

Popular Scientific Texts in Elementary School Textbooks and Methods of their Study

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ABSTRACT

This article is mainly about scientific texts included in elementary school textbooks and their selection based on the age of students. At the same time, it is planned to conduct the lesson on the basis of modern technologies.

In the years of independence, the main focus of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Public Education was the integration of general education subjects taught in general secondary, secondary special vocational education institutions and science programs continued in higher education. and is focused on ensuring continuity. A new generation of concepts promoting new approaches to education (Primary Education Concept), State Education Standard (DTS), curriculum, textbooks, educational literature is being created and introduced into school practice.

It is important to organize the educational process based on modern requirements and show ways to achieve guaranteed results. Among such urgent issues, one can include the problem of topics, poems and stories in primary school textbooks, effective work on them and active use of advanced pedagogical technologies. In contrast to other stages of continuous education, formation of reading skills of students, working on the text of the work is a didactic goal of education in reading classes of primary grades. In the book "High Spirituality - Invincible Power" by the First President I.Karimov, the role and importance of spirituality in the life of a person and society, the preservation and promotion of the spirituality of our people, especially in the hearts and minds of the young generation, is explained by various harmful ideas and ideologies. is focused on issues of confidentiality and protection. From time immemorial, special attention has been paid to the mental, intellectual and physical education of children in our country. One of the priority directions of our state's policy is to raise a mature generation and protect their rights. After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, wide opportunities were opened for the restoration of national, universal and spiritual values and their development. As the young generation gets to know the beauties of spiritual

life, it matures under the influence of certain values formed historically. Educating today's youth in the spirit of love for our spiritual heritage occupies an important place in the upbringing of a spiritually mature generation. A person who does not enjoy the culture of his people cannot be a mature and complete person. The President also said, "A teacher should see a person in the form of a child. "A person should identify and realize the talent given by God," he said. The main goal of every teacher is to make a child interested in learning. Not even a minute of the child's time should be wasted. It is necessary to improve endurance, strength, and physical skills. For this, the teacher should often repeat to the student such thoughts as "you can do it", "you are talented", pay attention to the child's small success, and most importantly, encourage him with words of praise. On the contrary, if rude words such as "lazy", "you couldn't even say that?", "you are incapable" are used against a child, his morale will drop, his interest and self-confidence will fade. Interest in a desired activity in a person is determined by a positive attitude towards it. Students' interest in learning does not appear by itself. He is brought up, formed and developed step by step by the teacher from the first grade. This requires the teacher to be inquisitive and work on himself. Because increasing students' activity depends on how the teacher organizes the lesson, how much he can interest the students. The "Law on Education" and the "National Personnel Training Program" issued in the years of independence require us to prepare students - personnel who are real experts in their field, who have fully mastered the secrets of modern science and technology, who are competitive, who can think freely. The future of Uzbekistan depends on such young people.

Therefore, it is appropriate to study the text "Tashkent" by Erkin Malikov among popular scientific articles in the 3rd grade textbook. It contains the historical name of our capital city, its past fame, ancient gates, and information specific to folk crafts. "Tashkent used to be called differently in the olden days" attracts the attention of today's young generation. Since we are considered the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the 30s of the last century, the events and changes during this period have become history for many. Therefore, the information given in the popular scientific article is of great importance. Readers who read it will be aware of the establishment of a region called Choch in ancient times. The name Shosh is also used as a synonym for this. According to the article, the people surrounded the outskirts of the city with stone walls to protect themselves from the enemy. They build huge gates to enter and exit the city and post guards. The gates and walls were written down in history by tourists saying: "This is Tashkala, Tashminor". These names later gave rise to the name Tashkent.

After achieving national independence, students began to study the history of their country. The subject "History of Uzbekistan" began to be taught at the school. In particular, it is the responsibility of today's students to have detailed knowledge about the largest cities, the capital of our country. In this sense, such scientific and popular articles given in the 3rd grade textbook serve as a foundation. The following information given in the article about ancient Tashkent gates is also valuable:

"Tashkent had twelve gates. These gates are called Labzak, Takhtapul, Karasaroy, Sagbon, Chigatoy, Kokcha, Samarkand, Kamalon, Beshyogoch, Kokan, Kashkar, Koymas. The gates were closed at night and no one was allowed into the city until morning."

