

На каждом этапе используются наблюдение, анкетирование родителей и педагогов, а также анализ речевых ситуаций.

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ:

1. Выготский Л.С. Мышление и речь. — М.: Педагогика, 1982. — С. 33–79.
2. Запорожец А.В. Развитие произвольного поведения. — М.: Наука, 1978. — С. 64–85.
3. Смирнова Е.О. Коммуникативное развитие дошкольников. — М.: Просвещение, 2010. — С. 94–102.
4. Бородина Н.А. Информационные технологии в ДОУ. — СПб.: Речь, 2015. — С. 83–90.
5. Новосёлова С.Л. Развивающая предметная среда в ДОУ. — М.: ВЛАДОС, 2005. — С. 55–59.
6. Кольцова М.М. Развитие речи в детском саду. — М.: Просвещение, 2001. — С. 41–46.
7. Обухова Л.Ф. Детская психология. — М.: Тривола, 2004. — С. 110–118.

FOLLOWERS OF BEHBUDI

Rashidova Diyoraxon

Uzbekistan State World Languages University, student

rashidovfayzullo104@gmail.com

+998938954070

Annotatsiya: Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy yetakchi ma'rifatparvar, yozuvchi, dramaturg jadidchilik harakati yetakchilaridan biridir. Behbudiy ijodini o'rganar ekanman uning ijodi, tajribalari har bir insonni yangi tajribalar qilishga undaydi. Haqiqatdan ham Behbudiy ijodini o'rganish har bir o'zbek xalqi uchun judayam qiziqarli, har bir insonni ma'rifatga yetaklaydi va uning ijodi har bir o'quvchi uchun zavqli va albatta samarali. Ushbu maqolada Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy va uning izdoshlarining milliy uyg'onish jarayonidagi o'rni yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ma'rifatparvar, yozuvchi, dramaturg, jadidchilik yetakchilaridan, marifatchilik, milliy uyg'onish, adib, jamoat arbobi.

Аннотация: Махмудходжа Бехбудий - ведущий просветитель, писатель, драматург и один из лидеров движения джадидов. При изучении творчества Бехбудий, его работа и опыт вдохновляют каждого на получение нового опыта. На самом деле, изучение творчества Бехбудий очень интересно для каждого узбека, оно ведет каждого к просветлению, а его работа приятна и, безусловно, эффективна для каждого студента. В этой статье подчеркивается роль Махмудходжи Бехбудий и его последователей в процессе национального пробуждения.

Ключевые слова: Просветитель, писатель, драматург, лидер джадидизма, просвещение, национальное возрождение, писатель, общественный деятель.

“BEHBUDIY IZDOSHLARI” ILMIY VA IJODIY ISHLAR TANLOVI

Abstract: Mahmudkhodja Behbudi is a leading enlightener, writer, playwright, and one of the leaders of the Jadid movement. While studying Behbudi's work, his work and experiences encourage everyone to make new experiences. In fact, studying Behbudi's work is very interesting for every Uzbek person, it leads everyone to enlightenment, and his work is enjoyable and certainly effective for every student. This article highlights the role of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi and his followers in the process of national awakening.

Keywords: Enlightener, writer, playwright, leader of Jadidism, enlightenment, national revival, writer, public figure.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the work of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi is being studied in depth. Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, one of the leading figures of the Uzbek national revival movement, was an enlightener, writer, and public figure who influenced the entire Turkestan region by shaping the basic principles of Jadidism.

ABOUT THE LIFE AND WORK OF MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDI

Mahmudkhodja Behbudi was born on January 19, 1875 (10th Dhul-Hijjah 1291 AH) in the village of Bakhshitepa near Samarkand into a priestly family. His father, Behbudkhodja Salihkhodja, was from Turkestan, a descendant of Ahmad Yassavi, and his maternal grandfather, Niyozkhodja, was from Urgench, and came to Samarkand during the reign of Amir Shah Murad (1780-1785). He received a good education at first in the Samarkand madrasah, then in Bukhara. Through traditional education, and then through diligent and persistent work on himself, he rose to the high positions of Sharia - qazi and mufti.

In 1899-1900, Behbudi went on a pilgrimage with his friend from Bukhara, Haji Baqo. During the trip, Behbudi witnessed many amazing events. In particular, during the trip, he strengthened his views on the new school. With his initiative and enthusiasm, in 1903, new schools were established in the villages of Halvoyi (S. Siddiqi) and Rajabamin (A. Shakuri) near Samarkand. The writer began to compile textbooks for these schools. One after another, his books such as "Risoi az-osi savod" (1904), "Risoi jug'rofiyai umroniy" (1905), "Risoi jug'rofiyai Rusiy" (1905), "Kitobat-ul atfol" (1908), "Amaliyoti islom" (1908), "Tarihi islom" (1909) appeared. In 1903-1904, Mahmudkhodja visited Moscow and Petersburg, and in 1906 he visited Kazan, Ufa, and Nizhny Novgorod. These were not trips, but business trips. For example, on August 23, 1906, a congress was convened in Nizhny Novgorod, dedicated to the problems of the life and culture of Russian Muslims. Behbudi headed the Turkestan group at this congress and delivered a major speech.

