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**Normurodova Sohiba**

**Aitmuratova Perkhon**

Samarkand State Medical University

Department of Languages

**Annotation.** The main purpose of this article is to determine the direct role and place of the Latin language in modern society, to identify social spheres in which the Latin language is the most important part, to determine the level of understanding in society of the role of the Latin language in the modern world.

**Key words:** Latin aphorisms, modern world, progressive, time period, rank of dead languages, legal processes

**Introduction.** Latin is one of the oldest written languages of the Indo-European language family. It is also known that in Ancient Rome in the 6th century. BC. Imperial laws were issued, a population census was carried out, which was used for the needs of administration, compiling chronicles, recording prayers and oracles, and concluding transactions. The found recordings, made on the then popular copper tables, date back to approximately the middle of the V<sup>th</sup> century.

The Great Roman Empire actively expanded its territories through the military seizure of the lands of neighboring barbarian tribes, which could not but lead to the widespread spread of the Latin language in the conquered territories. Along with the implantation of the Latin language by the Roman invaders, its wide dissemination among foreign-speaking peoples was facilitated by both the lexical richness of Latin, the presence of a large number of abstract concepts reflecting the spheres of human activity and existence, as well as grammatical harmony, brevity and accuracy of expression. Thanks to its long and rich history, Latin has become the main language of European culture from antiquity to modern times.

Latin is the language of the people of a large and rich civilization preserved in the history of the world. Ancient traditions, in a sense, are universal and harmonious, included in many other cultures, forming, in some cases, the basis for them, for example, European ones. Ancient mythology, philosophy, literature, medicine, law and much more became the beginning of today's sciences and the worldview of an educated person. Any scientific terminology is based on Greek-Latin terms; Latin aphorisms adorn the speech of politicians, journalists, and writers. Thus, Latin fills speech not only with beauty and ease of style, but also contributes to systematic work with internationally accessible concepts.

The study of the Latin language has contributed an invaluable treasure to the development of comparative historical and comparative typological linguistics. Thus, thanks to the influence of Latin on the languages of neighboring Gaulish and Celtic tribes, the modern world acquired such significant languages as French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and many others. Without the Latin language, it is not possible to comprehend the most important facts of the culture of antiquity from primary sources, and, consequently, no truly historical education.

Despite the fact that Latin has lost the importance of the international language of scientists of any specialty, which belonged to it back in the 18th century, in a number of scientific fields its position remains unshakable today. This is the language of natural science taxonomy, anatomical, medical and pharmacological nomenclature. At the same time, Latin and Latinized Greek vocabulary serves as the main source of replenishment of the continuously and progressively growing terminology in all areas of science and technology. In this regard, the relevance of the topic of this study is based on the

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significance of the role of the Latin language in the process of formation of world culture, religion, science, law and medicine, as well as the influence on most languages of the Indo-European language family. Despite the fact that the Latin language is classified as a dead language, it is still actively used in many areas of human life. Latin continues to be an important cultural phenomenon in the modern world. Without this language it is impossible to imagine many areas of human activity.

The scientific novelty of the presented work lies in the fact that previously no attempts have been made in science to consider the areas of application of the Latin language in the modern world and to systematize the information received. The theoretical significance of the work lies in the fact that it contributes to the study of the Latin language from the point of view of sociolinguistics and illuminates the status of the Latin language in the time period of the 20th-19th centuries. This article is of interest to modern science in general, since the Latin language is an integral part in all areas of science. This work identifies and characterizes the stages of development of the Latin language in the aspect of diachrony. Factors influencing the development of Latin as an international language of science, which is still relevant for study and scientific research, are also identified.

The practical significance of this work is that it can help teach Latin in both secondary and higher educational institutions. Having left behind a rich written heritage, Latin encourages us to study its grammatical and lexical structure, ancient texts, to try to adapt it to the present moment, to remove it from the sphere of exclusively written use. Also, the results of the work can be used in the study and translation of texts in Latin.

**In conclusion**, the main conclusions and results of the work performed are presented.

1. Botany, like medicine, requires a single unified terminology system available for international use. The dominant language of this system, in connection with the history of the formation of the above sciences, is Latin. The basis of medical and botanical terminology is the original Greek term elements adapted by the Romans; 2. The Latin language, thanks to the reception of Roman law, becomes an important element in legal discourse. The language of Roman law, which is Latin, plays an integral role in legal processes, documentation as well as discourse. In modern legal literature, Latin terms and popular expressions are actively used;

3. Latin occupies a stable position in the religious sphere of human activity. It is still a compulsory subject in Catholic seminaries and universities, and is also used in the writing of official Vatican documents such as the encyclical. Modern terms in documents such as the encyclical are in most cases formed using reinterpreted Latin vocabulary;

4. For a long period, Latin was the language of higher education and contributed to the development of translation activities.

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**EFFECTIVE USE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**Inamov Farhodjon Ikrom o'g'li**  
Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute

**Abstract:** In this article, the improvement of efficiency based on the effective use of human capital in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is studied, and the goals and main directions of its further development are indicated. In addition, a scientific proposal and conclusions were given in this regard.

**Keywords:** Small business, human capital, robotization, voice technologies, Industry 4.0, production.

According to world experience, the development of small business, especially small innovative business, not only ensures socio-economic efficiency, but is also reflected in the political programs implemented in the countries. The development of small business is an important factor in increasing the share of the middle class in society, as well as ensuring economic, social and political stability in the country. Small business is of great importance in stabilizing the economy in developed countries such as USA, Germany, China, France, Japan, Italy. "According to the International Small Business Council (ICSB), small business entities make up more than 90% of all enterprises, 60-70% of the employed, and 50% of the gross domestic product." These enterprises form the basis of the economy of the developed countries of the world, they play an important role in stimulating economic development in the employment of women and young entrepreneurs and disadvantaged population groups.

Today, the scientific and practical research of small business development trends in our Republic by the scientists of our country, thus increasing the effectiveness of investments in the field, is not enough, or most of them are devoted to the theoretical problems of entrepreneurship. Therefore, scientific-theoretical problems such as identifying and evaluating trends in the development of small business in our republic, determining the interrelationships and imbalances in the development of the economy and property sectors, determining the priority directions of institutional changes in the development of small business with a scientific analysis, policy to fight against monopoly, etc. there is a real need for problem solving and practical implementation.

Special attention is being paid to strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, by encouraging the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, special attention is paid to the comprehensive and proportionate socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities.

However, there are still some problems, shortcomings and imbalances in forming the competitiveness of small business entities, increasing the efficiency of small business entities, and effective use of their existing material and technical, labor and financial resources. This requires determining the possibilities and ways of effective use of internal and external factors to ensure the competitiveness of small business entities and increase their efficiency. In the conditions of the modernization of the economy of our country, the development of scientifically based proposals and practical recommendations on the ways of forming the competitiveness of small business entities and effectively using competitive advantages is very relevant and important.

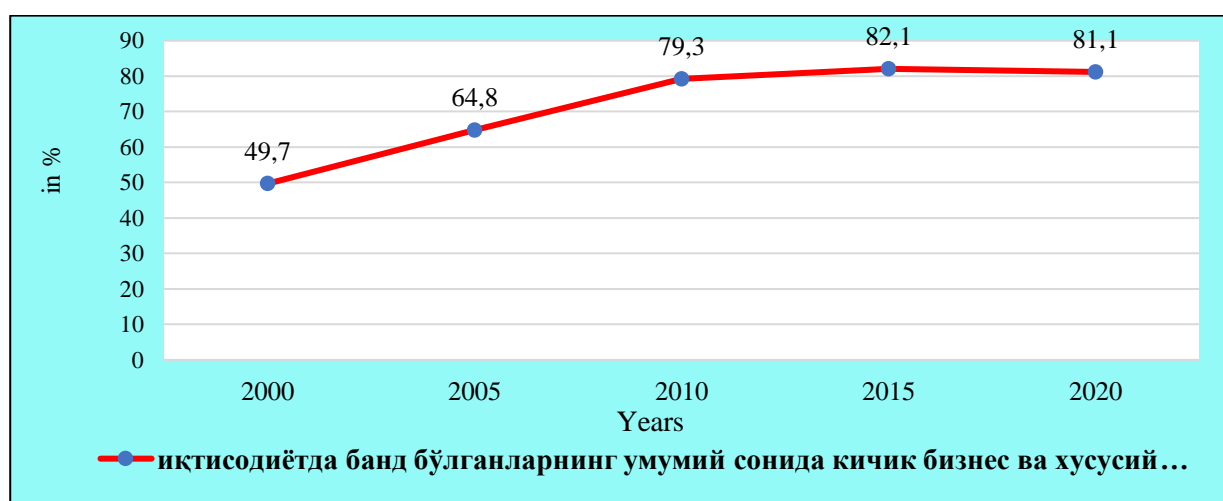
Small business is an enterprise that has characteristics characteristic of the activity at the entrance to the business, is based on the internal relations of the firm, and is integrally connected with

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the external environment.<sup>1</sup> "Small business" (English Business - in the sense of work, profession, enterprises) is an activity aimed at making a systematic profit<sup>2</sup>. In Western European countries, Japan, the concepts of "small and medium-sized business" are used in India and Asian countries with the names "small production"<sup>3</sup>.

In the big economic dictionary of A.N. Azriliyana, "small business is an organization or enterprises consisting of private and small organizations, which have not reached the level of a single monopoly and are necessary for all sectors of the economy"<sup>4</sup>. V. Shepelev defined that the main forms of entrepreneurship and business are divided according to sources of origin, according to administrative and legal forms, according to the aspect of legal regulation, according to the level of innovation of goods and services<sup>5</sup>. In our opinion, small business enterprises are compact, rapidly changing, compact enterprises with additional production and service lines, quickly adapting to changes in the market economy. In modern industrial countries, small business is an institution with dynamic development characteristics, competitive products are produced through the production of products rich in innovative innovations.

In the socio-economic development of regions, through the rapid development of small business sectors, positive changes will occur in the distribution of labor in the regions, cooperative relations with medium and large businesses will be established (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the total number of people employed in the economy<sup>6</sup>**

If in 2000 the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the total number of people employed in the economy was 49.7 percent, in 2005 it was 64.8 percent, in 2010 it was 79.3 percent, in 2020 it was 81.1 percent, and it increased by 31.4 percent compared to 2000. . Despite the fact that the share and importance of small business in the economy of our country is increasing, the value of

<sup>1</sup> Краснов И. Роль малых и средних предприятий и мировой экономике.-Международный журнал «Проблемы теории и практики управления», Официальное издание Международного научно-исследовательского института проблемы управления, 1/2013, www.uptp.ru, 38 с.

<sup>2</sup> <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%91%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81>

<sup>3</sup> [www.smednc.am](http://www.smednc.am), <http://www.smednc.am/files/pdfs/attachments/original/6e1doa414.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Азрилиана А.Н. Большой экономический словарь. 5-ое изд. доп. и перераб.-М.: институт новой экономики. 2002, 457 с

<sup>5</sup> Шепелов В.М. Предпринимательство в условиях рыночной экономики // Журнал налогоплательщика, Ташкент, 1996, № 7, 7 с.

<sup>6</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тайёрланган

these indicators is becoming equal compared to developed and developing countries (more than 57 million employees work in more than 32 million small businesses in the United States<sup>7</sup>, In the European Union, small businesses account for 99.8% of total enterprises and 85% of jobs<sup>8</sup>) can be noted.

Small businesses quickly adapt to changes in the market economy, quickly specialize based on market requirements, quickly absorb new innovations in the economy. Since the 1990s, modern innovative systems have begun to form, which include technology parks, business incubators, engineering centers, scientific research organizations, and nanotechnology centers<sup>9</sup>. In order for small business enterprises to develop in accordance with the requirements of the market economy, it is desirable to introduce more innovations into the industry.

It is necessary to accelerate the implementation of the achievements of the fourth industrial revolution by widely applying the principles of "Industry 4.0" to the small business sector, like all other sectors. It is necessary to develop a new innovative small business system compatible with the digital economy based on innovation from traditional production in all economic sectors.

The fourth industrial revolution, in turn, will shape the digital economy, creating a single virtual system connecting computer technologies to all production sectors and consumers. During its formation, it led to the development of "online service, products", electronic payment, electronic commerce, electronic trade, internet products (Iot - Internet of Things), crowdfunding, internet banking. The formation of new digital platforms based on new digital technologies, Big Data technologies, the development of neurosets (artificial intelligence), creates a solid foundation for the emergence of intelligent technologies

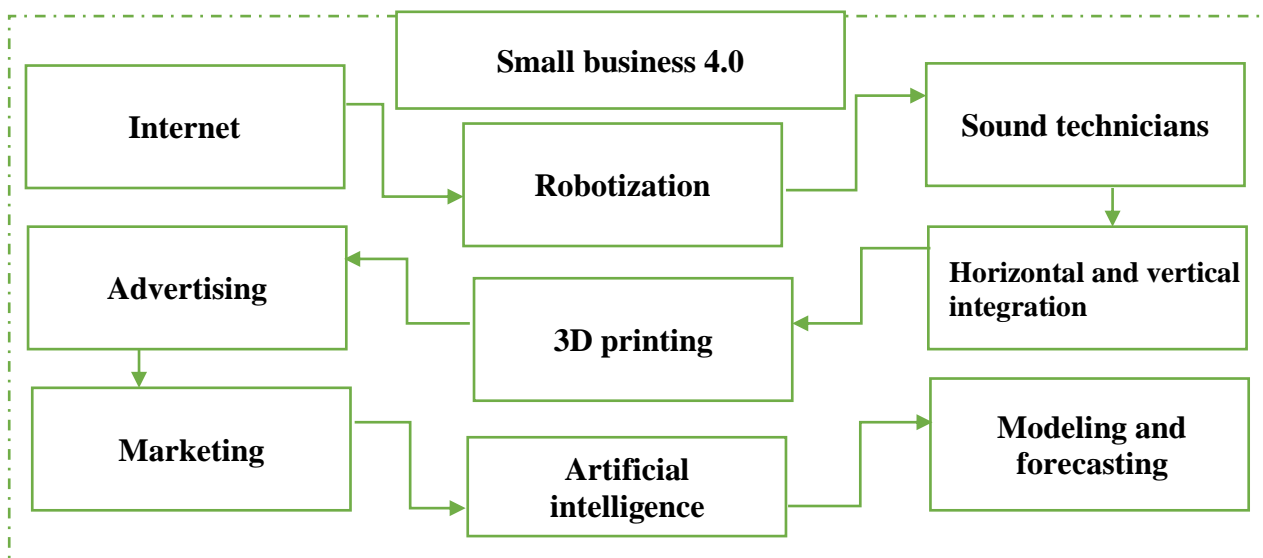


Figure 2. Algorithmic model of the digital platform "Small Business 4.0".<sup>10</sup>

Year after year, the world economy undergoes reconstruction processes based on digital technologies. In this sense, in our opinion, it is appropriate to develop a digital platform "Small Business 4.0" for the digitalization of small business, taking into account foreign experiences and

<sup>7</sup> Статистика малого бизнеса за 2020 год - Affde Marketing. <https://www.affde.com> small-business-stats>.

<sup>8</sup> Основные тенденции сферы услуг и за рубежом. Евразийский Союз Ученых. -[Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа —<https://euroasiascience.ru/ekonomicheskije-nauki> (дата обращения 02.07.2020).

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<sup>10</sup> Манба: Тадкикот натижасида муаллиф ишланмаси

available opportunities, and for this, based on the achievements of the fourth revolution mentioned above and based on its scientific conclusions and recommendations, as a first step, "Small Business We believe that it is appropriate to create an algorithmic model of the 4.0" digital platform.

Based on the study of the data in Figure 2 above, it can be said that the algorithmic model of the "Small Business 4.0" digital platform serving the development of small business in the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed after studying the experiences of digitalization of the small business sector in a number of developed countries. In order to develop the algorithmic model of the "Small Business 4.0" digital platform, it is desirable to solve several issues. Including:

- automation of all entities;
- increase the speed of the Internet throughout the republic;
- extending the life cycle of products and services developed by small business enterprises;
- launching products and services developed by small business enterprises in the virtual system.

New technological revolutions change human working and living conditions and provide new opportunities. Such changes lead to the formation of new business models and ideas, and serious structural and innovative changes occur in companies operating in a traditional state. At the beginning of the new millennium, new production and service systems have developed against the background of the increase of digital technologies, the activation of the mobile Internet, the increase in the production of small-scale production equipment, and the rapid penetration of artificial intelligence into the production and service industries.

"A virtual system, a virtual economy has begun to form in the course of providing the unlimited needs of billions of people through today's mobile communication tools. At the heart of such changes, new business models have fundamentally changed the production, transportation, consumption, and delivery systems of traditional companies. These innovations serve to replace outdated and dysfunctional mechanisms, radically change them, and start reforms anew"<sup>11</sup>.

In conclusion, the rapid development of new technologies and their implementation will lead to the formation of new industries in the long term. With the development of digital technologies, the deepening of integration between countries and enterprises, the transformation of the country's economy into a global economy has developed.

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIONS IN THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF  
FUTURE EDUCATORS**

**Rakhimova Feruzakhon Mukhammadjonovna**  
Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** Create a modern methodology for the activities of preschool educational organizations in accordance with the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, improve state requirements based on a competency-based approach, create educational and methodological complexes of a new generation to improve the processes of activity aimed at their implementation, the use of innovative methods is determined by the level of knowledge and mental development of the teacher. This article outlines some issues of the theoretical basis for improving the system for developing innovative creative activities of future teachers.

**Key words:** education and upbringing, inclusive education, subject-developing environment, adaptations in education.

At present, when the process of mutual integration with the countries of the world is underway, the issue of increasing the creative and innovative activity of members of society is especially recognized as the main factors of development.

This, in turn, as in all periods, improves the system of organizing the process of developing the creative activity of future educators through personality-oriented education and creative abilities. The development of competence improvement is based on pedagogical mechanisms of creative activity, curiosity, responsibility; there is comprehensive support for future teachers, protection of rights and legitimate interests.

An analysis of research into the formation and development of creative activity of future teachers through student-centered education in world practice shows that the development of creative activity of future teachers in a democratic society does not occur on its own; this process is formed as a result of purposefully conducted pedagogical activities and content. It is also characterized by the fact that the discrepancy between modern requirements for the formation and development of creative activity of future educators and their knowledge, skills and competencies, existing competencies of creative activity, does not correspond to the needs of the development of society.

It is known that education and self-education are the most important

a means of human development, and this process must constantly evolve, undergo changes and innovations, which naturally must meet the needs of society. In our opinion, innovation in education implies updating the educational system and introducing new technologies to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of learning. However, in order to understand the logic and expediency of certain innovations and innovations in the educational process, it is sometimes necessary for some time to pass.

The introduction of innovation is a rather serious, labor-intensive and naturally creative process. This is primarily due to a number of difficulties of both theoretical and practical nature. There is always a certain amount of risk along this path and you need to understand that in modern society this process, especially for the younger generation, is inevitable. Irrelevant and outdated educational methods reduce not only the desire of young people to learn, but also the level of their moral, psychological, ethical, social and cultural development.

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At present, when the process of mutual integration with the countries of the world is underway, the issue of increasing the creative and innovative activity of members of society is especially recognized as the main factors of development. This, in turn, as in all periods, improves the system of organizing the process of developing the creative activity of future educators through personality-oriented education, creativity, competence, and initiative of future educators through personality-oriented education.

The study of research into the formation and development of creative activity of future teachers through student-centered education in world practice shows that the use of new innovations in professional activities, the formation and development of creative activity of future teachers is formed as a result of purposefully conducted pedagogical activities. It is also characterized by the fact that the imbalance between modern requirements for the formation and development of the creative activity of future teachers and educators and their knowledge, abilities and skills, and the existing competencies of creative activity does not meet the needs of the development of society.

Preparing a teacher educator for innovative activities with a specific goal is a holistic process. It consists of interconnected and interdependent periods: training in higher educational institutions and postgraduate education, organized on the basis of mutual exchange of practical pedagogical activities in preschool educational organizations. Integration of these periods into the general process of step-by-step development of the personality of a teacher-educator is the basis for his inclusion in innovative activities.

When creating the concept of preparing a teacher-educator for innovative activities, systemic, reflective-activity-based, individual-creative approaches are used as a basis, ensuring the design and implementation of the entire process of forming the personality of a teacher-educator. For example, from the point of view of a systems approach, all levels of teacher education should maximally stimulate the emergence of all components of innovative activity in their totality.

The implementation of the reflective-activity approach involves the development of the teacher's ability to enter into an active research position for the purpose of critical analysis, reflection and evaluation of the effectiveness of the teacher's activities in relation to his own activities and the development of the child's personality as the subject of activity.

Such requirements for the quality improvement of preschool education are, first of all, for the application of innovations in the process of education and upbringing, the formation and development of creative activity of future teachers in the processes of preschool education on the basis of personality-oriented education, the formation of their creative competence and interpersonal communication, entry into relationships, competency-based diagnostics, creativity, cognitive, communicative-acmiological approach and arming with modern knowledge aimed at the practical implementation of information, communication and digital technologies.

To develop the competence of future teachers in creative activities through individualized training, to create pedagogical opportunities for the use of innovative technologies and modern approaches aimed at further improving the quality of preschool education, as well as to form the educational capabilities of preschool educational organizations is carried out by the need to pay

special attention to in-depth study and development of methods for improving quality and efficiency indicators.

Thus, future teacher educators will not only be aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of preschool education, but at the same time will learn to form creative activity and develop it through personality-oriented education, which will improve their teaching qualifications. processes aimed at learning through an innovative approach.

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## LINGUISTIC FIELD THEORY IN THE LIGHT OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY: THE FIELD PRINCIPLE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

**Aripova Dilnoza Vakhobjon kizi**

Teacher at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** In the modern world, where there is active cultural exchange and population migration, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication. This article outlines some issues of linguistic field theory in the light of linguoculturology: the field principle of the structure of the language system.

**Key words:** active cultural exchange, population migration, study of the lexical-semantic field “family”, intercultural communication, issues of linguistic field theory, linguoculturology, field principle.

In recent years, scientific interest in various aspects of linguistic activity has been growing in world linguistics. Today it becomes clear that it is impossible to study a language in isolation from the culture, from its owner in which it was formed. Language is always and inevitably associated with the national mentality and serves as a means of communication, a means of learning, a means of social communication; it not only reflects the characteristics of the national mentality, but also shapes it. Language is the result of the implementation of cognitive processes by an individual and an ethnic group, the surrounding world and self-awareness, concepts, as a tool for the formation of a national conceptual sphere.

A comparative study of any fragment of the linguistic wealth of a people provides a wealth of material that allows one to get an idea of the similarities and differences in the verbal transmission of the system of values that underlie the spiritual world of each people. Modern linguistics has shifted from a systemic-structural paradigm to an anthropocentric one, which pays more attention to man and his perception of language.

The topic of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic culture is relevant and important for study, as it reflects the characteristics of cultural values, customs and traditions associated with the understanding and description of family relationships.

The family is the main element of society in any culture and plays an important role in the formation of linguistic and cultural stereotypes and ideas. In Russian culture, for example, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, the family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family. The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world. It can also help develop intercultural communication and understanding differences between cultures.

In the modern world, where there is active cultural exchange and population migration, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication.

The main provisions on the topic of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures can be formulated as follows:

1. The family is an important element of society in any culture; therefore, it has unique characteristics in each linguistic culture.

2. The lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures includes a wide range of lexical units associated with family relationships, kinship ties and social norms regulating behavior within the family.

3. В русской культуре, семья традиционно ассоциируется с понятиями домашнего уюта, тепла, гармонии и взаимопонимания. В узбекской культуре, семья также играет важную роль, но с некоторыми различиями в традициях и обычаях, связанных с более жесткой иерархией ролей внутри семьи.

4. The lexical-semantic field “family” includes not only the names of family relationships, but also terms that describe the qualities of family relationships, as well as their characteristics.

5. The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

6. In the modern world, where active cultural exchange and population migration are taking place, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication.

Review (analysis) of literature on the research topic. The basis of our linguocultural research is the concept of linguoculturology by V.V. Maslova, according to which the world appears through the prism of the culture and language of the people who see this world. Also in our study, we took advantage of the provisions of a number of scientific works by T.V. Beloshapkova and M. Dzhusupov. Research devoted to the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures is presented in various scientific works. Below is a brief overview of some of them:

1. Kirillova, O.V. (2013) in their work “The lexical-semantic field “Family” in the Russian language” examines the structure and content of the lexical-semantic field “family” in the Russian language. The author identifies the main groups of lexical units associated with the concept of “family”, analyzes their meanings and functions in the language system.

2. Antipina, N.N. (2002) in the work “Linguocultural aspect of studying the lexical-semantic field “Family” in the Russian language” explores the lexical-semantic field “family” in the context of Russian culture. The author examines social norms and values associated with the concept of “family”, and also analyzes lexical units reflecting various aspects of this concept.

3. Rakhimov, A.A. (2018) in the work “Lexical-semantic field “Family” in the Uzbek language” explores the structure and content of the lexical-semantic field “family” in the Uzbek language. The author analyzes the meanings and functions of lexical units associated with the concept of “family” and identifies the main groups of words that reflect various aspects of family relationships in Uzbek culture.

4. Narzullaeva, G.A. (2011) in their work “Lexical-semantic field “Family” in Uzbek linguistic culture” explores the lexical-semantic field “family” in Uzbek culture, analyzes the meanings and functions of lexical units associated with this concept, and highlights the features of traditions, customs and cultural values associated with family relationships in Uzbek culture.

5. Rodionova, O.V. (2017) in the work “Lexical-semantic field “Family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures” conducts a comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek cultures. The author highlights the similarities and differences in the structure and content of the lexical-semantic field in both cultures, and also examines the influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

Thus, research devoted to the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures is presented in various works that consider the structure and content of this field, analyze the meanings and functions of lexical units associated with the concept of “family”, and also identify features traditions, customs and cultural values associated with family relationships in Russian and Uzbek cultures. A comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek

cultures makes it possible to identify similarities and differences in the structure and content of this field in both cultures, as well as to assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

Language is the main means of storing and transmitting information in any area of human activity. The field principle of the structure of the language system is one of the basic principles of the semantic organization of language. It lies in the fact that the lexical units of a language are not arranged arbitrarily in the dictionary, but form a field, i.e. a set of related words that have similar meanings and characteristics. This principle appeared in linguistics in the 70s of the 20th century and has since become widely used in various fields of linguistics.

The family is the main element of society in any culture and plays an important role in the formation of linguistic and cultural stereotypes and ideas. In Russian culture, for example, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, the family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family. In Russian culture, for example, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, the family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family.

The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world. It can also help develop intercultural communication and understanding differences between cultures.

In the modern world, where there is active cultural exchange and population migration, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication. The main provisions on the topic of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures can be formulated as follows:

1. The family is an important element of society in any culture; therefore, it has unique characteristics in each linguistic culture.

2. The lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures includes a wide range of lexical units associated with family relationships, kinship ties and social norms regulating behavior within the family.

3. In Russian culture, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family.

4. The lexical-semantic field “family” includes not only the names of family relationships, but also terms that describe the qualities of family relationships, as well as their characteristics.

5. The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

6. In the modern world, where active cultural exchange and population migration are taking place, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication.

I.M.Shein emphasizes that the study of lexical-semantic fields is important for identifying the linguistic foundations of intercultural communication, since the field is the main structure that organizes the thesaurus of a language.

The field principle of the structure of a language system is based on the idea that linguistic units do not have absolute meaning, and their meaning is determined by context and relative position

in the field. The field consists of a center and a periphery, with the central words being the most general and the peripheral words being more specialized. For example, in the “time” field, the central words will be “year”, “month”, “week”, “day”, and the peripheral ones will be “minute”, “second”, “century”, “epoch”, etc.

Thus, the field principle of the structure of the language system makes it possible to describe the semantic connections between lexical units and determine their semantic and grammatical organization in the language. It is an important tool for analyzing and describing a language system and is widely used in linguistics to study the semantics and lexicography of a language. In addition, the field principle allows one to take into account the context and use contextual semantics when analyzing language, which is an important aspect in the study of linguistic communication.

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**Khudaybergenova Gulbakhor Shukhrat kizi**

English language teacher at school N 1 in Urgench region

E-mail: [gulbaxorxudaybergenova97@gmail.com](mailto:gulbaxorxudaybergenova97@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** Analysis of the definitions of the semantic field shows that the criterion for the interconnection of lexical units and their inclusion in one or another group is “lexical meanings as a whole”, “semantic feature”, “family antique sign”, different meanings of a word or variants of its meaning, components of meaning, etc. Such a general element can also be a concept, a theme, or a certain situation. This article examines theoretical concepts and methodological approaches in the study of the semantic field, which by its name covers very heterogeneous phenomena.

**Keywords:** semantic field, linguistics, philology, method.

### INTRODUCTION

*The idea of vocabulary as a diverse, multi-aspect and at the same time integral system object explains the possibility of building different but interconnected subsystems. Research into the lexical system of a language is usually carried out in the form of identifying lexical groups of various types and volumes, as well as establishing their relationships with each other. The search for ways to study the systemic connections of lexical composition led to the emergence of the semantic field theory.*

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

*In modern linguistics, both domestic and foreign, there is a variety of theoretical concepts and methodological approaches to the study of the field. The term “semantic field” was first introduced by G. Ipsen in 1924 [1]. Since then, it has firmly entered the work of linguists from different countries and different areas of linguistics, and the field model of the language system has a variety of interpretations and applications.*

*Field theory covers, in fact, many points of view, representing very significant variants of the general idea - the idea of the semantic connection of words with each other in a language. Field theory turned out to be effective because in the concept of “field” linguists managed to implement the idea of the presence of a certain structural quantity that unites vocabulary into a lexical-semantic system, where each lex It reveals this value as the dominant seme of the lexical meaning.*

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is easy to notice that the features used as forming the semantic field are divided into two main groups. The first of them consists of features that are somehow associated with lexical meaning; These are linguistic features. The second group consists of features focused on the conceptual, subject-thematic sphere and other areas; they can be called extralinguistic.

In accordance with this, there are two main approaches to the study of semantic fields: linguistic and extralinguistic. At the same time, the extralinguistic approach, the founder of which is considered to be the German scientist J. Trier, was developed earlier than the linguistic one [5].



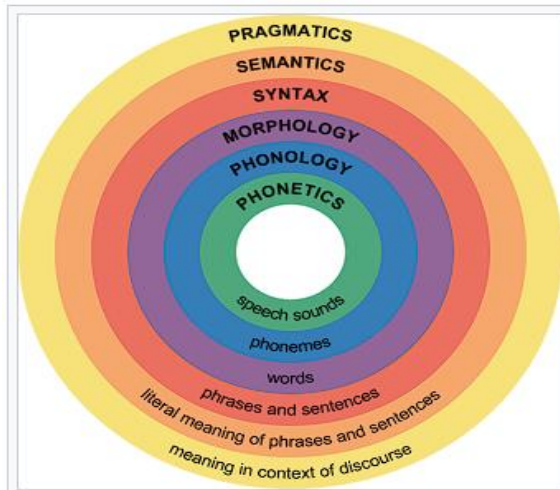


Fig.1. Major levels of linguistic structure. Semantics is shown as the second-outermost layer, encompassed by pragmatics, and encompassing syntax.

J. Trier’s concept is based on the idea of language as an independent closed system that determines the essence of all its component parts. Language divides the world, which exists in consciousness in the form of a system of concepts. This system represents the content side of the language and participates in its division.

Each such field in the conceptual sphere corresponds in the language to a lexical field consisting of a set of individual words. Lexical fields completely cover the corresponding spaces of conceptual fields, thereby outlining their boundaries. On the other hand, the belonging of words to the conceptual field, that is, their ability to express a certain range of concepts, determines the composition of the lexical field, which acts as an independent unit and occupies an intermediate position between the language system as a whole and an individual word. The independence of such units, according to J. Trier, lies in the fact that individual words are not separate carriers of meaning. Each of them has a meaning because other words adjacent to it that are included in the field have it. In this regard, the listener can understand a single word if the entire field of verbal signs is present in his consciousness, that is, the word has meaning only within the whole field and thanks to this whole. An important point of J. Trier’s concept is the affirmation of the presence of a strict (almost unambiguous) correlation between the system of concepts (logical components) and field structures in the lexicon, the presence of an unambiguous determination between the concept and the lexeme. The basis for identifying the semantic field of J. Trier is a logical approach.

