Didactic system for individualization of foreign language teaching students of economic universities

Bunafsha RAFIEVA [1]

Samarkand Branch of Tashkent State University of Economics

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the concept of learner autonomy and its importance in education. Learner autonomy involves actively participating in their learning process, making decisions, and taking responsibility for their progress. It encourages independence, critical thinking, and a love for learning. The characteristics of learner autonomy include self-direction, self-regulation, and responsibility. Learner autonomy is crucial in today's rapidly changing world as it fosters skills such as problem-solving and creativity, prepares individuals for the digital age, and promotes lifelong learning. By nurturing learner autonomy, educators can empower individuals for lifelong success.

Iqtisodiyot universitetlari talabalariga chet tili oʻqitishni indivduallashtirishning didaktik tizimi

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ushbu maqolada oʻrganuvchi avtonomiyasi tushunchasi va uning taʼlimdagi ahamiyati oʻrganiladi. Oʻrganuvchilarning avtonomiyasi, oʻrganuvchilarning oʻz taʼlim jarayonida faol ishtirok etishlari, qarorlar qabul qilishlari va ularning muvaffaqiyati uchun maʼsuliyatni oʻz ichiga oladi. Bu mustaqillik, tanqidiy fikrlash va oʻrganishga boʻlgan ishonchni ragʻbatlantiradi. Oʻrganuvchilar avtonomiyasining xususiyatlari oʻz-oʻzini yoʻnaltirish, oʻzini oʻzi boshqarish va masʼuliyatni qamrab oladi. Oʻrganuvchilarning avtonomligi bugungi tez oʻzgarib borayotgan dunyoda juda muhim, chunki u muammolarni hal qilish va ijodkorlik kabi koʻnikmalarni

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[1] Senior teacher, Samarkand Branch of Tashkent State University of Economics

rivojlantiradi, shaxslarni raqamli asrga tayyorlaydi va umrbod ta'lim olishga yordam beradi. O'rganuvchilar avtonomiyasini tarbiyalash orqali o'qituvchilar muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun shaxsiyatlarni kuchaytirishlari mumkin.

Дидактическая система индивидуализации обучения иностранному языку студентов экономических вузов

Ключевые слова:
мотивация,
траектория обучения,
оценивание,
стили обучения,
структурированное
обучение

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье исследуется концепция автономии учащегося и ее значение в образовании. Автономия учащегося предполагает, что учащиеся активно участвуют в собственном процессе обучения, принимают решения и берут на себя ответственность за свой прогресс. Это поощряет независимость, критическое мышление и любовь к обучению. К характеристикам автономии учащегося относятся самонаправление, саморегуляция и ответственность. Автономия учащихся имеет решающее значение в современном быстро меняющемся мире, поскольку она способствует развитию таких навыков, как решение проблем и творчество, готовит людей к цифровой эпохе и способствует обучению на протяжении всей жизни. Воспитывая самостоятельность учащихся, преподаватели могут дать им возможность добиться успеха на протяжении всей жизни.

In today's rapidly evolving world, where knowledge is constantly expanding and industries are transforming, the ability to learn independently has become more crucial than ever. Self-directed learning and learner autonomy have emerged as powerful concepts that empower individuals to take control of their education and personal growth. This article explores the principles, benefits, and strategies associated with self-directed learning and learner autonomy, highlighting their significance in fostering lifelong success.

Understanding self-directed learning is crucial in empowering individuals to take control of their education and personal growth. Self-directed learning refers to a process where individuals take responsibility actively for their learning journey, setting goals, identifying resources, and evaluating their progress. Key principles of self-directed learning include learner motivation, self-regulation, and metacognition.

The concept of self-directed learning has its roots in educational theories such as constructivism, humanism, and experiential learning. Pioneers like Malcolm Knowles and Carl Rogers laid the foundation for promoting self-directedness in learning.

Self-directed learning is important because it allows individuals to make informed decisions regarding their learning path, pace, and content. Learner autonomy encompasses self-motivation, self-evaluation, and the capacity to reflect on one's learning needs.

There are several benefits of learner autonomy. Firstly, it enhances motivation as learners become more engaged and motivated to acquire knowledge when they have a say in their learning process. Secondly, learner autonomy allows for personalized learning

experiences tailored to individual interests, strengths, and preferred learning styles. Lastly, learner autonomy fosters a mindset of lifelong learning, enabling individuals to adapt to new challenges throughout their lives.

Several strategies can be implemented to foster self-directed learning and learner autonomy. Cultivating intrinsic motivation involves setting meaningful goals based on personal interests and aspirations and promoting curiosity through exploration and questioning. Developing self-regulation skills includes teaching learners time management, goal setting, and planning. Enhancing metacognition involves reflective practices and self-assessment to identify areas for improvement. Fostering independent learning skills includes equipping learners with information literacy skills and encouraging resourcefulness in seeking out diverse learning opportunities.

There are challenges to implementing self-directed learning and learner autonomy, such as resistance to change and balancing structure and freedom. Educator support through professional development opportunities and parental involvement can help overcome resistance to change. Structure and freedom can be balanced through scaffolded learning and providing choices within a structured framework.