M. Behbudi paid great attention to the issue of the national language. His magazine "Oyna" alone did a great service in spreading enlightenment and culture. It contained interesting articles and debates on the nation and its rights, history, language and literature issues, and the state of the world. Language issues were always in the editor's focus. Behbudi considered knowledge of several languages a prerequisite for the development of the nation. For example, in the first -

“BEHBUDIY IZDOSHLARI” ILMIY VA IJODIY ISHLAR TANLOVI

the first issue of the magazine in August 1913, he published an article "Not two, but four languages are needed."

Abdulla Avloni - theater and enlightenment intellectual

Avloni was also an active promoter of Behbudi's ideas, paying attention to the development of Uzbek theater and issues of moral education. Behbudi's work "Padarkush" had a great influence on him, and he also tried to awaken the nation through dramatic works. He also supported Behbudi's ideas of new schools of methods and was engaged in training teachers. His work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" was written for the purpose of spiritual education of children and youth, and was of great educational importance. He also aimed to awaken the nation through theatrical works. Avloni played an important role in the formation of Uzbek theater. His reforms aimed at science and enlightenment remained relevant even during the period of independence.

Fitrat (Abdurauf Fitrat) - His literary and political activities. Fitrat studied Behbudi's ideas of national revival in more depth philosophically and created literary and scientific works aimed at shaping national consciousness. Behbudi's ideas about national independence and enlightenment were one of the main directions of Fitrat's works. Fitrat also conducted in-depth research on cultural and language reform. His work "Indian Rebels" is a drama dedicated to the theme of national revival and freedom, calling on the people to take ownership of their own destiny. "Sayha" served to shape national consciousness as a collection of articles defining the ideological foundations of Jadidism. Fitrat's works played a major role in awakening the national spirit.

CONCLUSION

Today, the work of Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy is being studied in depth. His work does not leave every student without interest. People who have studied his work will want to create innovations like him. If students study his work better, their scientific potential will be further strengthened, and his life and work will provide many useful knowledge for science and enlightenment and encourage every student to create. Today, the scientific and educational heritage created by Behbudi and his followers is being revived, their work is being studied and appreciated.

REFERENCES:

1. Abdirashidov, Z.Jadidlar. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy [Text]: treatise. Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2022. 156 p.
2. Boltaboyev, H.Jadidlar. Abdurauf Fitrat [Text]: treatise. Tashkent: Yoshlar Publishing House, 2022. 144 p.
3. Karimov, B.Jadidlar. Abdulla Qodiriy [Text]: treatise. Tashkent: Yoshlar Publishing House, 2022. 160 p.

“BEHBUDIY IZDOSHLARI” ILMIY VA IJODIY ISHLAR TANLOVI

4. Olim, O.Jadidlar. Abdulla Avloniy [Text]: treatise. Tashkent: Yoshlar Publishing House, 2022. 156 p.
5. Kurbanov, D.Jadidlar. Abdulhamid Chulpon [Text]: treatise. Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2022. 160 p.
6. Xolboyev, S.Jadidlar. Munavvar qori Abdurashidkhanov [Text]: treatise. Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2022. 152 p.

STEAM DASTURINING MAKTABGACHA TA'LIMDAGI AHAMIYATI VA RIVOJLANGAN MAMLUKATLAR HAMDA O'BEKISTONDAGI O'RNI

Yo'ldosheva Umida Xusniddin qizi

Namangan davlat pedagogika instituti talabasi [Tel:+998507238808](tel:+998507238808)

E.mail:Yoldoshevaumida673@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: *STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics) dasturi maktabgacha ta'limda bolalarning ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu maqola STEAM dasturining maktabgacha ta'limda qo'llanilishi, uning afzalliklari va ta'sirini ilmiy manbalar asosida tahlil qiladi. Maqolada bolalar psixologiyasi va ta'lim samaradorligi masalalari muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *STEAM, maktabgacha ta'lim, ijodiy fikrlash, tanqidiy fikrlash, ta'lim innovatsiyalari.*

Kirish: Maktabgacha ta'lim bolaning intellektual va ijodiy rivojlanishida muhim bosqich hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda STEAM (Fan, Texnologiya, Muhandislik, San'at va Matematika) dasturi ta'lim sohasida innovatsion yondashuv sifatida keng e'tirof etilmoqda. Ushbu dastur bolalarga fan va texnologiyani ijodiy usullar bilan o'rganish imkonini beradi, bu esa ularning 21-asr ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Maqola STEAM dasturining maktabgacha ta'limdagi o'rni, uning afzalliklari va amaliy qo'llanilishini tahlil qiladi.

Asosiy qism STEAM dasturi fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, san'at va matematika fanlarini birlashtirgan holda o'quvchilarga integratsiyalangan ta'lim tajribasini taqdim etadi. U bolalarni nafaqat bilim olishga, balki muammolarni ijodiy va tanqidiy yechishga o'rgatadi. Maktabgacha ta'limda STEAM bolalarning qiziqishini uyg'otish va ularning o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. STEAM yondashuvi bolalarning kognitiv rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, chunki u o'yin va tajriba orqali bilimlarni kashf qilishni rag'batlantiradi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun STEAM dasturi oddiy tajribalar, masalan, suv va ranglar bilan ishlash yoki oddiy konstruktsiyalar yasash kabi faoliyatlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu