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Areas Covered

- Engineering
- Management
- Science
- Education
- Humanities
- Social Sciences

13
FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL COMPETENCE IN ESP EDUCATION BAKIROVA HILOLA BOTIRALIYEVNA Page No.: 63-68
14
OPPORTUNITIES OF MEANINGFUL READING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSONS YUSUFOVA LILIYA GEORGIEVNA Page No.: 69-73
15
THE CROSSCULTURAL ANALYSES OF UZBEK, ENGLISH AND GERMAN PROVERBS SHARIPOVA NILUFAR Page No.: 74-77
16
INFLUENCE OF PEDAGOGICAL ASSESSMENT ON IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF EDUCATION MAXMUDOVA MANZURA ADASASHOVNA , KILICHOV JASUR POZILOVICH , SHOMUKHAMMADOV KHOLIDDIN ABDULVOKHOBZODA Page No.: 78-80
17
MUSIC CULTURE AND ART OF UZBEKISTAN MAIN FEATURES ARZIBAEVA ZUHRA ILYASOVNA Page No.: 81-84
18
INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION IN BIOLOGY CLASSES USING A DIGITAL MICROSCOPE BEKMETOVA SHOXIDA KADIRBERDIEVNA Page No.: 85-92
19
TOURETIC ART - AS A NATIONAL VALUE MUSINOVA AZIZA SADIKOVNA Page No.: 93-96
20
INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING GRAMMAR MUXAMEDOVA GULMIRA ISMOILOVNA Page No.: 97-100
21
MODULAR LEARNING TECHNOLOGY ON A PROJECT BASIS ISAKOV MAKHMUDJON MIRZAKOVICH Page No.: 101-103
22
THE IMPORTANCE OF ESPARSET OR TALL CROWFOOT IN LIVESTOCK AND ITS EFFECT ON SOIL FERTILITY AND ITS CULTIVATION TECHNOLOGY KHOLDAROVA SEVARA RAKHMATJON KIZI , MASARDINOV KHUSHNUDBEK BOZORBOY OGLI Page No.: 104-106
23
CENTRA LEARNING MODEL USING SECOND HAND MEDIA LA ODE SAHARA Page No.: 107-112
24
CONTEXTUAL TEACHING AND LEARNING MODEL WITH INQUIRY METHOD IN STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES SUYONO DUDE Page No.: 113-121
25
INFLUENCE ON THE NATURAL INFECTED BACKGROUND OF THE FUNGICIDE BIOSTAR C.C.R. ON CROPS OF WINTER WHEAT AGAINST RUST IN THE IRRIGATED LANDS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION ALIYEV SH.K. , TUYCHIEV I. U. , KARIMOV N. , UMARALIYEV M.I. Page No.: 122-126

TOREUTIC ART - AS A NATIONAL VALUE

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ABSTRACT:

The article discusses the use of modern educational forms, methods and tools of national values in the development of creative thinking in future professionals of higher education, their appropriate and targeted use is a modern requirement, which is good and effective in research.

KEYWORDS: national values, adult personality, educational and educational process, creativity, art of folk applied art, tonetic, culture, art.

INTRODUCTION:

The "National training program" emphasizes that for the comprehensive education of future specialists with higher education as harmonious persons, skillful professional workers, entrepreneurs... "Effective organizational, pedagogical forms and means based on rich national cultural and historical traditions, traditions and universal human values of the people will be developed and put into practice."

Indeed, education in higher educational institutions, along with extracurricular spiritual and educational work and the introduction of national and universal human values into the educational and educational process, forms the main basis for the development of creative thinking among students. Because values allow students to live and be brought up as adults and always be responsible for the great future and great goals, the prosperity of the Motherland, the world of the country.

Indeed, in the socio-political, spiritual and educational life of the Uzbek people, the rules are reflected, which reflect the unique

traditions, traditions, culture, laws of life of the people, which were formed over the centuries, increased the material and spiritual life of people. Therefore, they can serve as an important source for the development of creativity in the younger generation.

MAIN PART:

The term of value in scientific sources is "philosophical, sociological and axiological concept," revealing the content of human activities. From this point of view, in the popular science dictionary "Independence: Values is a concept used to reflect the value of society, things, events, events, human life, material and spiritual values."

Scientific theoretical sources note that values as a necessary product of the social and spiritual development of society, a certain period, conditions and source of need will be divided into national and universal.

National values as a complex socio-pedagogical phenomenon covering the history, culture, spirituality, language, art, literature, spiritual qualities, spiritual qualities of a certain nation, positively affecting its past, modernity and future, uniting the nation, socio-political, economic-cultural, moral and moral values. In this regard, national value is acquired by a certain people, ancestors of the past for the nation, contemporaries, is valued as the most valuable and powerful material and spiritual wealth and has a great influence on making young people harmonious.

One of the national values of the Uzbek people is the art of folk applied design. Because it constitutes a rare layer of national culture. Thanks to the preservation and development of centuries-old traditions of folk applied art, our

compatriots enjoy this art, and the respect shown for their ancestors contributes to the spiritual and moral revival of independent Uzbekistan.