In a similar scientific and popular article, it is noted that in the past, Tashkent was one of the trade centers, where crafts, gardening, agriculture, and trade developed, and there were many silk fabrics, thread weaving, and embroidered clothes on the market stalls. In particular, comments about the development of trade between Tashkent and cities such as Balkh, Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand, Kolob, Shahrisabz, and the fact that students from other countries studied at the Barokkhan and Kokaldosh madrasas built in Tashkent are also a source of new knowledge for a primary school student. When studying such articles in the 3rd grade, the teacher himself should know our history well, and at the same time, he should be able to work on the meanings of words. Even if he has knowledge of the sources related to the names of the gates, the concepts of the ancient crafts found in the text, or more precisely, if the teacher himself understands the content and essence of the text correctly, it can be interesting for the students. Currently, preparing for such subjects does not cause

too many difficulties, of course. The 12-volume Uzbek National Encyclopedia, Internet sites, mass media-newspapers, magazines, radio and television, or separate textbooks and monographic brochures fully express new information on all topics. Only if both the teacher and the students can use these resources wisely, it would be the same. Already, when studying scientific and popular articles on historical topics, it is necessary to prepare well for questions related to its analysis. Only then will the purpose of providing such texts be achieved. The development of society in the current period requires the technologicalization of all spheres of social life. It is not without reason that technologicalization of pedagogical activity has become a necessity. The following reasons are indicated in the scientific literature:

- firstly, in order to make our society one of the developed countries and to accelerate and improve the efficiency of population education;
- secondly, the teacher's activity is considered not only as an organizer of the educational process, but as a source of authoritative knowledge;
- thirdly, as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, there is a sharp increase in information and the limited time to convey it to young people;
- fourthly, the fact that human society at the current stage of its development is moving from thinking based on theoretical and empirical knowledge to technical thinking based on a clear end, which has an increasingly useful result;
- fifthly, the demand for perfect preparation of young people for life requires the use of the principle of a systematic approach to objective existence, which is considered the most advanced way of imparting knowledge to them.

In fact, elementary students are now allowed to meet every requirement listed in order to pass each subject at a higher level. The purpose of the pedagogical system in any society is determined based on the requirements of the society for the formation of a person. Based on many studies, 6 interrelated elements of V.P. Bespalko's pedagogical system are shown: 1) student; 2) the purpose of education; 3) content; 4) didactic process; 5) teacher or technical means; 6) organizational forms of education.

The first 3 elements in this system are shown as a didactic task, and the remaining 3 as educational technology. From this point of view, it is appropriate to pass scientific and popular articles on historical topics given in the 3rd grade textbook on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies. As in any lesson, students' interest in the lesson is increased by using didactic games during the study of scientific and popular articles on historical topics, during questioning and reinforcement of the previous lesson. After the motive is formed, attention is paid to the social significance of the studied topic while keeping the interests of the students during the lesson. We know that it is important to develop motivations during the lesson in primary classes. While preparing the lesson project, the teacher should clarify the goal and organize the educational activities of the students based on this goal, and only then the set goal will be fully realized.

In conclusion, we can say that in general, all interactive methods of pedagogical technology can be widely used in the study of scientific and popular articles. Only in this case, it is appropriate to update and fill in the data according to the prevailing social reality and the sense of urgency in social life. For example, if the textbook was published in 2010, Rustamjon Kasimjanov may have won new victories over the past three years, or before discussing such topics, it is necessary to search for the necessary information in newspapers and magazines, and to be able to distinguish the most important ones from them. The goal can be achieved only if this aspect becomes a skill among students. When primary school students regularly read newspapers and magazines published for them, student observation prevails when studying articles like the above. After all, when the ability to think deeply is formed, students' creativity increases. It is no coincidence that the formation of creativity in

students is the leading task in the innovative activity of the teacher.

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