As an alternative to the conceptual-logical approach, a linguistic direction has been formed, based on the use of connections that exist between the meanings of individual words, which are considered as basic and independent units of language. Representatives of the linguistic approach to vocabulary study the lexical composition of the language in different ways, use different methods, but they all study words or phrases, groups of words, but not concepts, they study the types of semantic connections of words in the language . And yet there is no need to talk about any single direction in the development of the theory of semantic fields.

The most prominent proponents of the linguistic approach, who with their research laid the foundations for the development of the concept of the semantic field, were G. Ipsen and B. Porzig, who considered the vocabulary of a language as a set of lexical-grammatical and lexical-syntactic groups of words [1, 6], B. Reuning, who applied the method of independent study of semantic systems in different languages [7], L. Rudskoger, who reduced the concept of “field” to the meaning of a polysemantic word [5].

G. Ipsen studied the linguistic field based on purely linguistic relations [1]. The subject of his study was a group of words related both in terms of formality and meaning - the Indo-European field of metals. The combination of various names of metals was carried out in a multi-stage manner: the first stage is the combination of disparate units into a class of words; the second is their specification through syntactic division; the third is rethinking, metals are included in the designation system. It should be noted that G. Ipsen's theory is limited in application, since there are few similar groups of words that represent both semantic and formal kinship.

The linguistic approach also characterizes the semantic field of B. Porzig [6]. Its fields are verbal complexes, which are simple relationships consisting of a verb and a subject or object, an adjective and a noun. Such relationships create common values, which the author calls "elementary value fields." Linguistic meaning, according to B. Porzig, is determined through its relationship to all other meanings. Moreover, in contrast to J. Trier, B. Porzig allows for a certain independence of words, members of "elementary fields of meaning." This approach has spread to a wide range of phenomena and was further developed in the research of domestic linguists, who interpret various syntactic complexes as semantic-syntactic fields [2].

The study of semantic fields is also carried out in terms of comparing them in two languages in one historical era. This method, which allows one to compare vocabulary sets of different languages, turns out to be effective in determining their similarities and uniqueness. Thus, B. Reuning examines the linguistic field of pleasant emotions in the English and German languages [7]. Linguistic field

B. Roing includes words and expressions that mean certain feelings of a person, united by a common concept - "emotion". The same concept is expressed specifically in different languages, which constitutes the national uniqueness of the language. The author explains the lexical differences in the composition of fields by differences in the national characters of the Germans and the English. Thus, the researcher actually goes beyond purely linguistic analysis, emphasizing the influence of extralinguistic factors on the language.

This method of studying fields by comparing them in two languages is quite productive and still attracts the attention of linguists [4]. Interlingual comparison makes it possible to identify common and specific features of the field structures of the same name in different languages, which helps to solve the problem of the relationship between the universal and idioethnic in a language.

Semantic fields unite not only lexical units, but also the meanings of a polysemantic word. A. Rudskoger analyzes in detail in his study four adjectives of the English language (fair, foul, nice, proper) and more superficially 24 polysemantic adjectives over three centuries. The main attention in the work is paid to the analysis of the semantic scope of each word, that is, the system of meanings of one word is studied, and not the system of semantic relationships of a number of words.

A. Rudskoger studies the four words selected for the study based on determiners and taking into account syntactic constructions. The researcher believes that it is these determinatives that determine the meaning of the word, and not vice versa, the word enters into certain semantic connections due to its meaning; the meaning of the word does not exist outside the context.

A deep study of the meanings of adjectives allowed A. Rudskoger to conclude that polysemy is not completely preserved in any word; some meanings are lost. The polysemantic word itself belongs simultaneously to several conceptual fields.

The question of the field interpretation of a polysemantic word is also being developed by modern linguists. An example is the study by N.A. Borovikova, devoted to the analysis of the semantics of a polysemantic word. By semanteme the author understands "a system of elements of individual semes that form a single semantic structure of a word". All elements of a semanteme are interconnected due to the presence of common semes (grammatical, categorical-lexical, differential, and so on). Semantic connection allows the semantic theme to maintain its unity. In the semantic

theme, the author distinguishes the core and periphery. As an independent field structure, a semanteme exists thanks to a common lexeme (the sound shell of a word), uniting all its elements (sememes) into one whole. Semantemes are not isolated from each other. In the process of language development, sememes die out or new ones arise, which leads to the expansion or narrowing of semantics.

In modern linguistics, the subject of study in field theory is lexical units, united on the basis of the commonality of the meaning they express (semantic principle) or on the basis of a combination of lexical-syntactic features interacting on the basis of the commonality of their functions, based on a certain semantic category (functional-semantic principle).

The fields identified on the basis of these characteristics are semantic system formations characterized by specific connections and relationships.

Interest in the idea of a systematic organization of vocabulary has increased in connection with the study of the so-called “human cognitive organization”. Based on experimental data, studies of this kind testify to the psychological reality of linguistic structural associations, characterized by a core and a periphery. In psychological research in recent years, much attention has been paid to the construction of a prototype theory of meaning, which directly correlates with the linguistic description of the core and periphery at different levels of its consideration; the problem of the status and specificity of semantic features, which are interpreted as the most generalized type of “knowledge about the world” [4], is being carefully developed; Attempts are also made to distinguish semantic features according to the degree of their importance for describing a particular concept. The most significant conclusion seems to be the requirement to take into account in linguistic research the significance of extralinguistic parameters, without which any description of a language remains far from reality.

With all the diversity of material interpreted as a field, it seems possible to identify some of the most general characteristics of the linguistic field, which most researchers write about in one form or another.

The field is a set of lexical elements interconnected by structural relations, the main ones of which are occurrence, convergence, and divergence.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, the field model affirms the idea of language as a system of subsystems that interact and interpenetrate each other. According to this model, language appears as a functioning system in which constant rearrangements of elements and relationships between them occur. In the process of field structuring, dialectical connections between linguistic phenomena and non-linguistic reality, the mechanism of this connection and its regularities are revealed, the features of linguistic consciousness are revealed, and its national-specific features are revealed. The field is one of the forms of systematization of linguistic material (meanings) in the language system.

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**Gofurov Abduvokhid Makhmudovich**

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Gofurov Abdushokir Makhmudovich**

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Annotation.** In the process of selection in swimming, orientation is aimed at choosing a sports method of swimming, the structure of long-term training, as well as the content of training loads, taking into account the individual characteristics of the athlete's fitness and competitive activity.

**Keywords:** preparation, individual, swimming, physical culture, sport, pedagogical, children, people, functional.

The main components of success in sports are the level of health of athletes, individual characteristics, properties of the nervous system, the level of development of motor qualities, the functional state of the body, the quality of sports training. In order to search for the most talented athletes who can show high sports results, it is necessary to improve the selection criteria.

Modern approaches to the selection of promising athletes and the individualization of the training process require special attention in the preparation of high-class athletes. Sports selection is the process of finding the most gifted people capable of achieving high results in a particular sport. Sports selection has a long multi-stage character and covers the entire long-term training of an athlete. The selection process should take into account a whole set of criteria that could fairly assess the individual characteristics of children and adolescents.

When carrying out sports selection, it is necessary to ensure the complexity of the assessment of prospects using functional, socio-psychological and other criteria. At the same time, at the first and second stages of long-term sports selection, the main role is played by genetic deterministic traits, which are characterized by small variability under the influence of training.

At subsequent stages, their role decreases and the importance of sports-technical, psychological and functional signs affected by training increases, as well as the level of sports achievements. At each stage of the sports selection, the expediency of further training of the athlete is identified, a detailed assessment of his strengths and weaknesses is given, an analysis of the previous stage of training is carried out. The data obtained are the basis for the orientation of the athlete at the next stage of long-term training.

It is well known that the functional capabilities of a person are largely predetermined by his morphological status. Therefore, persons with certain physique features are the most capable of high achievements in certain sports. The early definition of sports specialization was also associated with the features of the physique, physical performance, and this was one of the urgent problems of sports.

The socio-economic changes taking place in society directly concern the sphere of physical culture and sports and the field of sports science. The constant growth of sports results in swimming, as well as in other sports, is a consequence of the development of scientific foundations for the training of athletes. The long-term training of an athlete is a complex process, the result of which depends on many factors. At the first stage, this is the selection of capable children and further early sports orientation.

Sports selection in the long-term training of an athlete is a complex of organizational and methodological measures that are complex and include psychological, socio – pedagogical, medical and biological research methods, with the help of which coaches determine the abilities of children for further in-depth specialization in a particular sport.

In the process of selection in swimming, orientation is aimed at choosing a sports method of swimming, the structure of long-term training, as well as the content of training loads, taking into account the individual characteristics of the athlete's fitness and competitive activity.

Based on the analysis of scientific literature and data obtained in the course of our research, an attempt was made to identify the functional indicators of swimmers. To solve this problem, we used various methods of scientific research: anthropometry, dynamometry, the method of pedagogical observations and the method of mathematical statistics. The increase in these indicators is uneven: at the age of 12, the increase in indicators is insignificant and statistically unreliable. The highest rates are observed in the period from 12 to 15 years with a peak increase in 13 and 15 years of age. After 15 years, there is a decrease in the growth rate, but the increase in indicators continues.

The intensive increase in total body size at the age of 13 and 15 years is explained by the fact that this period is characterized by the process of puberty. This age period is marked not only by the maximum growth rate of the whole organism, but also of its individual parts.

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IMPROVING PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS WITH FATIGUED HEALTH

Muminov Sherzod Ilyosovich  
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Annotation.** The article deals with the issues of physical culture and sports presented in higher educational institutions as an academic discipline and the most important component of the holistic development of personality. It promotes the harmonization of bodily and spiritual unity, provides the biological potential of the vital activity of the organism, promotes the manifestation of a high level of social activity and creative attitude to activity.

**Keywords:** physical culture, students, medical, wellness, higher education, relevance.

One of the acute problems facing the departments of physical education today is the annual increase in the number of students assigned to a special medical group based on the results of medical examinations. When working with students of a special medical group, special attention should be paid to taking into account individual characteristics, selecting the most appropriate type of physical activity and determining the forms of physical culture, first of all, determining indications and contraindications to performing certain exercises.

Students represent a special risk group, which more often than other social groups are exposed to adverse environmental factors, suffer from various diseases. The reform of higher education and the tendency of deterioration of physical development and health of students have attracted special attention of pedagogical science and practice to the problem of physical education of students. In this regard, the development of an effective wellness program and methods of physical exercises for universities is becoming particularly relevant and important.

The relevance of this problem is determined by the crisis situation of the health of students, the deterioration of physical fitness of students and the lack of scientifically based pedagogical recommendations for conducting physical culture and wellness work in universities. Currently, the problem of preserving and strengthening the health of students is becoming increasingly relevant. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of students with health abnormalities, chronic diseases.

In addition to the presence of chronic diseases, such students often have insufficient or excessive body weight, astheno-neurotic disorders, low level of physical development and functional capabilities of the body. There was a decrease in the level of adaptive capabilities of functional systems, an increase in morbidity among undergraduates, an increase in the frequency of chronic pathology from course to course.

Different characteristics of diseases, functional reserves of the body, psycho-emotional state, level of physical development and physical fitness determine the need for differentiated work with this category of students, individualization of medical and wellness programs. According to the results of medical examinations, pathology of the musculoskeletal system (impaired posture, scoliosis of the 1st degree, osteochondrosis of the spine, flat feet) and the cardiovascular system are widespread among students and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Based on this, the emphasis in the program is aimed at the treatment and prevention of this pathology.

One of the essential conditions for maintaining and strengthening health is motor activity. The current system of the educational process in higher educational institutions does not fully compensate for the general lack of motor activity, especially among students with chronic diseases and a low level of physical development. The number of students with impaired health, which does not allow them



to engage in physical education according to the state program, is depending on the type of higher education institution.

Due to the trend of increasing the number of students with health deviations, the importance of the modern direction of physical culture increases, the object of cognition, impact and improvement of which are sick people – adaptive physical culture (AFC). AFC specialists actively involve even disabled people in physical culture and sports activities, thereby contributing to the maximum possible development of their viability and effective self-realization as socially significant members of society.

It is in the AFC that tools and methods are being developed that contribute to the improvement and adaptation to educational and work activities of persons with disabilities in the state of health. The educational process in the discipline "Physical Culture" with students who have an exemption from practical classes for a long time is carried out according to the curriculum, which includes three modules: educational, valeometric and practical.

In the educational module of the program, students gain knowledge at the level of modern scientific achievements on the problem of "Man and his health". In the volumetric module of the program, students visually, using modern technologies, get an idea of the level of their existing health, their exposure to the risk of disease with major pathological syndromes, the dynamics of their health status under the influence of the implementation of their own wellness program.

The systematizing, unifying and stimulating beginning of the educational process is the development by students of a personality-oriented, individual, complex, basic and additional in content, current and time-perspective wellness program. Mandatory components of the basic program are motor activity, thermal hardening, breathing exercises, rational nutrition, psychotechnologies. Additional programs include individual methods of recovery, depending on the existing disease of students.

The basic and additional individual health improvement programs are planned in time as current – for the period of study at the university and as promising – for the foreseeable period of time, for about 3 years. In the practical module of the program, goal-setting is supported by goal-attainment, i.e. the practice of recovery in the form of the implementation of an individual recovery program in classes on adaptive physical culture and independently.

Classes in adaptive physical culture contribute to the optimization of the psychophysiological status of students, which is manifested in a steady increase in indicators on the scales of well-being, activity and mood. The greatest difficulties arise when developing effective methods of teaching physical education to students of a special medical group, the traditional teaching methods currently used have a number of significant drawbacks: insufficient consistency between individual types and forms of education, insufficient development and low efficiency of independent work of students.

The method of teaching based on the development of training modules of the course of physical education allows to eliminate these shortcomings. This task corresponds to the ability of specialists to design (develop) private methods design is understood as an informative preparation of an action aimed at changing reality.

In modern conditions, when physical inactivity covers society, physical education teachers face two tasks. The first is to convince students to regularly use physical exercises 2-4 times a week; the second is to offer exercise complexes and a regime for their performance. Properly organized physical education classes contribute to the restoration of the student's health, increase the body's defenses, improve the functional state, mood.

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DEVELOP THE MUSICAL THINKING OF THEIR STUDENTS BY TEACHING  
MUSICAL LITERACY

M.Djumabayeva

KSPI music education associate professor of the Department

**Abstract:** This article examines the study of musical literacy in the learning process and its role in the formation of musical thinking among students.

**Keywords:** tradition, custom, note, song, register education, knowledge art, abilities, upbringing.

Musical literacy is one of the sections of the music lesson that occupies a secondary place compared to singing in a choir. Despite this, musical literacy plays an important role in the musical education of schoolchildren: it gives elementary knowledge of the theory and history of music, helps to increase their level. Musical literacy fosters a conscious attitude to music, the means of its expression, promotes understanding of the content of music, and most importantly, facilitates learning to sing in the classroom by forming singing and singing skills by notes, affects the development of harmonic hearing, promotes clear pronunciation of choral voices and improves the quality of choral performance.

“Music is a powerful source of ideas. Incomplete mental development without musical education” Sukhomlinsky V. Very little time is given to musical literacy in the music lesson -5-10 minutes. For this reason, every time it comes to learning to sing and using musical compositions in the listening process, it is necessary to strengthen and deepen hearing skills, as well as musical knowledge. The main method of teaching musical literacy at school is the direct application of the acquired musical knowledge and in combination with literacy training in close connection with singing. Teaching musical literacy should be based on the growth of children's auditory sensations from the sounds of music. Before the reader can remember a sound by sound, he must clearly imagine and hear how it sounds, that is, say that he sees - hears-sings, moving from the visible to the audible. “Music is the way to us, because it is the deepest expression of the soul, the harmony of its joys and sorrows.” Rollana said. Both in the process of learning musical literacy and in the process of singing, hearing, metrorhythmic flair develops.

The initial period of learning musical literacy. Musical literacy begins in the 1-class. Many children attend kindergarten at preschool age and acquire some musical skills at music classes in kindergarten. Many spoons and games will be learned and familiar with rhythm and dance moves, etc.k. Children brought up at home also acquire a certain musical imagination: they get acquainted with several pieces of music that are broadcast on radio and television. Although this knowledge is random and not systematized, the teacher can give children the job of creating theoretical concepts from music, relying on this knowledge to a certain extent<sup>1</sup>.

In the 1-class, the foundation of the entire musical education of students is laid, therefore, in this class, the teacher needs to know especially well the teaching methodology, deeply know the age and individual characteristics of young school-age children, their musical and vocal capabilities.

<sup>1</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O‘ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O‘ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.

The main purpose of teaching in the 1st grade is conditionally divided into two stages-the upbringing of children's musical education. This stage usually takes the entire first half of the school year. During this time, children should learn to distinguish certain characteristics of music sounds, such as high and low frequencies and stretching, and prepare to study musical notation. In the second half of the academic year - at the second stage, musical notation, that is, the presentation of music sounds in the form of a drawing (graphics), begins the direct study of musical notation. The study of the concept of high and low sounds begins with the identification of their existing representations in children. These ideas are often wrong. At first, children confuse the terms, saying that high sounds are low sounds, and vice versa, that their perception of height is associated with something more (a high male high voice, etc.).k.)

They also often refer to high sounds as "thin sounds" and low sounds as "thick sounds". Therefore, it is necessary to teach children to use the right terms at a time, to be able to distinguish high and low sounds by hearing them, and to teach them to call them correctly. This long, painstaking work begins to study a group of sounds united by the concept of register, and not sounds that differ in pitch. Children may not be informed about this term, but it is important that they have a clear idea of the essence of the concept of register, so that they learn to distinguish between melody and sounds of the middle upper register.

The notes are recorded on the sheet music track. At the same time, the teacher interprets the importance of the path to the note; the path to the note is the place where the note is written. When drawing the path to the note on the blackboard, he should start by drawing the bottom line so that children can easily remember that the lines are the place where the digit begins - the lowest line is the first line. Then it forces the notes to be written in lines, between lines, above and below lines, and when the main lines are missing, the notes are written in additional short lines. Then the teacher says that we cannot name any of the recorded notes until a special symbol appears at the beginning of the line - the violin key, which deciphers the name of the key notes. By explaining why this key is called the violin key, he also introduces readers to the Col key, the second name of the key. A reader who knows where the Col note is located can also find other notes. Children will very quickly understand how to find the position of a note; this will turn into an exciting game; during the game, children remember where which note will be written. Explaining the arrangement of sounds, we write them down in whole notes, but as we sing melodic passages and melodies of songs, it becomes necessary to show children the shape of long and short sounds, that is, quarters and semitones<sup>2</sup>.

After that, readers may be asked to first determine the name of the sounds and write this song on the music track. It should be a very simple song, designed for 2-3 sounds.

Thus, completing the content of the work on the study of musical literacy in the 1st grade, it should be noted:

- By the end of the school year, children should know the notes of the first octave well;
- Faq qid must know and be able to burn by hearing quarter and half notes;
- Children should be able to apply within the first octave, simultaneously hearing familiar melodies and exercises and pronouncing the names of notes, following them from the musical notation;
- They should be able to pronounce a song learned by ear, in words, using musical notation;
- Be able to solfeggio from more melodic passages, designed for 2-3 sounds.

<sup>2</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.

In the 1st grade, a lot of work began to develop children's sense of rhythm. The teacher continues this work in all subsequent classes. Clarifying the concept of short and long-long sounds, he draws the attention of children to the fact that in music there are sounds even shorter than a quarter. The teacher nimchorak writes down a familiar song on the board, in which there are notes, tells the children the melody, but offers to show the shortest notes in it. The methodology of teaching musical literacy in the education of musical thinking of students is a problematic issue in the lessons of musical culture, the creation of problematic situations by means of problematic tasks and the involvement of students in solving problems serves to direct the cognitive activity of students to a specific goal, brings a creative approach to the learning process and creates favorable conditions for the development of the level of independent thinking. The method of improving the musical literacy of students in music culture lessons can be used by teachers and students to improve the effectiveness of music culture lessons. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR COURSES

Ibragimova Maryamkhan Gulomovna

Senior teacher of SPI. Department of Technological Education

e-mail: ibragimovamaryamxon1@gmail.com

**Abstract:** The main goal of guiding students to a profession is to help young people to choose a profession, taking into account their abilities, interests and inclinations, as well as social needs, to determine their life path correctly. Emphasis is placed on the employment of activities and conditions in which each person can fully express his abilities and work with high efficiency.

**Key words:** profession, craft, education, training, training, club.

In educational institutions, along with providing education to students, serious attention is also paid to the issues of guiding them to the profession. In order to consciously choose a profession, students should know enough about a number of professions, know not only their attractive aspects, but also their difficulties, be able to successfully occupy the chosen profession according to their personal qualities, and in the next work process improvement of skills is required.

Nowadays, after-school activities play an even greater role in preparing schoolchildren for a conscious choice of profession, for certain labor activities that are useful and necessary for society. Orientation of students to the profession requires an individual approach to each of them, in which the individual's temperament, will, attention, persistence in achieving the set goal, initiative, organization, discipline, responsible attitude to the assigned work, etc. it is necessary to take into account the qualities. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the reasons for choosing a profession, the social importance of the profession, interest and passion, preparation for the profession, family traditions, advice of parents, teachers, and friends. All forms and methods of vocational training should serve students' purposeful career choices. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

General secondary education schools should carry out educational work in the interests of each individual, society and state, ensure equality of education for all, prepare students for independent life, inculcate a sense of citizenship in them. therefore, it is necessary to create highly favorable conditions for the formation of the skills to feel responsibility towards the family and the state, to develop the interests and abilities of students, to acquire independent knowledge and to develop themselves in all aspects. If such conditions are not created, school education, which is a mandatory stage in the continuous education system, cannot be recognized as successful<sup>1</sup>. Solving these tasks requires raising the quality of education in general secondary educational institutions to a higher level based on innovative technologies Educating and developing the personality, spirituality, and worldview of school students at the level of the current demand, first of all, begins with the family and is continued at school. Accordingly, in the process of educating the young generation to have the right attitude towards the surrounding environment and nature, preparing them for work and profession is one of the important and urgent tasks facing us pedagogues. .

<sup>1</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.

The main goal of guiding students to a profession is first of all to help young people to choose a profession, taking into account their abilities, interests and inclinations, as well as social needs, to correctly determine their life path. Our society pays great attention to activities and conditions in which each person can fully express his abilities and work with high efficiency. Random selection without complete knowledge of the profession leads to the fact that after entering the relevant educational institution, the student looks at it with some interest at the beginning of his studies. Later, this interest will spread.

During the interview with the students, it was found that among them they regretted choosing their chosen profession by mistake and entering the educational institution where they study. At present, state, public and youth organizations, industrial enterprises deal with the issues of directing young people to the profession. However, the school plays a key role in this work.

Providing professional information to students is primarily carried out in the educational process of the middle and upper classes of the school. Pupils' knowledge of professions is divided into trainings at educational production enterprises, it is recommended to conduct practical and theoretical trainings directly at enterprises. *nikma* and *malaka* are also formed. They get to know the working conditions directly and test their strength in it. Through this kind of education, students get an idea about their profession and their abilities.

Theoretical and practical training allows students to develop such qualities as professional duty, professional honor, professional responsibility and professional ethics. It should be noted that the use of folk pedagogy in the education of today's youth is extremely important. In the establishment of career guidance at school, traditional practical exercises, conversation, dialogue discussions, along with pedagogical games, conferences, independent thoughts, events held together with the communities of the neighborhood, production enterprises. It is recommended to make effective use of new pedagogical technology elements. Vocational orientation of students at school is not only the work of the technological education teacher, but also the joint work of the entire school team, neighborhood, parents, and the public<sup>2</sup>. In the school, if science teachers connect with professions in the process of covering the topic, school psychologists and management will help students in choosing a profession only if they carry out educational work taking into account the individual abilities and interests of the students eat. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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**Usmanova Mukhlisakhan Sobirovna**

Assistant professor of Kokand SPI

e-mail: [usmonovamuxlisaxon@gmail.com](mailto:usmonovamuxlisaxon@gmail.com)

**Annotation.** In this article, the use of work as the main pedagogical tool to reduce their disabilities while preparing students with disabilities for production is highlighted.

**Key words:** the meaning of work, special school, mentally retarded children, education, development, adaptation to life, imparting knowledge.

The science of technology in special boarding schools aims to equip disabled students with general technical, vocational, economic and household knowledge, skills, and abilities, and works in schools based on this goal. Each type of work is carried out in special schools, on the basis of special programs. The content, nature, and organization of all types of work are aimed at preparing mentally retarded students for practical activities, developing their technical skills, independence, and activity. Physical and mental development characteristics of students with disabilities of different categories determine the content and methods of technology science in special schools. Special schools, while preparing their students for production, also use work as the main pedagogical tool to reduce their disabilities. All pedagogical, medical and technical means are used to solve these tasks. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Technology science in special boarding schools is considered one of the main tools for correcting psychophysical disabilities of mentally retarded students. Simple work activities are somewhat understandable to oligophrenic children and help them to work efficiently and develop their thinking processes. According to the program of these schools, the main task of special boarding schools is to raise and educate mentally retarded children. A common defect characteristic of mentally retarded children is limited cognitive processes. Therefore, in the development of the education of children with mental retardation, special attention is paid to the correction of children's cognitive activities. On the basis of these main, unique tasks of special boarding schools, the content and methods of education are revealed. In our republic, auxiliary schools have developed as a branch of special schools. Education in special boarding schools directly serves to adapt children with disabilities to life<sup>1</sup>. 90% of students who graduated from special boarding schools are able to find work in various fields of production and support themselves financially. Only a small number of people with mental disabilities are registered in institutions for the disabled, treatment-labor workshops. These data are reliable proof that special schools are successfully solving their social tasks.

As a result of the direct participation of mentally retarded children in the process of social production, the socio-legal issues of these students are positively resolved, that is, they, like their normal peers, rest, receive treatment, and use social security. In short, they live as equal citizens of society. To achieve this result, defectologists, pedagogues, doctors, psychologists in all countries are working. Since the primary goal of the auxiliary school is to educate, train, and prepare students for

<sup>1</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.



independent life, therefore, the first priority is to provide them with knowledge of certain types of work, and to develop relevant skills and competencies. The main leading task of technological science is to correct defects.

All correctional work in technology should be carried out in a consistent manner based on a firm goal. It should be taken into account that education of certain cognitive processes should be carried out on the basis of explaining the process of preparing something to children. Improvement of cognitive processes and development of personal qualities does not happen by itself as a result of education. There is a parallel between the development of normal children in the educational process of technological science and remedial work with children with mental retardation. Education plays a leading role in this. For this, education should be organized by the teacher in the spirit of development and correction. Correctional tasks in a special school should be carried out in connection with general social tasks. The social and correctional tasks of technology science in special schools, in turn, help to determine specific, organizational methods and forms of this work, the general level of preparation of students, in turn, requires the choice of a certain type of work. Students who graduate from this school mostly become first- and second-class specialists. A special school is content with providing its students with simple, narrow field knowledge. These include blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, cardboard packaging, and simple agricultural specialties. In addition to these, children with mental retardation can acquire certain knowledge in painting, household work, and making dolls. Simplicity, uncomplicatedness is a characteristic feature of all of these. So, the first task of the science of technology in auxiliary schools is to attract mentally retarded students to production, and the second task is to correct, mitigate, reduce their defects through work, and to educate them with positive personal qualities. Like all creative activities, you need to study and learn to work. In order to acquire a certain specialty, a person must acquire a certain amount of knowledge, skills, and qualifications at a certain time.

Success in education depends on the level of complexity of the imparted knowledge, its implementation, educational methods and the psychophysical capabilities of the students. There is a certain relationship between these factors. In order to give children a certain specialty, they must be physically and mentally prepared. If the education provided is in the "zone that can be developed in the near future", it will have a positive effect on the development of the child's psychophysical abilities. Based on existing psychophysical defects in the cognitive activities of mentally retarded children, the connection between some components of the educational process becomes difficult. These should be taken into account when determining the impact of technology science on the general development of secondary school students.

It is known that everyone's work is done for the team and for it. For this reason, it is necessary to educate mentally retarded people with a positive attitude to work, discipline, and teamwork skills. The simplest, involuntary, instinctive actions of a small child gradually turn into voluntary, conscious actions. Education plays a big role in this process. The formation of actions related to labor skills in children is part of the science of technology. These are specific laws of the formation of actions, which are inextricably linked with the formation of mental actions in work. The leading factor of intellectual development in the field of technology is the organization of children's independent, purposeful work. And this, in turn. It is related to my mental development. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

In Russian oligophrenopedagogy, attention to technology is distinguished by its characteristic aspects. As early as 1910, the famous defectologist Pabst paid great attention to manual labor. Manual labor is especially important for aided schools dealing with mentally retarded children. Here, it is shown in practice that it is possible to eliminate defects in mental development through exercises. Before starting to give real knowledge to mentally retarded children, it is necessary to train and develop their senses and muscles. In fact, if we analyze the work of Ye.K.Grachyova, M.P.Pastavskaya, G.Ch.Troshin, V.P.Kashenko, G.N.Rossolimo, D.I.Azbukin, A.I.Graborov and other Russian defectologists, each of them in one way or another has special attention to manual work. we will see that he paid attention. V.P. Kashenko said that manual labor "should be recognized as the main, leading science and be the basis of all our educational and educational work." In addition, the author recommended using manual labor as a separate work method from other subjects. In our opinion, the positive aspects of manual labor are somewhat more widely and consistently reflected in the works of A.I. Graborov. "Between the child's thinking and his muscles," he writes. A mentally retarded child develops self-confidence and improves his personality while working, making things, completing assignments. So, the child develops on his own in his work.

Actions are necessary parts of a person's labor activity, and are distinguished by the goal-oriented nature of human activity.

Mental actions that are part of labor activity are manifested in the form of various skills. These include:

- a) be able to use oral, written, pictures and tables;
- b) to be able to perform measurements for measurement and calculation;
- d) to be able to plan the process of making the product according to the order;
- e) consistently monitor their work (approximately based on tools);

to be able to understand the causes and effects in the process of making certain products.

Each stage has its own tasks, the implementation of which creates the basis for further education. Disadvantages at one stage cause great difficulties for students with mental retardation in the next stages of labor training.

In manual work classes, students are trained in the science of entrepreneurship technology. This includes working with paper, cardboard, clay and foam, wire and wood, as well as working with a designer.

To sum up, technology science and education have labor education, labor training, and corrective and educational tasks. The task of the science of technology is to form students' knowledge, skills and abilities that will be necessary in life and work.

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**EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

**Venera Khamdamova**

Senior teacher of the Department of technological education Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Kokand, Uzbekistan

e-mail: [hamdamovabdulloh683@gmail.com](mailto:hamdamovabdulloh683@gmail.com)

**Annotation.** A sharp change in the attitude to learning in adolescence, mental development in adolescence, arbitrary memory prevails, but involuntary memorization is also a teenage experience, the cognitive processes of adolescent students of secondary vocational educational institutions are qualitatively different from the cognitive processes of schoolchildren. In adolescents, the ability to switch and distribute attention is significant, its development and improvement are discussed in the article.

**Keywords:** Action strategy, attention, teenager, knowledge, skills, competence, provision of convenience of preschool educational institutions, general secondary, specialized secondary and higher education, "little schoolchildren", academic lyceum and vocational college, memory, talent, education.

**Introduction**

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the implementation of the Strategy of Actions in the "Year of communication with the people and human interests" in the fourth direction of the State Program "Development of the social sphere" measures to ensure, improve the quality of general secondary, secondary special and higher education and their development.

In the process of human formation, adolescence as a separate stage of development began to be studied separately in the second half of the XIX century. Since then, the problems of adolescence have been the focus of attention of many scientists around the world.

**Materials and methods**

Pedagogical observation, test, interview, expert assessment, comparative analysis, generalization, modeling.

**Results and discussion**

In adolescence, the attitude to study changes dramatically. Studying becomes more conscious, aimed at a specific goal, most boys and girls choose a certain specialty for studying, they are happy to learn new knowledge, terms and concepts, feel responsible, the desire to serve the people remains the main motive of studying. This causes the formation of a sense of patriotism. Also during this period, the attitude of teenagers to the teacher's assessment is changing. Raising or lowering the grade will discourage them and even reduce their interest in science.

Great changes also occur in mental development in youth. According to L. S. Vygotsky, the environment is a source of development of higher mental functions. Rapidly improving consciousness influences and improves all cognitive processes. The ability to observe is formed in the process of interest, perception and memory of children.

The cognitive processes of adolescents studying in secondary vocational educational institutions are qualitatively different from the cognitive processes of adolescents. They have full control over their cognitive processes (perception, memory, imagination, thinking, as well as attention). They subordinate them to certain tasks of life and activity. The role of abstract-logical memory, understanding and memorization significantly increases in the development of memory.

Although voluntary memory prevails, involuntary memory is not absent from the adolescent experience. He will only have his own character. The interests of teenagers, especially their interest in education and career

choice, are closely linked. At the same time, in any case, arbitrary memory plays a leading role in active cognition, learning and social activity. Verbal memorization based on repetition is not common at this age. Students will understand well in which special cases verbatim memorization is necessary (memorizing some strict definitions, expressions and rules). Teenagers are incomparably wider than teenagers, using techniques for memorizing planning texts, tables, reports, highlighting and underlining basic thoughts, comparing and comparing with previously known ideas. At the same time, teenagers sometimes neglect memorization techniques, such as repetition alternating with remembering parts of the text, which, in their opinion, is typical for "younger schoolchildren". Teenagers usually approach memorization separately, noting that it is enough to remember what is verbatim and what not to remember, just to understand<sup>1</sup>.

Much of what has been said above about memory can be applied with good reason to the description of adolescent attention. Differentiation of interests determines the selectivity of attention, the role of attention after arbitrary increases significantly. But unlike adolescence, when attention after arbitrary attention occurs only sporadically, this attention can be constant in conditions of stable life interests in adolescence. In adolescence, the value of arbitrary attention increases, as well as arbitrary attention, which was shown by I. V. Insurance, who investigated cases of students' direct interest not in the educational material, but focus on the phenomena being studied, understanding their vital importance.

The ability to switch and divide attention will develop and improve significantly. In particular, the distribution of attention is reflected in the formation of the ability to simultaneously listen to what the teacher explains and record a lecture-conversation, monitor both the content and the form of his answer. High school and college students are more able than teenagers to resist and cope with the distractions that affect them in the process of academic work.

In conclusion, I would like to note another characteristic of attention in adolescents, its selectivity. The selectivity of attention in some adolescents is manifested in the fact that when they perceive the educational material, they all try to assess its significance, perceive it from the point of view of practical significance. When a student determines the importance of this section, he actively perceives it. If the material does not seem important to him, he will lose concentration. It is interesting to note that it is this movement of attention that often happens unintentionally: a teenager is not always aware of fluctuations in his attention. Usually, the attention of a teenager involuntarily focuses on this subject only when it comes to the practical application of certain knowledge in this area.

Under the influence of the peculiar organization of educational activities in lyceums and vocational colleges, important changes are taking place in the mental activity of adolescents, in the nature of intellectual work. Lecture-type classes, independent performance of laboratory and other practical work, essays, writing independent papers are becoming increasingly important, a teenager often has to independently understand the material he studies, as a result of which his thinking becomes more and more active, independent and creative. mental activity is characterized by an increased tendency to explain phenomena in a negative way with a higher level of generalization and abstraction, the ability to prove that certain thoughts are real or false thoughts, being able to draw deep conclusions, systematize what is being studied.

The inability of a teenager to think independently at all stages of his activity is a serious defect of his psyche.

When teenagers were asked to express the image of a literary hero, to make independent judgments and conclusions about the essence, content and idea of the work, they, firstly, read the work, but did not draw any conclusions, secondly, without being creative about the topic, memorized every word of the teacher and repeated it without any changes, tried thirdly, they reacted by summarizing the information, information and

<sup>1</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.



messages of the teacher based on what they heard and read in their activities outside of school and extracurricular work, and, fourthly, when it was difficult for them to express their thoughts, they gave an excerpt from the work.

Club and optional classes are important in the formation of theoretical thinking in adolescents. Therefore, the figures of science teachers and group leaders play an important role in the development of independent thinking of a teenage student. Secondly, science teachers should teach them to think about things and events in an original way. Thirdly, students should not be allowed to use outdated, stereotypical words and expressions in their classes. Fourth, teachers of natural sciences should teach boys and girls to apply their knowledge in practice, for this they should try to form practical skills in them.

By reading and understanding natural science lessons, a teenager learns to think, reason and argue independently. Gradually, he develops his own point of view, beliefs and vision of nature and society. The critical nature of thinking begins to develop in them, as personal thoughts, opinions, and a scientific view of the material world are formed in them. In the education of critical thinking, the teacher pays special attention to the unique typological features of the student, the level of mental maturity, the level of knowledge, the breadth of the range of reasoning, speech abilities, personal point of view, attitude. to read, it is necessary to indicate the nature and level of his interest, how well he knows the operations of mental activity, the available reading skills and qualifications. It is impossible to develop students' speech without developing their thinking. When speaking, writing a presentation or an abstract, it is necessary to pay attention to the planning of students.

The quality of a teenager's thinking is determined by its content, depth, breadth, independence, speed. The meaningfulness of thinking refers to the extent to which opinions and ideas about the surrounding reality exist in the mind of a teenager. Depth of thinking means that the basic laws, properties, qualities of things and phenomena of the material world are interconnected and their relationships are fully reflected in the thinking of a teenager. The breadth of thinking is related to its meaningfulness and depth. Broad thinking is called if a teenager can summarize the most important signs and characteristics of things and events, express his opinion about the past, present and future.

Independent thinking refers to the ability of a teenager to take the initiative, set new tasks for himself and perform them in a rational way without anyone's help. The ingenuity of the mind means that a teenager sets himself new ideas, problems and tasks, seeks to find effective means for their implementation. Maturity of mind is manifested in the ability to quickly find and apply new ways of performing tasks, getting rid of outdated tools. Thinking is called effective if he has expressed valuable new ideas for a specific area over a certain period of time and helps in solving theoretical and practical problems. The speed of thinking is determined by the time it takes to get a complete answer to the question<sup>2</sup>.

The speed of a teenager's thinking depends on a number of factors: firstly, the strong storage in memory of the material necessary for thinking, the ability to quickly reproduce it, the speed of time communication, the presence of various emotions, attention and interest on the part of the student: secondly, the level of knowledge, skills, acquired skills and qualifications of the teenager.

Educational activity in adolescence is different from that in adolescence. In lyceums and colleges, educational activities are becoming more complicated, a number of new subjects are being taught, the content of lessons is expanding, knowledge is combined with life and practical work, theoretical thinking is required from the student, the ability to combine knowledge with practical issues. A teenager learns the material and realizes the need to apply it in life, his experience increases and he begins to wonder what is the use of knowledge for independent living. That is why a lesson is of interest to the student only if it is connected with life and experience.

<sup>2</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.

### Conclusion

It is also characteristic that by this time teenagers make a choice in favor of improving their preferred field of study or choosing a profession, the interests of students are formed based on their needs and aspirations. Such students nowadays do not pay due attention to the development of other subjects. Such teachers should quickly prevent this situation. To do this, it is necessary to try to increase the creative activity of students in the classroom, use questions and answers, discussions, new pedagogical technologies. Every subject teacher should be able to arouse students' interest in their subject, to convey to them the importance of this subject in the future of a teenager. It is necessary to teach teenagers not only the theoretical aspects of the subjects they study, but also to connect them with practice and life.

During this period, teenagers are interested in many things and begin to ask open questions, they should be taught not to hide their inner feelings.

One of the features of lyceums and professional colleges is teaching them to work independently. Independent work in budavr consists mainly of written works, a new way of explaining in the classroom is recording lectures. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

The conditions created in lyceums and colleges, the material and technical base that creates a solid foundation for the formation of knowledge and professional skills are an important factor in their comprehensive education

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**Usmanova Mukhlisakhan Sobirovna**  
 Assistant professor of Kokand DPI  
 e-mail: [usmonovamuxlisaxon@gmail.com](mailto:usmonovamuxlisaxon@gmail.com)

**Annotation.** This article highlights the issues of vocational training of children with disabilities in technology classes.

**Key words:** Profession, children with disabilities, aesthetic education, work activities, taking measurements, correctional work, aiming.

In order to prepare mentally retarded children for a profession, in technology lessons, they should be trained in organizational skills at work (coming to classes on time, working only at their workplace, choosing the necessary materials and tools, placing them in accordance with the technology of detail processing; material and care for tools, safety equipment rules and sanitary-hygiene requirements training).

Ending or reducing waste of working time is closely related to the state of labor discipline: ending lateness, early departure from training. The importance of saving every minute of working time should be constantly inculcated on mentally retarded children, so that they understand the material value of working time.

Aesthetic education is also implemented in technology classes. Secondary school students should feel the material, beauty, texture of the product. At the same time, it is necessary to instill in them such a concept, that is, the quality of work, the quality, durability, beauty and productivity of the product are the main criteria of labor activity in a convenient form. The science of technology and objects presented to children help in the formation of aesthetic concepts. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

The corrective and developmental function of work is expressed in correcting the deficiencies in the psychophysical development of students with mental retardation, in educating them the personal qualities necessary for the formation of social work and household skills.

Due attention is given to these issues related to the science of technology, aimed at improving the science of technology. The assistant school teacher helps the students to understand the differences in the work task, the characteristics and quality of materials, objects, equipment, the analysis of the working conditions, control and plan the progress of the task, according to the teacher's plan, the subject-technological card. should intensify the reporting of the completion of the stage<sup>1</sup>.

Corrective work includes control of labor actions, activities, development of constructive and descriptive activities, determination of the correctness of actions and results, assessment of the quality of the finished product.

Technology classes help to form work skills that exercise the whole system of mentally retarded child analyzers. In this way, objective conditions are created for the formation of vision, feeling, hearing, smell, and kinesthetic imaginations, which are necessary for any type of work, to activate and improve the analytical perception of objects of the surrounding world of secondary school students. Targeting, research and management functions of perception are formed. Analysis and

<sup>1</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.

synthesis of thought processes develops. The student compares the same materials with others according to their texture and shape. As a result, the practical mastery of comparison methods, which is a logical operation, takes place. Consciously performing a labor operation usually involves mentally dividing the object into parts. This will help determine the order of executive operations - methods of analysis will be developed.

Activities in the field of assembling an object from details, combining some operations into a single system develop synthesis, the speech of secondary school students is enriched due to the inclusion of many concepts in active activities, students acquire the skills of composing oral speech.

But work does not have a self-correcting effect. In manual work classes, the assistant school teacher should create good conditions for correcting psychophysical deficiencies and developing students' cognitive abilities. Corrective and educational work carried out in technology classes requires proper organization and management of the education and training process.

In the 1st-3rd grades, teaching technology lessons to mentally retarded children is a propaedeutic (introductory) link. The connection of technology classes with vocational training consists in the formation of readiness in secondary school students.

Pupils of special schools develop initial work skills, knowledge and skills. They learn the methods of working with various materials that are convenient for them, they get acquainted with the properties of wood and tools. They master the skill of using them in the preparation of items. They manage the right work situation, their enthusiasm for work.

The oligophrenopedagogue should always inculcate interest in various forms of work in the students in the technology classes. In the third year, which is the final stage of education, it is now possible to increase interest in certain specializations and thus start the work of directing students to the profession. Later, it is necessary to reveal the importance and necessity of all professions that students should learn at school in a convenient and interesting way. For this purpose, it is recommended to organize production excursions to school workshops and enterprises. Pupils here get acquainted with the work of mass production and the work of their parents.

The success of teaching mentally retarded children depends on the readiness of students to master the tasks offered to them, to perform exercises based on the acquired knowledge. Due to the nature of their psychological development, such children may not master all stages of work as deeply as necessary. A special feature of the auxiliary school is that the entrance direction of education is clearly defined, in which the level of preparation is carried out before each new stage. For example, mentally retarded children may not be able to remember the entire process of making an item, so the work is explained, some methods and operations are demonstrated, so that the child can imagine the entire work process as a whole and each detail separately.

After each method is shown and explained separately, the children produce it under the supervision of the teacher, and then independently, based on the samples, by means of appropriate exercises.

When learning new work methods, the teacher no longer relies on the learned work methods, but on the existing experience of the children. The propaedeutics of education implies a gradual transition from simple operations to complex ones, from easy methods to difficult ones.

The teacher plays a leading role in solving the task of correction and guidance. Defects in the psychophysical development of mentally retarded students can be successfully corrected only if the educational process is methodologically correct. A defectologist teacher should know his subject, his students well, carefully choose teaching materials, teaching methods, visual guides, didactic material that will help the child's all-round development. The teacher influences the student with his personality. Demandingness and pedagogic delicacy, combined with respect for the students, give a special effect to the education and upbringing of mentally retarded children.

Thus, technology classes have a positive effect on the comprehensive development of students and their professional preparation.

In short, the purpose of the article is to demonstrate the exemplary organization of technology lessons as much as possible, and its compliance with the didactic (corrective), correctional and educational tasks of the auxiliary school to a large extent. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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FORMING A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM IN STUDENTS THROUGH THE LIFE AND  
WORK OF COMPOSER DONI ZAKIROV

Kabilova E.B.

Associate Professor of the Department of Music Education of Kokand SPI

**Abstract.** This article talks about the formation of a sense of patriotism in students through the life and work of composer Doni Zakirov.

**Keywords:** campazitor, song, style, heritage, education, creativity, education, culture, approach, note, music, professional performance, art.

The science of music is loved by children and adults alike. The beautiful and delicate melodies written by our famous composers, the works occupy a place in people's hearts. Studying the life and works of such brilliantly creative composers arouses interest in music and art in students. The feeling of patriotism is formed. People's artist of Uzbekistan, musician, conductor, coach, public figure, composer Doni Zakirov, with his wonderful songs, romances, musical dramas, ballets, musical works composed for symphonic and folk instrument orchestras, is the beginning of the 20th century. enriched the culture of Uzbek music. D. Zakirov was born on December 28, 1914 in the city of Samarkand. He was interested in music from childhood and remembered his teenage years as follows: "My father Rajabov Zakirjan's descendants - ancestors, grandparents originally lived in Karshi city and were engaged in the craft of box-making. My father came to Samarkand in his youth and continued the profession of his ancestors. He was interested in music since he was a child, and in his spare time he used to sing and play the guitar. I was enchanted by his singing and the songs I heard at weddings. I was interested in playing flute, dutor and bell. Noticing this situation, my father gave the artist Muhiddin Mavlanov as his apprentice. Whatever I have achieved in mastering the heritage of Uzbek and Tajik folk music, I owe it to my teacher's thankless and priceless work. My mother, Munavvarkhan, was a gentle, polite, intelligent, and educated woman by nature. They taught me and others the Arabic alphabet. They loved to listen to music. In 1926, I went to secondary school and joined the school music club. In 1928, a scientific research institute of music and choreography was established in Samarkand under the leadership of composer and conductor N. N. Mironov. When I entered this institute in 1929, we became friends with Mutal Burhanov, Talibjon Sadikov, Manas Leviyev and Olimjon Halimov, who were studying there, and we took lessons from teachers and actively participated in various events<sup>1</sup>. In the same year, we were invited to the "Blue Shirt" theatrical club organized by the talented artist Ali Ardobus, and Talibjon Sadikov became the music director. During this period, that is, from 1929 to 1932, I studied at the institute, from 1929 to 1935 I worked as a musician in the republican musical drama theater. I met and worked with the great artist Muhiddin Koriyagubov, Tamarakhonim, Usta Olim Komilov, who organized this theater, and other famous artists. It was a big school for me to learn from Ota Jalal, Domla Halim Ibodov, Haji Abdurahmon Umarov, Abdugadir Ismailov, Ahmadjon Umurzakov, Matyusuf and Matyoqub Kharratov and other teachers who worked in art groups at the institute. In 1936, the State Philharmonic of Uzbekistan was opened in Tashkent, under the leadership of T. Jalilov, a song and dance ensemble was formed. I was

<sup>1</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.

invited to this ensemble as a concertmaster. Together with others, I was able to participate in the 1937 Uzbek art and literature decade in Moscow. In the same year, after returning from Moscow, Tamarakhonim created a separate ensemble at the Philharmonic, and I was appointed the music director of this ensemble. From 1940 to 1948, I worked as a second conductor in the musical theater named after Mukimi. From 1948 to 1953, he was a conductor in the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments under the State Radio Broadcasting Committee of Uzbekistan. I worked as Since the 30s, in addition to performing, I have been creating music for songs, chants and performances to the poems of classical and contemporary poets on various topics. I studied at the preparatory course of the Tashkent State Conservatory in 1940-42 with the intention of gaining knowledge of music. But because of the war, I had to stop studying. In 1947, he studied at the preparatory course with Hamid Rahimov and Dadaali Saatkulov, composer B. B. Nadezhdin, specialty, harmony, polyphony from Y. N. Tyulin, instrumentation and conducting from A. F. Kozlovsky, I. A. Dulgarova and Jan B. Peker. we learned the history of music. In 1948, we continued to study at the main composition faculty of the conservatory under these teachers, and in 1953 we successfully graduated. In 1953, I was appointed artistic director of the Uzbek song and dance ensemble under the Philharmonic. In 1957, I was appointed to the position of chief conductor and artistic director of the Uzbek Folk Instrumental Orchestra under the Radio Broadcasting Committee of Uzbekistan," concluded Doni Zakirov. He worked actively in this position until 1983, when he retired. In the 1930s, while working as a musician in theaters and ensembles, D.Zokirov began to compose dance tunes, songs and hymns. His first major work was the music he composed for the play "Buds" by Z. Fatkhulin in 1934. To this performance in the preparation of music, he used folk music and created many pieces independently. After his first creative achievement, he creates songs and hymns to the poems of classical and modern poets. Among them are patriotic songs such as "Mother's dream" (Mirtemir), "Zafar tapib" (S. Abdulla), "Ol kasos" (M. Rahmonov), "Be brave in battle" (S. Abdulla) during the war years. ; Songs to Navoi's poems "Orazi" and "Ortanur" with piano accompaniment, 1st suite for symphony orchestra: 3-part suite "Labor Front" for the ensemble of Uzbek folk instruments, three pieces written by Chustiy in Tajik lyrical songs to his poem "John mediham", "In tui" and "Chehrai handed"; In cooperation with the composer N. Hasanov, he composed music for the plays "Orzigul" and independently "Yoriltosh". D. Zakirov paid great attention to the creation of musical stage works. Together with B. F. Giyenko, he wrote the musical drama "Sonmas chiroklar" (a play by A. Bobojonov and M. Muhamedov) (1953). In 1954, the musical comedy "Holiday in the Field" (play by Sh. Sa'dulla) with S. Boboyev and in 1956 the musical drama "Vatan kirgoklari" (play by Sh. Sa'dulla and Z. Fatkhulin); 1960 with B.F. Giyenko, musical drama "Heart given in youth" (play by Z. Fatkhulin); 1962 musical drama "Torch of Life" (play by S. Ismail); 1970 musical drama "My Paradise" (play by S. Abdulla) with K. Jabbarov; In 1978, the musical drama "The Prince and the Orphan Girl" (play by R. Hamroyev) based on the folk tale was well received by the audience. In 1956, on the stage of the Opera and Ballet Theater named after A. Navoi, B. Ballet "Oynisa" (libretto by Litvinova) with F. Giyenko; T. Sadikov started the opera "Zaynab and Amon" based on the epic poem "Zaynab and Amon" by H. Olimjon, based on the libretto of the poetess Zulfiya. The opera was left unfinished due to the death of the composer. In 1958, they completed the music of this opera in cooperation with Y. Rajabi, D. Zakirov, B. Zeidman and presented it to the audience. In cooperation with the composer M. Ziv, Zakirov composed the music for the following feature films: 1955 "The Decline of the

Emirates" (directed by L. Fayziyev and V. Basov); 1956 "Kutlug Kon" (director A. Pann); 1964 "Star of Ulugbek" (dir. A. Pann); "Where are you, Zulfiya" or "Yor-yor" (directed by A. Hamroyev) in 1964 in collaboration with composer A. Malakhov D. Zakirov wrote the song "Streets" (words by T. Tola) for this film became famous. D. Zakirov created several pieces for the symphony orchestra. Among them is a three-part symphonic suite and the symphonic poem "Hamza" was well received. D. In Zakirov's creative heritage, songs, romances, musical works for the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments and solo instruments occupy a leading place. His romances "Kormadim", "Ey, sabo", "Bol'masa", "Ayb etmangiz" composed to Navoi's poems, "Nightingale" to Turob To'la's poem, accompanied by a symphony orchestra by D. Mullakandov, H. Nosirova, S. Qabulova became famous in their performances. The composer created more than a hundred songs, hymns, mass choral songs on various topics, performed solo, choral, with various instruments and orchestra. Among them are "Uzbekistanim" (words by A. Niyozmurodov), "Song of Peace", "Pakhtakor Dayor", "Kosmos biznikki", (words by M. Qoriyev); "To doctors", "To harvesters", "To friends", "Motherland" (words by A. Polat); "Tashkent evening" (word of Nazarmat); "Water has come, life has come" (words of O. Rashid); "To friends" (Nilufar's word); "Song of Friendship", "Song of Shepherd", "Song of Peace" for choir (words by P. Momin), "Epic of Two Hearts" (Z Obidjon's word), "Yor istab" (Z. Furqat's poem); Songs such as "Hayat Gulshan" (lyrics by N. Narzullayev) can be a bright example. Especially among the multi-part works written by the composer for solo, choir and orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments: "Karshi desert flowers" (words by M. Qoriyev) 5-part vocal suite; 4-part cantata "Sound of Centuries" (Oybek's lyrics); "Obi Hayot" (words by O. Rashid) 4-part vocal - suites deserve applause. It should be mentioned that D. Zakirov skillfully reworked some samples of Uzbek classical music and adapted them to the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments, solo instruments and orchestra, which is one of the great creative achievements of the composer. These are: "Yovvoyi Chorgoh" for the orchestra, "Kayatarma", "Figan", "Choli Irok" for the orchestra and orchestra, "Sharob" for the boy and orchestra, flute and "Ferganacha", "Gadoiy" ", "Algeria" for orchestra; "Navo", "Savti navo", "Ufari navo", "Garduni segoh", "Tasnifi dugoh", "Muhammasi irok", "Nasrulloi", "Mirzadavlat", "Yolgiz" for orchestra; "Rajabi" for tanbur and orchestra. These works are widely included in the repertoire of professional orchestras in our country and are included in the program of folk instrument orchestras of music schools<sup>2</sup>. D. Zakirov to P. Momin's poems for children "Travel - pleasure", "Kungabokar", "Oppok kantim", "Sirdarya, Sirdarya", "Kapalak va handalak", "Grapes ripened in the garden", "Hawthorn", "Children's waltz", "Spring waltz" to the words of U. Rahmonov, "Apple" to the words of R. Bobojon, "Body education" to the words of Y. Hamdam, songs such as "Maktabim" to Y. Mirza's lyrics, "Bakhtiyar's song" to Y. Hamidiy's lyrics, "New Year's song" to M. Haidar's lyrics, and "Bekiyos Dayar" dedicated in 1950, he received the honorary titles of "Honored Artist of Uzbekistan", "Honored Artist of Uzbekistan" in 1956, and "People's Artist of Uzbekistan" in 1965. He was awarded with orders, medals and certificates of honor. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals. Opinions have also been expressed

<sup>2</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.

today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF VALUES IN FORMING STUDENTS' INTEREST IN NATIONAL MUSICAL ART

Sh. Turdiyev

Kokand DPI associate professor of music education department

**Abstract.** This article highlights the importance of values in the formation of students' interest in the national musical art, the importance of the art of music in the state policy regarding youth and raising the spirituality of young people.

**Keywords:** society, youth, politics, upbringing, education, high spirituality, social activity, spiritual maturity, development, independent outlook, music education, national music, national tradition.

The fate and future of every society and the people living in it is closely related to the education of the youth, who are considered the leading forces of the states. Great work is being done in our country to strengthen the intellectual and creative potential of young people, to increase their involvement in the reforms implemented in our country. Because one of the most important tasks today is to educate well-rounded, goal-oriented and energetic young people who have modern knowledge and skills and can take responsibility for the country's worthy future. Modern conditions and opportunities have been created for young people to learn and acquire a profession. The more spiritually mature the young people are, the stronger their immunity against various foreign diseases will be. It is known that there is a meaning in the words "Music has an incomparable divine influence that cannot be measured or compared with anything." by putting forward 5 important initiatives to put forward, to increase attention to youth, to engage the young generation in culture, art, physical education and sports. At the level of state policy, the issues of wide involvement, formation of the skills of using information technologies, promotion of reading among young people, ensuring employment of women were taken into consideration. "Another important issue that always comes to our mind is related to the manners, behavior and, in a word, worldview of our youth. Today, times are changing rapidly. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. Let the youth be in harmony with the demands of their time. But at the same time, he should not forget his identity. Let the call of who we are and the descendants of great people always resonate in their hearts and encourage them to stay true to themselves. How can we achieve this? Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the head of our state, emphasized education, education and only education. Today, the state policy regarding youth implemented in our country shows the importance of our noble national and religious values, which have been formed by our ancestors since ancient times. Especially in modernized Uzbekistan, based on the principle "From national revival to national growth", it is more urgent to carefully develop the national idea and its ideological foundations, to educate the young generation in the spirit of national pride and patriotism from childhood. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony of the 11th international music festival "Sharq Taronalari" said: The role and influence of the art of music, which befriends millions of people without any translator, and strengthens cooperation and solidarity between them, is increasing more and more. The role of music and art in the development of the society in which we live is incomparable. This is what strengthens our traditions that unite all nations and peoples. It is not an exaggeration to say that music can conquer any heart, plant the seeds of goodness in people's hearts and fight against other evils. At this point, it is self-evident that the art of music is incomparable and has a great educational significance. In many scientific studies on this topic, it has been shown that folklore, classic and maqam songs of the folk music heritage have a high educational effectiveness, their deep absorption into the spiritual world of young people, correct and correct in artistic and aesthetic education. it is justified that it can achieve

high efficiency through targeted use. At this point, it is appropriate to quote the following opinion of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "If we want to know and study the original, true art, we must first know and study the art of classical status. If we want to raise art and culture, we must first raise the art of classical music. It is necessary to mobilize all our possibilities so that the melodies, spirit and philosophy of maqam take a deep place in the hearts of every person, first of all, in the minds and hearts of our young generation", if the artistic content of classic and status works is analyzed, it can be seen that the greatest and noblest ideas of "people's wisdom" are embodied in them. For example, folk songs in the direction of folklore reflect the most important, unique aspects of the people. Therefore, studying them in music lessons becomes important in students' understanding of their national identity. The perception of music by children should first of all begin with the perception of our national music. With the honor of national independence, special attention was paid to our national musical heritage among our national and spiritual values. Now we have the opportunity to listen to and perceive the wonderful, diverse and beautiful local musical traditions of our people, and to enjoy them spiritually. In addition to being a beautiful artistic expression of the rich spirituality and well-rounded spirit of our nation, national music serves as an important tool that gives spiritual and spiritual strength to our people, who are constantly working towards the creation of a new, great state. In the course of historical development, performance forms close to each other in form and style, such as classical folk music, traditional professional music, folk compositional ways, as well as folklore - amateur musical heritage, have complemented each other. This musical heritage of ours is manifested even today as a part of our spiritual culture. With the honor of independence, attention to our national-spiritual values, customs, forgotten and historically valuable traditions, and the process of their reform became a priority. Attention to our national values, traditions, and spiritual wealth has increased to the state level. Since the first years of independence, a lot of work has been done to carefully preserve and restore the spiritual wealth left by our ancestors, including musical culture, and to keep pace with the times. In this regard, our great spiritual wealth, which our ancestors left us as a legacy, serves as the main factor. It is known from history that our musical culture, traditional songs and status performances, which are the main link of our spirituality, have always been recognized as spiritual food in the daily life of our people. The people sought salvation from music in difficult days, and songs and music accompanied them in happy days<sup>1</sup>.

Because today, on the blessed day of our independence, at a time when we are realizing our identity, it is natural to rely on our national musical culture, which is a part of our great spirituality, inherited from our ancestors, and to turn to our traditional songs. is the case. Our Yutbosh said, "You know, a person who is close to culture will have a cultured worldview, and his life will be long." All this is important in the upbringing of a mature generation, in the formation of the spiritual worldview of young people. Our traditional music and songs have always called people to faith, kindness and humanity. Today, without losing its relevance, it is one of the main factors in independence, in the way of forming the consciousness of workers, and as a tool in the education of a competent generation. Will remain the art of singing, music, and dance performance is one of the ancient art forms that appeared and developed in close connection with the life and creativity of the people of national music. In particular, the traditional songs of our people are an immortal heritage, and today, as in all times, they answer "labbay". But at the same time, it is natural that not only worshipping history, but creating songs in accordance with the spirit of today, which is one of the main factors in the development of our national ideology, is an important task for all specialists and artists engaged

<sup>1</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.

in musical art. Our country started a completely new society, a new life and a new life. There have been changes in the hearts, thinking and imagination of our people. As the President noted, the issue of spirituality includes many factors, such as the nation's history, moral and religious values, cultural heritage, traditions and customs, national ideology, patriotism and humanitarianism, and national identity. takes and ultimately serves as the main criterion for defining human personality. Using such a sharp educational power of music, forming the spiritual worldview of the young generation through the medium of art, and raising high moral qualities in them is one of the most important and always relevant tasks of general education schools. Our past heritage, our national musical heritage, has a special place in the socio-economic, cultural and spiritual development of the country and further strengthening of our independence. In short, the place of our musical culture in the spiritual life of the people is incomparable. Musical culture is an integral part of the spiritual world of the people, it has satisfied its spiritual needs in all eras and has always been sympathetic and gratefully served. After all, even today, in the period of independence, he considers his moral duty as sacred and serves our people. That is why our music culture has become today's huge creative space. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EDUCATING PARENTS TO PEDAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN FORMING UPBRINGING OF PUPILS

Venera Khamdamova

Senior teacher of the Department of technological education Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Kokand, Uzbekistan

e-mail: [hamdamovabdulloh683@gmail.com](mailto:hamdamovabdulloh683@gmail.com)

**Annotation.** This article is about unity in family, mutual support is connected with spiritual responsibility. One of the main social tasks of family is upbringing kids, family conditions and useful spending of free time.

**Keywords:** family, child, society, psychology, young generation, knowledge, upbringing, marriage, labor, capacity.

The younger generation gets acquainted with the peculiarities of all spheres of public life in the arms of the family. In family life, traits are gradually being formed that express an attitude towards people, work, things and oneself.

That is why the family, as the initial link of society, has the ability to have a high level of educational impact on the morals, abilities, intelligence, behavior, behavior, communication, beliefs and worldview of children.

Caring for people, their work and life, and spiritual development is the highest goal of independent Uzbekistan. It is known that the maturity of a person, his attitude to life as a person, to social life and work, to cultural and spiritual wealth is mainly formed in the family. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

What does the concept of family usually mean? How to evaluate it?

A subgroup based on marriage or birth. Its members are bound by the unity of life values, mutual assistance and moral responsibility. The most important social tasks of the family are the continuation of the human race, the upbringing of children, the effective organization of everyday life and free time of family members.<sup>1</sup>

Plato gives the following opinion about the family: "... Traditions also give information about how they are transmitted from fathers to children. If this process leads to the perception of unity, then it will force people from different walks of life to create laws that unite fathers and children of respectable age into large prestigious families in blissful unity<sup>2</sup>.

The correct organization of children's lives in family education is the main guarantee of the correct and productive use of their time. It is extremely important to properly divide the child's time in the family between play, work and study<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Тарбия. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирлиги - Т. "Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси" давлат илмий нашриёти. 2010. - 321-бет.

<sup>2</sup> Abu Nasr Forobiy. Fozil odamlar shahri. Nodir va dono fikrlar. — Т.: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2004. — 72 bet.

<sup>3</sup> J.Hasanov, X.A.To'raqulov, I.Sh.Alqarov, N.O'.Usmonov. Pedagogika. - Т.: "Noshir", 2011. - 257-bet.

The upbringing and development of the younger generation, behind which our future stands, is a matter of national importance. Unlike previously adopted normative legal acts, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" lays the foundations of family and family education (article 64). As stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood."

At the present stage of human development, among the main functions of the modern family are the following: economic, reproductive, educational, recreational, communicative, regulatory (management), facilitation (choice of a convenient method), etc<sup>4</sup>.

Family education is a process of systematic influence of parents on the basis of their life and lifestyle in order to form the foundations of a child's scientific worldview and social factors. It should not be forgotten that the family itself is being renewed under the influence of social and spiritual life. Families develop on the basis of a single socio-economic community of cities and villages of our republic. At the same time, family life and family education have their own characteristics. This, in turn, is clearly manifested in the development of general and particular aspects of the methods and content of family education<sup>5</sup>.

He explains that a person has natural qualities — these are the reasons for his behavior and actions. The owner of the law must take into account these characteristics, correct them, issue laws that correct these characteristics, because the copyright holder also corrects the behavior of a citizen.

Pleasure, suffering and sadness are the main natural qualities through which virtues and vices are acquired. And finally, maturity and knowledge, that is, development, is achieved through training and practice<sup>6</sup>.

The complexity and value of the issue is that the teacher-educator, public education workers, the general public should know in advance the development of the family and the consequences of its development.

Our republic has its own peculiarities in terms of demographic, ethnic and national conditions, especially population density and intensive growth.

Pedagogically, one child makes education difficult. The only child born in the family grows up to be a living toy, the love and pride of adults and men. Let's analyze the negative consequences of this.

From a socio-psychological point of view, childlessness or lack of children does not affect the stability of the family. Most of the family majors in our republic belong to small or small families.

According to medical research and anthropologists, the second or third child in the family is defined as children who can overcome our life and its difficulties. Limiting to one child will lead to an increase in the number of people with disabilities in the future. So, according to the recommendations of pedagogy, psychology and medicine, it is recommended to have 3-4 children in the family.

<sup>4</sup> D.Abdullayeva, R.Yorqulov, N.Atabayeva. Oila psixologiyasi. - T.: "Tafakkur Bo'stoni", - 47-bet.

<sup>5</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.

<sup>6</sup> Abu Nasr Forobiy. Fozil odamlar shahri. Nodir va dono fikrlar. — T.: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2004. - 66 bet.

how. As Makarenko noted, "it is safe to say that raising one son or daughter is much more difficult than raising several children. It is inappropriate to be content with an only child, even if it is difficult financially<sup>7</sup>.

If there is a state of cooperation, mutual assistance, and trust in each other in a family, then an honest, sincere, kind person will grow up in such a family and always ready to help his friends.

Hungarian sociologist M. Komlosi, who studied family life and mutual problems of family members, divided the family environment (situation, circumstances), which directly affects the attitude of schoolchildren aged 10-14 to study and work, into three categories: positive, variable and negative<sup>8</sup>.

Russian psychologist V. I. Selivanov studied the process of personality formation in the family and came to the conclusion that a happy childhood is the result of joyful family harmony and parents' care for their children<sup>9</sup>.

The observations of research scientists mentioned above show that young people have a strongly developed sense of critical attitude to the behavior and moral qualities of adults. From this point of view, children in families living peacefully will also grow up on the example of such creative qualities as moral sense, politeness, decency, respect for adults, caring for children, mutual respect between family members, especially taking care of women.

The family is an extremely important initial group, contributing to the life of society, raising it to higher levels, developing it, educating future generations, responsible for their development. The family is built on the basis of full equality of men and women, equal responsibility for the family.

As mentioned above, an increase in family income, on the one hand, is the reason for an increase in the educational level and cultural life of parents, and on the other hand, positively affects the positive formation of the higher spiritual needs of family members, the improvement and enrichment of family relations, the content of communication between adults and children. Therefore, the preparation of young people for family life becomes a requirement of the time.

Oil wa oilaviy tarbia muammolari ichida ota-onalarning improving educational culture and giving them knowledge about general education is one of the urgent issues of our time. Familiarizing families with pedagogical achievements is one of the means to ensure their sustainability. On the other hand, this, in turn, is one of the ways to improve the appropriate forms and methods in the upbringing of children. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to equip parents and families with educational knowledge and methods of education. Every full-fledged person in our society should be an educator of children, participate in all situations and conditions that make a new person mature in all aspects.

Teachers believed that one of the conditions for the organization of training for the purpose is the literacy of parents. For example, Abdullah Avlani in his work "Turkish Yahud Gulistan Akhlaq" says: "Who is engaged in education? Where does he do it?" the question arises<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Asqarova. O'.M., Xayitboyev M., Nishonov M.S. Pedagogika. - T. ^ "Talqin", 2008. - 234-bet.

<sup>8</sup> Ғозиев Э.Ф., Мелибоева Р.Н. Ижтимоий психология. – Т.: “Фахризода”, 2009. - 108-бет.

<sup>9</sup> Ғозиев Э.Ф., Мелибоева Р.Н. Ижтимоий психология. – Т.: “Фахризода”, 2009. - 108-бет.

<sup>10</sup> Abdulla Avloniy. Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq. - T.: “Cho’lpon”, 1994. - 4-bet.

The first question to be answered is home education, which is a mother's duty. Secondly, school and madrasah education. If we answer that it is the duty of the father, the teacher, the teacher and the government, then this person will say: "What kind of families do you mean, with uneducated, fluffy heads and clumsy mothers?" "How can they bring an education that they do not have?" What will you say to his father? - Are you talking about fathers playing weddings, shepherds, parties, drummers, trumpeters, trumpeters who do not know the value of knowledge, who do not pay a penny for knowledge, who do not know the time? First of all, it is necessary to educate and educate yourself"<sup>11</sup>.

Already in 1899, there was a need to prepare families and women for educational work, to teach them the criteria and methods of education. As our life shows, it is possible to ensure the harmony of family education and social education only by popularizing educational knowledge. In carrying out these works, it is advisable to effectively use local conditions, the materials of the country, and finally, educational newspapers and magazines and educational articles printed in them.

Therefore, for the proper organization of family life from an educational point of view, teachers and the general public should develop a system of assistance to the population and providing educational knowledge to parents through the science of pedagogy. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

In our opinion, if a person is pure, free from envy, compassionate and always ready to ease the burden of others, special attention should be paid to ensuring that he enjoys respect among people. After all, a person must have human qualities characteristic of a person's name.

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<sup>11</sup> Abdulla Avloniy. Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq. - T.: "Cho'lpon", 1994. - 4-bet.

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**THE ROLE OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE COMPOSER  
MUKHAMMADZHAN MIRZAYEV IN THE PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION OF  
STUDENTS**

**N.Madaminov**

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

**Abstract:** This article presents information about the increasing interest of students in national instruments and the formation of performing skills, about how orchestras, the Uzbek folk instrumental orchestra and its varieties feel each other in ensemble performance.

**Keywords:** orchestra, transposition, conductor, score, ensemble, parts, rhythmic, torsion intervals, resting-blowing, note, Jor, application, education, manners, education, approach.

National music, as well as all branches, thanks to independence, art is widely studied both in theoretical and practical aspects. it's no secret that he is thriving.

"Music is the closest relationship with people. He can change his point of view, present a new worldview, love new things, show a different way. Deep into consciousness."- said Mozart. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

One of the main reasons for this is the need to study the past of our people in our republic, much attention is paid to the perception of the scientific heritage created by great scientists, obtaining knowledge from theoretical criteria, along with mastering the practice of this field. One of the main issues defined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the national training program is the education of the younger generation in the spirit of the ideology of independence as a healthy, comprehensively developed person. education and preparation for music education. "Music is the mind reflected in beautiful sounds" - I. Turgenev. The national and spiritual heritage of our people is unthinkable without musical art. Our national traditions, which have long been created by our ancestors and formed as values, have traditionally been passed down from generation to generation, being part of the great traditions of our people<sup>1</sup>.

The spiritual world. Folk music, written sources in the field of music, composing, professional musical creativity is a vivid example of this. Uzbek folk classical music is one of the foundations of the spiritual heritage of our people. On the Land of a huge heritage created on the basis of material and spiritual values, our people embody national traditions and values in it. The spiritual heritage of learning, development in accordance with the time of progress of each epoch is one of the main factors. Because this process serves as the basis for all branches of musical art that have professional significance.

The main goal is to educate our youth as perfect people, to educate a harmonious generation that has no equal. Indeed, art is the spiritual wealth of a nation, a mirror of its life.

In art, music is a widely popular form that quickly reaches the public. Musical art with its antiquity, richness of genres, breadth of content, popularity has become an integral part of the life of society. An important branch of musical art is musical creativity and performance. Musical samples as creation and performance includes criteria. The creation of melodies and songs, which bring them

<sup>1</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.



into the form of a finished work, give a person spiritual nourishment through melodies and sounds, is connected with the composer's creativity<sup>2</sup>.

This is by far the most important branch of musical art. Consequently, the creativity of music creators, that is, composers, also serves as a source of information informing about folk spirituality, culture, history, traditions and values. The art of composition is a very broad concept. Simply put, folk music is also created and performed by the people en masse. So this is also a kind of composing art. Only they differ in their attachment to life, reality, rituals and customs of our people. The development of this process, that is, the development of nationality, the thinking of our people, to portray spirituality, educational maturity, development and greatness of society in certain musical tones – more correctly, composing practices. Already this action is performed by a specific person, that is, a music connoisseur. The most important thing is that the product of the composer's creativity, reflecting the spiritual world of the people in proportion to his time, belongs to the people again consists of a representation. Ideal harmonies of such aspects as the breath of time, national traditions, worldview, psyche, philosophy, beliefs, aesthetics of the people should be found in it.. To date, we are witnessing how the performance of Uzbek traditional music finds perfection in all aspects, deep meaning corresponding to traditions and time. This is, of course, a high level of attention to national musical creativity and performance during the period of independence. In order to preserve and continue traditions, it is necessary that the youth of the era, along with being skillful performers, further improve as a mature specialist in this field, a leading teacher, that is, a comprehensively educated mentor. Revival and reinterpretation of attention to classical music, entry into mass musical culture and strengthening of imitation of them the obsession with consistency and villainy has paid off. As a result, the long-standing traditions of the Uzbek composer, the validity of the lessons of the teacher-student, the composer's creativity and education that have developed throughout history have found a response in practice.

During the period of independence, opportunities are created for an in-depth study of this entire historical process, stages of performing practice, style, direction and activity of representatives of the composer's creativity. These opportunities are being introduced into the educational process, developing the spiritual world of young people in this regard. In the future It is also important that the development of our national musical heritage, the improvement of composing creativity will develop in accordance with the values, traditions of our people, in accordance with the requirements of the time. Practical mastering of the educational process with history lessons is a requirement of time. Based on traditions and creative in accordance with the requirements of the time the result of a suitable practice will undoubtedly be effective. Below we will talk about the composer Mukhammadjon Mirzayev. Mukhammadjon Mirzayev was born on August 13, 1913 in Tashkent in a working-class family. From a young age, he has a strong attachment to music. In 1932, he joined the Tashkent Textile Mill and since that time has been participating in an amateur circle at the railway workers' club. In the circle, he learns to play Russian folk instruments on the mandolin. In 1936, he began his creative activity in the ensemble "Uzbek folk instruments", created at the Uzbek State Philharmonic. His communication with the artistic director of the ensemble Tokhtasin Jalilov creates a sharp turn in his life.

Muhammadjan tried to find his place in the ensemble at first sight. At the invitation of the head of the ensemble Tokhtasin Jalilova begins the development of Kashgar rhubarb. Avarice takes the instrument from the adjusters and studies it. In fact, the Uighur Kashgar rhubarb has a sharp voice,

<sup>2</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.

its draperies have a diatonic style and the tanbur was tied to the handle like a tool. In order to adapt the technical aspects of the instrument and sound systems to modern requirements, he turns to the famous Tashkent sozgar master Osman Zufarov and together they improve the instrument and remake it in a modern style.

As a result of their efforts, the 7-step rubob curtains were adapted to the 12-step pickup, and the rubob curtains were replaced with copper curtains. In the end, it turns out to be a perfect instrumental soundtrack.

Kashgar rhubarb has been a folk instrument since these times

It is part of the Ditmarschen district. Mukhammadzhan Mirzayev introduced him into performing practice and managed to show his charming talent in personal performance.

In 1942, he conducted concert tours with the frontline concert brigade. With the creation of the musical drama theater in 1943, Mukhammadzhan Mirzayev was invited to work as the musical director of the theater. His independent compositional work begins in this collective. One of his first songs "People of Labor" to the words of Akmal Pulat was performed in 1943 by young artists Halima Nasyrova, Zainab Polvonova and Fatima Borukhova. This, of course, was an unforgettable event in Uzbek art. Firstly, an original creator appeared among Uzbek composers, and secondly, in the genre of great singing, the master is zabardasy jurahan

In the new direction of the genre of big singing, which Sultanov and Adamurjon Uzunov began to draw, another original work appeared, and, thirdly, big singing was performed by Uzbek female performers. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

In 1946 he returned to work at the Uzbek State Philharmonic, in 1948-1953 he studied at the faculty of "Uzbek folk instruments" of the Tashkent State Conservatory in the class of Kashgar rubobi. Mukhammadjon Mirzayev, as a soloist, creates a special style of performance in the performance of Rubab. First in singles, and then paired with his son and student Shavkat Mirzayev. he drinks rum for himself.

Another reason for the wide popularity of the instrument "rhubarb" and the fact that it has become one of the favorite folk instruments was the composer's work of Mukhammadzhan Mirzayev. Because it was in the work of Mukhammadzhan Mirzayev that modern soulful melodies began to be created, revealing the true essence of rhubarb. His works include such works as "Gulnoz", "don't wait", "Dilbar", "Zazkim kelur", "Dildor I, II", "son Dil", "Dilrabo", "Dawn", "Jonon", "cherry". These works, like Uzbek instrumental melodies, have gained wide popularity among the people due to their originality, the attractiveness of the melody, the colorfulness of the theme.

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE WORKS

Ibragimova Maryamkhan Gulomovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

e-mail: [ibragimovamaryamxon1@gmail.com](mailto:ibragimovamaryamxon1@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This article describes innovative activity in educational institutions and its impact on the quality of education.

**Key words:** Education, technology, quality of education, educational process, educational efficiency, knowledge, skills, qualifications

One of the main tasks of the "National Personnel Training Program", which penetrates into every aspect of our society and is an integral part of it, which determines the future and destiny of the country, is the establishment of career guidance. Also, the main goal of the staff of the public education system is to bring up a mature, well-rounded person in all respects, to lead him to the peak of perfection. One of the qualities that determine the perfection of a person is to be a good professional, to become a skilled master of one's profession and to benefit society. The main tasks of vocational guidance in general secondary schools are to provide students with the type of education that is suitable for them, taking into account their needs in their professional formation, self-awareness, and social needs for their qualifications. is to help you choose.

From this point of view, the fact that psychological-pedagogical diagnosis is an integral part of guiding students to professions at school is an important aspect of the issue. It is important that the practicing psychologist of the school conduct psychological diagnosis of the 9th grade students during the school year based on 5 methods in several periodic processes.

Commissions for directing graduates of general secondary schools to special vocational education institutions should also base their work on these sources.

One of the important goals of the education policy implemented in our country is to educate the young generation to become well-rounded people. Of course, a perfect person is a person who is spiritually mature, who cares about the history, present and future of his country, and who is passionate about contributing to the economic development of the society. But if this concept is approached analytically, it is possible to understand how rich, complex and comprehensively it corresponds to universal human values.

It can be said that the formation of a well-rounded person, his occupation of a worthy profession, his contribution to the development of society and his ability to live and thereby manifest his identity in society, i.e. his maturity as a person, are taken into account. The pursuit of perfection is a complex process that takes place together with the professional formation of a person and lasts almost a lifetime. Vocational education in a broad sense means that a person receives education in a certain profession according to his mental abilities, physical capabilities, abilities, interests and aspirations, as well as values and worldviews, and then it is understood that he enters the field, adapts and finally develops into a mature and competent specialist over the years.

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A conscious attitude to work is closely connected with the scientific organization of work. Scientific organization of labor is the highest stage of labor culture. Organization of work on a scientific basis ensures saving of human energy and material resources, achieving high productivity in work, reducing and eliminating unproductive activities as much as possible, increasing product quality and reducing costs. It is important to introduce the systems of scientific organization of labor into practical training in the subjects taught in the training of teachers of labor education and vocational education. In short, organization of work on a scientific basis is to perform work on a scientific basis and use the most convenient and productive work actions and methods in the process of practical training.

It should be noted that the use of folk pedagogy in the education of today's youth is extremely important. Folk pedagogy reflects the wealth of spiritual life, intelligence, and life experiences of the people who have gone through the paths of life. Ideas, ways, methods and tools, events and forms in the field of youth education, traditions and customs, values are embodied in Uzbek national pedagogy. Educating young people on the basis of folk pedagogy, in turn, imposes many tasks on us.

Based on life observations and experience, showing the right direction to school-aged students, giving advice to young people, and explaining the skills of professionals in a way that reaches everyone's heart, in the form of stories and narratives, will increase interests. Important ideas related to educating students to be healthy and mature in all aspects were put forward. The work carried out as admonitions and examples for students is of incomparable importance in the development of wisdom, humility, hard work and generosity, as well as knowledge and professional people.

In guiding young people to the profession, especially in educational institutions, every teacher and educator should pay more attention to our nationality during lessons or educational hours<sup>1</sup>.

In order to provide students with vocational training, the teacher should know and take into account the professional aspirations of each student, and help him to strengthen these aspirations. And the coach should always be aware of the desire of the student and what efforts are being made to achieve this desire. Organization of vocational education based on pedagogical technologies allows to increase the quality and efficiency of vocational training. It should be noted that the use of folk pedagogy in the education of today's youth is extremely important. Folk pedagogy reflects the wealth of spiritual life, intelligence, and life experiences of the people who have gone through the paths of life. Ideas, ways, methods and tools, events and forms in the field of youth education, traditions and customs, values are embodied in Uzbek national pedagogy. Educating young people on the basis of folk pedagogy, in turn, imposes many tasks on us<sup>2</sup>.

All-round harmonious development of a person, enlightenment, spiritual wealth, moral purity - all this can be achieved only when a person rises to a higher level of labor culture and labor creativity along with intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical culture. There is no education without work or

<sup>1</sup> Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.

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work. Preparing for work means educating the child's future standard of living. As long as it is incumbent upon us to carry out labor training necessary for the education of today's young generation, who will be the architects of tomorrow's society, then it is our responsibility to look for different ways of doing it. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Only those who have mastered the education of work can easily fulfill the huge task of educating the young generation in connection with the education of work. Because children are very imitative. Therefore, it is necessary for every educator, every teacher to approach the task of educating young people with responsibility during their career. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY RITUAL SONGS IN THE FORMATION OF  
PATRIOTIC FEELINGS IN STUDENTS DURING MUSIC EDUCATION**

**SH.Turdiyev**

Associate Professor of the Department of Music Education of Kokand SPI

**Annotation.** In this annotation, the importance and teaching of family ritual songs in the formation of the sense of patriotism in students in the process of music education, the formation of performance skills and respect for values in students is discussed.

**Keywords:** value, tradition, education, ceremony, song, education, creativity, spirituality, culture, folklore, conversation, duet, yor-yor, god, education, education.

Acquiring family-ritual songs in the process of music culture lessons, educating students through it is a complex pedagogical and psychological process. Song Ceremonial songs are one of the most powerful means of educating young people in the national spirit on a large scale. Language plays an important role in folklore. Because language serves as the main tool in expressing this heritage and passing it on to the next generation. The types and genres of his work are very wide. It includes myths, legends, narratives, tales, proverbs, epics, parables, wise sayings, quick sayings and other genres, in short, folk It includes all types and genres that are expressed orally. This unique feature of folk songs (melody, music, lyrics, performance skills) ensures that they have a comprehensive impact on people. It is known from the previous paragraphs that the performance of the song has a multifaceted effect, and its musical expression affects the character of a person, and the text affects his followers and mind. So the effect of the song is complex and strong<sup>1</sup>. The text of the song accompanies the melody as a constant factor influencing the reader's mind, and the melody should also be adapted to the rhythm of the performance. Family Although the elements of the structure of the ritual songs have their own effect on different areas of the student's personality, his will, his musical perception, the song and music accompaniment are perceived as a whole. This multifaceted complex effect is realized as a single process. This effect of ritual songs is stronger than the effect of music performed without accompaniment. Because folk songs are one of the elements in its structure, it has a great influence on music. This is the only thing that can be demanded from the melody of folk songs. But it is correct to include the melody of the song in the framework of some specific, constant requirements. Therefore, the song has harmony, style and impressiveness in its melody There can be different types of tools. "Singers with good voices began to sing and recite ghazal patterns. "And everyone, whether Turkish, Mongolian, Chinese, Arab, or a novice, used to sing songs with their pictures," he cites. In the years of independence, continuing the traditions of our great-grandfathers, programs and plans aimed at the wide development of the art of music are being implemented in our country. In particular, in order to preserve and study our classical musical heritage, to pass it on to young generations, many competitions and prestigious international

<sup>1</sup> Axmedova, M. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.

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conferences are regularly held." He does not shoot. He also creates situations of sadness and anger For example: the main examples of family ceremony songs are created on the basis of important dates and events related to the life path of a person. Several dozen songs form the basis of family ceremonies such as yi, which are performed with love by our students today. Young people who read family ritual songs will love the colorful customs and customs of the place where they were born and grow up. and through such values encourages to preserve the beautiful nature of our country and its traditions. In general, every song created by adults or children has a great educational tone with its content and melody. In the process of teaching folk songs to students, its poetic content is also explained through the conversation method. In this way, the students will not only improve their scientific knowledge, but also learn about the family ceremony of the homeland, cocktails, lyrics, humor, which have been mastered by students. On the basis of these songs, the concept of spiritual qualities is expanded. There is a shortage of folk songs that sing the theme of solemn ritual songs. Special status works in the professional direction of our national musical heritage have a strong place in the program of upper classes, but folk songs adapted for children and students' performances are not paid attention to in the program. The upcoming traditional ceremony does not give them the opportunity to fully enjoy the tunes and songs covering the seasons and different genres. In Natila, it is difficult for them to learn seasonal ritual songs in the process of education, that is, to understand our national musical heritage and values more deeply. Due to the reasons arising from the problem of elimination, it is only the responsibility of the teacher. In this case, when the music teacher is creating a national thematic plan, Uzbek folk tunes and songs intended for children's performance can be included in the plan. Or he can teach folk songs in music classes outside of the classroom and show them at festive parties. Folk music and songs for students It gives a unique insight into the worldview of our people, their attitude to life reality, their dreams, and their spiritual world in general. This leads them to appreciate our national values, to deeply understand the feeling of nationalism, to be loyal to their land, motherland, faith, to live with the national interest of each person, to think about the pains of their people as their own pains. The teacher cannot change the tune, tempo, rhythm etc. of the works in the program to the students as he wishes, while taking into account the style of performance of each song, i.e. the structure of the content of words and melody, to the students teaching is in accordance with the goal. Great skills and tasks are required from the teacher in the implementation of these goals.

1. Achieving full understanding of the content of the students.
2. In the process of listening to music and singing, teaching students to perceive musical tones carefully and attentively.
3. To make students love music. to teach him to be emotionally affected, to support the mood of freshness and cheerfulness in students.
4. teaching students to sing expressively in harmony with music.
5. To awaken the feeling of love for the motherland through Uzbek folk songs taught to students
6. Forming the skills of being able to sing the studied songs even without music.
7. Instilling in children a desire to listen to music not only in the educational process or in music lessons, but also in life.

To teach students to sing, at the same time to sing it correctly, without distorting it, to gradually strengthen their singing skills, and the students themselves feel their own feelings when singing. It is

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very important that they can express them. Only if the students sing the melody correctly and with a clear and beautiful voice, expressively, their song will be good for both the singer and the listener. It also provides aesthetic pleasure. Students follow the following rules during music lessons. They pay attention to the content of the song first and tell what the song is about through artistic words. Songra sings the song two or three times in a beautiful melody. The song makes a person happy, it has divine power. The teacher gets into the character by singing and narrating the content of the song, which makes the students fall in love with the song. This helps teachers to understand the experiences in the content of folk songs. The students' attention to the singer creates a great opportunity for them to quickly learn the song they are learning. National music in the lesson, techniques for learning songs about family ceremonies the use of tools has an important didactic significance and is one of the means of conscious mastering. When learning songs about family rituals, students are deeply inculcated in the conscious understanding of the spiritual world of our people, rituals and customs. makes work easier. So, the main goal of the music lesson is to inculcate our national traditions, national and musical values in the students, to teach them to be true children of their motherland, and to teach them to feel the concept of humane and national values from the heart. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals. Opinions have also been expressed today against nonlinear claims that the separation of religion from secular affairs concerning the state leads to the construction of a state and an immoral society, with a distorted interpretation of the ratio of religiosity to secularism by various fanatical forces.

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USING GAMES TO SOCIALIZER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

**Xujanazarova Nargiza Mirzamaxmudovna**  
Senior Lecturer of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** At an early age, children receive initial ideas of a social nature and are included in the system of social relations through solving the following tasks: development of play activities, familiarization with elementary generally accepted norms and rules of relationships with peers and adults, formation of family and civic affiliation. Play is a source of development of the child's consciousness, the arbitrariness of his behavior, and a special form of modeling the relationship between a child and an adult.

**Key words:** education and upbringing, inclusive education, subject-developing environment, adaptations in education.

Play is a means of socialization of preschool children; it is the leading activity of preschool children.

Play is the only central activity of a child that takes place at all times and among all peoples. Play is the practice of child development; in play, a child develops as a personality, he develops those aspects of his psyche on which the success of his educational and work activities, and the success of his relationships with people will subsequently depend. The game reveals the characteristics of the child's thinking and imagination, emotionality, activity, need for communication, sense of collectivism, determination, humanity, and so on.

In addition, play is a unique way of learning social experience, characteristic of preschool age.

At an early age, children receive initial ideas of a social nature and are included in the system of social relations through solving the following tasks: development of play activities, familiarization with elementary generally accepted norms and rules of relationships with peers and adults, formation of family and civic affiliation. Play is a source of development of the child's consciousness, the arbitrariness of his behavior, and a special form of modeling the relationship between a child and an adult.

Thus, play at an early age is a means of social and personal development of a child; it presupposes the formation of a positive attitude towards himself, social skills, the development of play activities, and communication with peers.

Preschool age (from 3 to 7 years) is a period of mastering the social space of human relationships through communication with close adults, as well as through play and real relationships with peers.

From the age of three to seven years, the child's self-awareness develops so much that this gives grounds to talk about the child's personality. And at this age, the child begins to master "a certain system of knowledge, norms and values that allow him to function as a full member of society...", which means he is involved in the process of socialization.

Socialization (from the Latin Socialis - social) is the development and self-realization of a person throughout his life in the process of assimilation and reproduction of the culture of society.

Successful socialization presupposes the effective adaptation of a person to society and, at the same time, the ability to resist it in those life collisions that impede self-development, self-determination, and self-realization.

Play is the most important means of socialization for preschool children.

Currently, specialists in preschool pedagogy unanimously recognize that play, as the most important specific activity of a child, should perform broad general educational social functions.

Play is the most accessible type of activity for children, a way of processing impressions and knowledge received from the surrounding world. The game clearly reveals the characteristics of the child's thinking and imagination, his emotionality, activity, and developing need for communication.

Play is the first school of social education for a child, "the arithmetic of social relations," as L. S. Vygotsky described it.

Already at early and junior age levels, it is in play that children have the greatest opportunity to be independent, to communicate with peers at will, to realize and deepen their knowledge and skills.

The older the children become, the higher the level of their general development, the more valuable the game (especially pedagogically guided) is for the development of amateur forms of behavior: children have the opportunity to outline the plot themselves or organize games with rules (didactic, active, find partners, stage goal and choose the means to realize their plans. Amateur play, especially in the conditions of preschool education, requires the child to be able to establish relationships with friends. In these informal children's associations, different character traits of the child, his habits, interests, ideas about the environment, various skills are manifested, for example, the ability to independently find a way out of problematic situations that arise in the game, guided by known norms and rules of behavior, or the ability to independently organize a real (and not imaginary) labor activity to solve game problems.

N.K. Krupskaya wrote: "For preschool children, games are of exceptional importance: play for them is study, play for them is work, play for them is a serious form of education. Play for preschoolers is a way of learning about their surroundings."

Through play, a child enters the world of adults, mastering spiritual values, and assimilates previous social experience.

In the game, the child's need to interact with the world is formed and manifested, intellectual, moral and volitional qualities are developed, and the personality as a whole is formed. For example, in the game such a quality of a child's personality is formed as self-regulation of actions taking into account the tasks of collective activity. The most important achievement is the sense of community. It not only characterizes the moral character of the child, but also significantly reconstructs his intellectual sphere, since in a collective game there is an interaction of various plans, the development of event content and the achievement of a common game goal. It has been proven that children gain their first experience of collective thinking through play.

Play is a child's genuine social practice, his real life in the society of his peers. For example, a game in which children reproduce in a visual, figurative, effective form the work and relationships of people not only allows them to better understand and more deeply experience this reality, but is also a powerful factor in the development of thinking and creative imagination, and the cultivation of high human qualities.

Often the game serves as an occasion for imparting new knowledge to preschoolers and broadening their horizons.

Games directed by adults teach children to correctly evaluate social phenomena, develop a certain attitude towards these phenomena and positive character traits. The game allows the child to actively participate in the affairs of adults.

The game has a social basis. Both children's games of earlier years and modern games convince us that they are connected with the world of adults.

The reality surrounding a child is diverse, and only certain aspects of it are reflected in the game, namely: the sphere of human activity, labor, relationships between people. As studies by A. N. Leontiev, D. B. Elkonin, R. I. Zhukovskaya show, the development of play throughout preschool age occurs in the direction from object-based play, recreating the actions of adults, to role-playing play, recreating relationships between people.

In the first years of life, a child's interest in objects and things that others use prevails. Therefore, in the games of children of this age, the actions of an adult with something, with some object are recreated (a child prepares food on a toy stove, bathes a doll in a basin). A. A. Lyublinskaya very aptly called children's games "half-game, half-work."

In the extended form of role-playing play, which is observed in children starting from 4-5 years old, relationships between people come to the fore, which are carried out through actions with objects, and sometimes without them. Thus, the game becomes a way of highlighting and modeling (recreating in specially created conditions) relationships between people, and therefore begins to serve the assimilation of social experience.

The game is social in the ways it is played. Play activity, as proven by A. V. Zaporozhets, V. V. Davydov, N. Ya. Mikhailenko, is not invented by the child, but is given to him by an adult who teaches the child to play, introduces him to socially established methods of play actions (how to use a toy, objects -substitutes, other means of embodying the image; perform conditional actions, build a plot, obey the rules, etc.). In any case, play represents children's attempt to organize their experiences, and perhaps play is associated with those moments in children's lives when they feel more secure and in control of their own lives.

Watching children play, you will notice that not all children know how to play. It seems incredible, but it is true. The main obstacle to the development of independent creative play is improper upbringing at an early age. Not accustomed to acting independently, the child needs the help of adults when faced with the most minor difficulties. The second obstacle to the development of games is unfavorable living conditions, when the child is isolated from others. The games of such children will be poor in content, "monotonous," and fragmentary.

If the teacher finds out why the children do not play, he can try to gradually include the child in general games using an individual approach. Mainly when such children constitute a minority in the group, it is very good if the teacher includes such an unsociable child in the group of playing children so that he merges with this group and takes an active part in the game. In this way, antisocial manifestations in the child's behavior can be eliminated.

The agents of socialization for a preschooler are parents, peers, adults - those people in direct interaction with whom his life takes place.

The following children's games are used in kindergarten.

Role-playing games ("hospital", hair salon, store, etc., which in turn develop the potential capabilities of children; is crucial for the mental development of the child; is a form of modeling social relationships by the child; has unique features, a unique structure, specific features that distinguish it from other types of games.

Theatrical games are one of the effective means of socializing a preschooler in the process of understanding the moral implications of a literary work, participating in a game that creates favorable conditions for developing a sense of partnership, and mastering methods of positive interaction. ("turnip", "KR. Cap")

Outdoor games act as a condition for the development of a child's culture. In them, the child comprehends and learns about the world around him, in them his intellect, fantasy, imagination develop, and social qualities are formed. (horses, guess who called)

Didactic games contribute to the social and moral development of a preschool child: in such a game, the knowledge of relationships between children, adults, objects of living and inanimate nature occurs, in it the child shows a sensitive attitude towards peers, learns to be fair, to give in if necessary, learns to sympathize, etc. d. (Wizards, call me kindly)

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**THE ROLE OF THE ACMEOLOGIST APPROACH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACMEOLOGICAL MOTIVATION IN FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS**

**Parmonov Akmal Abdupattayevich**

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Annotation:** Interest in this macular axiological approach is associated with the occurrence of changes in the socio-cultural environment. The search for new values in connection with changes in society is of particular importance precisely in the context of the existence of social instability.

**Keywords:** Acmeology, axiology, competence, credit-module, didactics, integrative, subject, ethnography, demography, gnoseology.

On the basis of a competency approach on a global scale, special attention is paid to the content of the acmeological abilities of future teachers, the improvement of the didactic system of development of the high professional activity of future teachers in the conditions of a credit-modular system. Especially important is the widespread introduction of innovation technologies into the process of training future educators, the development of professional competence of students on the basis of an acmeological approach, the increase in cognitive activity of students through the effective organization of an individual educational trajectory. It is also of particular relevance to ensure the harmony of the credit-module system with a competency approach as an integrative identity, reflecting the readiness and ability of future teachers to carry out educational activities.

