

**SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING FUTURE ARABIC  
LANGUAGE TEACHER COMPETENCE**

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**ANNOTATION:** The article discusses the issues of creating conditions for students studying in higher educational institutions to acquire a wide range of opportunities for them to obtain modern knowledge in conditions that meet international standards. The issue of teaching arabic in an unconventional style is becoming relevant at the present time. The study analyzes the role of human capital in mastering foreign languages and examines the reasons for the underdevelopment of future arabic teacher competence. Furthermore, the article substantiates the formation of the professional competence of future arabic language teachers as a socio-pedagogical necessity driven by the ongoing educational reforms and economic development of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** future arabic teacher, professional competence, unconventional teaching methods, higher education reform, human capital, innovation, socio-pedagogical necessity

Educational reforms started in the years of independence are still ongoing today. Its main goal is to create a system that is competitive in the world market, has scientific and professional competence, is able to implement fundamental reforms in the country's economy, and knows the methods, tools and ways of introducing innovations [1].

The fulfillment of these tasks naturally requires the knowledge, skills and knowledge of foreign languages. Among them, the place and importance of the Arabic language has a special place.

The educational process is closely related to the life of society and priority tasks, and it is always changing in harmony with the tasks before the state [2]. But the modern era has shown that globalization, drastic man-made changes and revolutions in the ICT system are going through deep transformation processes in the whole world, and systemic changes have taken place in our country as well. These changes were manifested by the publication of the new version of the Law «On Education» dated September 23, 2020, Orq-637 [3].

At the present time, significant positive changes are taking place in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan, in particular, a number of opportunities are being created for students studying in higher education institutions to acquire thorough knowledge, and for them to receive modern education in conditions corresponding to world standards [4] . In these processes, improving the quality of education is a priority issue.

In the developed countries of the world, only if 60% of the youth have the right to higher education for the educational needs of citizens, economic growth and development have been ensured in this country, including various social crises have been prevented. A total of 60% of the youth of the Republic of Uzbekistan should study in higher education, but today we have reached only 20-25% of systemic changes.

The material and technical base of educational institutions is being improved, scientific developments are being financed, separate state structures in the direction of innovation are being established, new departments are being opened in higher educational institutions, and the credit-module system is being introduced. All this should serve to raise the quality and level of higher education.

The number of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan has increased to 47 in the last three years, and today there are 125 higher education institutions. In recent years, the organization of joint educational programs in cooperation with foreign countries has been developed in higher education institutions [5].

The quality of education is being ensured based on fundamental changes in the field of teaching Eastern languages, studying the heritage of Islamic scholars, the history of Islamic civilization and the history of Movarounnahr civilization. The study of Eastern languages, especially Arabic, is one of the fields that has its own history in Uzbekistan. First of all, the study of the Arabic language is inextricably linked with the phenomenon of the history of Islamic culture.

Mahmud Kashgari's «Devonu Lug'otit Turk» and Yusuf Khos Hajib's «Kutadgu Bilik» are ancient manuscripts written in Arabic. Also, among the first Tafsirs of Arabic letters written in Turkey is the work «Tafsir of Central Asia» from the 9th-10th centuries. Uzbekistan produced many scholars who made a great contribution to world civilization. Among them, we can mention Termizi, Imam Bukhari, Moturidi, Zamakhshari, Farabi, Khorezmi, Farghani and others. The Arabs admit that if it were not for the Khorezm az- Zamakhshari, they would not have fully known the rules of the Arab nation's language. Because of this, Zamakhshari's work occupies a significant place in works on various aspects of Arabic linguistics and grammar. For example, while living in Makkah, he wrote the work «Al-Mufasssal» (1121) on the grammar of the Arabic language, the work «Asos ul-Balogha» («Basics of Puberty»), mainly on lexicology. dedicated. It talks about the eloquence and perfection of the Arabic language. «Kashshof an haqaiq it-tanzil wa uyun ilaqawil fi wujuh it-ta'wil» was written during three years (1132-1134) while Zamakhshari was in Mecca. Open their eyes») is dedicated to the interpretation of the Qur'an» [6]. «In his time, those who knew the scholar well called him «Ustoz ud-dunya» («Teacher of the whole world») out of respect» [7].

Those who knew Allama well in his time respectfully called him «Ustaz uddunya» («Master of the whole world»), «Jorullah» («God's neighbor»), «Ustaz ularab wal-ajam» («Arabs and Arabs the teacher of those who are not»), they were called «Fakhru Khorazm» («Pride of Khorazm»).

The question of teaching the Arabic language in a non-traditional way is also gaining relevance now [8]. We can divide Arabic language education in our country into three types. First of all, learning Arabic is related to the need of religion. The next type is based on the school of Russian academic orientalist.

Finally, the third type focuses less on the grammatical aspects of the language and mainly teaches faster speaking.