Historical Background of Self-Directed Learning

Self-directed learning is a concept that has gained significant attention in recent years as educators and policymakers recognize the importance of empowering individuals to take control of their education and personal growth. However, the roots of self-directed learning can be traced back to several key historical developments.

One of the earliest proponents of self-directed learning was the philosopher and educator John Dewey. In the early 20th century, Dewey emphasized the importance of experiential learning and believed that learners should have the freedom to explore their interests and passions. He argued that education should focus on promoting critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity, rather than simply transmitting knowledge from teacher to student.

In the 1960s and 1970s, another influential figure in the field of self-directed learning emerged - Malcolm Knowles. Knowles was a pioneer in adult education and advocated for a shift away from traditional, teacher-centered approaches to learning. He argued that adults learn best when they are actively engaged in the learning process and have control over what and how they learn. Knowles' ideas laid the foundation for the modern concept of self-directed learning.

During this time, the concept of self-directed learning also gained traction in the field of psychology. Psychologists such as Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow emphasized the importance of autonomy and self-determination in human development. They argued that individuals have an innate drive to learn and grow and that this drive is most effectively nurtured in an environment that supports autonomy and self-direction.

In the 1980s and 1990s, with the advent of technology and the rise of the internet, self-directed learning took on a new dimension. The availability of information at our fingertips enabled learners to access a wide range of resources and pursue their interests independently. Online courses and educational platforms emerged, providing individuals with opportunities to engage in self-directed learning outside of traditional educational institutions.

Today, self-directed learning continues to evolve and adapt to the changing needs and demands of the digital age. With the rapid advancement of technology and the

increasing emphasis on lifelong learning, the concept of self-directed learning has become even more relevant. Learners are now able to personalize their learning experiences, accessing resources and opportunities that align with their individual interests and goals.

The Importance of Learner Autonomy: Definition and Characteristics

Learner autonomy is a concept that has gained significant recognition in the field of education as educators and policymakers realize the importance of empowering individuals to take control of their own learning. It refers to learners' ability to be self-directed, self-regulated, and responsible for their own learning process. Learner autonomy is not about isolation or disregarding the guidance of teachers, but rather about fostering independence, critical thinking, and a lifelong love for learning. In this article, we will explore the definition and characteristics of learner autonomy and discuss its significance in today's educational landscape.

At its core, learner autonomy involves learners actively participating in the learning process, making decisions about what and how they learn, and taking responsibility for their own progress. It goes beyond simply following instructions and memorizing information; it encourages learners to engage with the material, ask questions, seek answers, and explore their own interests and passions. Learner autonomy is about creating a sense of ownership and agency in the learning journey.

One key characteristic of learner autonomy is self-direction. Self-directed learners are motivated, proactive, and take initiative in their learning. They set their own goals, develop strategies to achieve them and monitor their progress. They have a sense of purpose and intrinsic motivation that drives them to learn. Self-directed learners are not dependent on external factors or authorities to guide their learning; instead, they actively seek out resources, opportunities, and experiences that align with their interests and goals.

Another important characteristic of learner autonomy is self-regulation. Self-regulated learners have the ability to manage their own learning process effectively. They are aware of their strengths and weaknesses, set realistic expectations, and develop strategies to overcome challenges. They monitor their own progress, reflect on their learning experiences, and make adjustments as needed. Self-regulated learners also possess metacognitive skills, which enable them to plan, monitor, and evaluate their learning strategies.

Learner autonomy also involves taking responsibility for one's own learning. Responsible learners understand that they are accountable for their actions and choices. They actively engage in the learning process, complete assignments and tasks on time, and seek help when needed. Responsible learners take ownership of their mistakes and learn from them, rather than blaming external factors or others. They understand that learning is a lifelong process and are committed to continuous improvement.

The importance of learner autonomy in today's educational landscape cannot be overstated. In a rapidly changing world, where knowledge and information are constantly evolving, learners need to develop the skills and mindset to navigate this dynamic landscape. Learner autonomy fosters critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity - skills that are essential for success in the 21st century. It also promotes a love for learning and a sense of curiosity and exploration, which are crucial for lifelong learning.

Furthermore, learner autonomy prepares individuals for the challenges and opportunities of the digital age. With the advent of technology and the rise of online learning platforms, individuals have unprecedented access to resources and opportunities

for self-directed learning. Learner autonomy enables individuals to leverage these resources effectively, personalize their learning experiences, and pursue their interests and passions independently.

In conclusion, self-directed learning and learner autonomy are transformative approaches that empower individuals to become lifelong learners, equipped with the skills and mindset necessary for success in an ever-changing world. Understanding self-directed learning and learner autonomy is crucial in empowering individuals for lifelong success. These concepts encourage individuals to take ownership of their learning journey, leading to personal growth, adaptability, and fulfillment. Educators, parents, and policymakers must recognize the importance of these principles and work collaboratively to create environments that support and nurture learner autonomy. By understanding the historical roots of self-directed learning, educators, parents, and policymakers can better appreciate its significance and implement strategies to foster learner autonomy in today's educational landscape. In today's rapidly changing world, where knowledge is constantly evolving and technology is transforming the way we learn, learner autonomy is more important than ever. By nurturing learner autonomy, educators can prepare individuals to thrive in the 21st century and become lifelong learners.

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