



Research Article

Volume-03|Issue-12|2022

Use of Geological Science Materials in Creating Modern Study Tasks

Yusupov Azat Atakhanovich*¹, & Babadjanov Mansurbek Kurbanbaevich¹¹Karakalpak state university, Nukus, Uzbekistan

Article History

Received: 27.11.2022

Accepted: 04.12.2022

Published: 08.12.2022

Citation

Atakhanovich, Y. A., & Kurbanbaevich, B. M. (2022). Use of Geological Science Materials in Creating Modern Study Tasks. *Indiana Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(12), 4-5.

Abstract: This article describes the skills, abilities and qualifications of Uzbek language specialists in using and applying local history materials in the development of educational tasks.

Keywords: Local Studies Materials, Pronunciation, Spelling, Punctuation, Uzbek Language Training, Expert Skills, Skills And Competencies, Questionnaire, Questionnaire, Self-Assessment.

Copyright © 2022 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).

INTRODUCTION

An important structural, spiritual and educational part of the science of "Uzbek language" which is studied as the state language, includes films about our ancient history, the lives and works of our great scientists and writers, and valuable local history materials. This material is collected and studied by the students themselves under the supervision of the teacher.

Due to the Great Independence, the Uzbek language was taught as a mother tongue, a state language, and also as a second language. This situation places a great responsibility on Methodist scientists. However, until now, when Uzbek is taught as a mother tongue, what, when and how should be taught, and what should be the state language or second language education. It is reasonable that we should teach and deeply understand our national values and traditions to our students. There are enough official institutions and centers that should deal with these issues. The bottom line is that none of the three stages in today's education process has its own requirements. In other words, specific qualification requirements for any educational stage are not formalized at the standard level. Depending on this, it will be possible to determine the educational process, the number of textbooks that will be taught, and at what stage what kind of education and training should be given. The standard defines language material, language tools and grammatical knowledge, necessary skills and qualifications for each type of speech activity. To provide scientific and practical information necessary for the wide and correct use of spoken and written forms of speech on the phonetics, lexicon and grammar of the

Uzbek language, to master the basic rules of correct pronunciation, spelling and punctuation in the Uzbek language, to be able to convey a certain message or information in different forms, it is required to make proper use of the opportunities to keep the work papers necessary for everyday life, study artistic, scientific, political works and express their opinions and personal attitude about them in oral and written forms.

In the continuous education system of the Uzbek language, primary education is the next stage after pre-school education. At the primary and general secondary, secondary special and higher education stages of continuous education, communicative, grammatical and general educational tasks are determined based on the linguistic, lingu-psychological, socio-psychological and paralinguistic features of language education, and, importantly, general didactic and specific methodological features, in particular, school or higher young people who have graduated from education should be able to use the Uzbek language freely, effectively and correctly in all aspects of social, economic and cultural life, in all types of communication and relationships, to fully enjoy its unlimited possibilities, to have the necessary skills and opportunities.

The approach to the training of personnel at the level of modern world requirements, based on the specialization of the learners of the state language, from the point of view of helping them, guarantees the improvement of the quality of education. For example, in groups of natural sciences where education is conducted in other languages (Ibn Sino's text); to the field of exact

sciences (Nobel Prize text); for technical directions (Beruni's text); for social and humanitarian directions (text of Amir Temur or Ajiniyaz); for the direction of foreign languages (Ibrayim Yusupov); for applied arts direction (Kamoliddin Behzod or Navoi's text) are analyzed with the help of specialized sciences, the field-related terms in the text are explained, and field-related texts are created.

