

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN: 2181-1342 (ONLINE)

№ 8 (3) - 2023

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 8 (3)-2023

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васида Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш

ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психология кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

Crossref DOI:

Тахририят Crossref DOI нинг расмий аъзоси ҳисобланади ва 10.47.390 DOI префиксига эга. Ҳар бир нашр ва илмий мақолага индивидуал Crossref DOI рақами бериледи.

Google Scholar

Журнал Google Scholar (Академия) да индексацияланади.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.
Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамият.

Тахририят манзили:

Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ

- Воҳидова Комила Абдуллозизовна*
“ЭЛ БАЙРОҒИ” ГАЗЕТАСИ ҲАҚИДА 11-17
- Сулайманов Саламат Арепбаевич*
ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН МУХТОР ВИЛОЯТИДА ҚУРУҚЛИК ВА СУВ ТРАНСПОРТИ: МУАММО
ВА ЕЧИМЛАР (1924-1932 ЙЙ) 18-24
- Раунов Холмамат*
ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ҲУДУДИДА УРАН КОНЛАРИНИ ЎЗЛАШТИРИШ ТАРИХИ 25-32
- Мажидов Анвар Сиражович*
ИМПЕРИЯ МУСТАМЛАКАЧИЛИК СИЁСАТИНИНГ ТУРКИСТОН ТУБ ХАЛҚЛАРИНИНГ
ИЖТИМОЙ-ИҚТИСОДИЙ ВА ФУҚАРОЛИК АҲВОЛИГА ТАЪСИРИ (СИРДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИ
МИСОЛИДА) 33-40
- Begatova Nasiba Xolmurzayevna*
FERMER XO‘JALIKLARI VA KLASSTER TIZIMI UCHUN O‘RTA MA‘LUMOTLI MUTAXASSISLARNI
TAYYORLASH TIZIMIDAGI YUTUQLAR VA MUAMMOLAR (SURXONDARYO VILOYATI
MISOLIDA) 41-48
- Алланазаров Мурот Мирзаевич*
БУХОРО ХАЛҚ СОВЕТ РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ НОЗИРЛАР ШЎРОСИ ВА МИЛЛИЙ РАҲБАР
ХОДИМЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИ ХУСУСИДА 49-54
- Ismoilova Feruza Ibragimovna*
URUSH YILLARIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING ILM-FAN VA MADANIYAT SOHALARIDAGI
XIZMATLARI 55-59
- Tursunov Xurshid Nasriddinovich*
O‘ZBEKISTONDA MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA TARIXCHI KADRLAR TAYYORLASH SOHASI
HUQUQIY ASOSLARINING YARATILISHI 60-64

08.00.00 – ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ

- Yuldosheva Gulnoza Abdinabiyevna*
THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN MODELING THE FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF
ENTERPRISES 65-70
- Oromidinov Muzaffar Pardabayevich*
DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING INTERNAL AUDIT IN COMMERCIAL BANKS 71-75
- Худайназарова Дилором Хайруллаевна*
ТЎҚИМАЧИЛИК САНОАТИ КОРХОНАЛАРИНИНГ ЯШИЛ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ДОИРАСИДАГИ
РИСКЛАРИНИ СТРАТЕГИК ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯЛАШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ 76-84

<i>To'lov Ulug'bek Toshmamatovich, Jo'rayev Sirojiddin Muxiddin o'g'li</i> KO'CHMAS MULKNI SOLIQQA TORTISHDA XORIJIY DAVLATLARDA AMALGA OSHIRILGAN ISLOHOTLAR	85-92
<i>Xudayberganov Dilshod Tuxtabayevich</i> MINTAQADA XIZMAT TURLARIDAN SAMARALI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO'NALISHLARI	93-98
<i>Turobov Sherzod Alisherovich</i> O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA UY XO'JALIKLARI TADBIRKORLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA DAVLAT SIYOSATI	99-105
<i>Шамсиев Нодир Муратович</i> МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНКИ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ ПРИ АНАЛИЗЕ РЕЙТИНГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ИХ КАЧЕСТВЕННОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ	106-110
<i>Zaripova Moxira Zarip qizi</i> AGRAR SOHAGA XORIJIY INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB QILISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH IMKONIYATLARI	111-114
<i>Узайдуллаев Шерзод Шукуруллаевич</i> ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИННОВАЦИОН ИНФРАТУЗИЛМАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ОМИЛЛАРИ	115-121
<i>Atabayeva Karomat Rajabovna, Rajabova Maftuna Farhod qizi</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA TURIZM SOHASINING RIVOJLANISHI VA TAHLILI	122-127
<i>Жумаева Мухлиса Абдуғани қизи</i> МАМЛАКАТДА АЁЛЛАР ТАДБИРКОРЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МЕХАНИЗМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ	128-137
<i>Камалов Акмал Сайдакбарович, Саматов Ғаффор Аллақулович</i> ГЕОИҚТИСОДИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАР ШАРОИТИДА ТРАНСПОРТ ЛОЙИҲАЛАРИНИ АМАЛГА ОШИРИШГА БЎЛГАН ЁНДАШУВЛАРНИНГ ТАҲЛИЛИ	138-150
<i>Мамадиёров Олимжон Умарович</i> ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ НАЗАРИЯЛАРИ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯСИ.....	151-158
<i>Раббимов Жаҳонгир Эшбоевич</i> ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИДА ОПЕРАЦИОН РИСКЛАРНИНГ МОҲИЯТИ, УЛАРНИНГ ЮЗАГА КЕЛИШ САБАБЛАРИ	159-164
<i>Кулибоев Азамат Шоназарович</i> ДАВЛАТ ТИББИЁТ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИДА БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ АСОСЛАРИ	165-174

Гадоев Сўҳроб Жумакулович
ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИ КРЕДИТИНИНГ ТАЪМИНОТИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ
ЙЎЛЛАРИ 175-181

Бекжанов Дилмурод Йўлдашович
ЭМПИРИК ТАДҚИҚОТ НАТИЖАЛАРИ АСОСИДА ТУРИСТИК ДЕСТИНАЦИОН
МЕНЕЖМЕНТ ЖАРАЁНИ ИШТИРОКЧИЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ БАҲОЛАШ 182-193

09.00.00 - ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ

Boydadayev Abdurroхmon Tolibjon o'g'li
SHARQ VA G'ARB IRRATSIONAL FALSAFASIDA PANTEISTIK QARASHLARNING QIYOSIY
TAHLILI (J.RUMIY VA F.NITSSHE FALSAFASI MISOLIDA) 194-200

Xayridinov Abbosxon Anvarovich
GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA MA'NAVIY MA'RIFIY INQIROZLARNING OLDINI OLISHDA
MARKAZIY OSIYO QADRIYATLARINI YUKSALTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI 201-205

Quramboyev Alisher Maxsudovich
TEMURIYLAR DAVRIDA IJTIMOY ADOLAT TAMOYILLARINING AMAL QILISHI 206-211

Jo'rayev Alisher Tulqinboyevich
JAMIYAT MILLIY ASOSLARINI MUSTAHKAMLASH – DAVLATNING USTUVOR
MAQSADI..... 212-217

Turabova Sevara Kattaqulovna
ILMIY VAHS FENOMENINING MANTIQUIY- GNOSEOLOGIK MAQOMINI O'RGANISHDA
KONSEPTUAL-METODOLOGIK YONDOSHUV 218-224

Пардаева Марҳабо Давлатовна
АЛИШЕР НАВОЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ИЛМГА ОИД ҚАРАШЛАРИНИНГ НАҚШБАНДИЯ
ҲОЯЛАРИ БИЛАН УЙҒУНЛИГИ 225-233

Qutlimuratov Sardorbek Rustamovich
NIKON MUNOSABATLARINING TADRIJIY RIVOJLANISHI 234-240

Tursunkulova Shaxnoza Tuychiyevna
DINIY MANBALARDA GO'ZALLIK TO'G'RISIDAGI FALSAFIY QARASHLAR 241-246

Юсупова Феруза Зойировна
АХЛОҚИЙ ИДЕАЛ – ЁШЛАР МАЪНАВИЙ ЮКСАЛИШИНING МЕЗОНИ 247-251

Teshaboev Muhiddin Marifovich
IJTIMOIY ADOLATNI TA'MINLASHNING PRINSIPIAL MASALALARI 252-257

10.00.00 – ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ

Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna

LIRO-EPIK ASARLARDA POETIK FIKRNING BADIY IFODASI 258-265

Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich

FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR LINGVOMADANIY BIRLIK SIFATIDA 266-269

Yusupova Omina Muhammadzoir kizi

DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION OF FAIRYTALE DISCOURSE IN WORLD AND UZBEK FOLKLORE 270-276

Бозорова Хулкар Одинакуловна

РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ 277-282

Matyakubov Oybek Quralbayevich

KOGNITIV TILSHUNOSLIKDA «KONSEPT» TUSHUNCHASI 283-288

Фатуллаева Камола Рахматуллаевна

ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ БЕЛГИЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ТАСНИФИ 289-293

Karimjonova Shahlo Ravshanjonovna

O'ZBEK TILIDA KAUZATIV FE'LLARNING YASALISH USULLARI 294-299

Xamzayev Otaxon Erkinovich

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA KASB-HUNARGA OIDMAQOLLARNING CHOG'ISHTIRMA Tahlili 300-305

12.00.00 – ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР

Абдурахманова Нодирахон

ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ СМАРТ-КОНТРАКТОВ В СНГ 306-310

Сафоева Садокат Мусоевна

ЭКОСИСТЕМА СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ РОЛЕЙ ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫХ СТОРОН В КОНТЕКСТЕ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ПРАВА 311-320

Абдуллаева Маликабону Эркин қизи

ХАЛҚ ТАЪЛИМИ СОҲАСИДА КОРРУПЦИЯНИНГ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШГА ОИД АЙРИМ ХОРИЖИЙ ДАВЛАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИНИНГ ҚИЁСИЙ ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ 321-330

13.00.00 – ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ

Zoirova Lola Xamidovna

TIBBIYOT OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA "INSON ORGANIZMINING RADIATSIYAGA SEZGIRLIGI" MAVZUSINI O'QITISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN

FOYDALANISH	331-336
<i>Ibragimov A'lamjon Amrilloevich</i> KOGNITIV SIFATLARNING UZLUKSIZ KASBIY RIVOJLANISHGA TA'SIRI (MAKTAB PEDAGOG XODIMLARI MISOLIDA)	337-343
<i>Madaminov Azimbek Egamberganovich, Xalillayev O'ktam Sobir o'g'li</i> YOSH GANDBOLCHI DARVOZABONLARNI O'YIN TEXNIKASIGA O'RGATISH	344-349
<i>Fayzullaeva Madina Abdumumin kizi</i> ANALYSIS OF THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE MOTIVATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS	350-355
<i>Джумаева Хулкархан Мухаммаджоновна</i> ВНУТРЕННИЕ УГРОЗЫ, НЕГАТИВНО ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ДУХОВНОСТЬ СТУДЕНТОВ..	356-361
<i>Islomova Madina Asqarovna</i> INTEGRATSIYALASHGAN SUN'IY INTELLEKT TOMONIDAN YARATILGAN CHATGPT BOT YORDAMIDA NEMIS TILI O'QITISHNING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH	362-368
<i>Raxmatova Mexrinov Majitovna</i> YOSHLAR MA'NAVIY SALOHİYATINI O'RGANISHNING NAZARIY-METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI	369-373
<i>Абдукаюмова Наргиза Райимовна</i> ЮҚОРИ СИНФ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИНГ МАДАНИЙ-ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ДИДАКТИК ШАРТЛАРИ	374-384
<i>Norboyev Farxod Chorshanbiyevich</i> KREATIVLIK VA INNOVATSIYA BORASIDA ZAMONAVIY NAZARIYALAR	385-390
<i>Borasheva Aybolgan</i> EXPLORING JAMES MCCROSKEY'S RESEARCH ON WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE IN L1 CONTEXTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING	391-398
<i>Fayzullayeva Gulchexra Sharipboyevna</i> KOGNITIV TADQIQOTLARNING FANLARARO TUSHUNCHA SIFATIDAGI MOHIYATI VA MANTIQUIY TAHLILI	399-409
<i>Boboraximov Sanjar Malikjanovich</i> MAKTABDA O'QUVCHILARNI JISMONIY TARBIYALASHNING ZARURATI VA UNGA QO'YILADIGAN TALABLAR	410-414
<i>Salimova Shahlo Sayfulloyevna</i> XAVFSIZ TA'LIM MUHITI MONITORINGINING AHAMIYATI	415-421

