problem with the help of sources;
 - requires the performance of tasks such as sorting into groups based on a feature of the material and preparing for reasoning.
- the student's love for science, conscious discipline, and interest in work and study are cultivated;
 - mental abilities of the student - thinking, attention, and memory are developed, acquired knowledge and skills are strengthened;
 - the student learns to apply the acquired knowledge in practice. His activity, independent thinking, entrepreneurship, initiative, and creativity are formed;
 - the socially useful qualities of the student develop, which helps him grow scientifically, culturally, politically, ethically, and spiritually.



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The formation of the student's independent thinking, self-awareness, mind, thinking, will, and emotions create skills that create independent activity and creative activity, which creates socially useful activity. Paying special attention to these aspects during self-evaluation in the teaching of science will increase students' attention and independence in science, as well as their responsibility and positive attitude toward completing assigned tasks. In the matter of organizing self-assessment, it is appropriate to pay attention to the following aspects, directing students to independent activity:

- their unique individual characteristics in their independent activities;
- attitude to science, ability;
- rich outlook and intellectual features, creativity;
- formation of independent learning skills;
- to be able to approach one's work creatively, to be able to independently engage in science activities;
- they have knowledge, skills, and qualifications related to science, their interest in doing independent work;
- consideration of activity, initiative, creativity, etc.

When teaching by organizing self-assessment in the process of learning English, the teacher should have a complete idea of the independent activities of students, in particular, they should know their psychological aspects. Taking into account their temperament, it is important to work with gifted and gifted students in a quality way. It is worth noting that the essence of motivating students to self-assess depends to a large extent on the proper organization and implementation of their independent work. The fact that they can independently complete tasks given in English, and their ability to work independently in class assignments, handouts, computer, and creative work opens a wide way to ensure their development in this field. Just as any independent thought is born from independent knowledge, any profound knowledge is acquired only through independent study. For every student to become a professional, their free and independent work, their strength, and diligence are important.

CONCLUSION

Thus, by eliminating the above problems and difficulties, as a result of self-assessment, the level of efficiency of individual labor increases, science, and production develop due to the effective participation of qualified personnel. Developing self-assessment skills, determining the content, form, tools, implementation methods, pedagogical and psychological foundations of English language teaching, determining its socio-economic importance, and in the field of organizing assessment based on an individual approach to students in developed countries it is necessary to study, generalize and develop scientific and methodical recommendations for self-assessment of best practices.

From the above-mentioned points, it can be understood that the initiative to organize self-assessment is supported. The next task should be to improve its quality and efficiency in the future, to ensure positive results.



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