In all cultures of Uzbekistan there are unique centers of folk applied art, which have introduced a great artistic spirit into Jahan culture. These shots have become a symbol of folk art. Slavery in Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Ferghana Valley, Khorezm and Karakalpakstan (circus and floral oval products), village and clay decoration, patten decoration and toreutic, chestnut, carpet weaving, school and chitality, jewelry art Using these traditions to solve new problems This art also reflects subtle features of a folk character, his aesthetic views, religion, attitude to the environment, talent, as in legends, music, partnership and dance.

In Uzbekistan, one of the oldest types of applied art is the toreutic art. The root of art dates back to very ancient times.

Toreutic art is a delicate work that is carried out only with a handle. The handle is not the same, of course, each. Its presence depended on national flowers and flowers, as well as on their descent on the rock.

In the republic, this type of folk applied art is very ancient and has a great positive influence on the popularization of crafts culture among young people. The traditions of chasing developed over the centuries, a high level of performing skills was developed and achieved. The main source of distribution of new artistic and symbolic expressions styles was precisely Toreutic works (demand and need for metal products in trade), as well as the art of neighboring countries had a positive impact on the traditions of waved art.

Researchers note that the Uzbek peasantry has its historical development and goes back to distant times. In Uzbekistan... " we are witnessing different traditions. At the same

time, Central Asian metal works always attract attention with the artistic specifics of their style.

Local craftsmen worked on metals such as gold, sand, copper, brice and jez. In ancient times, it was a way to make brinch products. The oldest and first medieval bloodshed was mainly expressed in/khalil/silver products, and from the 12th century, as in the entire Middle and Middle East, artisans began to prepare their products from copper alloy in Central Asia. "

By the 3th-8th centuries, that is, in the last ancient and first Middle Ages, Uzbekistan opened a new page of its development. " In jewelry made of gold and corn, religious mythological subjects of Central Asia are widely depicted. "

With the arrival of Islam in Central Asia, there was a change in creative thinking in the field of folk applied art, especially candaclism. A new ideological style of Toreuticism appeared, combining the traditions of art of various peoples.

By the 9th-10th centuries, copper products began to spread widely in the East, often replacing copper products with gold and silver. In these times, precious metal dishes were widespread in many corners of the Islamic world.

In the XIII-XV centuries, chaser creators began to act so that narrow, thin forms of utensils were impeccable. Cases of trimming jewelry with silver and gold threads have become more frequent. Treasure objects found on Registan Square in Samarkand testify to the artistic traditions of Central Asian candacorism of the XIV-XV centuries. The treasury contained more than sixty different containers made of brinch: boilers, bulbs, visors, covers and linings.

In the decoration of these objects you could see the traditions of art of the XI-early

XIII centuries. Using the data given in written sources of that time, and images depicted in miniature, you can find out how developed Candacorism of the XVI-XVIII centuries. The products of copper kandakorg worked with three specialized craftsmen: they made the Egyptian by default, crossed the kalai, ignited dishes and some details (kebab, cap, chumak (sanula), kitchens (aspak), etc.), and toreutics.

The penetration of products made from Russia at the factory in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries has an impact on the taste of applicants. Now the demand for luxury and jewelry will begin to grow. And in Toreutic works, harmony between the product and the armature is promoted, the appearance of the products is strengthened, high tranquility of colors and ornaments in their shape is given. The appearance of factory goods eradicates calm and chaotic life - due to a shortage of raw materials, Mahalla craftsmen removed such products as samovar, kettle, absolutely clean for such products.

The art of folk applied design of Uzbekistan is being restored and developed again today. This is evidenced by the expansion of the ranks of folk masters working in the republic, an increase in the types of folk applied art. This indicates that during the period of independence, favorable conditions are created in our country for the development of culture and art, intellectual and moral education of young people.

Taking into account the above, it can be noted that when introducing national values into the development of creative thinking among student students, teaching professors, group mentors should pay attention and implement:

1. Involving students in the study of the content of spiritual, educational and historical values of the national heritage, the way of thinking,

traditions, customs of our people, which form the basis of national values.

2. Improvement of rational use of these national values in "Hours of Spirituality," "Lessons in Education" and "Days of Spirituality" held at the university.
3. To remain faithful to national values, protect, multiply them and instill in the consciousness of each student.
4. Increasing in every student age a sense of responsibility to the ancestors of the past, awareness of duty, life in the interests of the nation, the development of the Fatherland, selflessness, honest work, the struggle for the glory of the people, the prosperity of the country.
5. In the process of teaching the Copper Toreuticly discipline taught in higher educational institutions, achieve deep knowledge, will, faith, courage, initiative, business, tolerance, training of professionals who protect their personal views and dignity.
6. To show students that every value takes place in the formation of a person's personality, especially young people as a citizen.
7. To mark students the place of national values in socio-economic, spiritual, cultural and political life.
8. Wide promotion of national values among students, widespread use of forms, methods and means of creative thinking in the process of renewal of society.

CONCLUSION:

The use of modern educational forms, methods and means of using national values in the development of creative thinking among future specialists of higher educational institutions is a modern requirement that can provide good and effective results in research.

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