On November 5, 2017, in the Samarkand region, the school of theology under the Imam Moturudi center, on November 10, in the Kashkadarya region.

Aqeedah scientific school at the Abu Muin Nasafi center, Bahovuddin Naqshband school of mysticism at the Mir Arab higher madrasa in Bukhara and Hadith science school at the Imam Bukhari scientific center, Islamic law schools were established at the Marginani scientific center in Ferghana region on November 13 [ 9].

On February 15, 2018, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers «On the effective organization of beautification of holy sites, shrines, mosques and cemeteries» was adopted. Accordingly, in 2019 alone, 10 new mosques were opened, thus the number of mosques reached 2066. 2

For example, in the city of Tashkent, «Father Suzuk», «Shaykh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf», «Faizulla Khoja son of Murad Haji», «Hakim Termizi», «Shaykh Shamsiddin», «Imam Nizamiddin» in Surkhandarya region. «Sangardakiy», «Muhammad al-Amin» in Namangan, «Shiligiji» in Fergana , «Abu Bakr Siddiq» in Navoi and «Abu Huraira» mosques in Tashkent region, and a new mosque named «Abdullah ibn Mubarak» in Qarovulbazar district of Bukhara.

Throughout our republic, 30 mosque buildings have been completely rebuilt, and 60 mosques have been overhauled [10].

Considerable work is being done to expand the teaching of Eastern languages, specially the Arabic language. For example, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 16, 2020 «On measures to fundamentally improve the personnel training system in the field of Oriental studies and increase scientific potential» established the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies on the basis of the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies [11]. 2020 The first stages of a number of private universities were opened in Cairo: al-Jalala, al-Alamayn, al-Mansura-l Jadid, the University of King Salman and its three branches were opened in the cities of Rausu Sidr, Sharmush Sheikh al-Tur.

Foreign educational institutions are being established, including by the President's decision, a branch of the Federal state budget higher education institution «St. Petersburg State University» was established in Tashkent on January 13, 2021. One of the main directions of the Branch's activities is the training, retraining and upgrading of highly qualified personnel in areas and specialties such as philology of Eastern languages, country studies and economy of foreign countries, biomedicine, exact sciences .

The education system of our country has formal, informal and informal educational processes.

There are a lot of educational courses in the Arabic language in our republic as part of the informal education system. These courses are mainly preparation courses for reading the Holy Qur'an, and Arabic is not taught in depth because it is considered a difficult language.

The development of the world's leading countries has led to a new economy based on the formation of knowledge, global information systems economy, innovation, the latest technologies and venture business. Human capital, which is the main driving force of socio-economic development of modern society, is the basis of the new economy. The need to form a new development paradigm was caused by the change in the role of human capital, its transformation from a cost factor to the main productive and social factor of development. Human capital has taken a leading place in national wealth (up to 80% in developed countries) within the new paradigm of development of countries and the world community.

Political, economic and social relations observed between countries also motivate learning a certain foreign language. Political or economic dependence on a particular country becomes an important tool and resource for this. In particular, the integration of the education system of our republic at the international level, ensuring the competitiveness of trained specialists in the world labor market requires students and teachers to learn foreign languages perfectly from future specialists.

If knowledge of foreign languages requires human capital, knowledge of Arabic language is shown for human capital through the following reasons: firstly, we can see that Arabic language has developed historically in us. Interest in learning Arabic is growing for our region.

We can see that the teaching of the Arabic language has a great social importance, because all residents want to read the Holy Qur'an, to be close to it, including the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on September 1, 2017 at the Hazrati Imam complex. , we can also see that in the meeting with public and religious workers, the Center of Islamic Civilization gave a task to hold Quranic recitation competitions in public and at different stages in the republic.

Muslim scholars created sciences related to the Arabic language completely independently, without connecting to other languages. **1 1**

It is known that Uzbekistan and Arab countries are united geographically by proximity, common history, religion and culture. In the past, the Arab world and the countries of Central Asia entered a single cultural-civilizational and economic space. This is still important in their interactions

today. It is also helped by the fact that the holy places that unite the Muslims of the world are located in Saudi Arabia. Relations of Uzbekistan with Arab countries can be conditionally divided into two periods: from the 90s to 2017 and from 2017 to the present day.

In particular, these include visits to Kuwait (2004), Egypt (2007), UAE (2008), and Oman (2009). In general, since 2007, there has been a slight revival in Arab-Uzbek relations. In June 2011, the 3rd meeting of the Uzbekistan-Saudi Arabia intergovernmental commission was held in Tashkent. As part of the event, a business forum was organized and a protocol and agreement on mutual investment promotion was signed. In April 2012, a delegation led by the chairman of the Saudi Consultative Council (parliament) Abdulla Al-Sheikh visited Uzbekistan. In August 2014, a quadrilateral ministerial meeting was held in Muscat on the construction of the Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran-Oman transport corridor.

