

THE CREDIT MODULE SYSTEM: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES

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Annotsiya: *Ushbu maqolada tillarni o'qitish metodikasi sifatida kredit modul tizimi muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada ushbu tizimning moslashuvchanlik, moslashtirish va talabalar uchun o'rganish ustidan ko'proq nazorat qilish kabi afzalliklarini ta'kidlangan. Izohda kredit moduli tizimining afzalliklari, jumladan, talabalar motivatsiyasi va faolligini oshirish, tilni bilish darajasini har tomonlama va to'g'ri baholash hamda iqtisodiy samaradorlikni ta'minlash imkoniyatlari ta'kidlab o'tilgan.*

Annotation: *The provided text discusses the credit module system as a method of teaching languages. It highlights the advantages of this system, such as flexibility, customization, and greater control over learning for students. The annotation emphasizes the benefits of the credit module system, including its potential to enhance student motivation and engagement, provide a comprehensive and accurate assessment of language proficiency, and offer cost-effectiveness. It also addresses the challenges associated with this system, such as the need for ensuring a well-rounded language education, maintaining consistency and quality across different language courses, and addressing the potential lack of structure and guidance for certain students.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kredit modul tizimi, til o'rgatish, akademik yutuqlar, modullashtirish, kredit o'tkazish, moslashuvchanlik, moslashtirish, tilni bilish, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, qiyinchiliklar, kamchiliklar.*

Key words: *credit module system, language teaching, academic achievement, modularization, credit transfer, flexibility, customization, language proficiency, cost-effectiveness, challenges, drawbacks.*

Introduction: Firstly, let us understand what the credit module system is and its history background. The credit module system, also known as the credit-based system, is a method of measuring academic achievement based on the number of credits a student earns for completing a particular course or program. The system has been in use for many decades, but its origins can be traced back to the United States in the late 19th century. The credit hour was initially introduced in 1906 at the University of Chicago by the university's president, William Rainey Harper. He believed that the credit hour would provide a flexible means of measuring academic achievement, enabling students to take courses in a variety of subjects and earn credit towards their degree. The credit hour system quickly became popular among other universities in the United States and was adopted by the Carnegie Foundation in 1910 as a standard unit of academic measurement.

Over the years, the credit module system has been refined and adapted to meet the changing needs of higher education. In the 1960s, for example, the system was modified to include the concept of modularization, which allowed students to take individual modules of courses rather than having to complete an entire course to earn credit. This made it easier for students to design their own courses of study and to tailor their academic programs to their specific needs and interests. In the 1970s and 1980s, the credit module system was further developed to include the idea of credit transfer. This meant that students could transfer credits earned at one institution to another, providing greater flexibility and mobility in higher education. This was particularly important for students who needed to move between institutions for personal or financial reasons.

Main part: Today, the credit module system is widely used in higher education around the world. It provides a standardized way of measuring academic achievement, allowing students to earn credits for completing courses or programs

at their own pace and according to their own schedule. The system also allows for greater flexibility in higher education, enabling students to design their own courses of study and to transfer credits between institutions. Despite its many benefits, the credit module system is not without its critics. Some argue that the system places too much emphasis on the accumulation of credits rather than on the quality of learning. Others argue that the system can be too rigid and inflexible, forcing students to conform to a set of predefined requirements rather than allowing them to pursue their own interests and passions. The credit module system is a system of teaching languages that focuses on the acquisition of language skills through a series of modules. These modules are designed to be self-contained, with each module focusing on a specific language skill, such as reading, writing, speaking, or listening. Each module is worth a certain number of credits, and students can earn these credits by completing the module successfully. The credit module system is based on the idea that language learning is a continuous process that should be customized to each student's needs, interests, and abilities.

One of the major benefits of the credit module system of language teaching is that it allows for flexibility and customization of language programs. This means that students can choose the language courses they want to take based on their own interests and needs, rather than being limited by a set curriculum. For example, a student who is interested in business may choose to take language courses that focus on business terminology and practices.

Similarly, a student who is planning to study abroad may choose to take courses that focus on conversational skills and cultural immersion. Another advantage of the credit module system is that it provides students with greater control over their own learning. Students can choose the pace at which they progress through the language program, taking as many or as few courses as they feel they need to achieve their language goals. This can be particularly beneficial for students who have other commitments, such as work or family, that make it difficult to commit to a traditional, full-time language program.

The credit module system also allows for greater flexibility in assessment and

grading. Rather than being graded on a single exam or project, students are evaluated on their performance throughout the course of the language program. This can include assignments, quizzes, exams, and other forms of assessment, providing a more comprehensive and accurate picture of a student's language proficiency. Also, the credit module system can help to increase student motivation and engagement. Because students have more control over their learning and can choose courses based on their own interests and needs, they are more likely to be engaged and invested in their language studies. This can lead to better outcomes, including improved language proficiency and a greater appreciation for the language and culture being studied. Finally, the credit module system can be more cost-effective than traditional language programs. Because students can choose the courses they want to take and the pace at which they progress through the program, they may be able to complete their language studies more quickly and at a lower cost. This can be particularly beneficial for students who are on a tight budget or who are trying to balance language studies with other financial obligations.

Of course, there are also potential challenges and drawbacks to the credit module system of language teaching. One of the biggest challenges is ensuring that students receive a comprehensive and well-rounded language education. Because students are able to choose their own courses, they may be tempted to focus too narrowly on a particular aspect of the language, such as grammar or vocabulary, at the expense of other important skills, such as speaking and listening.

To add, in credit module system, each module is of high quality and that the content is relevant and up-to-date. This requires careful planning and coordination among teachers and curriculum developers. It also requires ongoing evaluation and feedback from students to ensure that the modules are meeting their needs. Furthermore, students have the necessary support and guidance to navigate the credit module system. This includes providing students with clear guidelines on how to choose modules, how to progress through the modules, and how to seek help if they need it. It also requires providing students with feedback and support throughout the language learning process. Finally, the credit module system requires a significant

investment of time and resources to develop and implement. This includes developing high-quality modules, training teachers to deliver the modules effectively, and creating a system for tracking student progress and evaluating the effectiveness of the system.

In conclusion, the credit module system has become a popular method of teaching languages around the world. Its origins can be traced back to the late 19th century in the United States, and over time, it has been refined and adapted to meet the changing needs of higher education. The credit module system offers many benefits, including flexibility and customization, greater control over learning, and more comprehensive and accurate assessment. However, there are also potential challenges and drawbacks, such as ensuring a well-rounded language education and maintaining consistency and quality across different language courses. Overall, the credit module system of language teaching has the potential to provide a more personalized and effective language learning experience for students.

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