

## INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC MEROS AND UZBEK NATIONAL CULTURE TO THE WORLD

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**Annotation:** *to introduce young people and the whole world to the ancient scientific heritage, national and universal values of our nation. To justify the extent to which Tauric monuments are valuable to mankind in secondary schools, and the scientific Meros created in ancient times are the function of the foundation for the future.*

**Words:** *scientific me'ros, technology, jaxon, textbook, culture, educational system, Uzbek language, national culture.*

As you know, as a result of the serious reforms implemented in the educational sphere in our country, the laws of “Education tugris” created a continuous education system that covers the types of preschool education, general urta education, urta special, vocational education, higher education and post-higher education, and provides for the use of urta special, vocational education bosses, from them higher education bosses, a, the content of the educational programs in all subjects Kham kayta kurib was prepared on the basis of the requirements of these degree institutions. Today, modernized textbooks have been created for 11-year general urta education schools based on these standard requirements and updated ukuv programs. With the fact that these textbooks have shrouded in new modern pedagogical technologies, Ham is radically different from the previous ones.

While these changes to the islakhat of the Birok education Sox are the main reforms to introduce scientific me'ros and Uzbek national culture to the whole world.

It is known that the effective results of applying the halkaro CEFR level system in the leading countries of Jahan to the



teaching of foreign languages in our republic led to the introduction of a competency approach to the teaching of all subjects. A look at the world education system shows the scientific potential of its cultural heritage by teaching its language.

As the position and prestige of Uzbekistan in the world community, which has its place in the world arena, has increased, its relations with foreign countries in the cultural sphere, as in all spheres, have been expanding. These processes are also reflected in the attention to their national wealth, especially among such areas as culture, art, literature, cinema, sports, fashion.

Today, special importance is attached to the study of the Uzbek language all over the world. The passion of foreign youth for learning the Uzbek language, the air is strong. foreigners wishing to carry out their activities in various fields in Uzbekistan, including the chapter on art, education, entrepreneurship, politics, strive for excellent knowledge of the state language. Today, in a number of higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan, in particular, school institutions, there is a long experience in educating in the spirit of knowledge of national culture.

Today, a number of textbooks, articles and teaching aids have been published in Uzbekistan in the implementation of this activity, teaching national values. But there is a question of a shortage of textbooks for teaching foreigners. There is a great need for a birnecha phased, substantial educational literature aimed at foreigners.

There is a strong need to update the educational system, provide scientific methodically with modern methods and literature. The age of information technology is making new demands on educational literature. By teaching the language, we will have embarked on a great path of penetration into national values, of being able to teach our cultural heritage to foreign citizens.

One of the important issues is the creation of educational literature in accordance with the time requirement using these methods. In addition to teaching the language, we would have ensured the recognition of our national culture. Many years of experience in this regard can be achieved with effective results through the use of language in practice, learning in live communication. In the process of introducing scientific Meros and Uzbek national culture to the world, various methods and technologies are used in the lessons in order to form, develop oral and written speech, generate listening skills in learners, increase vocabulary.





Training and practice, including textbook, apprenticeship, eloquent, presupposes the acquisition of the skills of reading, listening, speaking, writing, translating. In this literature, work with text has a special place.

Today, the beating of foreign languages in the national education system of countries of the whole world is characterized by processes that infuse State morality, become the focus of society. The hitting of the Uzbek language is one of the most popular languages of the world, the attention of which is in demand in the countries of kuplab. The promotion of the Uzbek language, the growing popularity of which by the 21st century has become different to the prestige of our language, in kizikish increasing, which is divided into beating the Uzbek language day by day. First of all, the fact that Uzbekistan is growing in position, position in jakhon mikyosi, developing with the fastest tarakkiyot, blurring Uzi with a worthy urn in jakhon Kham is the reason for the increase in kizikish, which has become abundant in the KHAM uzbek language, culture and rich history in bulmok.

Secondly, the achievements of the uzbek khalki culture, its ancient historical monuments, literary monuments, Horn works of Uzbek literature have attracted the attention of literature and history lovers all over the world. Today, uzbek is spoken in 60 yakin universities and more than 100 schools in countries such as AKSH, UK, G yermania, France, Sweden, Russia, Ukraine, China, Japan, South Korea, Indochina, Turkey, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kozogistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan. From this it is possible to know that the emphasis on the National value, cultural heritage and customs of Uzbeks is high. Scientific research is carried out on the Uzbek language and literature. At Moscow State University, the uzbek language has been beaten for more than 70 years. Before the establishment of OAMI (kadar from 1943 to 1956), uzbek was taught at the Department of Turkish philology under the Faculty of Philology of Moscow State University. 1956 at Moscow State

University, on the basis of the so-called “Uzbek cultural heritage”, students were informed of our values.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth saying that any language embodies a national spirit in itself. On the basis of language learning, of course, it is faced with national reality. We think that it will be desirable if the younger generation is instilled in the materials given in textbooks and teaching aids by nationality.

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