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ЖУРНАЛ МИНИСТЕРСТВА
НАРОДНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Я ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ ЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE TEACHING

SCIENTIFIC-METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF THE MINISTRY
OF PUBLIC EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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YOZGI TA'TIL MAZMUNLI VA MAROQLI BO'LSIN!



Ushbu sonda



Metodik tavsiya

Roman janrida
yangilanish jarayoni

15
bet



Tahlil

Abdulla Oripovning ijod
laboratoriyasi

25
bet



Tadqiqotlar

Badiiy matnlarni
lingvomadaniy tahlil
qilishning nazariy asoslari

31
bet



Языкознание

Перспективы изучения
каракалпакских ономов

67
bet



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MUNDARIJA

SUHBAT	
Nigora URALOVA. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi vaziri Baxtiyor Saidov bilan suhbat	3
TILSHUNOSLIK	
Jumanazar ABDULLAYEV. Kesim asosli bir cho'qqili nazariya xususida	6
METODIK TAVSIYA	
Gulzoda ISAQOVA. Test yechish jarayonidagi ayrim xatoliklar va ularning oldini olish usullari	11
Shahzoda MUSAYEVA. Kursantlarga chet til orqali madaniyatlararo muloqotni o'rgatishdagi qiyinchiliklar va ularning yechimlari	12
Nilufar SULTONOVA. Roman janrida yangilanish jarayoni	15
TAHLIL	
Shakhlo BOTIROVA. Requirements for pedagogical excellence in the management of educational process	17
Maloxat AXMEDOVA. Kredit tizimida mustaqil topshiriqlar	18
Dilafroz RAXMATOVA. "Padarkush" dramasi leksik birliklarning ifodalanishi	20
Nargiza XODJAKULOVA. O.Genri ijodi yuzasidan tanqidiy sharhlar (1908-1960)	21
Jandos BAYZAKOV. Landscape situations in the illumination of the human psyche	23
Muxayyo RAYXONOVA. Abdulla Oripovning ijod laboratoriyasi	25
Yulduz QURBONOVA. O'quvchida nutqiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirishning metodik asoslari	27
TADQIQOT	
Shahnoza TURNIYOZOVA. Matn derivatsiyasida yuklamalarning o'rni	29
Nabi JO'RAYEV. Badiiy matnlarni lingvomadaniy tahlil qilishning nazariy asoslari	31
Xusan MINAVAROV. Ijtimoiy tarmoq internet-muloqot janri sifatida	33
Azimjon MAJIDOV. Qurolli kuchlar akademiyasi pedagogik kadrlari innovatsion faoliyati	35
Xamroqul RAXMONQULOV. Qalamtasvirda natyurmort chizishda ikki, uch geometrik shakllardan foydalanish usullari	37
Zohida MUQIMOVA. "Onomastik metafora" termini xususida	39
KICHIK TADQIQOT	
Dilfuza ZARIPOVA. Didaktik asarlarda nafs tarbiyasi	40
Gulbahor BEKTASHEVA. Begali Qosimov tadqiqotlarida jadid adabiyoti va tarixiy hodisalarga munosabat masalasi	42
Kamola EGAMBERDIYEVA. Ayol obrazining badiiy talqini	44
Zarina JALILOVA. Xurshid Do'stmuhammad qissalarida obrazlarning psixologik olami	45
Feruza JURAYEVA. Badiiy matn tahlilida germenevikaning o'rni	47
Turdali SULTANOV. Sequence, features and factors of pedagogical research in educational works	48
Nurseit BEKETOV. Characteristics of educational work at the intersection of levels of general education	50
Ganisher JURAYEV. A communicative approach to teaching speaking	52
Nazokat YUSUFJONOVA. "Adabiyot" darsliklarida xalq dostonlari mavzusining o'rganilishi	53
Fazliddin BADRIYEV, Olim ESHNIYOZOV. Yangi O'zbekiston o'qituvchisi	54
QO'SHIMCHA MATERIAL	
Elmirza ERKAYEV. Chet til ta'limida tarjima mashqlari	55
К ДНЮ РОЖДЕНИЯ ПОЭТА	
Диер НИЗАМИДДИНОВ. Ирина ШАПИЕВА. «К нему не зарастет народная тропа»	57
ИЗ ОПЫТА ПРЕПОДАТЕЛЯ	
Ирина МОРОЗОВА. Изучение функциональных стилей на занятиях РКИ	60
Азиза БЕДИЛОВА, Саодат ИСМАИЛОВА. Обучение экономической терминологии – основа освоения профессиональной лексики	63
ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ	
Беккенбауэр РЕЙМОВ. Перспективы изучения каракалпакских онимов	67
Светлана ИМ. Морфонология и ее статус в лингвистических дисциплинах	69
Музаффар ХОДЖАХАНОВ. Анализ терминов маркетинга	71
Махбуба ХАМИДОВА, Наргиза УСАНОВА. Развитие лингвистической герменевтики на современном этапе	72
СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ	
Наргиза ХОДЖАЕВА. Исследования туристического языка в сопоставлении с переводами с английского на узбекский язык	74
ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ	
Анна КУРЧАСТОВА. Особенности изображения пространства и времени в рассказах Александра Райна «Лифт», «Тимошка»	76
К ЮБИЛЕЮ ПИСАТЕЛЯ	
Андрей КУЧИНСКИЙ. «Вечный детский взгляд...»	78
НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ	
Мунира АБИЛКОСИМОВА. Прагматический и когнитивный аспекты взаимовлияния узбекского и русского языков	81
ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ	
Оксана ГИБРАЛТАРСКАЯ. Разработка и внедрение дисциплины по выбору в условиях кредитно-модульного обучения	84
ОБСУЖДАЕМ, СПОРИМ	
Шоира ХАШИМОВА. Преподавание литературных дисциплин – главный фактор образования	86
СВЕТ НЕГАСНУЩИХ ИМЕН	
Анатолий ЛИХОДЗИЕВСКИЙ. Поэт белорусского народа	87

TIL VA ADABIYOT

TA'LIMI

ЯЗЫК И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining
Filologiya va Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy
natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrdir.

ham e'tibordan chetda qoldirmay faoliyat yuritadi. Shu bilan birga, yozuvchi va uning zamondosh yoxud kelajakdagi o'quvchisi shaxsiyati, tafakkuri, o'y-xayollari, his-tuyg'ularini ham eng nozik qatlamlarda tahlil qiladi. Bunday tahlillar va talqinlar esa adabiyotshunoslikning eng asosiy obyekti – matnni tushunish, uning mazmuni anglash, mohiyatini idrok etishga xizmat qiladi.

Bu haqida filologik germevntikaning mashhur namoyandasi Tiseltan shunday izoh beradi: “va nihoyat, ekzegez [6] – tafsir va sharh matnlarni to'g'ri talqin qilish jarayonlarini anglatar ekan, matn o'qish, tushunish va undan foydalanish jarayonida biz nimani amalga oshiramiz, degan savolga javob topish maqsadida germevntika talqinning haqqoniyiligi, asosiligi, umumdorligi va adekvatligi me'yorlari va shartlarini tadqiq qiladi. Bu germevntikaning yana bir bor boshqa fanlarga daxldorlik chegaralari ko'p ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Biz muayyan shaxslar, guruhlarining manfaatlarini o'z ichiga olgan turli falsafiy, psixologik, ijtimoiy va yoki yana boshqa muammolarni e'tiborga olish zarurati borligiga ishonch hosil qilamiz. Ayni shu ma'noda biz

matnning ta'siri, tabiati, kuchini o'rganish uchun nima sababdan germevntika adabiyotshunoslik nazariyasiga murojaat qilishini ham oson tasavvur qila olamiz”. [7: 13–14]

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish joizki, badiiy adabiyot insonning ruhiy faoliyati mahsuli deb hisoblanar ekan va bu faoliyat so'z vositasida aks etar ekan, biz bugun ana shunday betakror faoliyatni tushunishga, tushuntirishga va, albatta, insonning o'z hayotida ayni tushunganlaridan foydalanishiga yordam beruvchi germevntika, uning badiiy matn talqinidagi ahamiyati haqida juda uzoq so'zlashimiz mumkin.

