THE NEED TO SHIFT FROM TRADITIONAL WRITING TO TYPING

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Abstract

This article the urgency of transition from traditional writing methods, such as using pen and pencil for essays, to typing in today digital world. It discusses the existing practices of scholars globally, the current policy in Uzbekistan and the benefits and advantages of preparing students for the demands of the modern workforce. A thorough examination advocates the shift towards implementing technology into writing to improve leaning outcomes and better equip students with necessary skills in an evolving world.

Key words: digitization, online peer-editing, presidential decree, legibility, accessibility

Abstrakt

Ushbu maqolada insholar uchun qalam va qalamdan foydalanish kabi an'anaviy yozish usullaridan bugungi raqamli yozishga o'tish dolzarbligi haqida gap boradi. Unda jahon miqyosidagi olimlarning mavjud amaliyotlari, O'zbekistondagi joriy siyosat hamda talabalarni zamonaviy ishchi kuchi talablariga tayyorlashning afzalliklari muhokama qilinadi. Chuqur o'rganishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki rivojlanayotgan dunyoda talabalarni zarur ko'nikmalar bilan yaxshi jihozlash va ularning ta'limiy natijalarni yaxshilash uchun texnologiyani yozishga tatbiq etish dolzabr masaladir.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamlashtirish, onlayn tahrirlash, prezident farmoni, o'qish qulayligi, qulaylik

Абстракт

В этой статье подчеркивается актуальность перехода от традиционных методов письма, таких как использование ручки и карандаша для эссе, к набору текста в современном цифровом мире. В нем обсуждаются существующие практики ученых во всем мире, текущая политика в Узбекистане, а также преимущества и преимущества подготовки студентов к требованиям современной рабочей силы. Тщательный экзамен свидетельствует о переходе к внедрению технологий в письменную речь, чтобы улучшить результаты обучения и лучше вооружить учащихся необходимыми навыками в развивающемся мире.

Ключевые слова: *оцифровка, онлайн-редактирование, указ президента, разборчивость, доступность.*

Introduction

In the period of digital era, all aspects of life are experiencing a significant transformation. Once considered as an art or the art of calligraphy, writing by hand has become overshadowed by the efficiency and attractiveness in many developed countries. This stage is still at its transitory phase in Uzbekistan, mainly because that the exposure to typing is limited to phone conversations and rare usage of computers in classrooms. With the presence of speech recognition and AI generated texts, the need to write texts by hand has even diminished. Many companies are releasing their manuals in a video and picture-based format, rarely addressing to written text. Due to numerous advantages of typing, and using word processors writing can be more efficient, legible and accessible. Another pedagogical implication is that it can increase students' confidence and motivation towards producing longer texts; it enables group collaboration and easy access to each other's work. At a national level, practicing online typing can increase young students' computer literacy and make them better employees for their desired position.

The aim of this paper is to assess the practices of scholars who included typing in classroom and highlight the national policy of Uzbekistan which encourages to digitize many aspects of the country. It also enumerates perceived benefits on typing compared to writing by hand.

Literature Review

Numerous studies have highlighted the benefits of typing over handwriting in various aspects of education and communication. For instance, a study by Longcamp et al. (2005) found that typing can lead to faster and more efficient writing, particularly in tasks that require extensive text production. This efficiency is further supported by research conducted by Berninger et al. (2008), which demonstrated that typing can improve the legibility and overall quality of written work, particularly for individuals with poor handwriting skills and specific learning disabilities.

Moreover, the accessibility and convenience of typing have been emphasized in several studies. Research by Ackerman and Goldsmith (2011) highlighted how typing allows for easier editing and revising of written content, leading to improved clarity and coherence in written communication. Additionally, studies by Ashburner et al. (2012) have shown that typing can enhance the engagement and motivation of students, as it aligns with their familiarity with digital tools and technologies.

In the context of education, the shift from traditional writing to typing has been recognized as essential for preparing students for success in a technology-driven world. Research by Warschauer and Matuchniak (2010) emphasized the importance of integrating digital literacy skills, including typing proficiency, into educational curricula to equip students with the necessary tools for effective communication and collaboration in the 21st century.