<i>Sayfiddinova Jamila Ziyodulla qizi</i> METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL REASONING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS	422-427
<i>Xamroyev Samijon Salimovich</i> SPORT TO‘GARAKLARI ORQALI TALABALARNING JISMONIY MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH KOMPONENTLARI	428-433
<i>Kattaeva Feruza Shakirovna</i> DEVELOPING STUDENTS SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE BY USING SOCIO CULTURAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS METHOD	434-441
<i>G‘ofurov Azizbek Umarjonovich</i> BO‘LAJAK JISMONIY TARBIYA FANI O‘QITUVCHILARINI TAYYORLASH TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	442-447
<i>Abduraximova Umida Shuxratovna</i> BO‘LAJAK TARJIMONLARNING LINGVOMADANIY VA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY-METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI	448-454
<i>Obidova Gulmira Kuzibaevna</i> INGLIZ TILINI O‘RGANISH JARAYONIDA TEXNIKA TA‘LIM YO‘NALISHI TALABALARIDA EKOLOGIK MADANIYAT ASOSLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEKNOLOGIYALAR VA INTERAKTIV METODLAR	455-460
<i>Axmadaliyeva Xosiyatposhsho Abduxayotovna</i> PROFESSINAL TA‘LIM YO‘NALISHLARIDA TAHSIL OLAYOTGAN O‘QUVCHILARNING INGLIZ TILIDAN KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYASINI AUTENTIK MATERIALLAR ORQALI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	461-469

13.00.00- Педагогика фанлари

Sayfiddinova Jamila Ziyodulla qizi
Samarkand State University, doctoral student
Email address: jamilasayfiddinova2@gmail.com

METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL REASONING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

Abstract. This article is devoted to methodological recommendations on the formation of the logical reasoning skills of primary school students in the process of literary education. On the basis of problematic questions and tasks in the development of logical and creative thinking skills of younger students, it is possible to formulate the logical reasoning skills of students. The article presents the importance of using the heuristic and conversational method, one of the modern technologies for improving the vocabulary of students, the development of a culture of speech, their formation as a comprehensively spiritual harmonious personality and the successful formation of logical thinking skills in young adults.

Key words: thinking, mind, independent thinking, creative thinking, logical thinking, logic, problem situation, problem question.

Сайфиддинова Жамила Зиёдулла қизи
Аспирант Самарқандского государственного университета

МЕТОДИКА РАЗВИТИЯ ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена методическим рекомендациям по формированию у младших школьников навыков логического мышления в процессе литературного воспитания. В развитии навыков логического и творческого мышления младших школьников на основе проблемных вопросов-заданий возможно формирование умения учащихся логически рассуждать. В статье представлена значимость использования эвристического и разговорного метода, одной из современных технологий пополнения словарного запаса учащихся, развития речевой культуры, становления их как разносторонне духовно-гармоничных личностей, успешного формирования у младших воспитанников навыков логического мышления.

Ключевые слова: мышление, сознание, самостоятельное мышление, творческое мышление, логическое мышление, логика, проблемная ситуация, проблемный вопрос.

Sayfiddinova Jamila Ziyodulla qizi
Samarqand davlat universiteti tayanch doktoranti

BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA MANTIQUIY FIKR YURITISHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola adabiy ta'lim jarayonida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining mantiqiy mulohaza yuritish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish bo'yicha metodik tavsiyalarga bag'ishlangan. Kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarning mantiqiy va ijodiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muammoli savol-topshiriqlar asosida o'quvchilarning mantiqiy mulohaza yuritish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish mumkin. Maqolada o'quvchilarning so'z boyligini

oshirish, nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish, ularning har tomonlama ma'naviy barkamol shaxs sifatida shakllanishi, kichik yoshdagi tarbiyalanuvchilarda mantiqiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini muvaffaqiyatli shakllantirish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalardan biri bo'lgan evristik va suhbat metodidan foydalanish muhimligi keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tafakkur, ong, mustaqil fikrlash, ijodiy fikrlash, mantiqiy fikrlash, mantiq, muammoli vaziyat, muammoli savol.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SCP1342V3I8Y2023N60>