Germevntika badiiy asar muallifining aytmoqchi bo'lgan g'oyasi, asariga singdirilgan mazmun, mohiyat, ichki dunyosida kechayotgan ruhiy holatlar, hissiyotlarini tugal anglashni, tushunishni, tushuntirishni oliy maqsad qilib qo'yadi. Shu ma'noda, bu ilmning kelajakdagi taraqqiyotiga hissa qo'shish, uni o'rganishning yangi usul va qoidalarini topish, yana ham kengroq bilim sohalari fonida kuzatish – ularning barchasi zamonaviy filologiya oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalardandir.

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SEQUENCE, FEATURES AND FACTORS OF PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL WORKS

In the context of education, today's actual problems are directly related to the processes of globalization observed in the world community. A number of problems arise that manifest themselves as negative consequences of globalization and are associated with the organization by a group of people of a thoughtful, internal disunity of a particular nation or society, which makes it impossible to imagine the educational tasks of today's educational institutions separately from these problems.

The improvement of the educational process in schools of general secondary education on the basis of the pattern of development of dialectics is a continuous

process. Since education, relying on its essence and content, purpose and priority principles formed over the years, is manifested in the performance of special urgent tasks characteristic of each era with peculiar forms and means. Pursued from pedagogical science and the educational process, the goals of each era differ to a certain extent from each other. The socio-political system, scientific and technological development, the socio-political processes observed in the world geopolitical arena, the change in public thinking and the requirements of society sharply pose new problems for education and upbringing, and the search for scientific approaches, methods and technologies, forms and

means of solving them is changing actual tasks of pedagogical science in accordance with the era.

Such scientists of our country as A. Zunnunov, U.I. Makhkamov, Sh.K. Mardonov, A. Nizomkhonov, I. Madaminov, F. Jumanova and J. Ravshanov analyzed the system of improving the pedagogical foundations, technologies and methods of the national educational process.

U. Makhkamov's research analyzes the essence and content, the purpose and objectives of the educational process, the technology of organization and management of educational work in educational institutions, in particular, the issues of training future teachers in the organization of educational work. The researcher correctly states that "... in today's constantly changing time, the constant improvement of knowledge and skills of all teachers, class teachers and parents regarding education is considered one of the urgent tasks. Because, according to our leader, "school should become for all of us not only a place of education, but also a cradle of high spirituality, a school that teaches our children the profession from childhood." So, just like the active work of teachers in the field of science in the system of continuous education, participation in projects for the education of young people and the creation of scientific and methodological programs serve to increase the intellectual and spiritual ability, strength and noble qualities of young teachers and the realization of good goals". [1]

U. Makhkamov and D. Ismoilova, continuing the opinion of T.V. Yarovaya about the factor of education, come to the conclusion that the organization of educational work and increasing their effectiveness largely depends on the relationship between the teacher and pupils, as well as the organization of creative activity. According to the researchers, at the same time, attention is paid to the arbitrariness of activity, organization and creativity of students in designing by teachers the process of accuracy and susceptibility of issues of discipline and character in everyday life adapting forms, methods, conditions to a pre-set goal, their spiritual state, communication and relations, creating spiritual conditions, observance of ethical requirements in educational activities. [1]

U. Makhkamov notes that among the factors of education, three more social phenomena are important. It is, ability, knowledge and diligence. On this basis, the researchers highly appreciate the role of class teachers in the organization of educational work and come to the conclusion that the class teacher's study of the level of upbringing of students, the ability to influence them educationally, the choice of methods necessary for educational work and activities, the analysis of the experience of cooperation with parents in achievement of the intended goal and their creative use in their activities increase the effectiveness of educational work.

Researchers focus on the following aspects related to the proper organization of educational work:

- focus of education on one goal;
- connection of education with life and work, with the

work carried out in the name of the prosperity of the new Uzbekistan;

- education of the individual in the team, through the team;
- respect for the personality of the child in education and exactingness to him;
- achieving consistency, constancy and unity of educational work;
- taking into account the characteristics of young pupils in education;
- development of knowledge, skills, abilities of pupils in the implementation of educational work;
- ability to apply the methods necessary for educational influence;
- use of modern pedagogical, information and communication technologies. [1]