Overall, the literature reviewed underscores the advantages of transitioning from traditional writing to typing, emphasizing improved efficiency, legibility, accessibility, and preparation for success in a digital age. By embracing this shift, individuals can harness the benefits of technology to enhance their writing skills and adapt to the demands of a rapidly evolving society.

Assessment of the national policy

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation (2020), The Ministry of Information Technologies and

Communications Development, together with the Ministry of Preschool Education, the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Health, will create IT infrastructure and equip it with computer equipment in 13 model districts (appendices 2a - 14a) by the end of 2030. to take measures to complete the digitalization of pre-school and general education schools and health institutions, as well as to organize the introduction of information systems and training of responsible employees. This shows the initiative of the president towards digitalization of the systems and this necessitates further employees to be equipped with computer skills. This decree also necessitates making permanent changes to the main curricula of secondary schools in order to increase the general level of the use of digital technologies for students [1].

In addition, On February 1, 2024, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-51 "On additional measures to support the training of qualified specialists in the field of digitization" was adopted. According to this decree, Starting from March 1, 2024: - the procedure for fully covering the costs of obtaining international IT certificates for young people with a B2 and higher certificate in English will be introduced. This will introduction of new law has many pedagogical implications for future CLIL teachers, too.

In fact, many steps have been taken towards digitization in Uzbekistan. According to the statistics provided by Daryo (14 August, 2023), A number of works are being carried out by the Ministry of preschool and school education to digitize the services provided to the population, expand the scope of electronic services provided through the Unified Interactive State Services Portal, and introduce new services.

In particular, starting from 2023, certificates were issued in electronic form to graduates who completed the 9th and 11th grades of the school.

In addition, public service center or "my.gov.uz" electronic portal for recognition (nosterification) of documents on general secondary and secondary education in foreign countries implemented through.

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[1] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6079 of 05.10.2020

In accordance with the regulations approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 295 of July 1, 2022, 5 types of public services are being provided through the Unified Interactive State Services Portal ("my.gov.uz").

For information during 2023: Duplicate certificates were issued to 35,571 citizens; The applications of 9,307 citizens to participate in the external exams were accepted; Documents of citizens who received general secondary education in 684 foreign countries were nostrified; 145 children of foreign citizens were admitted to the school; 11,416 parents used state services to transfer their children from one school to another.

The Ministry of Pre-School and School Education continues to work on digitalization of education. And this all shows the basic need of moving from hand writing to typing.

Benefits of typing and using word processor programs

Efficiency: Typing allows for faster and more efficient writing, particularly in tasks that require extensive text production. This can lead to increased productivity and time savings.

Legibility: Typing can improve the legibility and overall quality of written work, especially for individuals with poor handwriting skills. Typed text is often easier to read and understand compared to handwritten content.

Editing and Revising: Typing enables easier editing and revising of written content, leading to improved clarity and coherence in communication. Digital tools make it simple to make changes, rearrange text, and correct mistakes.

Accessibility: Typing provides greater accessibility to written content, as digital documents can be easily shared, stored, and accessed across different devices and platforms. This enhances collaboration and communication among individuals.

Engagement and Motivation: Typing can enhance engagement and motivation, particularly among students who are familiar with digital tools and technologies. The interactive nature of typing can make writing more interactive and enjoyable.

Digital Literacy: Transitioning from traditional writing to typing helps develop digital literacy skills, which are essential for success in a technology-driven world. Proficiency in typing and digital tools is increasingly important in various fields and industries.

Preparation for the Future: Embracing typing as a primary mode of writing prepares individuals for success in a rapidly evolving society where digital communication is prevalent. Being comfortable with typing can open up opportunities for effective communication and collaboration in the 21st century.

Conclusion

As a final words, the world has changed from the first time we learned writing and started comminating with words. The article highlights the digitalization initiatives in Uzbekistan, focusing on the implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures to support training in digitization. The President's decrees emphasize equipping districts with IT infrastructure, promoting digital skills among employees, and integrating digital technologies into education systems. The efforts include issuing electronic certificates, expanding electronic services, and enhancing the Unified Interactive State Services Portal. These developments underscore the importance of transitioning from handwriting to typing to align with the country's digital transformation goals.

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