Introduction. It is not by chance that the focus of attention of researchers around the world is one of the most important issues of the XXI century-the issue of educating the younger generation with mentally talented and mature personnel. Like all types of education, this problem is closely related to literary education. Now the search is underway for modern ways of improving the spirituality of the emerging younger generation, focusing it on independent, logical and creative thinking, and not on the ready transfer of knowledge, transformation from a deaf-mute performer into a free participant in the educational process. The main goal of education is also aimed at educating our students mentally healthy, mentally developed young people with their own thoughts and views.

The issue of developing the logical thinking of younger schoolchildren in the learning process is a pedagogical problem that does not lose its relevance. Therefore, it is important first to determine what the concepts of "independent thinking" and "creative thinking" are, and what their roles are in the formation of a spiritually perfect personality.

A person's mental potential is limitless. Therefore, our life is the result of our thoughts. Depending on the direction in which a person develops thoughts, his every step passes. Therefore, a person is capable of anything. At the same time, he must be confident in himself, be able to distinguish how correct or incorrect the conclusions and decisions made on the problem under study are, and be able to reason deeply. The spiritual world of a thinking person is wide; the richer his or her worldview, the deeper his or her knowledge, and the higher the level of his or her thoughts, and the conclusions he or she makes. The main criteria indicating the level of a person's thinking include positive qualities such as depth, independence, freedom, artistry, logic, and creativity. From this, it can be seen that a person perceives the universe through contemplation, that the things and phenomena that he represents affect him in his own way through thought and psyche, and draws conclusions.

Literature analysis. The study of the concept of thinking and the problem of its development in the course of the theoretical development of science gradually began to move from psychology to pedagogy, and from it to the field of methodology. As a result, research was conducted in the field of pedagogy and methodology. Several scientific studies have highlighted the problem of developing students' thinking.

As you know, freedom of thought is one of the most important factors determining individual freedom. The views of the French philosopher Joseph Ernest Renan that "freedom of thought is the inviolable right of every person", and the Scottish philosopher David Hume that "nothing can be free like human thinking" [6.p.54] confirm our point of view above. Through thinking, a person comprehends the universe, a person, and the self, perceives the essence of national values, customs, and traditions; feels a sense of honor, and understands that it needs to be protected. After all, the future of every nation depends on a perfect, perfect generation that thinks independently and reasons logically.

The scientist-psychologist L.S. Vygotsky says: "The process of thinking begins with the communication of the child with the parents. On the other hand, independent thinking is formed after the child "swallows" these conversations and begins to "digest" them independently"[8.p.68]. Based on this opinion of the scientist, it can be concluded that thinking directly becomes an independent activity only if it has its guiding force, purpose, and methods.

Vygotsky further notes: "Thinking arises on an instinctive and emotional basis. His character is characterized by activity and freedom. Thoughts at the moment of their origin are more subject to spiritual sensations than to mechanical laws and laws of logic. Thinking always works in problematic situations. Where everything goes smoothly, there is no need to think"[9.p.150].

N.G. Chernyshevsky also emphasizes that thinking is the main sign of his presence and mental health in a person's life: "The most pathetic is not erroneous thinkers, but people who do not have any purpose, a coherent opinion, having disparate, unrelated concepts"[6.p.68]. It can be said that the sequence of thoughts, discussing it independently, puts creative logical thinking in the leading place as one of the characteristics of a person.

A person who reasons logically will have the ability to realize the true nature of the question posed, and be able to make the necessary decisions and conclusions based on its causes and consequences. One of the English philosophers T. Hobbes also defines logical reasoning as follows: "The function of logic is to study the nature of signs that the mind uses to understand things or transfer knowledge to other people"[7.p.28]. Therefore, a logically thinking person can make impartial, fair, and reasonable conclusions about the phenomena of the Universe and the behavior of people. The French Philosopher R. Descartes' reasoning about thinking proves our point of view: "The principles of correct thinking: not to accept as truth a thought whose truth is not obvious in itself; to include in reasoning only those thoughts that seem clear and clear to our mind, leaving no room for doubt"[1.p.272]. This thought is seen as a force that motivates a person to make the right decisions throughout his life through correct thinking. He believed that correct thinking requires a logical justification of concepts.