R.M. Sarsenbayeva performed a number of works to improve the methodology of educational work. The researcher draws attention to the improvement of the methodology of educational work in connection with the pedagogical skills of the teacher, the processes of introducing innovations in the educational and upbringing processes and improving the professional competence of the teacher. Also, she expressed her author's attitude to the general definition of the concept of education, the process of education and its essence, the opinion of Eastern thinkers about education, the views of Western scientists on education, national customs and traditions in the context of education, the requirements for a modern teacher in organizing and managing educational work, sequence and systematization of educational work. [2]

The researcher emphasizes that education means understanding the formation of personal, moral qualities in an emerging person. This definition is important for its conciseness and full expression of the essence of the concept of education. Also, she expressed brief and clear views on the inalienability of education from upbringing. In particular, he claims that "upbringing, being in close connection with education, also has special patterns. Upbringing and education are a single process. However, they are not completely similar. The unity of education and upbringing lies, first of all, in the commonality of their goals. [1: 25]

In our opinion, one of the most important features of education is its reliance on national and universal values. This is based on the idea that the nation should be based on the principles of secular development, without breaking away from the national soil. Nationality of upbringing means the upbringing of a person in a spirit corresponding to his nationality, national traditions and values worked out over the years. But nationalism should not lead to isolation. Thus, we can conclude that in education, universal human qualities should also be considered as an important factor in determining the methods of education, it is also necessary to be based on them.

In general, in the history of Uzbek pedagogy, the issue of education has always been studied as a topi-

cal issue. Despite the fact that it was formed under the influence of various currents and processes, the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of these scientists serves as the basis for the modern concept of education and upbringing. Today, Uzbek pedagogy is developing on the basis of glorious universal and national values. This is also reflected in the revised Law on Education and the Concept of Lifelong Spiritual Education. Analysis of national experience in the field of pedagogy, creative mastering of the experience of developed countries

ensures the development of education and upbringing in accordance with its status as a social concept. The faster and earlier changes in society, the pace of development, new social processes observed on the world stage are introduced into the content of pedagogy, the more modern and relevant science will be. For modern pedagogy, it is advisable to choose factors, means and methods that improve the educational process in accordance with the content of globalization processes in the world.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK AT THE INTERSECTION OF LEVELS OF GENERAL EDUCATION (on the example of the activity of the class teacher)

Introduced into the educational institutions of our country and having its own stage of development of several decades, the institution of class teachers justifies itself to a certain extent. At the very least, the fact that an alternative form of position has not yet been introduced in general education schools allows us to draw some positive conclusions about this situation. In addition to the educational functions performed by teachers in general education schools, parents (in the family), the general public (in public places) and class teachers perform work to ensure the unity of the class community led by them, actively involve them in the educational and upbringing processes, as well as ensure the unity of the school, family and public influence on the personality of the student. Class teachers help the class team accumulate life experience, master the criteria of social behaviour, educate the personality of a comprehensively developed and educated student, who has set a great goal in heart to serve the Motherland.

In general education schools, the educational activities of class teachers have a special place not only in educational work, but also in the management of the educational process. Indeed, as the main link in educational work, the classroom team creates an environment with each student that actively influences the development of the individual. The class regulates the behaviour, education of school students, forms public opinion about the actions of each student and the pro-

cess of formation as a person. Thus, the leadership of general education schools for the correct and effective conduct of educational work in an educational institution should pay attention to the appointment of the most experienced teachers for the position of class teacher.

In the educational process, class teachers must perform work on the basis of the principle of continuity and consistency. This indicates that class teachers should not be replaced if possible. Also, in ensuring the sequence of primary and secondary classes, the deputy director for the direction, the primary school teacher and the head of the middle classes should consider the issue of coordinating joint educational work. To this end, the leadership achieves a good knowledge of the primary and secondary school teachers of the level of upbringing of students and the determination of subsequent work by them, taking into account this level.

The results studied in the course of the experiment and research in secondary schools made it possible to determine the boundaries of the replacement of class teachers. According to this:

- 1) 1-4 grades; 2) 4-11 gradees; 3) 4-9 grades; 4) 10-11 grades.

These boundaries were drawn at the intersection of the levels of general secondary education; it is not recommended to replace class teachers in their intervals. Since the levels of general secondary education, based on the characteristics of this education, are divided into