When Uzbek language classes are held in groups where education is conducted in other languages, first of all, the interests and specialties of students must be taken into account. In addition, the lessons should be aimed at the educational goal, and feelings such as patriotism and national pride should be formed in the students at the same time. How can this be done? Many people know about the unique jewels of Uzbekistan - ancient sites, many monuments, monuments in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termiz, Shahrisabz. Students will find it both interesting and useful if the lesson is organized around information they do not already know. For example, in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there are a lot of historical, national and cultural heritages in the eyes of the world. If texts and pictures that reflect important information about them are used as analysis material in Uzbek language classes, firstly, the effectiveness of the lesson will increase, and secondly, not only the people of Karakalpakstan, but all of Uzbekistan, students and students, thousands of people will get important information through them. A desire to visit will arise. Travel should be an integral part of Uzbek language lessons. At the very least, a virtual tour should be organized. Effectively using the social network, he organizes Uzbek language lessons based on the information of local studies and develops students' speaking skills.

In general, in Uzbek language classes, the use of texts that are typical of artistic or simple conversational style can bore students or students, conducting an activity in Uzbek about sources unknown to them creates interest, enthusiasm, and increases the quality of education.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoev, Sh. (2016). *Together we will build a free and prosperous democratic country of Uzbekistan*. T.: Uzbekistan.
2. Muhiddinova, Kh. (2011). *Improvement of the scientific-methodical foundations of ensuring the continuity of Uzbek language teaching at the educational stages*. science. nom-di diss. TDPI-Tashkent.
3. Mirzohidova, H. (1998). *Studying phonetics in Uzbek schools in comparison with Kyrgyz language: ped. science. nom-di diss. TDPI-Tashkent*.
4. Hamroev, G'H. (2017). Technology of comprehensive formation of students' speech skills // Methods of improving quality and efficiency in the ringless education system. *Republican scientific and practical conference*. – Samaraqand -B. 200-203.
5. Rafiev, A., Kakhorova, H., & Hamdamova, M. (2004). *Study guide for Russian groups of Uzbek language teachers*. - T.: University.
6. Qarlibaevna, B. A., Yusupbay, A., & Sabirovna, K. K. (2020). ABOUT THE ACTIVITY TASKS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN. *Ижтимоий фанлар*, 2(3).
7. Алимбетов, Ю. (2017). ПРОБЛЕМА ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО И ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО. *Актуальные проблемы многоуровневой языковой подготовки в условиях модернизации высшего образования* (pp. 12-16).
8. Бердимуратова, А. К., Алимбетов, Ю., & Камалова, Х. С. (2017). Некоторые аспекты деятельности органов самоуправления граждан и их влияние на социальную стабильность в Республике Каракалпакстан. *Актуальные проблемы многоуровневой языковой подготовки в условиях модернизации высшего образования* (pp. 55-70).
9. Uli, P. N. R. (2021). Development of a Person's Spirituality in Dialogue with Another. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1(1), 133-135.
10. Gerdruang, A., Panwatanasakul, C., & Nurnazar, P. (2021). The Desirable Management Of Education In Urbanization Area Under The Office Of Non-Formal And Informal Education In Bangkok Thailand. *湖南大学学报 (自然科学)*, 48(10).
11. Nurnazar, P. (2020). Synergetic Analysis Of The Spiritual Being Of Man. *Настоящие Исследования И Развитие-2020*, 13.
12. Nurnazar, P., & Islambek, S. (2022). HUMANISM OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF HUMANISM. *Uzbek Scholar Journal*, 2, 11-14.
13. Nurnazar, P., & Islambek, S. (2022). HUMANITY AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE SPIRITUAL BEING OF HUMAN. *Uzbek Scholar Journal*, 2, 15-19.
14. Пирназаров, Н. П., & Баймурзаев, А. (2017). ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЕ – ЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА ДУХОВНОСТИ. *Ученый XXI века*, 36.
15. Nurnazar, P. (2022). Ecology of the Soul: Culture, Morality, Spirituality. *Indiana Journal of Agriculture and Life Sciences*, 2(2), 5-8.
16. Sriwiset, P., & Nurnazar, P. (2022). The Protection of Patents on Animalrelated Inventions: Thailand's Problems and Solutions. *Res Militaris*, 12(1), 73-85.