IMPORTANCE AND PROSPECTS OF LEARNING ENGLISH IN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract. *The article discusses the role of English in the professional training of students of technical universities. The article analyzes the requirements of the international scientific and technical community, the impact of globalization on engineering education, as well as the prospects for the introduction of modern language and digital methods. It is shown that proficiency in English becomes a key factor in the competitiveness of future engineers, providing access to advanced research, international standards and innovative technologies. The necessity of modernizing educational programs and strengthening the practice-oriented component of training is justified.*

Keywords: *technical education, English, engineering training, innovation, globalization, academic mobility.*

Introduction. Technical sciences have historically developed in an international context, where English is a universal channel of professional communication. More than 80 % of the world's scientific publications in engineering fields are published in English [1]. Technical university students who do not speak English are restricted in their access to up-to-date knowledge, digital platforms, international standards, and professional communities.

In recent years, the need for English language proficiency has been increasing due to the accelerated introduction of digital technologies, industry 4.0, the expansion of international projects and academic mobility. UNESCO

emphasizes that the engineer of the 21st century must have global competencies, including intercultural communication and English language skills [2]. These requirements are becoming critical for technical universities in Uzbekistan, which are actively integrating into the global educational space.

Theoretical basis of the study. English in technical education is considered not only as a tool of everyday communication, but also as a language of science, engineering standards and digital technologies. Foreign researchers emphasize that technological thinking and language competence develop interrelated: the ability to analyze technical texts, project documentation and research in English allows future specialists to master innovations faster [2].

Domestic studies also confirm that proficiency in English accelerates the professional adaptation of young engineers, expands the opportunities for internships and participation in international projects [3]. Knowledge of the language strengthens the research culture and increases publication activity — which is a key requirement for the development of scientific schools in technical universities.

Research methodology. Analytical, comparative and systematic methods were used in the study. Modern international educational standards (ABET, EUR-ACE), as well as state educational programs of technical specialties in a number of countries were studied. The content analysis of scientific publications on the problems of language training of engineers is carried out. The comparative analysis allowed us to identify the most effective approaches to teaching a foreign language in technical universities.

Research results. The analysis revealed several key trends.

First, the English language becomes the basis for professional communication of engineers: from reading technical documentation to

participating in international projects. More than 70 % of advanced technical standards (including ISO, IEEE) are published in English [2].

Secondly, technical universities that integrate language training into engineering disciplines show higher rates of employment of graduates. Studies in Germany and Singapore show that engineers with a high level of English receive 20-30 % more offers from international companies [4].

Third, the introduction of practice-oriented teaching methods (case studies, project tasks in English, simulations of technical meetings) significantly increases students ' motivation and the quality of their speech competence.

Discussion of the results. The data obtained confirm that English is a part of the professional identity of an engineer. Its study cannot be considered as a secondary humanitarian discipline. This is one of the key tools for training a future specialist who can work with high-tech equipment, digital platforms, CAD/CAM systems, and scientific databases.

It is important to emphasize that the prospect of learning English in technical universities is associated with the expansion of interdisciplinary ties: the language becomes a means of mastering innovative thinking, system analysis and research skills. Modern educational strategies effectively combine language skills with engineering tasks-from reading diagrams and graphs to preparing mini-projects and scientific articles.

Conclusion. Learning English at technical universities is becoming strategically important. It provides future engineers with access to cutting-edge knowledge, international standards, scientific research, and a global job market. The perspective of language training development is related to the digitalization of training, integration of language modules into engineering disciplines, and strengthening of the practice-oriented component. The formation of a stable professional language competence is becoming one of the key factors for

modernizing technical education and increasing its international competitiveness.

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