Research methodology. It has become known that in the world of toastmasters, special attention is given to the psycho-intellectual phenomenon called thinking. Therefore, it is scientifically proven that thinking is different from independent thinking, and logical thinking is different from all other forms of thinking. Logical thinking stands out among the manifestations of thinking by its effectiveness in increasing the mental potential and intelligence of the individual. Because logical thinking requires an approach to the issue under study on the part of tulle, making the right conclusion using methods such as verification, comparison, comparison by analyzing and synthesizing it. Currently, our society requires the formation of a highly spiritual personality capable of logical reasoning.

The great German philosopher V.F. Hegel explains logic in this way: "We can say that logic is the science of thinking, of its definitions and laws, only in this thinking is the most general essence or element in which the idea manifests itself in a logical form. The idea is not formal thinking, but thinking in the form of integrity, which does not find its definitions and laws ready, but rather creates them independently and consists of their progress" [3.p.42]. Hegel believed that the object of the study of logic is thinking. That is why logic becomes a teaching that studies thinking, which embodies the whole being. With the help of logic, he explored how to properly build a discussion and generate true thoughts.

The English philosopher and logician John Stuart Mill attached special importance to logic as a science in the field of education. In his opinion: "I am convinced that there is no better tool than the Science of Logic in educating in a new way, in the formation of thinking people. Logic is the pursuer of dark and deluded thinking" [6.p.54], he writes. In his understanding, logic is considered a science that studies methods of searching for truth and contains rules of inference and methods of proof.

In science, thinking is considered the ability to model a systemic relationship to a phenomenon with the surrounding world. [2.] At present, the speed of the pace of life, the abundance of information flows or the relentlessness of change require comprehensive thinking, that is, independent, creative, creative and logical thinking. Anyone who cannot look at any problem occurring in a person's life from different points of view will not stand the tension of today. To truly keep up with the times, each person must be able to set goals for themselves, be able to correctly assess various situations, make the right decisions, and think at the level of the ability to draw the right conclusions and judgments.

A logically thinking person approaches the problem in a complex way, and analyses the causes of its occurrence, and ways to overcome the problem. A person who reasons logically does not avoid the problem but strives to solve it rationally.

In primary school reading lessons, it is advisable to effectively use logical-conversational, heuristic, research, comparative, inductive, and deductive methods that serve to improve the spirituality of pupils.

Another method that serves to purify the spirituality of pupils in primary school is the heuristic method. The name of this method comes from the Greek word "eureka", meaning looking for, finding, and implies a productive logical thought process, the ability to organize the independent discovery of life and artistic truths by readers [4.p.171]. The heuristic method, which will be useful in ensuring the spiritual maturation of younger schoolchildren, is a method of teaching by posing, checking, solving and reflexive questions that guide students. When using the heuristic method in the lessons of the native language and reader literacy lessons, the teacher can fully apply the same system of educational material as in the conversational method. Only its content is supplemented with questions that direct to obtaining additional knowledge.

The heuristic method requires the joint application of all the methods present in the conversational method. The questions and tasks leading to this method acquire provoking significance. The system of conversations on this basis develops students' thinking skills and independent acquisition of knowledge, when monitoring the process, answering questions, receiving information, completing tasks, inference and comparison of conclusions are established. Along with comparison, analysis, and presentation of facts, students make certain generalizations, put forward hypotheses, collect the necessary materials, draw conclusions, and plan their activities. This increases pupils' learning knowledge.

Teachers to achieve the goal with the help of a heuristic method in primary education:

- ask questions and tasks that require students to be aware of;
- provision of materials for comparative development;
- purposeful hypotheses;
- do experiments confirming them;
- ask questions and tasks focused on observation;

- orientation to the didactic analysis of the art age;
- setting problematic questions or tasks;
- You will have to create problematic situations with the support of questions and tasks.