For a modern educational institution, the acmeological approach is future and promising today, the essence of which lies in the fact that in order for it to be possible to influence the achievement of high marks, an integrated examination and restoration of integrity is carried out on the subject, in the transition to maturity, its individ, as a person and as a subject-the characteristic of this is one of the innovative approaches in education, so that the future teacher can determine his, personal Acme, in which strong motivating motives are developed in relation to that chosen specialty, and in life the motive for achieving success or the need for achievements are strongly developed.

Currently, interest in the axiological approach is associated with the occurrence of changes in the socio-cultural environment. The search for new values in connection with changes in society is of particular importance precisely in the context of the existence of social instability. V.P.Zinchenko points out that the 20th century can be said to be the period of the highest devaluation of universal values. For this reason, in the new millennium, the scientific community is actively trying to identify, regulate and systematize the values that should be absorbed by humanity.

The possibilities of the axiological approach to solving the problems of modern education and its main aspects were developed from foreign scientists L.V.Vershinina, M.G.Kazakina, A.V.Kiryakova, Z.I.Ravkin, one of the scientists of our republic.Tulenov, Q.Nazarov, B.Khodzhaev, Sh.It has been studied by scientists such as Taylanova.

In the study of reality, along with other methods of scientific knowledge, an axiological approach is of great importance. In scientific knowledge, it is extremely important to determine the universe, what is in IT, event, phenomenon, etc., the reflection of value in the human mind, the Laws, degrees and possibilities of conforming to reality of the perception of value, its norms and criteria.

This is accompanied by general cognitive theory (gnoseology), which relies on information from the social and natural sciences, especially on the physiology of the higher nervous system, sensory organs and evidence of mental activity, achievements of such disciplines as logic, linguistics. The understanding of values, the harmony of emotional and mental knowledge in learning, the generalization of concepts, terms and signs of judgment, conclusions, the analysis of axiological



processes in natural and social reality, the use of which implies an inextricable process associated with each other.

When socio-sociological approaches to life phenomena, the importance of continuity increases, which is an expression of interrelationship between event and process, historical connection, cause and effect connection. This approach gives a good scientific and practical result when applied to values, related processes. In this, values are manifested not as social phenomena that manifest irregularly and are not connected with each other, but as axiological systems, as well as their elements, connected with one or another period, social subheadings, etc. In this approach to values, a reliance on the achievements of the Social Sciences, the results of history, ethnography, demography and sociological studies is used.

But in the study of values, it is not possible to limit yourself only to these. Perhaps it is also extremely important to understand reality, the forms of its manifestation, the value, social significance of events, phenomena and processes. Of great importance in this is the realization of their social functions, their own external education.

Only on the basis of an axiological approach can correct information be obtained about the essence of values as a scientific category, their difference from other concepts, their objective basis and their subjective comprehension, forms of manifestation. In this, things, events, phenomena, people and their activities are viewed from the point of view of the level of value and appreciation. The importance of value, not utility, value and the economic assessment that represents them, is central to this view.

There are many cases in which value and evaluation do not fit together, the value of a thing or object can also be several times more salient than its economic value. The study of this aspect of the issue relies on the arguments of ethics, aesthetics, jurisprudence, cultural Studies, Political Science and the social edges of spirituality. In particular, the importance of economic, political, spiritual activities and processes for society and social entities, problems that reflect different aspects of life and the value of views, ideas, teachings, demands and needs for Real processes that represent their solutions are of great importance in this.

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**IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING TEACHERS OF FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND INTRODUCING INNOVATIVE-MOTIVATIONAL APPROACHES TO IT**

**Parmonov Akmal Abdupattayevich**  
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Annotation.** This article highlights the urgent tasks of future physical education teachers in the direction of innovative motivational activity, the formation of skills to properly balance the desire, need and personal responsibility in them.

**Keywords:** Motivation, innovation, physical education, acmeology, man, system, socio-pedagogy, idea.

Today, the socio-pedagogical need for the creation of a system of motivational approaches and relationships to future physical education teachers is growing. This makes it an urgent task to improve the system of training them, training them as frames. In this sense, future physical education teachers are faced with the need to train on the basis of modern students, develop professional knowledge and skills, prepare them for innovative activities on the basis of a creative approach.

When directing future physical education teachers to acmeological motivational activities on the basis of innovative approaches, one should also be able to take into account the activity and educational tension in them. Another scholar is P.Fress and J.Piaje's view, there is a need for adequate motivation to carry out activities. However, when motivation is too high, the level of activity and tension increases, and this, in its place, causes a deterioration in the effectiveness of activity, behavior. In this regard, an extremely high level of motivation can cause negative emotional effects that can lead to negative states in activity: stress, excitement, tension. It can be seen from this that an extremely high level of motivation is not always considered the best aspect. Another scholar was D.Maklelland explains that success motivation can also develop during maturity as a result of knowledge acquisition. It shows the following qualities that demonstrate the motivation for success in humans:

- the priority of activity in the maximum conditions of success motivation, that is, the performance of tasks at an average level;
- success motivation does not always lead to high results. Also, high indicators are not always considered an activated result of success motivation;
- the responsibility to take personal responsibility for oneself in carrying out some kind of activity. There are situations when the level of risk is clear or moderate, conditions in which coincidences do not play a role in achieving success.
- prefers to give adequate feedback on the results achieved in its activities;
- because a person is eager for news, he tries to find new, effective ways to complete tasks.

Therefore, the formation of skills in future physical education teachers to be able to correctly balance the desire, need and personal responsibility to achieve the attitude in them in the direction of innovative motivational activities is also one of the urgent tasks.

Researcher E.M.Rozhkov motivation is to overcome some difficulty. It is about overcoming difficulties by controlling, organizing with people or ideas. It is to do it independently with extreme speed, no matter how it can be done. Overcoming obstacles and achieving a high result explains that an individual's self-expression, competing with those around him, successfully applying his abilities, leads to increased self-esteem. Hence, motivation for future physical education teachers is based on the desire, social demand and need to achieve good results in their professional activities.

Currently, the lack of timely use of personnel in the reserve, the "hardening" of personnel in place for years, the lack of motivation are the reasons for the non-landing of personnel in offices and organizations. In addition to the embodiment of experience, skills and competencies in personnel, it

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is considered extremely important to be a reliable "motivator" who supports them, that is, a "partner" who cites his experience to the masses. The dominance of motivation to avoid failure in a person causes a decrease in self-assessment. Repeated failures can lead a person to a decrease in self-confidence, depression and chronic fear. It is in such people that the level of development of mainly behavioral motivation is much lower. Therefore, future teachers are also required to achieve relevance in professional activities through motivational Education, show high results based on personal development, and direct students to show enthusiasm in the formation of Physical Culture.

Russian scientist A.N.Leontev links activity to motivation. In his opinion, the motive is associated with personality, not with individ. After all, since activity is associated with motivation, the motive is the realization by the individual of why the activity is being carried out. Another scholar, H.In heckhausen's opinion, motivation is a psychodynamic system of the individual, which determines the life attitude of the individual towards the external environment and controls, directs, organizes his activities. The nature and dynamics of motivation arise through a series of factors. Psychic processes are situations, volitional, emotional, directly related to the structure of the individual (need, ustanovka, orientation to values), the attitude of the individual to the outside world, Personal Activity, planning of results, predetermination. Therefore, the situation with motivation and other factors in them, volitional, emotional, attitude to the outside world, Personal Activity, planning of results, improving physical education, improving their work efficiency, preparing future physical education teachers for innovative pedagogical activities, is also considered high.

The results of the analysis of the existing scientific and methodological literature testify that in recent years the number of students with varying degrees of physical fitness is increasing. It is becoming known that many students are not fully prepared to perform the loadings provided for in standard curricula. It is difficult to carry out training programs compiled by students of this appearance within the framework of training regimes (in accordance with the SandArts based on physiological humor for given age groups).

This condition is characterized by the discrepancy between the physical fitness of a significant number of students and the normative tests performed by them. "The fact that many students do not have the necessary motivation in relation to physical education training deepens the situation. In many such cases, it is observed that many cases do not show persistence in achieving the desired result in order to participate in inactive training in practical activities, not to be in the position of performing elementary exercises, avoid physical loads, as well as perform an optimal level of function of all systems of the body. The activation of the physical activity of such students remains an important issue.

It is the methodology of the process of teaching students and its organization is characterized by its own characteristics. This situation leads to the fact that students who have different levels of physical exertion develop and physical training are required to develop a new methodology in teaching behavior situations. In the following years, there is a widespread introduction of new innovative processes into the educational system.

At the same time, innovations are expressed in the concentration and introduction of innovations in the educational process, and together they lead to major or minor global changes. In a number of studies, it has been found that in teaching physical culture and sports in higher education institutions, insufficient attention is paid to the training process using a new innovation, technological means.

A principled contradiction arises between the model system of teacher training and its individual, creative activity. In improving the system of training of specialists in the field of Physical Culture Education, the development of new methods and approaches in the organization of the educational process, which offers and encourages the increasing activity of students towards the acquisition of professional knowledge, skills and skills, is decisive.

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**Yarkulova Fotima Usmanovna**

teacher, Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand State University

**Tuychieva Sitara**

Student of group 22-08, Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand State University

**Abstract:** The article is dedicated to students who independently study Russian. A person who speaks beautifully and competently, as a rule, becomes more successful professionally and more often achieves his goals. To do this you need to work with textbooks. As a philologist, I can recommend a book to students "Cases" by Evdokimov, Ph.D. ped. Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian and Tatar Languages.

**Key words:** philologist, educational process, effectiveness, relevance, recommendation.

The textbook provides topics based on cases. In addition, the student can perform various tasks:

1) Complete the sentences.

Sample: Here is a teacher, and there... (student).

Here is the teacher, and there are the students.

Here are students, and there... (teacher). There's a room here and there

... (room). Downstairs there is a post office and telegraph office, and upstairs... (apartment). This text, but... (word). On the right is a newspaper, and on the left... (magazine). Here's mine window, and next to you... (window).

(By completing the exercise, the student will learn to compose a complex sentence).

2) Make up phrases based on the model.

Sample: Me → girlfriend, son, letter. - This is my friend, my son and my letter.

Me → brother, sister, coat, dog.

You → friend, bag, radio, dictionary, piano.

He → secretary, girlfriend, magazine, office, coffee.

She → teacher, photograph, notebook, pen, ring.

We → city, country, university, apartment, window.

You → telephone, grandma, grandpa, room, fax, building.

They → house, car, motorcycle, president.

(By completing the task, the student will learn to correctly place a personal pronoun with a possessive).

There are a lot of such exercises in this textbook, but each of them requires answering the questions: Answer the questions.

1. Are there many libraries in the city?
2. Are there many paintings in the museum?
3. On there are no cars on the street?
4. Are there many dogs and cats in the city?
5. Are there many books in the House of Books?
6. How many girls are in your group?
7. He has seven sisters?
8. How many cups of tea can you drink?
9. There are five or six plates?
10. How many spoons and forks do you need?
11. Two or three Do you need to buy a kilogram of sweets?
12. Maybe it's better to buy five boxes of chocolates?
13. How many pillows do you need?
14. How many beds are there in the room?
15. Are there many squares in the city center?
16. Is it true that he has five horses?
17. Today you have absolutely no lectures?
18. How many metro stations have you seen?

In addition, while studying the textbook, it is easy for a student to create dialogues:

- 1) Katya loves American cinema. Who does she want to write to?  
-She wants to write to her mother that she likes American cinema.
- 2) Julia met Eric. Who did you tell about this?  
-She told her grandmother about this.
- 3) Max is a kind person. Who does he always help?  
-He always helps little ones.
- 4) Eric is busy now. To whom does he explain... what he must do?  
-He explains to his friend.
- 5) Laura likes Russian language lessons. Who does she often give flowers to?  
-She gives flowers to the teacher.
- 6) Francois is in trouble. He calls Paris (who?) ...

In addition to assignments, the textbook also includes tests:

Test.

SAMPLE: Get me an apple from (apple tree) - Get me an apple from the apple tree.

1. (my friends) have two (little children).
2. I really miss (my parents).
3. There are always a lot of (people) on the street, a lot of (people).
4. How many (people) will come to your party?
5. Should this medicine be taken before, after or during (meals)?
6. They have a large family, eleven (children): six (brothers) and five (sisters).
7. Anton Pavlovich Chekhov wrote the play "Three (sister)."
8. I'm afraid that tomorrow I won't have (time) at all.
9. What can I do for (you, dearest person)?
10. He wrote this book within (five years).
11. The store is open from (nine) morning to (eight) evening.
12. How many years has he been learning Russian? – Not years, but only ten or eleven (month).
13. In how many (days) or (weeks) can you complete this work?
14. I wish you (happiness, health, love and all the best).
15. Goodbye! (Happy journey) to you!
16. He brought a box (of sweets), two (a pack of cookies).
17. He will arrive at the end (of this month). – Isn't it (next)?
18. I can't stay in the store for more than (fifteen minutes).
19. He turned pale from (excitement), even trembling from (fear).
20. I do this only out of (respect for you).
21. Because of (his carelessness) we almost had an accident.
22. Some students do poorly in exams because do not study well enough during (the entire school year).
23. Boy, don't be shy (this man), he is a doctor.
24. I am not afraid of (cats, dogs and horses), but I am only afraid (mice, rats, snakes).
25. I have always lacked and still do not have enough (time and money).
26. In life, a lot depends on (you).
27. Please take your hands out of (pockets)!
28. Get me an apple from (apple tree).

Brief summary of the fairy tale “Fisherman Cat”.

One day the cat went fishing. He took with him a fishing rod, a bucket of water and worms. On the way, the cat met a fox, a wolf and a bear. They told him: “Give us the fish.” The cat told them: “The first fish is for the fox, the second is for the wolf, and the third is for the bear.” They all came to the shore together. The cat threw the fishing rod into the water and waited. At this time, the fox interfered with the cat, and he was unable to catch fish.

The second time the wolf interfered with the cat, and this time he also could not catch the fish. And the third time the cat caught two fish. The fox and the wolf did not like this. They rushed into the water, followed by the bear. And the fish swam away. The cat again could not catch fish. The cat left them and caught several fish. A fox, a wolf and a bear came to the cat. They begged: “Give us the fish, you promised.” The cat didn't give them the fish.

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Erkaboeva Nigora Shermatova

Professor of Kokand State Pedagogical institute, doctor of Pedagogical Sciences

**Annotation.** This article describes the principles of teaching pedagogy in Higher Educational Institutions. Proposals were also developed based on the conclusions drawn.

**Keywords:** awareness, activity and directness, intelligibility, the rule of conformity of education.

Today, the picture of reality studied by pedagogy has changed. This leads to the search for new foundations of Science, the development of new rays of pedagogy. The concept of " Education " considers not the assimilation of external factors and ready-made experiences or values that affect a person, but a person who knows and creates culture through dialogical communication, exchange of meanings, the creation of individual and collective products. Education is a universal cultural and historical form of formation and development of significant forces of a person, his main, general abilities, the acquisition of a person's image in the space of history and culture.

Education is increasingly seen not as a process of personality formation, but as a process that creates personal meanings. In the concept of " learning", the student's task is not to memorize information, but to develop their subjectivity, to gain experience in cognitive, effective, assessment activities. Man is the Supreme product of nature. Pedagogy also has a controversial, dialectical developmental character, due to the fact that it is a science that studies man. Also, each person himself is a biro lam. Independent, without working on oneself, a high result cannot be achieved in any work, as well as in education. Whoever is afraid at work will have deprived himself of knowledge of the truth. Pedagogy is a science that studies the laws of education, upbringing and personality development for young people and gives practical recommendations. Today, the priority task set before pedagogy is to make good use of all the conditions created, increase the effectiveness of the educational process, give modern knowledge to students, contribute to the development of society by the methods of action and the formation of personal qualities in the listener.

Pedagogy allows you to look at the purpose of life from a new point of view. The student understands his development through intelligence, personality, interests, motivation, rewards and reproaches, the study of mental health. It also provides an opportunity to learn about the development of education in Uzbekistan from ancient times to the present. So education is a matter of understanding. Recognition of the idea of an infinitely developing personality in pedagogy, as well as its determinant in the processes of global transformations, taking into account the human appearance not only analytically and functionally. aspect, but also from the point of view of its subjectivity, originality, individuality, integrity, unity with the world, the establishment of a "subjective measure" of Science, the development of new approaches and methods of pedagogical research, the accumulation of problems and contradictions. on the foundations of Science in the scientific and pedagogical sphere, as a pedagogical methodology, the interest of teachers in the study of philosophical, social, psychological theories arose. Pedagogy is often criticized for the insufficiently rigorous proof of conclusions, the use of concepts, methods, principles, approaches from various social practices and areas of knowledge, depending on the results of the study on the personal worldview of the selected researcher, but this is surprisingly associated with the phenomena of non-classical science.

The subject of pedagogy reveals the features of self-organization, non-linearity, fractality, network structure. The study of these phenomena enriches pedagogy and expands its scientific horizon.

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However, in the interdisciplinary connection of research, the actual pedagogical essence of problems is often lost, pedagogy for modern reality distorts itself from some previously developed concepts. The search for innovations for innovation, attention to solving certain practical problems, the economic bias of the ideas introduced into practice often weaken the methodological foundations of research, lead to a general decrease in the level of fundamentality of pedagogical concepts. the result is a decrease in trust in them by the pedagogical team.

Philosophical ideals of any science, its trends are formed by the subject method. Trends are usually assessed based on behavior. That is, the doctrine, goals and values of the subject are summarized in its trends. Pedagogy is a science with a broad, diverse, complex and fluent concept. Therefore, over time, a change in the trends of its development is visible. That is, just as the trends of society change, the trends of Education change in the same way. In the early stages of the emergence of pedagogy, the subject was of a philosophical and spiritual nature. Because it was based on faith and tradition. Thus, philosophy and spirituality were present in its objectives, curriculum, methodology and values. But in the 19th century, along with a change in the goals and values of society, psychological, scientific and social, collectivism again became a central trend in education. At these different stages of development, educational goals, curricula, teaching methods, values and consequences have changed. To determine the sequence of these changes and Target needs, a constant study of educational trends is carried out.

Even the most severe critics of Rousseau today believe that education is aimed at Children. The purpose of education is the organization of education, when new concepts of the curriculum, law, discipline, school, teacher, etc. appear, that is, taking into account the consciousness, consciousness, feelings, emotions of the child in the current period. began to improve. Today, the main trends are not considered oppressive, but efforts to improve them, to sublimate them are taken for educational work. While the psychological trend emphasizes individually oriented education, the sociological direction emphasizes socially centralized education. In accordance with this trend, society is implementing measures aimed at education to maintain health. The child comes to learn from society. After receiving education, he applies the knowledge he has acquired in society itself. Hence, society is the motivation, organizer and influential person of Education. Therefore, the child's adaptation must be carried out through education in accordance with the wishes of society. According to this trend, meaning, purpose, curriculum, teaching method, school, discipline, etc. should be defined based on the desires, beliefs and values of society. Hence, the sociological method is aimed at transforming a child into a capable citizen. This trend includes current social, political and economic trends. Like a Democratic stream, a socialist stream, a secular stream. Regardless of which trends currently represent the country and society, they are automatically absorbed in sociological trends.

Thus, the sociological trend of education creates a socio-classical basis for the concept of education in order to increase the adaptation of society through education and to raise society through traditions, the transfer of moral and social values and the organization of new values.

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**Annotation.** This article discusses pedagogical skill, the components of pedagogical skill, aspects that a teacher of modern education should take into account, and how the teacher's skill is manifested in a musical culture lesson.

**Key words:** Mastery, pedagogical skill, components of pedagogical skill, teacher skill in a musical culture lesson.

The progress of society will never stop, its wheel will constantly turn forward, this is a natural, historical process. That is why it is necessary to systematically shape independence and initiative, so that the teacher of music culture shakitlates the spiritual, artistic and moral culture of students, carries out national pride and patriotic education, cultivates creative skills, sophistication, artistic taste, expands the scope of thought.

A modern teacher is a future builder, author, producer, researcher, user and promoter of new pedagogical technologies, theories, concepts.

As Goethe noted: "speak with confidence so that both the word and the adoration of the audience will continue to come by itself." In the process of pedagogical education and education, the management of the student's activities is therefore complicated that the pedagogical goal will always be directed towards the future of the student. Realizing this, skillful educators design the logic of their activities in accordance with the needs of students. This is also the fundamental essence of collaborative pedagogy.

Skill is a trait that an individual enhances through experience. A high level of professional skills, professional dexterity, formed on the basis of flexible skills and creativity in a field. Application of highly acquired knowledge, skills, qualifications in the field of activity with high quality and efficiency in practice.

"Pedagogical skill" as a category has its own scientific basis. The scientific approaches of 1987-1997 made it possible to conclude in relation to this extraordinary phenomenon as follows:

- Pedagogical skill is understood as a bright manifestation of individuality in professional activities.

- The category of pedagogical skill characterizes the individuality of a person from the point of view of professional activity.

- Skill is acquired by students in stages, depending on the degree to which they reach social maturity. Social maturity komponentlpri pedagogical skill components are in the following ratio with the pedagogical skill component.

Refers to the foundations of pedagogical skill: professional pedagogical knowledge, orientation to humanity, pedagogical technology, experience of carrying out professional pedagogical activity, pedagogical personality.

The teacher seeks paths, methods and techniques, teaching images, methods and situations that activate students, are convenient for him and the learner, lean on modern pedagogical technology and increase the effectiveness of the learning process. By teaching students to think independently, they achieve high quality and efficiency of the learning process.

Therefore, pedagogical technology, didactic technology, educational technologies are considered the most effective tools in the educational process. They are widely used in World pedagogical practice.

Modern education requires the teacher to take into account the following tasks:

- to be aware of the latest knowledge in his specialty, to organize education on the basis of the current educational educational process laws using pedagogical technologies and innovative technologies;

- demonstrate their skills, knowledge and abilities in education, taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students;
- creating conditions for the thorough assimilation of knowledge by students, taking into account their interests, abilities and requirements;
- ensuring the interaction of the academic disciplines studied by students;
- activation of the comprehensive maturation of the individual based on the interaction of education with the educational process;
- ensuring the emotionality of education at all stages of educational activity;
- \* becoming aware of the latest achievements in science based on the internet and Information Technology;
- to constantly study the psyche of students in order to enrich their knowledge, skills and abilities, thinking and types of activities in education;
- thorough design, planning, diagnosis and visualization of each lesson.

A music teacher needs to be a good speaker and a good artist. It is necessary to play well on a musical instrument, be able to perform, have a good voice, perform well depending on the Note, be able to distinguish children's abilities. The fact that a music teacher performs well on a musical instrument is determined in the following.

- First: live performance – improves mood in the classroom.
- \* Second: it is possible to return an episode or (tactical) sentence that you want when performing as a team ( choir).
- Third: a music teacher who can play a musical instrument will show his educators in practice how interesting and important it is to play the music himself.

A music teacher, not limited to a good performance of a musical instrument, needs to have a good sound, with a gesture of conducting, a perfect knowledge of and creativity in music theory. The teacher's personal example and level of knowledge decide the fate of music science.

In the lesson of music culture, the skill of the teacher should be at a high level in all respects. His introduction to the work and his explanation of the subject matter of the lesson bring the reader into the world of wonderful and magical art - music. And with an interesting conversation, children can focus their attention on music topics. The teacher's story of a musical work should be short, interesting, and achieve artistic perception of students.

During the lesson, the teacher, using the method of communication with students, helps to correctly reflect on music, draw clear conclusions.

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**Annotation.** The article provides information about the formation of Mukimi's personality and work in the Kokan literary environment of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Its place in the development of Uzbek literature is determined.

**Key words:** Muqimi, Kokan, Bukhara, literature, education, madrasa, environment, works, analysis.

In our student years, when we received information about Muhammad Aminhaja Muqimi in the "history of Uzbek literature" sessions, one thought did not give peace. It turns out that this zabardast poet kandai lived in a small narrow korongu cell. In the conditions of economic tension, I was thinking about the process of writing beautiful and meticulous ghazals, comic works, books, letters, and in the narrow cell of the "Hazrat" Madrasa, the poet Muqimiy, who sat strangely in the midst of the great winter days, was emboldened before my eyes.

Under the "blows of the prevailing environment", I was looking for reasons for the themes of howling in the means of kalam, "howling from kajraftor Falak", "complaining about the lack of fate", becoming embodied in the poet's work.

Years later I finally reached the point where I could tax fiction. I was the one who understood muqimi's work with all its existence, realized the reality that was reflected in the world of the poet and his works.

Muqimi was a contemporary artist. As Professor Ghulam Karimov noted, "... I discovered that the son of the Baker was the master of the" poetry of Muqimi "King of poets" or "poet of the horns", which surpasses the poetry of Amir Umarchan in elegance and aesthetic beauty.

Only poverty... The politically complex historical vokeas between 1850 and 1903, the hardening of the people's khayot, were a hindrance to the prosperity of Muqimi's work, which was worn both economically and spiritually in these processes.

Mirzakhoja, who had moved from Tashkent to Kokand for a living, married Bibioysha, the daughter of Sydolim Nodirshaykh, who had moved from Khojand to Kokand like herself, while non-working. With this comes a new family living in the city of Kokon, muqim. This poor family produced 5 children. The third of them was Mukhammad Aminkhoja.

Muhammad Aminhaja received his education for a long time, first in the primary teaching schools of the time, and then in the madrasas of "my mother governor" and Bukhara. The return of Muqimi, who had finished the Bukhara madrasa at the age of 26 in 1876, to Kokand did not please anyone.

Livelihood... Who was not crushed under his chariot. Under his com, people are still beating themselves in all directions until the dagger.

The future poet Muqimi, who brought life to an education that consisted of books, drunk from the Surur of living and wanting to create a White future, gets a job in the court of earthworks in Kokand on the mission of mirzolik. From the point of view of the task, it was in various villages around Kokand. Entered the people. The peasants got acquainted with the situation. On this basis, he later gave rise to his comic work "the bodyguards".

The poet wanted to see justice in the earthwork Court, faced injustice. The hope of the peasant when he tried to improve his life a little by taking the land became a witness. The weight of the people's life thinly made the poet think. The wrongdoers shared the language of the poet. The surroundings were made up of people who were ready for a living thing.

The poet could not continue his work.

Muhammad Aminhaja began working as a pattachi on the Syrdarya-collar ferry in 1877. The poet's goal was to end ghazals in nature. He dreamed of meeting good people.

But... yanathyrism came across people who walked in the singing. The poet began to realize that Khayat khakigati was bitter. His dreams turned into sarob. The poet was faced with conflicts between the perfect people he dreamed of, the beautiful heart of a lover, the charming word of a mistress, the ship's pendulum, and the people instead of the Bullring. Living had become an ordeal for the people.

*...Oqjar odamlarining to'nlari juldur-juldur  
Bilmadim, turkmu tojik, tillari g'uldur-g'uldur.*

*...Tushadurgan kishining kemaga ishlari piching.  
Kelishur maslahat aylabki, qasam bersa iching,  
Ko'tarib yerga uray desanu yetmaydi kuching,  
To'rt pul otgaberur "kam" desang, ayturki: keching.  
Yo'q kisamda pulimi qolgani shuldur-shuldur.*

The construction of the society in which he lived on an imperfect basis made Muqimi tremble. It was amazing that the relationship between people is based on lies. The innocent were disgusted when they entered the world of intrigue and the igvos.

A little later, Muqimi divorced his father, his yard was sold, he had to live separately from his family. And he himself found a landing in a small cell of the madrasa" Hazrat". He had neither a court, nor a family, nor a kinsman of dil ochar.

*Ohkim. Afsus emas hech ishda toleim,  
Vojgundir imtihon qildimki, aksar toleim...  
Yuz tarafdin yetkurib gardi kudurat zangi gam,  
Aylagay oinai tab'im mukaddar toleim.*

Further examples will be taken from the same publication and the page will be shown.

*Har necha qilsamm tavallo-zori qilsam iltifot,  
Ro'ygardon, teskari, toboro, badtar toleim.  
Ro'zgorim tiyra, iqbolim zabun, baxtim qaro,  
Bo'lsa ravshan, bormukin tadbiri diygar toleim.  
Nagohon bersam, Muqimiy, bir musulmong'a salom,  
Daf'atan ikki qulog'ini qilur gar, toleim. (145 bet)*

We brought the ghazal in full. Because Muqimi's attitude towards the surrounding being, which determines his worldview, clarifies real-life landscapes, is embedded in the verses of ghazal.

While the poet himself was poor and unhappy, his heart was beautiful. The word is sweet. the mood was mild. He did not reach the person in terms of husniyat. On the border of the Dil, The Flower of truth was Unar, and on the pattern of its flowers its Bulbul was Cypress.

Muqimi's attitude towards being is embodied in mature artistic verses. The poet believes that it is difficult for a person with qualities to live happily in this world. The virtue of this world is a plot. The machinations and the agony destroy the world, and the human being, who has become a slave of livelihood, breaks the Times. In the Garden, The Nightingale can not reach the flower's visor no matter how much she sings. The tongue of the Bulbul, which is wandering in the heat of the flower, is in ruins.

*Bulbul aylar nolalar yolg'iz dema, ey guluzor,  
Cho'g'zdek qilgay Muqimiy ham navo vayronada. (118 bet)*

In a small and narrow cell, the poet shared good with people with his works, tried to cultivate positive traits. She sang such human qualities as friendship, loyalty, sincerity, Fidelity. He moved his

desires and arms, his joys and sorrows, his struggles to the ghazals. Made sure that happy and fair times came. Loved life and surrounded life.

*Navbahor ochildi gullar, sabza bo'ldi bog'lar,  
Suhbataylaylik, kelinglar, jo'ralar, o'rtoqlar.  
Xush bu mahfilda tiriklik ulfat-u ahbob ila,  
O'ynashib, gohe tabiatni qilaylik choglar.*

The ghazals, written in a small and narrow cell, opened round eyes and tried to show that the universe was beautiful and perfectly wounded. Muqimi created artistic mature works rich in attractive images, despite insults and slander, hardships and calamities.

Muqimi's letters to his nephew Rozimuhammad do'smatov, who entered into life as a small light. The economic tension in the life of the poet during the time he found his nephew, the neglect of the poet in the social environment, did his job "...nazm ayturg'a I nature lohazi..." had become. Having become one of the stars of Uzbek literature, Muqimi lay unattended in bed for several months.

*Agar so'rsangiz ahvolimni shu kun,  
Qo'l og'riq ustiga dardimiyonlar.  
\* \* \**

*Buran jim shiddatidin gard esam, man  
Ko'zimda uyqu yo'q vaqtiazonlar.*

One of the reasons why muqimi left life early (he died at the age of 53) is also because he was stuck in a small narrow cell. In one of his ghazals, the poet compares the world to a narrow canvas. The carefree poet in a small narrow cell laments the "tangu narrowness of the world" and laments the "saint who broke the jug-he, the choir who brought water".

*Ey tabib, aylanma, dardim bedavolardan biri,  
Rangi zardim ko'r-u ko'rma qahrabolardan biri.  
Ro'zgorim tiyra, men baxtiqarolardan biri,  
Ohkim, holimni so'rmas oshnolardan biri,  
Oshnolar, balki xesh-u aqrabolardan biri.*

But the people did not forget the poet, who lived in a small narrow cell. His creativity spread to the broad masses of people. The works were studied by scientists. Works were included in school textbooks. Muqimi Khayati and his work took place from the programs of higher educational institutions. After the death of the drowned poet of Kokand, who lived in Little tor khujra, he became rich.

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**Madaminov Nasimjon Kholjouraevich**

**Senior lecturer, Kokand DPI Department of music education**

**Annotation:** this article will further improve the quality of education through extracurricular musical activities. The child will be able to think freely in training, openly demonstrate creativity, create conditions in a circle for a child to have meaningful free time after school lessons, circle training will allow the child to work on himself, be able to engage in the direction in which he is interested, gain additional knowledge. During the training, together with the lesson, children Exchange creative experiences with each other. Looking in one direction, future young specialists are formed. A circle can replace a circle according to the fact that children freely choose the circles themselves, attend several circles at the same time and are interested. It is reported that in the future children will serve as a starting step in the choice of a single profession .

**Keywords:** circle, process, upbringing, method, pedagogy, order, discipline

It is of great importance to properly organize and conduct training(preparation) in order to regularly carry out the organizational, educational and educational - creative work of the circle.

Each participant in the training will select one of the handouts (cards)that they have prepared for work in isolation. The cards give the subject of various activities for the student (or student), who must be confused individually about an event that can be held on the same topic, determine its content, various forms of the procedure for holding, and develop a plan scenario of the same event.

At the next stage of training, student (or student)are separated into small groups with plan scenarios, which they have made in private.

They introduce the members of the Guru one by one with the result of their work, the developed plan gives happiness to the scenarios, the given plan complements and corrects the scenarios, choosing one option from within them. Then the little gurukhs together develop a plan scenario of the chosen event.

During the implementation of the tasks, the members of the group, taking a creative approach individually, prepare for a presentation on a scenario selected from within them in kholda Kham, where the prepared plan takes note of the scenarios.

Every guru makes khimoya scenarios prepared together. During khimoya, Guruh members (or Guruh representative) may answer questions from an audience of student (or students)or remain in their options. A demonstration of a plan scenario project can take the form of a scheme (or spectacle).

When the presentation is completed, the student (or student)will perform and complete the mōhokama together of the khimoya loyihās. The teacher strongly recommends good, interesting structured scenarios to the organizers for further implementation. The teacher thanks for the work done. Example:

The search for effective forms and methods of preparing for life the younger generation, which we have in the future on the basis of the latest achievements of Science and culture in the present period, is necessary in the future. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

As indicated in the decree"on the further improvement and efficiency of the activities of the community center"spirituality Vama'rifat", the maturation of high spiritual qualities in society, the formation of a national ideology, the upbringing of yeshs with the permission of our rich cultural heritage, historical traditions, universal values, love for the motherland, loyalty to the ideas of independence are the decisive factors of all reforms carried out in Improving the effectiveness of

extracurricular educational work depends primarily on finding and introducing the most modern and convenient side effects of the formation of a perfect person.

In order to make educational work responsive to the demand of the period, all ideas that are the basis of upbringing are rethought, the main focus is on the personality of the child, the need to make the most of the positive experience accumulated over the years. Aesthetic education is the formation and development of the heritage, the understanding of beauty and thirst for it, as well as the desire to live and create on the basis of the laws of beauty, which are an integral part of personality education. The aesthetic education of students, carried out over the years and at different stages, needs to be structured differently. The form of training, purpose, content, specificity of pedagogical orientation, as well as work plans should be distinguished according to the age and possibility of children, taking into account the logic of science. Students should be guided by aesthetic values that affect them profoundly. First of all, to instill and develop a feeling of love for national values, the nature of the Mother Earth, National Folk Art, the artistic culture, history of Shark, Uzbekistan. As the main resource in this regard, it is necessary to choose artistic aesthetic values, ancient types of art. Literature rich in national traditions, Fine Arts, ayniksa Oriental miniature sa'nati, haikaltaroshlik, music and other types of art (theater, circus v.k.) of the people's past and modern way of Life, place of residence, dress, weapons of Labor and hokazo. Special attention is needed to the ethnography, architecture and traditional art forms of National Art History. In the process of educating students, it is necessary to rely on the foundations of folk pedagogy, use the wise feedback of Eastern thinkers, as well as the universal values of jaxon.

The task facing school and extracurricular educational institutions is to create systems of unified internal aesthetic education. These systems determine the integrity of a person's good development in all respects. It is a defined system of knowledge, that is, the absorption of interest in aesthetic feelings, learning, thinking, reasoning, attitudes, assessments, Goya, enhancing perfect knowledge and self-education. In extracurricular activities, the content of aesthetic education is primarily a complex, a three - Task Unit according to the systematic implementation-the unity of scientific, development, the commonality of psychological and pedagogical processes, the consideration of the requirements of the educational process and society, the observance of new knowledge of kilish and khakozo,

it is necessary to find content based on Q'oida. On their basis, a bias is established in relation to the personality of the student. In order to achieve these goals, it is possible to study circles with students, some types of art, the study of jaxon and national culture, and other forms of upbringing. In various programs that are carried out in all types of extracurricular activities and are being revived again, attention should be paid to the formation of a person, to the practice of living with spiritual responsibility. Especially middle and older students should be taught to independently improve their knowledge and skills. In this regard, it is necessary to find new forms and content of aesthetic education. In particular: it is necessary to study the theory and history of National –traditional types of folklore, national ensembles, national dance and Song Art, restore the motor styles of ancient aesthetic education.

A gifted and talented educator should be treated in a special way. Extensive use of public events, interviews, meeting with cultural, art figures, conferences, reporting performances, " Navruz",

"Song Festival", "Dance Festival", "meeting with children's composers",

Events such as "Journey to the world of Song", " History of one song", "Night of Yalla and lapars", Folk Song Festival", "status night", meeting with Stage Masters " and hokazos). Teaching students to go to spiritual foci such as museums, exhibitions, theaters, concerts, monuments of culture and architecture, beautiful resorts of nature, to share the impressions they received from them, gave a positive result.

The main content of aesthetic education organizational training from a lesson and school in any

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area constitutes the only rules and methods of Education. That is, the specificity of specific types of art and means of expression (verbal, image, music and hokaza) is the result of practical mastery of the artistic means of expression. The main task here is to deeply feel a full-fledged artistic and creative work, as well as to familiarize yourself with national and historical art forms. In the interaction of the teacher with students and educators, it is necessary to draw up various oysters, didactic stage oysters among children, depending on their knowledge and abilities, in order to develop aesthetic and artistic oysters of the universe, the creative activity of students. The formation of a human personality is an extremely tireless and complex process, in which many of its factors have an effect, some of which are scattered, some of which are directed to the goal.

A person is brought up by tools that surround him: family, parents, school, friends, environment, media, art, literature, nature, etc. It is necessary to control the process of development of the child, providing a person with the unity of self-education and upbringing, forming the basis of biological positivity

in the case, it should be protected from mukhit, which negatively affects its formation as a person.

As the leading goal of upbringing, the idea of the achievement of the individual in every possible way over the centuries becomes the basis. The attainment of the individual to the all-round caomlot, which includes the fullness of certain aspects or senses of him, the sum of his physical, moral, political, aesthetic views:

- preparation of young people for a philosophical worldview, assistance in understanding the meaning of life, formation of self, self-control and Control, Targeted Approach to their personal life, awakening in them the need for Plan and action;

- to educate students with Universal and national values, rich culture, to meet their demands for the acquisition of cultural and religious knowledge, to further improve uiar's qualifications in this regard, to enrich, to shape aesthetic concepts;

- identify and develop the natural erudition and creative capabilities of each teenager, young men and girls. Their introduction in various areas of human activity. Creating conditions for the emergence and further development of children's creativity, talent;

Teaching purity should be widely used in fields of education such as formation of universal humanistic moral standard, kindness, understanding of each other, cruelty, hereditary and national discrimination, falsehood, tactfulness, intolerance to chastity, manners of treatment, culture of intelligibility;

- to educate respect for the ethics and rules of marriage of the legal community, to develop a sense of civil and social information that defines the unique facets of the individual, to ensure the sustainable preservation of human progress on the path of prosperity of the country in which he lives, gamutness, environmental education;

- patriotism, secular thinking, attentiveness to language, members of culture and its study, always being a thing for its protection to its people, state, with respect for the symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the razms of other states;

- to educate the creative attitude towards work, which is considered the highest value in marriage, to strengthen the measures of creative approach to work, to educate their senses such as striving for their social goals, to educate the sense of entrepreneurship, fullness and responsibility in practical relationships;

- to educate and develop the desire to live in the guise of a healthy life, to strive to become a worthy family home. Nurture feelings of responsibility for each of his actions and their consequences to present conditions and their introduction. Influence of a person on the environment, following the above in people and their relationship;

- to explain the full and holistic assessment of the internal and foreign policy of the Republic

of Uzbekistan, which is an independent state. His understanding and explanation of peace, democracy and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, neutrality is transparent, open external relations and his internal policy, aimed at increasing the standard of living of his people, which is defended by the ijtimoi.

**The main system of education should be the following:**

- personal attitude to upbringing, recognition of the developing human personality as a higher positive value, respect for the uniqueness and uniqueness of every child, teenager and young man, recognition of his social dignity and freedom;

- upbringing is a whole process in the formation of thinking, emotions and behavior, guided in a purposeful way;

- reliance on the means of traditions such as national identity, folk culture, national ethnic customs. But, the National “Building” of upbringing is the survival of the younger generation

- interest in the riches of multinational and national culture should not be denied their aspirations;

- the organization of the vital activity of students forms the basis of the educational process. A child, a teenager, a young man and a girl during their time in the land of knowledge not only prepare for a future big life, but also live in this reality. In the educational process, it is necessary, interesting, full-fledged, to create a climate of life suitable for children and stories, labor, charity, socio-useful, creative entertainment promise should be similar, suitable for the character of students, vital. They should be organized in such a way that, as a result, students can indulge themselves in a work that is frustrating, feel a sense of success and gain confidence in themselves, be morally stable;

- humanism in interpersonal relationships, respectful attitude between educators and students, attention to the opinion of children, treat them kindly.

This can be done only if the primary conditions of the parables are brought to the surface and the process of education and upbringing is added, It is possible to achieve positive results in this Soha, given the opportunity to rely on their own tactics and strategy when applying it.

It should be borne in mind that in practice, the educational process should be continuous, cover all children, the complex is designed to connect, influence and develop various styles that reflect all the features of human life.,

let all aspects of upbringing be harmonious: combine the actions of various social, public and state institutions and institutions on the formation of personality maturation.

After-school and extracurricular educational work, in the case of relying on the interest of students, complements and expands the educational process in their free time from the lesson. It provides an opportunity for students to master the style of independent learning, to increase their creative abilities, initiative. The peculiarity of the organizational work from the lesson is that it is organized by a public guru, by working separately - educational work, for the benefit of the public in the medium of decent styles of students ' free time. The colorful nature of Circle programs, the innovations in their content, provide a new opportunity for adolescents, young men and girls to form as individuals.

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**Annotation.** The article analyzes the works of Erkin Vahidov about the external beauty of women. In the ghazals of Chustiy and Erkin Vahidov, thoughts about beauty are compared. The skill of the creators is evolved.

**Key words:** E. Vahidov, Chusty, beauty, woman, dancer, eyebrow, eye, face.

It is known that in the history of Uzbek literature, poets sang the Jamal of beauties with pleasure and enthusiasm. In the poetry of the 20th century and finally in the Nazi literature of the independence period, the beauties expressed their admiration in passionate verses of husni jamoli. Continuing the traditions of its predecessors, Erkin Vohidov also as a poet of his time, many poems were completed dedicated to the description of women husnu Jamol in a unique way. The poet remains true to tradition in creating a portrait of beauties. Like its predecessors, yor's face and eye, husnuyu jamoli, qaddi-qamati, lutfiyu nazakati absorb the jilos of artistically described words into verses. For the purpose of interpreting artistic femininity, the poet thickens samples of poetic art, and each sample of fine art is triggered by the artistic charm that the poet has to fulfill his goal. Among the works of Erkin Vohidov Nazmi is Ghazali, known as "Dancer", dedicated to the people of art, dancers, written in 1995. It begins with verses as follows:

Bazm aro noz birla janon o'ynasa,  
Ne ajab, jismimda jon o'ynasa,

In the history of Uzbek literature, in the 30s of the 20th century, a large number of examples of ideological fiction were created. But even during this period, there are those works that embodied the essence of fiction, which were created and preserved until our days. It is known that the ghazal genre as a genre that refers only to the samples of classical literature was discriminated against in the days of the show. Some creators, on the other hand, sought to preserve the ghazal genre and created masterpieces. Among such poets was Chusty (Nabijan Khodaev). Inside the Chustian ghazals, which served the development of the art of singing, there is a Ghazali, known as "when playing", in which the skill of dancers is expressed. The paragraph is as follows:

Sahnada gul ochildi g'unchalab o'ynaganda,  
Jonim qitig'lab o'tdi yo'rg'alab o'ynaganda.

In the history of Uzbek literature, in the 30s of the 20th century, a large number of examples of ideological fiction were created. But even during this period, there are those works that embodied the essence of fiction, which were created and preserved until our days. It is known that the ghazal genre as a genre that refers only to the samples of classical literature was discriminated against in the days of the show. Some creators, on the other hand, sought to preserve the ghazal genre and created masterpieces. Among such poets was Chusty (Nabijan Khodaev). Inside the Chustian ghazals, which served the development of the art of singing, there is a Ghazali, known as "when playing", in which the skill of dancers is expressed. The paragraph is as follows:

Davrada o'ynar pari, andoq bo'lur,  
Oy to'lib yulduzli osmon o'ynasa.

Artistic perception requires artistic discovery from the artist. In the image of a dancer, Erkin Vohidov draws a bright image that an ordinary person does not pay attention to. In the verses lies the purpose of stating one whole point. Because the poet unites where he is due to the tense state of his situation in love with the dance charm. The dancer who plays in his mind is not the child of the earth, he is an inaccessible celestial being-Fairy from heaven. The mask you are playing is not the Earth, but a catastrophe. As a result of the character John in the byte above, he is also cut off from the surface

of the Earth, and he also sees himself in the catastrophe. It is given to the illusion as if the moon is overflowing and the starry sky is playing. Moon fullness-visibility is a factor in the drawing of a unique plaque. The likeness of the dancer as a full moon is interpreted in an unnatural way. As a result of the full moon, the movement of stars around the dancer is compared to the various movements of the dancer that fascinate the person in the continuation of the dance. Light appears in the heart and thought of the lover, bringing him out of the state of night-devotionalism. But dili and her heart are still attached to the dancer.

This is how the attitude towards celestial bodies is expressed in the ghazal of Chustius:

Dersizki, ikki yulduz o'ynab bulutga kirdi,  
Ikki qo'lin yuziga pardalab o'ynaganda.

The main character of chustie expresses his attitude towards the eyes of the dancer with the expression of two stars. The poet used the image of a star in the sky, the state of the star flashing, to depict the eyes of the dancer. The fact that the dancer drapes her hands on her face is comparable to the entry into the cloud, under the cloud of two flashing stars (eyes). The hands are so white and their movements are so light that they are cloudless. The dancer hides his eyes with the cloudy whiteness and mobility of his hands. As if the clouds of the night hid the stars in their depths.

In general, we tried to draw our attention to traditional and newly discovered artistic discoveries by analyzing the artistic expression of the image of a dancer in the gazelles of Erkin Vohidov and Chusty. At the same time, we sought to highlight the specific aspects of the pictorial style of poets, albeit short. We are far from the analysis of ghazals in its entire state. In fact, the analysis of ghazals in one whole case gives effective results in determining the skill of the artist. And our goal is limited to the examples obtained, since there is little information about methodological artistic expression. Like all artistic creators, the poetic works of Erkin Vohidov and Chusty included beautiful and unique examples of artistic poetic art. Through them, they were able to revive certain socio-moral ideas with very bright paints. We are confident that the works they create will serve as criteria for artistic skill for young poets.

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**Otajonov Gayratjon Umarovich**

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi Senior lecturer of the Department"  
National idea, foundations of spirituality and legal education".

[gayratotajonov1972@gmail.com](mailto:gayratotajonov1972@gmail.com)

### Annotation

The article reveals the meaning and essence of the law of contradiction - one of the general laws of logical thinking, classifies the manifestations of logical contradiction, and also emphasizes the importance of the law of contradiction in the process of logical thinking.

**Key words:** *logic, thinking, law, correct thinking, contrast, contradiction, logical contradiction, explicit contradiction, implicit contradiction, hidden contradiction.*

We do not say that The Walking car is "standing still", the book that is interesting to us is "not interesting". We do not say either "I am at work "or" I am not at work "at the same time, or" the air is hot "and" the air is cold " at the same time. We cannot say that the computer is "necessary" and "not necessary" in one attitude, let's say, in the work of the publication. We do not use opposing opinions even in one ratio. For example, we say "the capital is greater than the Caucasus", we do not say "small "or we say" the population of Mexico is less than that of Tokyo", we do not say "much". Because in these places we follow the "law of conflict (non-conflict)", which requires us not to allow conflict in our thinking, relying on reality.

Together with this, we will use opposite thoughts in relation to several objects, at different times, in other-other relationships, as well as in proportions. For example, the car is walking, the car is parked. (True, of course, when one is walking and the other is standing.) We say "I am at work" while we are at work, and "I am not at work" at another time. We say "the weather is hot" when the weather is hot, and "the weather is cold" when it is cold. In the work of the publication, the computer is "necessary", in bricklaying it is "not necessary". Tashkent is a large city (relative to Kokand). Tashkent is a small city (compared to Paris). Mexico has a small population (from Tokyo). Mexico has a large population (from New York). In this place, too, we rely on the "law of conflict (non-conflict)", which requires not to allow conflict.

Under this law, mutually denying reasoning cannot be at once true in relation to one subject, at the same time, in the same attitude and proportion.

Above, we are fully guided by this law, both when we do not use opposite points of view and when we speak opposite points of view. In the first case, when the unit of object, time, attitude and proportion was followed, we did not apply opposite thoughts, that is, we did not deny ourselves. In the latter case, we used opposite opinions in relation to other-other objects, at different times, due to their special relationships and proportions.

"It is also necessary that human thought is not only clear, clear, but also without conflict. Inconsistency is one of the most important qualities inherent in human thinking. It is known that objects and phenomena in objective reality cannot both possess and possess a property at the same time, in the same conditions... The fact that two contradictory properties do not apply to one subject at the same time has taken shape as the law of nonlinearity in thought"[4, 58-59].

"The law of conflict was introduced by the great Greek thinker Arastu (.AV.384-322) discovered. He said: "two judgments that deny each other cannot be true at once."...The great service of the famous logician of antiquity is that he showed the ontological basis of the law of conflict: this law embodies the laws of being. In his "Metaphysics", he writes: "in a sense, it is impossible for one thing to exist and not exist at the same time."

True, the ontological interpretation of the law of contradiction is based on Plato (mil.AV. 427-347) is also observed in his works. In his work " Evtidem", he writes:"something cannot be and cannot be". But it was not yet a strictly formed law prohibiting logical contradiction.

The law of contradiction reflects one of the General Laws of existence. People have already realized that in the process of their labor activity, something cannot have and cannot have any character in one time and one condition itself. Since it is impossible for a thing to have and not have any property in one time and one condition itself, it means that even thinking, if it correctly reflects reality, cannot show something as having two opposite properties in one time and one condition itself. After all, one thing cannot be completely black and completely white at the same time. We cannot say that if the aircraft is flying, then at the same time, it is this aircraft that is standing on the flight deck"[1, 488-489].

"The non-specificity of two contradictions to one subject at the same time and the fact that in this respect the connection of objects is based on a certain consistency is also reflected in thinking, settling in the form of a feature of consistency in the connection of thoughts. That is, if this thing itself cannot have and cannot have at once a certain property of the same condition and at the same time, then it is impossible to say two judgments opposite each other on the matter taken in the same sense in the right thinking, that is, to allow a conflict.

This property is expressed in the law of contradiction of logic. According to this law, two opposing opinions that are said about an item cannot be true at the same time and at once in the same proportion"[3, 89] "this law is given by the formula "A cannot be neither V nor V""[4, 59].

Hence, logical contradiction is"an outline of thought (part of the text) in which there are judgments both confirming and negating an issue" [2, 132].

So, in what manifestations do logical contradictions manifest themselves?

They can be divided mainly into two groups – clear and hidden. Elements of obvious contradictions are directly involved in the text itself. They can be divided into contradictions that lie side by side and do not lie side by side according to the place they occupy in relation to each other. Side-by-side contradictions are reflected in a single sentence or in judgments that come one after the other. For example: (a) "poachers kill animals alive"(from the interview).

V)" if I don't keep my head high, gar,  
Dostu dushman khandon kular " (song).

In a non-aligned conflict, one or more other judgments distinguish judgments that create conflict from each other. They settle in different parts of the text. Writer A.Qahhor said "who is the blame?", which shows through pilgrimage the situation in which such a logical contradiction is allowed. In the story, a father who calls his child into order says, " who taught you to lie? Which domlang?"they beat. At the end of the story, he tells the parents ' meeting at his son's school that neither he nor his mother can go, saying, "Can't you find a vaj like that when you're older? My dad came late from work, my mother says she's lying in check!"is taught by the "mind". The contradiction in this is in the form of" Don't lie "and" lie".

Another example: if different chapters of 1 book were written by separate authors, contradictory judgments would also occur in the same book itself. In one such book, we read the following points: "although in practice, in life, in the historical process, language and thinking are always inseparable, they are studied by different disciplines separately. For example, thinking forms are studied by the science of logic, while linguistic categories are studied by the science of linguistics". Another chapter in the same book states that "the study of language constitutes one of the important tasks of the science of logic".

The elements that create conflict in hidden conflicts, that is, one of the judgments that affirm and deny an issue, are not directly involved in the text. To identify such a conflict, it is necessary to refer to information outside the text. For example, in one of the e-books on the internet, we read: "this

science appeared in Greece about the 5th century BC. Its creator is considered the ancient Greek philosopher and scientist Arastu. "If one refers to " information beyond the text", Arastu lived in the 4th century BC. It can be seen from this that the two meditations are contradictory.

So it is impossible to express an opposite opinion about one subject at the same time, denying each other in the same ratio and the same relationship. Whoever does so will be, first of all, a self-denying, self-opposed, figuratively speaking, "hitting an ax on his own foot" or "cutting off the horn on which he is sitting".

"It should also be implied that the law of contradiction does not apply to false judgments, even though they are in a relationship of contradiction. Say, Let there be such judgments:" the mermaid is a warm creature "and"the mermaid is a cold-blooded creature". Since both of these judgments are false, there is no need to apply the law of contradiction to them.

...In order to properly use the law of conflict, it is necessary to know one more case well. The law of contradiction says that two opposing opinions that deny each other cannot be at once true in relation to the same subject, in one time, in the same attitude and in one ratio. But the law does not say anything about both of them being false. This is explained by the fact that both of the two opposing opinions about the same subject are said at the same time, the same relationship, and in the same proportion can be erroneous" [1,492]. For example, one of the two teams arguing their team is disciplined while the opposing team is undisciplined is right and the other is unfair. Or both of them will be dishonest, and the third sentence – some members of the opposing teams will be disciplined, and some will be indisciplined.

"The law of contradiction records the manifestation of the falsity of the other from the validity of one of the two conflicting judgments if there are necessary conditions. ...That is why, when identifying a contradiction, on the one hand, knowing the valid conditions of the law of contradiction leads to a non-logical contradiction, on the other hand, ignorance of these conditions can lead to a misinterpretation of this logical law, to a denial of Real-life contradiction" [3, 91].

As you know, there are two different manifestations of conflict: 1.Conflict in life. 2.Conflict in opinion. "Their main difference is that the first exists objectively in nature and is an internal factor that determines the progress of things and phenomena in the material world. The second contradiction is the product of prejudice" [1,489].

Sometimes we can see a state of confusion of these contradictions. For example, in one book on the science of logic, we were faced with the sentence: "the teacher, according to the teaching of dialectics, is something both in motion (in relation to the universe) and in silence (in relation to the Earth). And from the point of view of Formal logic, This is a logical fallacy, for some reason, a contradictory thought". First of all, "from the point of view of logic, this is not a logical fallacy, a contradictory opinion", since the law of contradiction (nonlinearity) opposites opinions are the same "...can't be truly at once in proportion". In this case, the differences in proportions were followed.

"The contradiction of life represents an internal contradiction, that is, a dialectical contradiction, regarding phenomena, the subject that exists in this objective reality, in nature and society. This objective contradiction is that objects, phenomena are always in development and change, a subject changes over time, loses its certain state, qualities, turns into other things. Hence, dialectical conflict is expressed in the transformation and development of the whole being, that is, Nature, Society and even humanity. Dialectical conflict is a source of development.

Human knowledge and the development of science too come to the surface on the basis of this contradiction. Dialectical contradiction, which means, is an objective contradiction of reality, of the material world.

Dialectical contradiction implies the law of logical contradiction in human thought, more specifically non-contradiction, that is, the orderly, consistent nature of thoughts. That is, one can correctly reflect the conflict of life only in orderly, consistent, non-pala-parting, non-contradictory

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thoughts, discussion, conclusions. Otherwise the correct reflection of objective life, of the Real characteristics inherent in it, including conflict, means that it is impossible to learn the truth" [3,90].

Thus, the law of contradiction (nonlinearity) is a logical law that expresses our self-denial, that our thoughts are free from contradictions, that we need to correctly reflect contradictions in reality, that we must follow certain requirements of logical traceability.

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**THE ROLE OF THE MUSIC TEACHER IN THE PROCESS OF EDUCATIONAL MORAL FEELINGS OF CHILDREN**

**P. Yodosheva.**

**1- year student of Kokand SPI Music Education.**

**ABSTRACT:** Musical education has a significant impact on the moral and aesthetic development of the child's personality. Educating moral feelings, we are laying the groundwork for the formation of his moral consciousness, the regulation of ethical behavior in the future. Therapeutic effect of music is considered, music and musical activity are regarded as means of emotional adjustment.

**KEY WORDS:** music; musical education; morality; moral sentiments; music as a means of emotional influence; the therapeutic effect of music; music as a means of emotional adjustment; development of moral spheres.

Education plays an important role in the development of a person in society. Education of children through music requires a great responsibility from the teacher. Nowadays, music is not used enough by modern society as a factor of education. This is due to the passive position of a certain part of parents and teachers, the lack of appreciation of music as an effective form of art in the spiritual development of the child's personality. This was largely helped by the rapid development of the entertainment industry in mass media, where music is often presented in the form of background, advertising and entertainment. As a result, the great possibilities of music to raise a person spiritually, to satisfy his passion for art, and to satisfy the value of art are pushed to the background. Music is close to the emotional nature of the child. A child's empathy with the emotions expressed in music is the way to form his moral qualities. Music focuses on the child's emotions and sometimes has a stronger effect than persuasion or instructions. Introducing a child to music develops a sense of beauty and harmony in him. Children have a sense of beauty and are attracted to it. Of this or the perception of musical works of art offers unlimited possibilities. With systematic learning, children will have the ability to listen to music, memorize and recognize it, enjoy it; they are imbued with the beauty of the content, form and images of the work. Children develop an interest in music, and in the future, a love for music. Through musical images, the child learns the real beauty around him. The important role of musical education in the development of the moral and aesthetic sphere of the child's personality is revealed. By educating moral feelings, we lay the foundation for the formation of his moral consciousness and the regulation of moral behavior in the future. The therapeutic effect of music is also considered - music and musical movement as a means of emotional correction. D. I. Shostakovich wrote that love and respect for the great art of music enriches a person spiritually, makes him purer and more perfect. Thanks to music, a person gains new strength, sees life in new tones and colors. In fact, high music cleanses thoughts and feelings from trifles and random things, strengthens human dignity. In it it reflects the moral beauty of a person, the value of ideals: love, friendship, devotion to duty, reveals the richness of his spiritual world. Music plays an important role in a child's artistic and creative activity. Children enjoy listening to music, repeating musical sequences and sounds on different instruments. In early and preschool age, "for the first time, interest in serious music lessons appears, which in the future can become a real hobby and contribute to the development of musical talent. Children learn to sing, perform various rhythmic movements to music, which develops an ear for music, vocal abilities and a sense of rhythm. In pedagogy and psychology, a large amount of research material has been collected on the interests and needs of children, psychological-pedagogical mechanisms of personality formation. The theory and methodology of artistic education of children L. S. Vygotsky, A. V. Zaporozhets, based on the fundamental scientific works of A. N. Leontiev, S. L. Rubinstein, B. M. Teplov. In their works, childhood researchers note that if the ear for music and creative imagination are not formed in the early years, it will be difficult, and in some cases impossible, to fill this gap in later years. Musical education of children as a pedagogical process,

it covers the course of internal processes and external influences in their unity, because the musical development of a person is subject to external influences as it continues according to the internal laws of his life. External effects related to music cause a reaction not only of the auditory analyzer, but of the whole organism. I. P. Pavlov and V. MBexterev showed that the human central nervous system reacts differently to music that is different in character and means of expression. In some cases, contraction or relaxation of muscles, acceleration or deceleration of breathing, excitement or depression, mood changes are observed in others. P. N. Anokhin writes about this: "Sound vibrations received by the auditory organs affect a certain part of the cerebral cortex. In addition, small musical combinations require more from the body than adults. By the way, this conclusion also confirms the experimental fact that the conditioned reflex to small compounds developed faster than to adults. The irritation of the subcortex caused by the sound of music is transmitted to the cerebral cortex, which, depending on the nature of the music, evokes memories of all past experiences - sad or happy. It is known that skillful use of music in various life processes of people can regulate their condition. Therefore, the characteristics of the structure and function of the central nervous system are a physiological condition for the manifestation of the child's emotional sensitivity to music. Musical images that have an aesthetic effect on the child, at the same time, help to strengthen his nervous system, create joyful experiences, and help to form moral qualities. Music is emotional by its essence and content. Emotional sensitivity to music is one of the most important musical skills. This provides incomparable opportunities for the development of the emotional sphere of a person, especially during childhood. It is also related to the development of emotional sensitivity in life, the cultivation of qualities such as kindness, empathy for another person. The causes of emotional disorders are different, but, as a rule, their origin or other problems and in the early stages of child development (infancy, early childhood, preschool age) there are delays. The emotional sphere is the most subtle level of human mental organization, the main way of reflecting the surrounding world, and it turns out to be the most sensitive to various problems. Children who grow up in conditions of emotional dissatisfaction associated with a lack of human attention, care and affection often develop defectively. Despite the initial preservation of brain structures, the natural conditions for development, as a rule, are characterized by personal complexes such as an increased level of anxiety, hypervigilance, a state of constant tension, anticipation of possible danger, insecurity. Against this background, deviations of secondary behavior easily occur, which shows children's low social orientation, their social helplessness, ineffective ways of behaving and communicating with peers, adults, different play, work and education. causes malfunction. A law has been established in science for a long time: the younger the child, the more certain life conditions and circumstances affect his development. Music and musical movement are effective means of emotional adjustment. It affects the rhythm of breathing, the work of the heart. Repetition of harmonic consonances and familiar phrases slows the pulse, makes breathing deep and even. Dissonances that require intense listening will speed up the heart rate and breathing rate. Scientists note the therapeutic effect of music, primarily classical music. Music has an emotional effect and contributes to the intellectual development of a child. Listening to musical works, the child acquires knowledge and ideas about the world. Music contains a world of thoughts and images. Developing the child's feelings, interests, thinking, imagination, taste, we form the foundations of his musical culture. "Immune to rudeness" was called the formation of love and the habit of true art by D. B. Kabalevsky. "In the conditions of terrible contamination of the world's musical life," wrote a musicologist, teacher and composer in 1984, "the issue of aesthetic education of children becomes particularly complicated. From this comes the main task: the formation of good taste should begin from early childhood. Teenagers are easy As soon as they meet with music, they need to understand the beauty of great, serious art, distinguish between good and bad. it is necessary to enter the sphere of interest of children. Music directly affects the development of a person's moral sphere. With the help of musical culture, not only aesthetic, but also spiritual and moral feelings -

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love for people, conscience, and respect for the shrine - are developed. Music is a powerful tool of emotional impact, capable of intensifying the impression of certain events, a clearer and deeper understanding of the moral aspects of a literary work. Music is able to awaken in the heart of the child a desire to improve, to do good, to feel pity, to caress, to help someone in need, and also to learn to be attentive to the world and the world. people, taking active and effective, service-oriented , and self-awareness is not about consuming life position from the beginning of awakening - from an early age. Music, like any creative work, always expresses the worldview of the composer and can be a powerful weapon for good and evil. One of the most inspired forms of art, it can convey endless feelings and moods with its rhythm, melody, harmony, dynamics, colorful sound combinations and nuances. The power of music is that it bypasses the mind and directly penetrates the soul, the subconscious and creates a person's mood. According to its content, it can awaken in him the highest and noblest feelings or, on the contrary, the darkest desires. The current generation of children and adolescents is not educated on the basis of classics, but on the basis of popular culture, so they do not have moral immunity to resist its harmful effects. Interest in modern pop and rock music is not harmless: it is fatal for a person. The social danger is that rock music has been rebellious since its inception, discrediting parents and society, pushing the scale of selfishness and other values based on the idea of a person's self. suggested. adequacy, no connection with previous generations, their traditions and culture. The medical side of its effect on the human body is well studied. The authors of the research emphasize the negative effects of both words, which often contain violence, destruction, violation of moral and social norms, and the rhythm of this music, which leads to an unbalanced state of the psyche. Neurosurgeons from the University of Illinois (USA) studied the phenomenon of the influence of musical rhythms on the subcortical areas of the brain and concluded about the existence of a new pathology - a syndrome they called "Rhythmic toxicosis". Most of those who suffer from this disease are rock fans and frequent discotheques are commanding: sound signals of a certain rhythm and timbre have a destructive effect on their immune system, which leads to irreversible consequences. As a result, emotional reactions change, the ability to concentrate is lost, mental activity and control over the will is weakened. Overexcitement causes euphoria, mental retardation, hysteria and even hallucinations, serious disturbances in memory and brain functions appear. The pedagogical point is that teenagers have distorted ideas about the nature of human relationships, love, mutual help, compassion, the purpose and meaning of life. The formation of the ideal of behavior during adolescence is important, so A musical idol who leads an immoral lifestyle begins to define both the worldview and the value system, and imitating him poses the risk of self-destruction. Often, modern music becomes the content of young people's lives, disrupting the spiritual nature of their personality and influencing their behavior. There has never been an art that aims to seduce young people, to influence them more than blatant pornography, which calls for pleasure at all costs. Rock concerts are often held in an atmosphere of unbridled frenzy. The spiritual aspect of the problem is that rock music, in its lyrics, sings not of God, but of supreme goodness and love, even blind "fate", recognizing the presence of a supernatural force that rules the world. "pagan poets, but something dark and cruel, associated with the occult and even openly with Satanism. On a spiritual level, rock music has a mystical quality, which makes a person open to the fallen angels of the spiritual world. In such a situation, spiritual The importance of music in education cannot be overestimated: it contributes to the pacification of the passions, calmness, restores the world of beauty and harmony around him. he should not lose his common sense when giving a positive assessment. It is the duty of the teacher and educator to help him make his choice consciously. The role of the music teacher in the formation of moral qualities and feelings in children through music is great. When a teacher introduces children to the world of music, he should always be patriotic, be kind to parents and love his profession, and the most important thing is to become a person. due to his loyalty and selflessness, the children he educated and brought up are real patriots and people who are loyal to the cause.

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**Otajonov Gayratjon Umarovich**

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi Senior lecturer of the Department”  
National idea, foundations of spirituality and legal education".

[gayratotajonov1972@gmail.com](mailto:gayratotajonov1972@gmail.com)

### Annotation

The article reveals the meaning and essence of the logical law of exclusion of the third - one of the general laws of logical thinking, and also shows the significance of the law of exclusion of the third in the process of determining truth and lies.

**Key words:** *logic, thinking, law, correct thinking, contrast, contradiction, logical contradiction, exception, exclusion of the third, true, false.*

During the meeting, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China and China. For example, Biron-bir ginoicha Surishtiruv-Kadyruv-Islam Olib boreetgan tergovchi Tergov as a result of alijalariga Kira, topilgan asheviy, Logiy dalillar and bashkalarga founded the still suspected turgunlar. Every biriga regarding bir birini denies this "ginochi", "ginochi emas" speculation about pregnancy. In this article, we will tell you how to do it. Tergov continued the fiction, condemned risin jelganligi vallanadigan balsa, uzz-contingent zinlig kjelb chikadi. Aytalik, the suspect Risin gininan committed yerda bulgani a long time ago, committing ethylgan ginyatga not directly, not bilvosita contacted yohkligi factlar topilsa, unda "ginichi emas" – China and bundan kelib chokkan, "ginachi" - elgan bukharadi.

An exceptional tax collector, bir wakelik hakida bir time, munyosabat and nissabat bir-Birni denies this, the Ikki thought that Bir chin balsa, ikkinchisi, of course, yelgan, supperchining maybe emas.

"The decision to exclude the business law was observed by the government, the theoretical research institute, as well as, if necessary, Bulgan claims to be the leader of Suradi: all doim Biron-Bir Silachani approved and denies this, and the ruler of Horasida is judged by YUK Bakladigan Balsa, Noanikka liquidation Berisha and Ulardaning Chinligi and ikkinchingininganingangan, it is necessary. Agarda ushbu hajning jelgonligi tochnolangan balsa, demak, inkoring chinligi legitimacy and necessity ravishda kelib chikadi."<sup>1</sup>

Andy esa ushbu legitimate action visible to bedollard Kyrgyzstan:

A) Ahmed is a pupil. Ahmed is the son-in-law of Emas.

C) It is necessary to purchase a jongleur Suu. Never bir jonzotga suv is necessary to emas.

C) Barcha eslar sporchi. Airim yeshlar sports emas.

E) There is no book person. Irim adamlar books.

Akin to turibdiki, Kyrgyzstan keltirilgan sgishmaslik murosabatidag hadjan Bir chin balsa, ikkinchizi Zhuk, ya risingh chinlig, Kyrgyzstan hatoligi or aktsincha, bittasining hatoligidan samining kilingib chikhadi.

"Of course, an exceptional act is a legislative act of countering ill-treatment or presenting a positive, negative or contradictory opinion, negating a legal condition. A criminal case has been opened on this fact, and an investigation is underway.

For example: Bu zhism is a simple zhism.

The component part.

<sup>1</sup> Кондаков Н.И. Логический словарь-справочник, 2-е издание. М., Наука, 1975, 214 с.

Bu Hajlar munasabatida every Chinese equal ikkis and raviga bug bu olmaidi. Bunda speaks positively about ikki's assistant bir-birig against the possibility of biri expressively, maybe even because every candy is simple or difficult.

Shakespearening” Hamlet “tragediysidag Bosch Hero Gamletning ” or uklim, or life " deb boschlanuwchi monologue as an icon of opportunity is emphasized by your foundation. Bu yerda uchinci has a case, maybe emas.”<sup>2</sup>

Birak, bir-Birini deny that every Kandai Al-Hijazarga has violated the law relatively recently, i.e. bu-hijazalandi risingh chinligan ikinchisining hatoligin or bittasining hatoliging köliginib chikarib boulmaidi. For example:

A) Irim Islam signed the agreement.

Some of them are based on a contract.

C) the student passed the exam with an “excellent” grade of oldie.

The student passed the exam for ”ikki”.

C) there is a round life.

There is a narrow planetary life emas.

E)Ertaga emgir egari.

Ertaga emgir egmadi.

F) Yalmogiz kampir mingesda.

Yalmogiz kampir ming esda emas.

Keltirilgan by misollard Nima as an exception to the law of action by the servant of the proverb first bir the notorious binsak. As you know, the authenticity of legality acts as a kilish huda, as a keng, and every jaraenid mind. Nosidlik legitimized the action of taking tor-shishmaslik munasabatidagi meditatizalar. The exception is the law of Yanada torrok-sigishmaslik munosabattidatag munzalarning only China and Elgan hajalariji chegaralidai Amaldi. Bundan kurinadiki, speaking about the exclusion of the legality of the action, as it is known, the conditions require these rules, as well as the conditions and conditions can be met. Bular kuidagilar:

- sigismaslik;

- Eight singaligas;

- belgilar for a long time;

- ainanlik.

Sigismaslik is a condition of Karama-karshilik or zidlik munosabatini expression. They affirm and deny the adultery of every Ms. Al-Kadazalar sighishmaslik. For example, " Chef's cooking Jude's dishes are both flavorful. Chef larimiz ishga kelgan emas". Bunda first Mr. meditaza hakida kitchen, keyingis esa profession egasi hakida. Shuning, as an emas applicant, is a mandatory exclusion law.

Eight yukaligi-sigismaslik munasabattidag Al-kadazalaring wahkelikning Nazarda tutilaytgan munasabatlar doisadg eight mining is the only fragmentiga of the plaintiffs of the league. Conditions-conditions are a workaholic, Yukorida keltirilgan (A) an example of mining: “Irim ismaalar signed a contract. Some of them are based on a contract.” Bu Majlis risin chinligidan ikkinchisining hatoligin keltirib chikarib bukhlmadi, every ikkik almaza China. The reason why ular "the validity of wakelikning nazard tutilaytgan munasabatlar before the eight-minting is the only part of the plaintiff" kilayetgan yok, but also yahlit eight-minning turley section of the claim. I.e. shuning as shu and shunga onshash zhuziy approved and zhuziy denied that hijazalarga regarding the exclusion of the legitimacy of his word can be emas.

<sup>2</sup> Хайруллаев М., Хақбердиев М. Мантик. Т., “Ўқитувчи”, 1993, 94 б.

Belgilar for a long time conditions-conditions of Kira, sigismaslik munzabatidagi meditatives validvakelikning nazarda tutilaetgan constant communication of the barch belgilari dallikrab is a necessary benefit.

Belgilar conditions for a long time-existing conditions, yukorida example adjective olinjan oligazalar (In)NY kyrb hykamiz:

"The student passed the exam " excellent" oldie's grade.

The student passed the exam for "ikki".

...all mistakes and mistakes can be assessed by the student "ON" or "on ice".<sup>3</sup>

It is obvious that, according to rumors, the fiction is valid, therefore, as reported by tutilaetgan munsabati

doirsidah barcha belgilari long-tailed olinmagan. "If, "the student passed the exam "excellent" and "the student passed the exam "excellent" grade", general analysis-kilsak, Unda bu Khan, Mayor of China, uchisisigain YUK ekanlig. Because "yahshi", June "and "ikki "Bahalar – "excellent" EMAS score." Shunga onkhshash yana bir example: "Rustam ishga Jamoat is transporting ketdi. Rustam ishga Persiy is transporting ketdi." Every ikkis, as erroneous, "Rustam ishga yaev ketgan" may be even better. Conditions related to compliance with exclusive legal norms may also be provided.

Ainanlic condition-conditions 2 according to the requirements of Kelib chiqadi: bizchisi – adecvatic, ikkkinchisi – subject, time, hypocrisy and relative to ainanligi. The dwarf is wakelik kandai balsa, contemplating Yudi huddi shundai photo of these girls. As much as possible to be interested in each snow-covered people, and independently. And, of course, we can say that this is not the case. There is an exception to the law " zidlik munosabatidagi rules literally Caesi Bir China ekanligini crossatmadi. He has just decided to conduct a study. This article addresses issues related to billing for services,"Shunga hora," he said."<sup>4</sup>

Andy esa ushbu the parable of the missollarni on Chiksak Street:

"There is a Taiga life."

"There is a narrow planetary life emas."

Currently, all terms and conditions related to compliance with the terms are non-negotiable. The reason, according to humanity, is that life is the best way of life, but bizga is the life that exists. "The BU tag is the same as "he has a life" by Ligin bildirmaidi.

"Faraz kilaylik, known as bir characterga ega bulgan is an object-oriented being. Currently, all objects are under threat of extinction. Bu esa kuidagi ikki I think Kaishi Bir chin can tell for sure:"moustache and long girl character ega buhlgan object exists" or "wushu and long time bundai object". In accordance with the law on the exclusion of pregnancy. But lately, all objects can be deleted. In case the pedigree has a character, the object is topiladigan balsa, und berylgan bergan berglan, the sentencing is confirmation. However, despite the fact that this object has no equal. Exclusion Rule Eg Emas Government Law: The ally of the character eg bulgan has an object for the approval of the verdict, but also unites the Chinese emasdir."<sup>5</sup>

Next example:

"Tomorrow it rains".

"Tomorrow will not rain".

Even within the framework of these considerations, the third exclusion law does not apply, one cannot be called True and the other false. The reason is that even the condition for adequacy is not fulfilled. Adequacy will be only in relation to the existing reality, it cannot be so in relation to the reality that has not yet occurred.

<sup>3</sup> Шарипов М., Файзихўжаева Д. Мантик, Т., Ф.Фуллом, 2004, 59 б.

<sup>4</sup> Шарипов М., Файзихўжаева Д. Мантик, Т., Ф.Фуллом, 2004, 61 б

<sup>5</sup> Ивин А. Элементарная логика. М., Дидакт, 1994, 89 с.



"Uchinchisi exclusion is the law of principsizlikni, kelishmovchilikni and correspondent, Mr. Bir Masala Iskidan Aitladigan and Bir-Bir Bilan Sagishmidigan theoretical points of view of lawyer yuborishnishni, Mr. Giliba Aitgandy, logic significant etistigan E. Uchinchisi excluded the law based on the opinion of the jurisprudence of the time, in relation to, the subject of birlighi observes these Bilan birga zidlik and Karama-karshilikning is a real concrete Holda kandai munsabatda ekanini bilish and nazarda tutish is necessary. According to the press service of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, during the meeting the parties discussed issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and Tajikistan, as well as prospects for cooperation between Tajikistan and China. Boo also thinks that izchilligiga is doing harm to ilizlikka olib keladi.

In this regard, as in the case of Chinese legislation, an important condition is to ensure the authenticity of the topography."<sup>8</sup>

Thus, the third exclusion law is considered one of the most important laws of logical thinking, and it represents the logical limit to the achievement of true knowledge.

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<sup>8</sup> Хайруллаев М., Ҳақбердиев М. Мантик. Т., "Ўқитувчи", 1993, 95 б.

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LEARNING PROCESSES IN THE ART OF MUSIC

Rasulova Saida Sabirovna

Senior lecturer, Kokand DPI Department of music education

**Annotation:** The article contains information on all types of musical activity in the art of music, involuntary and involuntary attention, intense and effective mental activity in modern psychology on the content of attention on its qualitative characteristics.

**Keywords:** involuntary and involuntary attention, intense and effective mental activity, raised hands of the conductor, auftakt, solo and capricious.

As in other types of human activity, attention in the art of music is an important and necessary condition for the effectiveness of human activity in all sensory (emotional), intellectual (mental), motivating processes.

Attention is the focus of activity on something at a given moment.

Basically there are two types: involuntary and voluntary attention. But another specific type can also be distinguished – it is characterized by the fact that it comes after voluntary attention and lasts for a long time. It is a much more intense and effective mental activity, giving high efficiency to all types of Labor.

In the art of music, all types of musical activity are closely related. Attention is especially important in public performance. The rising hands of the conductor before the performance, the auftakt, the gesture and movements between the soloist and the courtesan – all this is called attention in musical terminology.

In modern psychology, attention is paid to the study of its qualitative characteristics in the composition. This includes attention stability, displacement, distribution and size. It is also possible to include attention parochial, violation of this number.

Attention is one of the most important structural components in the learning process. All great musicians are extraordinary attention holders. For example, Mosart was able to calmly record music in a crowded room as well as when extraneous voices were heard. Pianist and composer I of Poland.Gofman answered the question of the intended single style of work: concentration is the first letter in the alphabet of luck. Russian composer and pianist N.If Metner said:" before starting work, it is necessary to concentrate thoroughly and know what and how to do so that the musician is less exhausted and tired."I.Gofman said,"work is serunum only when it is done in full mental concentration". However"it is important to remember that in training, the quantitative side acquires meaning only when it is joined by the qualitative side."Mindfulness puts an end to the question of how long it is necessary to concentrate. I.Gofman recommended taking a break every half hour and never working for an hour or two without a break.L.By Barenboym (V.I.Petrushin's"Mucoal'naya psixologiya". M. 1997, pp. 121-122) were proposed focus improvement exercises for musicians. S.Stanislavsky noted that the attention of the actor can be improved even without special exercises, if he is as attentive and disciplined as possible in his daily work, understands and responsibly approaches his professional work. Also, all musicians noted that in the formation of attention, the ability to hear oneself from the outside is considered extremely important. Therefore, the fact that a musician can control what he is playing, hear himself from the outside – is one of the foundations of the art of music.

<sup>1</sup> Maxsus psixologiya. Toshkent – 2013.

The focus of the musician is different: it can be wide and narrow, late and progressive. The automation of movements contributes to the concentration of attention in one place.

Intuition. We know the world that surrounds us through our sensory organs and perception and receive the necessary information.

Intuition is a simple psychic process of feeling things and phenomena through the sensory organs. In accordance with the sensory organs, there are types of sensory vision, hearing, smell, taste, skin, muscle actuator and organic intuition. In musical art, the sounds of hearing instruments also have their own dyes. This is necessary in order to convey the originality of this or that work.

Auditory sensation. Auditory perception is fundamental in the art of music. Musical hearing is the ability to fully perceive music. Physiologically, hearing is the perception of sound vibrations through the auditory organs. The sounds travel through the outer ear through the auditory nerve (believed to be around 3,000, corresponding to 300-400 per octave), passing through the middle and inner ear and reaching auditory analyzers in the cranium. Analyzers also receive sound through the ringing of certain musical instruments (violin, Al't, checkers), the production of sound in ff, and the vibration of the skull in the process of a person speaking and singing.<sup>2</sup>

The sound of musical hearing is low-well advanced in height, strength, timbre and duration. Limits of auditory perception: the lowest tones are up to the “do” subcontractave to a vibrational frequency of around 16 gers (16 vibrations per second), the highest is the “mi bemol ' ” of the seventh octave at around 20,000 gers (20,000 vibrations per second). Sounds outside this border range (infrasound – below and UL'tratovush – above) are not generally accepted. Musical hearing is low-pitch, strength, timbre changes are better advanced in the middle register. In this, musicians can distinguish between 5-6 cents (around 1g20 of the entire tone: 1 cent – around 1g100 of the entire tone) and one decibel (unit of pitch strength) changes in pitch.

Musical hearing has the following types: absolute, relative and internal hearing.

Absolute hearing is the ability to determine the absolute loudness of musical sounds without comparison with their étalones (for example, Camerton). But not all great musicians had this ability. For example, Wagner, Schumann, Meyerber, Tchaikovsky, Grig did not have such a talent, but successfully used a well-developed relative hearing talent. It is known that Mosart, List, Scriabin had absolute hearing. Also, tuner hearing (B. There is also the term Teplov). It is the result of technical activity and the ability to distinguish even the minimum (up to 2 cents) changes in the volume.

Relative or interval hearing is the ability to perceive, detect, play the pitch of sound between sounds in melodies, intervals, chords. In relative hearing, a person must have at least a clear idea of one sound and produce, find another, so that he can identify or play a note or chord. Good relative hearing is sometimes referred to as false absolute hearing. A person keeps in mind the lowest or loudest sound of his voice or Camerton sound and, relying on this, identifies other sounds he hears.

Inner hearing is the ability to imaginatively visualize (depending on the notes or in memory)the entire component of music.

From the psychological side, musical hearing is an analysis and synthesis of the external acoustic expression of musical information, a specific mechanism for expressing its emotional assessment. In connection with this, rhythm, lad, melody, plurality, timbre perception and other types of hearing are distinguished.

<sup>2</sup> “Yosh va pedagogic psixologiya” M.X.Xolnazarova, M.Q.Muxliboyev Toshkent. 2018

Another important component of musical hearing is general musicality. It is expressed in an emotional attitude to music and musical experiences.

Musical hearing is developed in the process of musical activity. With the exception of absolute hearing, it is simply impossible to improve it through special exercises. Indirectly, i.e. "false" absolute hearing, which helps to determine the volume of sound through a certain state of the timbre or sound, etc. (B. Teplov term) can be developed. A special training lesson – Sol'fedjio-was developed to develop musical hearing.

There is also a zonal nature of musical hearing. This theory is N.Developed by Garbuzov. According to this theory, sound, timbre, lad, dynamics, rhythm have their own different zone. For example, the whole tone range (b.2) will have a quantitative indicator of 200 cents. However both 190 and 210 cents b.There will be 2, only in another zone.

Feeling Polyphony. The upbringing of this type of musical hearing depends on the ability to hear the movement of two or more voices in the musical tissue at the same time. The ability to hear classical Polyphony helps the musician hear other parties in a collective performance. For example, it allows the pianist to hear all the elements of the invoice except the main melody – the bass movement, the harmonica, and in a polyphonic work, not only the high voices, but all the rest.

Feeling harmony. The ability to hear harmony is a musical feeling that relies on the harmony of sounds (intervals and chords) (B. According to teplov). If the Polyphonic sense and its development depend on the ability to hear music horizontally, the harmonic sense is related to the ability to hear sounds vertically, developing better in pianists. The more The Pianist reaches the fundamental harmonic meaning of the work, – says the talented pianist Lev Oborin, – the more spiritually deepened his performance. The lyrics refer to all other music professionals.

Timbre - feel the dynamics. The timbre is a sound stain. Dynamics-the power of sound. Sound dynamics, that is, its resonant power, is directly connected to the timbre. Performance staining is achieved at the expense of being able to take advantage of the timbre capabilities of a musical instrument. They, in turn, depend on the small dynamic gradations in the hands of the musician-performer.

The sense of timbre will be well developed in orchestral players who regularly hear the ringing of various musical instruments. The symphony orchestra, together with its more than twenty types of musical instruments, covers a rich colorful sound palette.

To feel the melody, a voice. It is precisely because of the feeling of melody, one voice that we recognize, whether it is a royal or a trumpet or a tune performed in a duthor. This ability includes an interval and a feeling of lad. In the process of developing musical hearing Sol'fedjiolash, they tend to rely more on the feeling of lad than on the feeling of interval. On the basis of the Lad sense, a system for the development of the sense of melody was created by the Hungarian composer and educator Zoltan Kodai. This system has been called the "relative (relative) lad Sol'mization system" (the system uses different characters and syllable names).

The ability to feel the melody, one voice, develops easily and naturally in more singers, stringed and blowing instrument players. When learning to play the piano, stylists recommend vocalizing, singing, or exaggerating the melody tracks of the work being practiced.<sup>3</sup>

In music psychology, it is important to consider issues of rhythm, timbre, lad, melody, harmony, Polyphony, form, genre perception. The fullness of musical perception directly depends on the degree of development of musical abilities (musical knowledge, skills, qualifications), as well as the degree of conditions under which they are living and being brought up.

<sup>3</sup> Musiqa psixologiyasi (ma'ruzalar kursi): O'quv qo'llanma G' Tuzuvchi-muallif R.G'.QODIROV. - T.: Musiqa, 2005.

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**PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL CONCEPTS OF  
CIVIL SOCIETY**

**Shamsiddinov Burkhanjon Jakbarovich**

KSPI Senior Lecturer (Phd)

**Abstract**

This philosophical analysis explores the scientific-theoretical concepts of civil society and delves into their philosophical implications. It aims to examine the underlying principles and ideas that shape our understanding of civil society and its role in society. The analysis begins by defining civil society and its significance in relation to the state and the individual. It explores the various theoretical perspectives on civil society, including liberal, communitarian, and critical theories, and investigates their philosophical foundations. Furthermore, the analysis delves into the key concepts associated with civil society, such as citizenship, social capital, public sphere, and associational life. It examines how these concepts shape our understanding of civil society and its role in promoting democratic values, social cohesion, and public participation.

**Key words:** Civil society, society, democratic reforms, democracy, political system, system, development, freedom.

This philosophical analysis explores the scientific and theoretical concepts of civil society and delves into their philosophical implications. Its purpose is to explore the fundamental principles and ideas that shape our understanding of civil society and its role in society. The analysis begins with the definition of civil society and its importance in relation to the state and the individual. It explores various theoretical views on civil society, including liberal, communitarian, and critical theories, and explores their philosophical foundations. In addition, the analysis delves into key concepts related to civil society, such as citizenship, social capital, the public sphere and collective life. It examines how these concepts shape our understanding of civil society and its role in promoting democratic values, social cohesion and public participation.

Today, the concept of "civil society", its historical roots, today's functions, and relations with the state are widely discussed in socio-philosophical and political-legal literature. Because the national democratic development of our republic is related to the establishment of civil society, researchers are paying attention to this topic. Today's democratic reforms implemented in our country actually started from the first days of independence. First of all, this is manifested in abandoning the traditions, views and management system formed during the totalitarian regime, and moving to a paradigm that is in line with world development. These paradigmatic changes are to restore the equality of property forms, fully ensure human rights and freedoms, reform the management system according to our national interests and the traditions of our statehood, and establish international relations based on equality and mutual benefits in cooperation with the world community. It is manifested in the strategic goal of establishing a socially just and legal state, raising a mature generation with high morals.

The head of our state considers the "expansion of people's participation in social life" as the priority direction of his activity, and this task is the basis of the reforms he has initiated. It is precisely for this task that he critically analyzes the social life of our country, objectively assesses the achievements and develops a strategy for moving forward. That is why the current, new stage of our national democratic development is connected with the name of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev and his creative activity.

President Sh. Mirziyoyev states that "Our country abandoned the totalitarian system and chose the path of independent development, passed many difficulties and trials and took its rightful place in the world community in a historically short period of time. The constitution and elaborate laws created on its basis, as well as the concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country, support the formation of power institutions and their full

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functioning, the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, all types of ownership, and the active participation of citizens in state management. "he rode".

The head of our state, giving an impartial and objective assessment of that period, highly appreciates the historical and political role of the First President I.A. Karimov: "During the most tense and dangerous period of our national history, inter-ethnic conflicts and other conflicts escalated, there was a danger of civil war in our country, The election of Islam Abdug'anievich as the head of the republic was an invaluable blessing of the Creator to our nation at a time when the economy was in a deep crisis, in a word, when the old era was ending and a new era was beginning. The first President himself notes: "We continue to study the experience of developed democratic countries, we are always loyal to democratic values. Therefore, when we talk about democracy, we mean, first of all, joining the ranks of the most developed countries, and most importantly, mastering their achievements. We never get tired of learning from those who have achieved various achievements and results in the way of ensuring human rights and creating opportunities for a free and comfortable life for every person." This was an expression of the strategic goal of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to change and renew social life on the basis of democratic values.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoev announced his intention to continue democratic reforms on the first day of assuming the post of head of state. "Establishing a civil society," he says, "expanding the freedom and initiative of our compatriots, participation in the social life of our country, will remain an important direction of the development of the political system of Uzbekistan in the future."

Nevertheless, various opinions and ideas about civil society are being put forward, its genesis, functions, essence, relations with the state, influence on the formation of civil institutions, socio-spiritual and economic foundations are being analyzed. In this way, scientific pluralism is forming various approaches that, based on our goals, we need to express our attitude not only to them, but also to the interpretations of civil society.

There are also controversial aspects of the symbol of freedom approach. For example, there is no society or state that prohibits people's socio-political or economic freedom. It is true that the enemies of freedom - ignorant, bigoted, violent forces and groups - were common, but such evils were not unique to the entire society or state. Studying the literature and scientific views on this topic shows that "the idea of freedom, like religion, has always been the strongest motivating factor for good deeds." Therefore, freedom "has acquired fundamental importance for all states, societies and people in all periods of human development." Therefore, freedom has continued as an immanent law of social development, a reality specific to all eras, states and societies, albeit at one level or another. But the civil society raised freedom to a new level, turning it into an equally equal socio-legal value for everyone, regardless of their nationality, social origin, status, and not for certain categories and strata. is appropriate. The freedom of the authors is to "economically own property and engage in any type of business activity that one wants but is not prohibited by law, open bank accounts, own securities, and receive income from one's own property means use for the purpose" is directly related to our topic.

It is possible to look for the genesis and signs of civil society in the distant past, even in antiquity. For example, doctor of legal sciences, professor Z.M.Islamov traces its history to the era of Plato and Aristotle. He writes: "The category of civil society historically reflects a special period of human development characterized by the aspirations of thinkers of each era to create a model of an ideal social system in which intelligence, freedom, prosperity and justice reign. The formation of a civil society is always associated with the problems of improving the state (without which this society cannot live), raising the role of rights and law.

For example, in the ancient world, Plato's theory of Eidos (idea of the state) served this purpose. The state is an association of citizens at the level where they can meet their own needs, that is, it is a civil society, and Aristotle's opinion should be viewed in this context. So, Z.M.Islamov traces the

history and genesis of civil society from ancient times, primarily from the philosophical and political views of Plato and Aristotle.

It can be seen that in Hegel's political philosophy, man is the main element of civil society arising from his social status, personal interests and needs. In other words, by civil society, Hegel meant the economic structures of bourgeois relations. We find such an opinion in academician M. Sharifkhojaev, political scientist M. Kyrgyzboev and others. There is no doubt that "private ownership as a social structure represents the civil society, first of all, the system of market relations. This system ensures the development of market relations, which can withstand various competitions, based on their natural internal requirements and laws. In short, a civil society will be established only when the individual's dreams of freedom and freedom are realized when creative research, entrepreneurship, and perseverance are clearly manifested in human activities. Such qualities have always been characteristic of Western pragmatism, businessmen, and representatives of the bourgeoisie, but civil society was not established during Hegel's time. So, Hegel's ideas and thoughts were not the product of real existence, but his imagination and subjective views. Objective and subjective factors were not enough for the formation of civil society as an objective reality, social development itself was not yet ready to move to a new historical stage.

Academician M. Sharifkhojaev defines civil society as follows: "Civil society is a rare discovery of human civilization. It is the highest form of democratic development based on high culture and is a unique social free space. In this space, people cooperate independently of each other and the state." We can find a similar definition in Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor H.T. Odilkoriev. "Civil society," writes the scientist, "is a set of relationships that form the sphere of private life of people, free from administrative pressures from state influence and interference in social life." Doctor of philosophy F. Musaev expresses his attitude to these approaches and definitions. "When someone reads these descriptions, questions immediately begin to arise. Can social life be free from state influence and intervention? In fact, the state does not exist as a political institution, a component of society due to its influence and intervention in social life? Isn't making civil society "a set of relationships that make up the private sphere of people's life" a concession to Western individualism? Where are the Eastern communitarianism, the traditions of living as a community typical of the Uzbek people, or are they no longer needed?"

M. Kyrgyzboev, while specifically researching the genesis, formation and development of civil society, believes that it is possible to approach the concept of civil society in a broad and narrow sense. He writes: "Civil society in a broad sense is the part of society that has not been taken over by the state and its structures, in other words, it is the part that the state has not reached. Such a society develops as an autonomous layer in relation to the state, not directly dependent on it..."

When the concept of civil society is interpreted in a narrow sense, it is the other side of the legal state, and they cannot live without each other. Civil society consists of pluralism in the mutual relations of free and equal individuals who are not governed by the state in the conditions of a market economy and a democratic legal state. In such conditions, private interests and free relations of individualism are included in the social spheres. It can be seen that the author emphasizes that civil society is independent from the state. This approach has been noted many times by Western researchers. In our opinion, the essence of civil society is not in its independence from the state, but in serving the state.

In the collection "Legal foundations of the theory of national statehood in Uzbekistan" published under the supervision of doctor of legal sciences, professor M.M. Fayziev, the foundations of civil society can be found even in Babylon. They write: "The concept of society as a common association of citizens has emerged since the beginning of the conception of citizenship and citizen. It first appeared in the East, including the "Laws of Hammurabi" in ancient Babylon, in ancient Turan

"Avesta" political and legal doctrine, i.e. in Zoroastrian times, later in ancient Hellas, in ancient Rome. .

There is no idea in the scientific literature about how reasonable this approach is. In this case, it is not objectionable to start the history of civil society from the primitive period, but in the primitive period, the freedom characteristic of civil society, living together in non-governmental associations, entering into family relations in any form, engaging in any type of activity (harvesting, hunting, fishing, etc.) It was possible to engage in activities (these types of activities were not many, but engaging in them was completely voluntary, of course). But this, in our opinion, is not a basis for searching for the genesis, signs and history of civil society from the first historical stage, because it is possible to find sources related to any topic from any period and stage.

The authors of the above collection seek to clarify this issue. They write: "In ancient times, there was no difference between civil society and the state." It is true that the non-objective opinion may arise that ancient states and people lived in a civil society. Even Aristotle's assertion that "the state is not a part of the general association of citizens, civil society" is not a sufficient reason. If the civil society was formed in antiquity, the question arises as to where it disappeared in the subsequent historical stages, and we conclude that socio-political development did not take place, there was a regression in this area. This is the first. Secondly, some people, even if they are famous people and philosophers, do not always correctly express the socio-political existence, its objective existence. Therefore, it is difficult to say that the above-mentioned opinion of Aristotle correctly expresses the reality of civil society and its fundamental characteristics. At this point, it is worth remembering that the term "civil union" is mentioned only once in Aristotle's works, and that too in passing. But the authors rightly point out: "Civil society is such a mature society of social relations that the above two vices (anarchy, leadership and despotism, violence - I.M.) are completely denied."

In the past, civil society could be imagined as a certain imaginary or metaphysical model, a dream, an ideal. Our great ancestors Abu Nasr Farabi's "City of Virtuous People" ("Madinah al-ahyor"), Ibn Sina's "just city" ("al-Madinah al-adl"), "Spiritually mature city" of "Pure Brothers" ("al-Madina ar-Ruhaynia"), Ibn Rushd's ideas of "the noble city" ("al-Madina al-Fadil") are the product of these desires and dreams. Such an opinion can also be expressed to Hegel's concept of "civil society", "holistic scientific doctrine".

In our scientific literature, it has become a tradition to regard Hegel as the theoretical founder of "civil society". "In his famous work "Philosophy of Law", the authors of the above collection write, "Hegel first discovered the concept and theoretical foundations of civil society as a comprehensive scientific doctrine.

In Hegel's political, legal, and philosophical teaching, it is proved that the civil society is based on two fundamental principles. First, individuals, i.e. people, only look after their own private interests. The second is that there are social relations between these people, they feel the need for each other.

Researchers unanimously note that in civil society, the middle class with private property - businessmen, entrepreneurs, businessmen, owners of private property - constitutes the main part of the population, and economic freedom prevails. "The decisive economic principle of civil society," writes academician M. Sharifkhojaev, "is the equality of market subjects with different forms of ownership... Private property is of particular importance in the development of civil society." Of course, in civil society, political freedom, struggle between political parties, non-governmental organizations, mass media, and citizens' self-government bodies are incomparably higher. It is they who determine the nature and directions of changes in the country, and directly influence the formation of democratic values. But these civic institutions can ensure social development only under the positive influence of ethno-cultural factors. That is, the fundamental essence of civil society is reflected in the fact that it is based on a real, objective ground, specific historical-cultural traditions

and socio-political experiences. There is no country or society far from the ethno-cultural space, the way of life and mentality of the people, the nation. Viewing civil society as a cosmopolitical idea and imagination is contrary to the immanent laws of society. But this does not deny that civil society has universal, universally democratic characteristics and signs. In today's scientific researches, it has become a tradition to search for the essence of civil society from these universal, universally democratic features and symbols, and the definitions given to it also show such abstractness.

The analysis of scientific research shows that today the views on civil society are gaining a global essence. Scientists of developed countries in the world consider this historical stage as the peak of democracy, a social space, society, existence that fully realizes human rights and freedoms. Uzbek scientists are also among them. So, today civil society is, on the one hand, the result and the pinnacle of democratic development, and on the other hand, it is the space that creates the necessary conditions for democratic development.

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**Rasulova Saida Sabirovna**  
**Senior lecturer, Kokand DPI Department of music education**

**Abstract:** The article talks about the inner experiences of the future composer, performer, musicologist, educator, his thoughts and aspirations, the flight of analytical calculations and visions, work on a musical work and its performance in a concert, will and memory, character and abilities, as well as the fact that the musician and listener can well know and adequately accurately imagine other psychological qualities of his personality.

**Keywords:** mind and aspirations, analytical calculation and flight of imagination, work on a musical work and its performance in a concert, will and memory, character and ability, as well as the personality of a musician and listener

Psychological education helps the future specialist to gain knowledge about the subtleties of the psychology of musical art and music pedagogy. The future composer, performer, musicologist, educator should be well aware of the inner experiences of a person, his thoughts and aspirations, the flight of analytical calculations and visions, work on a musical work and its performance in a concert, will and memory, character and abilities, as well as other psychological qualities of the personality of the musician and listener, and be able

Music psychology is such an area of psychology that covers such an issue as musical hearing, the limits of auditory perception, the lad of music, the perception of rhythm, tactile (palpable) perception of sound, the perception of music, mindfulness, performance and enjoyment of it. Musical talent and intelligence amaze and fascinate us with their endless possibilities, miraculous nature.<sup>1</sup>

In musical-pedagogical practice, basic musical abilities are usually understood as three things: musical hearing, sense of rhythm and musical memory.

A musical hearing phrase usually includes very broad and insufficiently defined content. First of all, it is necessary to divide the concept of musical hearing into the concept of hearing the low - pitch of sounds and feeling the timbre. Because in music, sounds are low-pitch and rhythmic movements are the main carriers of meaning. Timbre element is very important, but auxiliary. We need to understand the low-pitch of sounds and the perception and creation of rhythmic movements as the main musical abilities that make up the basis of music.

The perception of melody and harmony can be distinguished while analyzing the main forms of musical perception. Based on them lie 2 abilities: a) the feeling of lad, which is called the perceptive or emotional part of musical hearing, B) the ability of the musical auditory imagination, which is considered to be the reproductive or perceptual part of musical sleep.

Distinguish three main musical abilities based on the analysis mukin:

1) the feeling of Lad, i.e., the ability to emotionally feel the lad function of sounds, or to emotionally feel the expressiveness of sound low - pitch movements. This ability can be called differently – the emotional or perceptual part (component) of musical hearing.

The Lad feeling constitutes an indivisible whole with the perception of musical pitches, i.e. timbre pitches. The feeling of Lad is manifested directly in the process of receiving the melody, realizing it, feeling the accuracy of intonations. In addition to the sense of rhythm, it constitutes the main emotional affection for music.

<sup>1</sup> Musiqa psixologiyasi (ma'ruzalar kursi): O'quv qo'llanma G\* Tuzuvchi-muallif R.G\*. QODIROV. - T.: Musiqa, 2005. -80 bet.

2) to be capable of auditory imagination is to use auditory tassavors that reflect sound pitch motion in an optional way. This ability, in other words, can be called the listening or reproductive (performing) part of musical hearing. It is manifested in the process of hearing, singing the melody directly in the sense of hearing. Together with the feeling of lad, it forms the basis of the feeling of harmony. This ability is the main core of musical memory and musical imagination.

3) the musical-rhythmic feeling, that is, the ability to actively (moving) experience music, emotionally feel the expressiveness of the musical rhythm and accurately play it.

The set of abilities necessary for musical activity, of course, does not end with three abilities. But they form the core of musicality.

The main sign of musicality is the ability to feel the expression of a certain content. In music, the low-pitch and rhythmic movements of sounds are the main carriers of content. On the basis of feeling the low-pitch of sounds and experiencing the expressive content of rhythmic movements, the listed three abilities lie.

According to the unanimous opinion of all researchers, musical ability can begin to appear earlier than any other ability. Substantiated information fully confirms this: in special situations, the first manifestation of all three musical abilities is observed as early as the first year of life. At the age of three, it can be observed that the sense of sound and rhythm develops loud enough.

The early manifestation of musical ability is undoubtedly one of the indicators of good musical talent. But it is not at all possible to consider early manifestation as an indicator of some degree of slowness or absence of musical ability.

2.it is difficult to give an exhaustive answer to the question of what reasons the different development of musical abilities in children is based on recently. These reasons are undoubtedly very diverse and depend on different aspects of the child's personality and the entire history of his upbringing.

characteristics such as desire, striving for a thorough finishing of a musical work, the need to compete with others are important. To specialize in the field of pedagogical activity, it is more important to organize and be able to follow the masses, to be understanding, love for children, love for educational methodology.

For musicological activities, it is considered important to be able to think analytically and figuratively, to be able to convey one's thoughts and feelings with a good literary language. Until a potential listener (knowledgeable or amateurs) wants to turn to music once again after getting acquainted with the work of a musicologist.

It is important for the composer to demonstrate his capabilities, not to communicate with others, but to strive to transfer his life impressions into the language of musical images.

Psychologists A.Kemp and P.Martin, Aizenk, and Kettel have researched personality traits of musical college students using tests. According to them, for students of the Department of string instruments – violinists, altruists, cellists, such characteristics as intravertivity, shyness, self-satisfaction are characteristic. According to Davis, High levels of anxiety are also added to these characteristics. In students who practice the blowing brass instrument, researchers have identified a tendency to have a higher level of intellectual success, less emotionality, dependence on group thought, i.e. conformism, inclusion in the opinion of others.

The examination of pianists revealed relatively diverse personality traits. They are characterized by extravertivism, adaptability to social demands, conservatism in habits and views, self-urination, elegance. In the singers, according to Kemp, extraversion, independent thinking, pronounced emotionality, skillfulness and dissatisfaction are clearly manifested.

To test one's own psychic condition, Spielberg's anxiety detection test (see tests) can be used. The higher the level of anxiety measured by the Test, the less life satisfaction and the more likely it

is to get some kind of disease. High levels of anxiety often damage the rhythmic side in performance, while public performances may have unnecessary interruptions. High anxiety is usually associated with high emotionality that interferes with composing, performing, and pedagogical activities.

No matter what natural abilities the musician has, he will have to put in volitional effort so that he can overcome internal and external pores, just like any person who wants to achieve something in life. But often, wanting to have positive qualities, he does not have to give up his defects, which are pleasant and convenient to him. Overcoming laziness, serfdom, shyness, emptiness requires a lot of work, labor requires willpower, and will requires a lot of desire. Here A. It would be appropriate to quote the wisdom of Navoi once again:

*Tabiatga har neki odat bo'lur,  
CHu eskirdi odat tabiat bo'lur.*

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**SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITIES SOCIO-  
PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS**

**Shamsiddinov Burkhanjon Jakbarovich**

KSPI Senior Lecturer (Phd)

**Khudoyberganov Sharifjon Shokiraliyevych**

KSPI teacher

**Abstract**

This social-philosophical analysis explores the implications and underlying principles of small business and private entrepreneurship. It delves into the societal and philosophical aspects of these activities, examining their impact on individuals, communities, and the broader economy. The analysis begins by highlighting the motivations behind small business and private entrepreneurship, emphasizing the desire for autonomy, self-determination, and personal fulfillment. It explores how these activities reflect fundamental aspects of human nature and the pursuit of independence.

Overall, this social-philosophical analysis highlights the importance of small business and private entrepreneurship in society. It recognizes their positive contributions to economic development and personal fulfillment while addressing the challenges and ethical considerations associated with these activities. By striking a balance between individualism and societal well-being, societies can harness the full potential of small businesses and private entrepreneurship for the benefit of all.

**Key words:** Civil society, population, economy, spirituality, economic democracy, entrepreneurship, political processes.

The fact that the main part of the employed population in the world is active in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship created the need for the rapid development of this system. In particular, in the developed countries of the East and West (the USA, France, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore, etc.), the promotion of small business and private entrepreneurship is set as the main goal in the process of civil society development. Especially during the current pandemic, supporting the activities of business entities has become a global problem. The United Nations Development Program together with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan launched the "Business Clinic" project for small businesses and private entrepreneurs. During the pandemic, "Business-clinic" provided free advice to entrepreneurs who faced financial difficulties on all issues related to business recovery and benefits and preferences given by the state<sup>1</sup>.

In scientific research institutes in developed countries of the world, in the process of legal reforms in civil society, in the process of giving freedom to entrepreneurs, ensuring their safety, improving criteria such as reliability, transparency, developing important scientific and conceptual views on creativity, initiative, innovative activity, high culture in the development of the industry. research is being conducted<sup>2</sup>. Today, improving the welfare of social life in the world community, promoting its development, and promoting small business and private entrepreneurship is one of the priority directions. In the conditions of the globalizing and modernizing market economy, the scientific justification of the functional status of small business and private entrepreneurship, and the philosophical research of socio-political and cultural factors that positively affect its systematic development are becoming more and more relevant.

At the new stage of development of our country, the acquisition of concrete innovative content of small business and private entrepreneurship activities, understanding and evaluation of its constantly changing nature are among socio-philosophical problems. In order to strengthen the economic foundations of the Third Renaissance period and further develop civil society, in the

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Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, "Reducing state participation in the economy, protecting private property rights and further strengthening its priority position, small important tasks for continuing institutional and structural reforms aimed at stimulating the development of business and private entrepreneurship"<sup>3</sup> were defined. The solution of these tasks requires the improvement of the content of small business and private entrepreneurship as not only an economic, but also a socio-philosophical phenomenon, its functional foundations in the process of civil society development.

Understanding the socio-philosophical foundations of the impact of human entrepreneurial activity on the development of society has been of practical importance since ancient times. In philosophical and historical sources, there are opinions that entrepreneurship first appeared in the form of trade. In "Avesta" the profession of hard work is glorified, businessmen in Islam also pay special attention to their legal and moral issues, the content of entrepreneurship and their position in society in the philosophical teachings of ancient Greece. Plato states that "in the relations between the state and business, only economic freedom can strengthen the relationship between them, and Aristotle states that an entrepreneur should be fair and regularly engaged in creative work."

Abu Nasr Farabi thinks about the activity of an entrepreneur who undertakes good deeds, while Abu Rayhan Beruni considers the voluntary contract and activity of people as the main factor in his views on entrepreneurship. Ibn Sina states that entrepreneurship should be managed with the help of fair laws adopted on the basis of mutual agreement of people,<sup>7</sup> and entrepreneur Amir Temur admits that one determined, entrepreneurial, alert, brave and ambitious person is better than a thousand inactive and indifferent people<sup>8</sup>.

The development of small business and private entrepreneurship and its impact on the society with the existing social and political existence of foreign economists A. Smith, R. Cantilon, Y. Schumpeter, R. Khizrich, M. Peters, J. B. Say, A. Hosking, R. Akoff, L. Vodachek, P. Druker, L. Mises, F. Hayek, E. Hargadon and others are widely covered in their works<sup>1</sup>.

The general theoretical issues of the problem have been studied by researchers of the CIS and foreign countries. In this place, R. Dal, F. A. Hayek, P. Krugman, L. J. Cohen, E. Arato, O. E. Leits, S. S. Alekseev, M. Ch. Baikhonova, V. K. Baranov, E. J. Bekshimbaev, A. B. Vengerov, V. S. Nersesyans, A. Sh. An example can be the scientific research of researchers like Shershanaliev.

Theoretical aspects of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, management relations and territorial features of our country's scientists M. Sharifkhojaev, S.S. Gulomov, Yo. Abdullaev, B. Yu. Khodiev, M. S. Kasimova, Sh. N. Zaynutdinov, A.Sh. Bekmurodov, D.N. Rakhimova, N.Q. Yoldoshev, A. Gofurov, M.R. Boltabaev,

Researched in the scientific works of B.K. Goyibnazarov, S.K. Salaev, Sh. Ergashkhodjaeva, U.V. Gafurov, D.A. Artikova, D.S. Alimatova and M.M. Ibragimova<sup>1</sup>.

They revealed aspects related to civil society, its private property, human rights and freedoms, separation of powers from the point of view of jurisprudence. They also mention the impact of business entities on the development of economic democracy. Undoubtedly, the scientific and theoretical conclusions made by these scientists are important for our research.

In this research, the genesis, formation, economic, political and spiritual foundations of civil society, the role of private property and entrepreneurship, the process of global economic integration and its impact on national and regional economic relations, the problems caused by the global financial crisis and finding their solutions Various issues such as the internal policy of Uzbekistan were discussed. Noting the positive aspects of their scientific and theoretical conclusions, we must say that they do not always take into account the features of national democratic development and entrepreneurship development in independent republics.

The political and socio-economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan are based on the "Strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", and the formation and development of civil society also rely on these directions. This prompts us to study the problem, first of all, from the point of view of understanding the essence of the implementation of the priorities of the "Strategy of Actions".

researching the modern functional foundations of small business and private entrepreneurship as a socio-economic paradigm in strengthening the foundations of civil society

to determine the dialectical characteristics of the attention given to small business and private entrepreneurship at the new stage of development and ensuring its harmony with the process of democratic reforms;

to reveal the philosophical nature and innovative aspects of the socio-spiritual foundations of a person's engagement in small business and private entrepreneurship;

in the development of civil society, to study the emergence of various forms of property, social and personal motivation to engage in entrepreneurial activity and its impact on the economic, spiritual and cultural processes taking place in society;

in strengthening the foundations of civil society, the socio-economic paradigm of small business and private entrepreneurship, its spiritual-ethical aspects (the "portrait" of entrepreneurs based on professional-professional qualities, individual-spiritual qualities, social-spiritual values);

the dialectical relations between the immanent laws of civil society development and the permanent features of the market economy are revealed through the prism of the attention paid to small business and private entrepreneurship at a new stage of development;

innovative aspects of the formation of a person's skills to engage in small business and private entrepreneurship at a new stage of socio-economic development through entrepreneurship culture, economic culture, media culture, reading, education, and reading official publications on business are scientifically based;

the role of economic democracy, property pluralism in the development of civil society and its mental, ethnopsychological (the need to design business activities, realize one's potential as an entrepreneur), human factor transformation process in the rise of small business and private entrepreneurship is revealed.

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**Suleymanova Nodira Inomovna**

*Teacher of the Department of Applied Psychology of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute*  
[nadirasuleymona823@gmail.com](mailto:nadirasuleymona823@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** It's article by teachers to pupils and students training history, science educate about history of our population, beloved homeland, and this set up national pride, their amazement and idea conflict global refusing, directions take form streng then immune posted some recommendation.

**Keywords:** history science, moral quality, hear of human, education of youngs, teacher, development, recommendation, analyze with working source, respect, attention, lova motherland, realize

**Introduction.** In the pedagogical process organized in the system of continuing education, the concepts of “upbringing”, “self-education”, “education”-“Independent Education”, “Development” and “educational relations” serve as complementary and complementary to the development of the individual and the formation of personal abilities<sup>1</sup>.

**Relevance of the topic.** In the system of continuing education, a lecture, seminar, practical classes, circle training, round tables, meetings, excursion, conference and teacher-student system, independent education, self-education, Independent Education, independent education, as well as educational relations directly arising in the process of interpersonal relations, carried out by the student, student and teachers themselves, are the main part of continuous education. In our article, we will dwell on the use of historical information in the formation of “upbringing(moral qualities)” in the thoughts that we want to talk about.

**The degree of elaboration of the subject.** "The beautiful qualities in man," describes F.f.n. Associate Professor F.Mamatkulov in his article” the role of spirituality in the upbringing and maturation of the perfect generation ” - (for example, moral) does not arise on its own, but rather manifests the relationship between people.

People can be different by nature, there are those whose hearts are as wide as a Copper River, as clear as spring water, generous, courageous, human, do not know what a cake is. Because the environment surrounding it had such good qualities”<sup>2</sup>

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor R.H.Dzhurayev emphasized that the study of the mental characteristics of the student should be personally interesting and necessary to the student, “the intensive development of the individual on the basis of Education, the assimilation of material and spiritual values will be realized only as a result of his personal activity. ”

**The purpose of the study:** to pay great attention to the formation of moral qualities in the educational system at the time of knowledge, skills and qualifications that are given to our young people today.

Object of research: a number of effective works are also carried out in this regard at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, where we are working. As proof of my word, this process is constantly being covered in television (Uzbekistan-24, My-5, Fergana, communication TV channels), media(Farhona reality, ingenious contemporary, Kokan Echo). But the aspect that we want to

<sup>1</sup> S.T.Turg'unov, L.A.Maqsudova. Pedagogik jarayonlarni tashkiil etish va boshqarish, sifat va samaradorligini oshirish texnologiyalari. O'zPFITi nashriyoti, T., 2014, 8-bet.

<sup>2</sup> Oliy va zrtta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar tizimining ijtimoiy-pedagogik asoslari. “Sano-standart”, T., 2012, 131-bet.

highlight in this article is-we will cite a number of historical data that can be used in the formation of moral qualities in young people.

**Research methods:**

- study and analysis of literature on pedagogy, psychology and history teaching methodology;
- the study and generalization of advanced pedagogical experiments on teaching moral education to students through historical data in history lessons.

"If the Falcon's foot is tied with a gold chain - it was written in the work "Navruz"-it will be bold and fierce in hunting" why not we young people fill our storehouse of personal qualities with human sensations equal to gold, so that they help us to achieve victory in the mercenary field, which is called life. Usually, we do not make the most of all. Positive sensations are not fire extinguisher equipment, which is constantly standing in the corner of fire safety, but only the fact that he used it at the most recent moment. They are an example of wings to a bird, feathers to a helicopter is always necessary for a person.

Regarding educational moral qualities, we would have recommended that young people "nailed" him into his mind and let him be the master over them.

In the early 20th century, the West was confused about how to live 24 hours a night. As the intensity of the time progresses as rapidly as spaceships and the speed of Light, Let's spend our time on the various useless noises of the social network, the "wonders" of the mobile phone... The sad thing is that negative videos, photos and recordings on social networks are followed by the example of chicks following the young mother duck one after the other without any objections.

To further improve the quality of history lessons in general secondary education, secondary special and higher education institutions using historical information given in additional form in this article:

be informed about historical processes and be able to make a comparative analysis;

to solve the given problem, the required amount of information is collected, organized, analyzed from various sources; able to disassemble one whole material studied into small pieces, components and establish and analyze relationships between them; summarize the identified private results, distinguish the main ones, be able to draw conclusions. Systems awareness of the inextricable connection between events and events, situations;

In the process of teaching students the science of history, it is recommended to inform students about the history of our people, our native land and, through this, to be used in the implementation of this task to understand identity in their upbringing, restore national pride, strengthen immunity, which in their consciousness and consciousness embodies resistance to the negative aspects of globalization.

I will be surprised, unable to understand, - young people, after all, the days, months, years of your dear life, every minute of your precious life in gold are wasted? There is no trace left of them? Added a new idea to your thoughts? Did your senses get rich even though they were Jinda? The horizons of your knowledge have expanded - did you?

Does every maturing young man-Girl consider herself a person who begins with capital letters? And does he feel that he has a great responsibility for his humanity? For a moment we quietly looked for answers to the above questions myself?

Azim rivers flow without noise, real people also become heavy-handed. From free Sharafiddinov, his disciples asked " Why are there so many bad people in life?"to his question, Begali says that in the process of playing chess with Kasimov, a breath is also unprepared: No it is not so, in life everything is in balance, there are also many good people, but good people do not show their good at every step, I do not walk to whom else to do good. Where it is necessary to gently, without noise, keep doing good. Therefore, they look like little. The bad ones, on the other hand, feel bad at every step - they turn out to be in strife and make a fight, trying to get on a tram or bus. Everywhere,

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touching everyone's nerves, he himself makes such a presence. So they seem to be many, " they said<sup>3</sup>. It is no secret that the beauty of human behavior in the development of society is one of the main signs of Ascension. According to" the word of the fathers", it is necessary to call an orphan not a person whose parents have died, but a person who has no manners. Our rich history testifies that, morally, educationally, our values and scientific heritage are so rich that we need to study it and bring it to life<sup>4</sup>.

"There is a miracle in life.- , he had described as one of the powerful adebs of his time, Maqsd Shaykhzoda - he is seen by everyone, he sees-he will continue to pass by. Someone is shocked by this miracle and stops for a moment - this is the poet of the latter". We must educate our maturing youth by "singing" in the example of this definition. The reason is, let them stop at the world for a moment and feed on the gaze of goodness and insight. Let him realize and feel the miracles<sup>5</sup>.

The sages say that leaving a monument or a good name from the world itself is a second life. We must teach our children to live a second life through all their good deeds, inventions, achievements, scientific innovation-its cultural heritage.<sup>6</sup>

To do this, it is necessary first of all to receive the blessing of the exalted, to act in accordance with their confession. The old man's blessing is a bullet that hits the target unintentionally.

Specifically Abu Mansur as-Saolibi says:

— When each person is described according to himself, he is described, praised according to what he has done. Virtue is not by lineage, but by reason, decency. The value of the one who fulfills his promise, who goes over the word he gave, increases. Silence testifies to wisdom and elegance, truthfulness and correctness-a person who does something with his RA ' without asking for the opinions of others, without consulting them, is consequently humiliated...

Good education and upbringing are felt in all the behavior of a person, in his daily life. His virtue, grandeur, dignity, wisdom and elegance are vividly manifested in his attitudes towards social life<sup>7</sup>.

But at this point, we must frankly admit that the fact that young people, in whose aspects of indiscipline, inferiority are manifested, are found in our lives, pedagogical work activities, makes everyone sad. Beautiful dresses-the presence of stubbornness, circularity, disrespectful actions towards himself and those around him behind the intervals between which he is given to beautiful cheeks is still a sign that we educators should sweat about this. "When I meditated on the ruler-Haidar Khwarazmiy in his work" Makhzan ul - asror" -, the beginning seemed to be evidence to my wife (the end)."<sup>8</sup> This opinion can be based on the conclusion that if we look at the educators, we will be as if we saw his future, in our eyes.

The discrepancy of internal and external experiences observed in the above ages did not occur yesterday or today. An example is from glorious history. Caesar's boastfulness, ambition, pride in origin, secret revenge by laughing at his opponents outwardly, polite twisted arrogance and ugliness, personal human inferiority in a beautiful boyhood, - behind such feats that cast a shadow on Caesar, Plutarch explained, Julius Caesar's feat of looking as smooth as the huddi sea surface - and his pursuit of a firm goal, wrapped in a veil of politeness in his gait - was first noticed by Cicero, The Great Allom of his time. Even, he once saved the young Caesar from death, and in return, "Caesar" is a

<sup>3</sup> To‘lqin Yo‘ldashev. Ozod domla. "Davr Press", T., 2009, 41-42-betlar.

<sup>4</sup> Mahmud Hasaniy. Obihayot tomchilari. "Fan va texnologiya", T., 2010,8-bet

<sup>5</sup> To‘lqin Yo‘ldashev. Ozod domla. "Davr Press", T., 2009, 13-betlar.

<sup>6</sup> Mahmud Hasaniy. Obihayot tomchilari. "Fan va texnologiya", T., 2010,10-bet

<sup>7</sup> Oz-oz o‘rganib dono bo‘lur Donishmandlar bisotidan hikoyatlar, masallar, hikmatlar T., "G‘afur G‘ulom", 1982 5-bet.

<sup>8</sup> N.Abdullayev. Haydar Xorazmiy va uning "Maxsan ul-asror"asari. "Fan", T., 1976, 40-bet



historical witness to the fact that the great man made Cicero badarga from Rome, counting him as a rival.<sup>9,10</sup>

Our goal is clear, we will build a great future from today. To do this, it is necessary to work hard, conduct effective activities. But considering that not everyone wants to take responsibility and commitment as one, we understand that there is little desire and purpose for the great success. What can be described as the sea of life is that not having a place in the world is, I think, a waste of life. Ting living without crawling out of a stone bowl like an example turtle isn't it a living death?

A person must act with enthusiasm and enthusiasm, regardless of whether he is in any field. In this regard, the opinion of the great alloma az - Zamakhshari Highness that “the intended works are an example of unripe meat - consequently, any work should be done with a perfect intention-it should be done with a strong devotion” - encourages us to think, to give reason.<sup>11</sup> The way to achieve perfection is as if to go on a trip. To find the island of treasures, of course, it is necessary to descend the map of the direction, it is not at all a word that a teenager who did not know where to go will get out of the way. In this regard, the role of mentor-mentors is incomparable.

When asked who is the teacher, different definitions and subtleties are said. The teacher is an educator who deserves to always be in the attention of the student, like the sparrows that July gathered in the wheat field.

In his work” The Chronicle”, the proverb " Noshirinravan Bobak asked Oriz: which of the warlike men is more famous?“He replied:” the owners of arrows and bows, " he said and explained the meaning. ” They say that they must have a whole body heart, a heart All - Hands, Hands - arcs and a whole arc - arrow.”<sup>12</sup>

We must adapt these lines to the present day and be as strong and energetic as their hearts - loving hands, as smooth and firm as their bows, as straight and consistent as their arrows, so that the young people become so. In the process of obtaining knowledge and upbringing, it is necessary to approach each aspect with special attention, attention. It is required that he understands that it is not good to remember information as he wrote to the water.

The prosperity of the Fatherland, the peace of the land, the happiness and happiness of our people give pride and pride to each of us. The course of a person who follows a straight and true path is more noble than that of a lion.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Sayfiddin Jalilov. Bobur va Yuliy Sezar. “Yangi asr avlodi”, T., 2001, 46-bet

<sup>10</sup> Sayfiddin Jalilov. Bobur va Yuliy Sezar. “Yangi asr avlodi”, T., 2001, 46-bet

<sup>11</sup> Abu-l Qosim Mahmud ibn Umar az-Zamaxshariy. Nozik iboralar. T., “Kamalak”, 51-bet.

<sup>12</sup> Umar Xayyom. Navro‘znoma. “Mehant”, T., 1990, 37-bet

<sup>13</sup> Abu-l Qosim Mahmud ibn Umar az-Zamaxshariy. Nozik iboralar. T., “Kamalak”, 52-bet.

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**PATTERN OF DYNAMICS FORMATION OF THE INFORMATION CULTURE  
OF SCHOOLCHILDREN**

**Yuldoshev Utkir Zhumakuzievich**  
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** The article examines the problem of the pattern of dynamics in the formation of information culture among schoolchildren at the present stage.

**Key words:** patterns of dynamics, activity, principle of co-evolution, information and educational environment.

The regularity of the dynamics of the learning process follows from the law of integrity and cyclicity of open systems, namely: the formation of the information culture of school-age children acts as a nonlinear process that can be represented in the form of constantly alternating non-equilibrium and equilibrium states, the driving force in this case is the contradictions that we indicated earlier. Such an alternation of states forms the foundation for the cyclical formation of the student's information culture and the polycyclicity of its further development.

At the same time, the dynamics of its development is formed through the interlocking of the activity implemented by the child. The subject of educational activity, when confronted with contradictions, the causes of which may be various transformations of the external or internal environment, resorts to mobilizing internal forces, directing them to the contradictions that have arisen, for which he blocks some links of activity in his activities, directing efforts to those areas where their need is most relevant at the current moment of activity.

Based on the above, we have established the following dynamic pattern: the formation of the information culture of school-age children is determined by the degree of their involvement in the effective resolution of educational tasks located in the zone of immediate personal development.

In this case, the zone of proximal development should be considered as the degree of discrepancy possibly identified between the level of actual development of the student and the level of his potential development, i.e. the level achievable by the child in the course of cooperation with other subjects of the educational process. The importance of orientation to the zone of immediate development is due to the need to ensure the developmental nature of the activities performed by the student during training, a high degree of his involvement in the processes of interaction and cooperation, which determines the orientation towards coevolution in its manifestation.

In the course of interaction, an intrapersonal resource is being built up, thereby ensuring the transition to self-sufficiency in the formation of an information culture. The manifestation of the above can be observed during the change of forms of activity carried out by the student, a change in the degree of its intensity, and an increase in the degree of effectiveness of the implementation of the activity function.

The regularity of the dynamics of the learning process necessitates the implementation of a set of pedagogical principles listed below.

So, as the first principle, we call the principle of mutually enriching cooperation. The basis of this principle is the need to build the process of forming the information culture of school-age children based on taking into account the interests of all subjects of the educational process, during which a set of individual priorities of each of the communication participants is coordinated.

The mutual enrichment formed in the process of cooperation is able to provide a sufficient "interface" for determining the process of forming the information culture of school-age children during the implementation of joint activities. To implement this principle, it is necessary: 1) to ensure dialogue and interaction of subjects of the educational process; 2) to apply a set of methods and forms of communication that contribute to the unification of efforts of all subjects of the educational process

during the implementation of joint activities. In the process of implementing the principle we have considered, it is possible to achieve integration of the resources of the information and educational environment and achieve effectiveness.

The next principle is the principle of coevolution. The named principle can be considered as a level of compatibility and consistency in the course of cognitive activity, which fully corresponds to the tasks of the student's personal development and transformations of the information and educational environment with which the child interacts during the learning process.

In accordance with this principle, the process of forming the information culture of school-age children is realized through the constantly transforming conditions of the information and educational environment and the needs of the child during their interaction.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the process of interaction between subjects of the information and educational environment should first of all be constructive. The above suggests its implementation based on current interests that can lead to an increase in the level of compliance in interaction. In addition, increased attention should be paid to promoting the awareness of the subjects of the educational process of a sense of community, which ultimately allows the student to focus on the most effective ways of co-evolutionary development during the implementation of activities within the boundaries of the information and educational environment.

The pattern, which is based on the provisions of the synchronous-diachronic approach, reveals the importance of the relationship between external and internal factors in the formation of information culture of school-age children, as a result, it allows us to identify the most productive way of pedagogical influence on the process we are studying.

According to the statement made by D. N. Uznadze, the degree of productivity of human activities is determined by two conditions, namely: 1) the actual need of the subject of the educational process; 2) the situation of its satisfaction. The author of the research emphasizes that achieving high efficiency, carried out by the subject of the educational process, is possible only if these conditions are met. ( 1)

Based on the above, it can be concluded that in order to carry out effective activities in an information and educational environment, a conscious need for its implementation by the subject himself and the ability to meet the needs of the environment is necessary.

It is necessary to note one condition, in the presence of which it becomes possible to implement the above-mentioned regularity, namely, that the external ones will be implemented by the subject of the educational process in the case of approximation to the values of the properties of the system under consideration. This is confirmed by the results of research, on the basis of which such scientists as I. P. Podlasy and I. F. Kharlamov concludes that "<...> the potential capabilities of the subject of the educational process can be maximized only in the case of a "resonant" impact from the educational environment," in our case, information and educational. In this case, the process of achieving this resonance becomes possible in the case of the realization of significant goals for the subject of the educational process.

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