Saudi experts point out that until the early 2000s, the royal family and Egyptian leaders were limited to studying the specific aspects of the Central Asian countries. In this way, the first period until 2017 can be described as a phase of mutual learning, limited contacts, search for opportunities and uncertainty.

The new President of the country Sh.M. In 2017, Mirziyoyev will take the initiative to adopt a new strategy for the development of Uzbekistan's foreign policy in the context of the strengthening of the international and domestic situation.11

In it, priority is given to the Central Asian region and its immediate neighbors. After that, in May 2017, the UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, in 2018, the Egyptian President Abdul Fattah al-Sisi's visit to Tashkent, and on March 24-26, 2019, President Sh. Mirziyoyev's visit to the UAE marks a new stage in the development of Arab-Uzbek relations.

Currently, our country chairs the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In 2016, at the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Tashkent, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev made a speech and said that enlightenment and education are one of the main factors of the development and well-being of mankind. noted that it cultivates high qualities such as contentment.

The US International Development Finance Corporation (IDC) and the Republic of Uzbekistan announced the expansion of their partnership through their support of the Ibrahim Fund of Uzbekistan]. The United States, Israel and the United Arab Emirates launched this fund on October 20, 2020. Through this, the three countries intend to spend more than \$3 billion in private sector-led investment and development initiatives aimed at developing regional economic cooperation. The Foundation fulfills the promise of the Ibrahim Accords and demonstrates the benefits of peace through tangible projects that improve the lives of the people of the region .

Uzbekistan's allocation of up to 50 million dollars is a sign of its commitment to the Ibrahim agreements and a common goal of many to improve economic cooperation and relations.

On November 5, 2020, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Minister of Investments and Foreign Trade S. Umurzakov met with the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Arab Emirates to the Republic of Uzbekistan Said Matar al-Qemzi and discussed the relations between the two countries. the prospects of expanding trade-economic and investment cooperation were discussed. On October 15, 2020, Uzbekinvest signed a memorandum of cooperation with Etihad Credit Insurance, the state agency for export credits of the United Arab Emirates.

The Islamic Development Bank approved the state program of two major projects in Uzbekistan with a total value of 509.2 million dollars. It includes the implementation of 67 projects from various financing sources, budget funds, including international financial institutions (World

Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Bank, etc.) targeted and grant funds, attraction and utilization of loans. provided for. What is the competence, level, position of the future Arabic language teacher has not been worked out today. As a result of not developing this position, certain conflicts have arisen.

First of all, modern requirements are imposed on teachers, but teachers do not know what the requirements of modern requirements are, and they are not included in the education system.

Secondly, teachers are required to enrich their work with innovative things, but not all teachers have been able to provide those innovations to the educational system. This is due to the fact that, while teachers accept innovations (intellectually), they lack (i.e. want, but ...) to implement those innovations.

Thirdly, if the future teacher knows what are the requirements for his/her competence, theoretical knowledge is sufficient to revise his/her work, but this theoretical knowledge should be developed for the future Arabic language teacher.

Accordingly, on the one hand, human capital is required, and on the other hand, very drastic changes in the education system are required. Third, the social demand for a new Arabic language specialist is changing. Arab countries bring us economic investments. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE are investing intensively now. For this purpose, the need for translators and specialists in the Arabic language is increasing dramatically.

What comes from the formation of the competence of the future teacher of the Arabic language:

1) out of many changes in the educational system, a sharp innovative turn has defined educational prospects. April 17, 2018 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan: ... foreign languages (Arabic, Persian, English, Russian, Urdu, Turkish, etc.) and other internationally needed fields to train qualified personnel, to organize a comprehensive system of continuous education at the stages of secondary special education, higher education, post-higher education, professional development, and in-depth research and preservation of scientific heritage, religious and secular is a leading educational and research institution specializing in imparting knowledge.

2) Tasks determined by the country's economic development. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis of 2021, the task of «further expansion of multifaceted and mutually beneficial relations with the United Arab Emirates and other countries, which are considered our main foreign partners» is set. So, the economic development in our society and its demands.

3) The concept of human capital is widely accessible. Today we are not educating citizens, today we are educating human capital starting from the family.

Human capital is regarded as a reserve at birth, and the development of that reserve should be given in education. The economic relations of Uzbekistan are developing and the Arabic language has a place in these developing relations, because Arabic is spoken by countries such as Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Qatar, Jordan, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Oman, and the international relations of Arab countries. taking into account their influence in the system of relations, their role and importance in international trade and industry, investment and technological opportunities, Uzbekistan is interested in establishing and deepening mutually beneficial economic relations with Arab countries.

Therefore, these reasons require that the issue of competence of the Arabic language teacher be involved from a scientific-theoretical and pedagogical point of view.

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