The activity of students in reading lessons organized according to this method includes the application of knowledge in accordance with the situation, comparison, promotion and substantiation of hypotheses, observation, verification of the correctness of the hypothesis, analysis of experience, application of knowledge in changed situations, and solving a problem.

Work on the audio text " Bread that defeated the Emir " according to the textbook "Mother tongue and reading literacy " 2nd grade

Audiobooks are broadcast. Students' understanding of the text becomes even easier when the teacher retells the text and allows them to hear it a second time. If possible, it should be retold to any of the readers. Pupils can compare the level of capabilities of their peers with their own. Questions and answers with students are conducted based on questions compiled on the topic.

It is advisable to compose life-related questions so that readers can fully understand the content of the text if questions are used that encourage readers to think:

1. Why do you think Amir likes Samarkand bread?
2. How did you understand that bread defeated the Emir?
3. Can you say a proverb about bread? Try to interpret this.
4. What do you think, under what other conditions did Amir give bread to the baker, the bread came out exactly as he said.
5. Do you know the stages of bread that have reached you? What stages will it consist of? What are they like?
6. Do you think many things cannot be achieved even with the help of wealth and power?
7. What do you think made the baker tell the Emir the secret of his profession?
8. Guys, tell me, how did a person learn to bake bread for the first time?
9. Why do we call Samarkand bread?
10. Why do we consider bread holy? What other sacred things do you know?

Task 1. After listening carefully to the audiobook, read the following words, comparing their meaning.

1. Oven; 2. Basket; 3. Baker; 4. King.
- A. Thick round glove used to cover bread.
- B. The king ruled the emirate.
- C. Bread is something that is baked, a fire burns inside and heats up.
- D. The dough hardens, and the baker becomes a man.

Task 2. Based on the text, find the words that denote the name of the object and denote the sign of the object. Try to make a sentence based on the words you found[5.p.98].

Oven, excellent, good, fire, bread, soft, basket.

In the process of working with the text, you can also talk about texts on the topic of bread. For example, in the story "smell of bread", respect for bread is also expressed. It is also useful to listen to and discuss the song- "Sweet bread".

Conclusion. A person who thinks independently, logically and creatively; has components of thinking such as thought, reasoning, idea, imagination, and goal. They are expressed in the mind of a thinking person in the form of concepts, hypotheses, judgments,

generalizations, and conclusions. Independent, creative thinking of a younger student is manifested in close connection with logical thinking and these types of thinking are mutually exclusive. Because a person uses language, speech (both oral and written) forms to express his opinion. Language is expressed in the forms and laws of thinking. On the other hand, the science of logic deals with the analysis of language since language is closely related to thinking. Therefore, a thinking person stands out from all living things in existence due to his independent, logical, creative thinking, as well as conscious behavior.

Younger schoolchildren have independent, logical and creative thinking in the process of a problematic situation. In this situation, the various solutions present in our consciousness fully engage our thinking in the process of finding a solution to the problem. This, in turn, leads to a variety of opinions and begins to teach the younger student to think independently.

Adabiyotlar/Literatura/References:

1. Descartes. Selected production. M., 1950, p. 301.
2. Electronic source: www.testcenter.kz/upload/.../ozbek-tl_essay_2018-dosx.
3. Hegel. Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences. T, 1, Logical thinking. M., 1974, p. 107.
4. Khusanbayeva G.P. Methodology of native language and reading literacy. //-Textbook/.-T.: "Innovation", 2022. 252 p
5. . 9. Mother tongue and reading literacy. Part 1. Textbook. For the 2nd class. K.Mavlanova, etc. T.: Republican Educational center, 2021.-120 p.
6. "Tafakkur gulshani" / /- aphorisms and wise sayings of domestic and foreign scientists. Collector Voronsov V. -T.: Publishing House of Literature and Art named after Gafur Gulam, 1989. – p.142.
7. T. Hobbes. Selected production. Vol.2. M., 1964, p. 75
8. Vygotsky L.S. Imagination and creativity in childhood. – M.: "Enlightenment", 1991. – p.90.
9. Vygotsky L.S. Pedagogical psychology. - Moscow, Pedagogy, 1991. – 150 P. Page 207].

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 8 (3)-2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: "SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM"
масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).