NATIONAL-CULTURAL IN TEACHING UZBEK LANGUAGE
STUDYING TEXTS ABOUT VALUES

Gulnora Muhammadjonova,
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences,
Russian state named after I.V. Gubkin Oil and Gas University Tashkent
Branch "Social Sciences and Humanities"

Muzaffarova Shahzoda
National University of Uzbekistan
Foreign philology. 1st year student of Russian philology department

Khabibullaeva Iroda
Sergeli district 301 - school Uzbek language teacher
Annotation. In this article the Russian state named after I.V. Gubkin
The Tashkent branch of the University of Oil and Gas will study innovative methods of using texts on national and cultural values in teaching Uzbek to Russian-speaking students.

Key words: method, intercultural approach, language proficiency, linguistics.

Аннотация. В этой статье Российское государство имени И.В. Губкин Ташкентский филиал Университета нефти и газа изучит инновационные методы использования текстов о национальных и культурных ценностях в обучении узбекскому языку русскоязычных студентов.

Ключевые слова: метод, межкультурный подход, знание языка, лингвистика.

Many methods are used in teaching Uzbek as a foreign language. One of them is the intercultural approach, which is one of the most effective methods of language learning. The student's general ability in foreign languages and his chosen profession shows his readiness for intercultural knowledge and professional communication. From a modern point of view, the concept of "language knowledge" means not only knowledge of the lexical and grammatical units studied in the language, but also knowledge of the history, culture, customs and traditions of the country where the language is studied. To understand and use words correctly means to know their origin, to understand the situations in which they can be used, to be aware of the simplest and most necessary knowledge about the history, culture and political reality of the country where the language is studied [2,3].

In recent years, as a result of in-depth study of the Uzbek language, its comparative analysis with foreign languages, it has become possible to discover
their differences and similarities, which, in turn, plays a special role in positively addressing issues of Uzbek language teaching. At all times, the relationship between language and society, the emergence, development and application of language, the social functions of language, its development and expansion, the culture of speech are topical issues of world linguistics. At present, the development of world linguistics is on the way to the study of the organic relationship between man and language. ¹ “Literature reflects the heart of the people, the spirituality of the people. In today's complex world, it is necessary to find a way into the hearts of people, to use the influential power of literature to inspire them to noble goals,” he said, once again urging students to be responsible for Uzbek literature and language.

In the ancient East, the attitude to language and speech has long been the principle of evaluating them in terms of etiquette and morality. Because when a good word has an effect, it settles in the heart. ² Although this wisdom was recorded in the eleventh century, it is clear that it has existed since time immemorial. Created in the first half of the 1st millennium BC in the Khorezm region, the moral and philosophical essence of the "Avesto" is reflected in the sacred trinity of "good thoughts", "good words", "good deeds": "Good thoughts, good words and good deeds" I dedicate myself to good thoughts, good words, good deeds, and I turn away from all bad thoughts and bad words.” Or, every word used by Mir Alisher Navoi, the founder of the Uzbek literary language, has a unique meaning everywhere "If your nafs is worthless to the people, know that this nafs is worth more to yourself." That is, by preserving the language of a spiritual person, the mother expresses her love and devotion to the motherland.

At different stages of development, such relationships are divided into general and partial criteria according to the needs of society. After all, man’s language, that is, his speech, has always been seen as a means of expressing his

¹ President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev’s visit to the Alley of Writers. UzA, May 20, 2020.
manners, his inner culture. Our ancestors paid special attention to the language of each person, his attitude to the language, how his speech is expressed. The love for the native language has come down to us through historical and didactic works, religious sources, examples of folklore and fiction. The Tashkent branch of the Russian State University of Oil and Gas named after IV Gubkin provides Russian-speaking students with an understanding of the linguistic norms of the Uzbek literary language, as well as its integral connection with the Uzbek national and cultural values. In the process of analysis aimed at strengthening the knowledge of office work in the state language, the analysis of texts from literature, texts and press materials, audio recordings in Uzbek and samples of oral speech collected by students is very effective. Videos about traditions are used. During the communication process, guidelines are developed and recommended for correct expression and improvement of speech.

The first etude is about greeting in Uzbek [1,656b]. In addition to text, it will be possible to explain with slides, pictures and visual aids. Greetings and greetings are a sign of respect and kindness in the Uzbek language culture. There is a certain kind of treatment in the culture of greeting, and even today the culture of such treatment is followed. In the Uzbek language culture, acquaintance also begins with greetings. There are several ways to address the interlocutor or the person you are just seeing. In addition, sentences that are relevant to the greeting process are used. Examples of such greetings can be shown using pictures, slides, or short videos. The most common and widely used type of greeting is the following form:

- "Assalamu-alaykum!"
  How are you? How are you?
  -Hello! How are you?

This type of greeting is a form of greeting that is more neutral and, in many cases, used in a non-binding, intimate, and informal relationship. This is mainly common among more young people, and the above sentences can be found in their speech as part of their daily lives.
Video lessons, lecture texts are placed on a slide, the text is displayed on the screen and attracts the student. It is very important for Uzbek language learners to understand the tolerance between peoples, the need for intercultural interaction and cooperation, the commonality of the peoples of the world. National values, various spheres of culture - everyday life, national identity, national character, religious beliefs and values play an important role in the field of intercultural communication, the perfect study of the Uzbek language.

References: