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milliy g'ururni shakllantirish uchun hamkorlik pedagogikasiga asoslangan yondashuvlar qo'llanilishi tavsiya etiladi.

Anatomiya fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy metodologiyalardan foydalanish talabalarning bilim olish jarayonini yanada samarali va qiziqarli qiladi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar, zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar va axborot-kommunikatsiya vositalaridan foydalanish orqali anatomiya fanini o'qitish sifatini oshirish mumkin.

Zamonaviy metodologiyalarning ahamiyati:

1. Virtual reallik (VR) texnologiyalari: Virtual reallik yordamida talabalar inson tuzilishini haqiqiyga yaqin sharoitda o'rganish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Bu metodologiya an'anaviy darsliklar va plastik modellardan farqli o'laroq, interfaol va hayotiy tajriba taqdim etadi.

2. 3D modellashtirish: 3D modellar yordamida inson organlari va tizimlarini batafsil o'rganish mumkin. Bu talabalarning vizual idrokini oshirib, murakkab tuzilmalarni tushunishni osonlashtiradi.

3. Interfaol dasturlar va platformalar: Interfaol dasturlar orqali talabalar anatomiya bo'yicha bilimlarini mustaqil ravishda mustahkamlab, testlar va vazifalar orqali o'z bilimlarini sinash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi.

Natijalar. Zamonaviy metodologiyalarning qo'llanilishi anatomiya fanini o'qitish jarayonini qiziqarli va samarali qiladi. Talabalarning bilim darajasi oshishi bilan birga, ularning kasbiy ko'nikmalari ham rivojlanadi. Biroq, bu usullarni joriy etish uchun yetarli resurslar va malakali o'qituvchilar zarur.

Xulosa. Anatomiya fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy metodologiyalarning qo'llanilishi ta'lim sifatini oshirishning muhim omili hisoblanadi. Virtual reallik, 3D modellashtirish va interfaol dasturlar kabi innovatsion usullar orqali talabalarning bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda.

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THE IMPACT OF CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS ON LANGUAGE LEARNING IN EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURES

Kh.H.Umurova, Associate professor, Bukhara state university, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Til insonlarning o'zaro ta'siri va muloqotining asosiy jihati bo'lib, nafaqat ma'lumot uzatish vositasi, balki madaniy o'ziga xosliklarning aks etishi sifatida ham xizmat qiladi. Tillarni o'rganish va o'qitishni shakllantirishda turli mintaqalarning urf-odatlar va an'analari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqolada Sharq va G'arb urf-odatlarining til o'rganishga o'ziga xos ta'siri o'rganilib, ta'lim amaliyotida madaniy kontekstning ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: til, jamoa va oilaviy muhit, individualizm, tanqidiy fikrlash, pedagogik metodlar, axloqiy saboqlar, madaniy qadriyatlar.

Аннотация. Язык является фундаментальным аспектом человеческого взаимодействия и общения, служа не только средством передачи информации, но и отражением культурных идентичностей. Обычаи и традиции разных регионов играют значительную роль в формировании того, как изучаются и преподаются языки. В данной статье рассматривается различное влияние восточных и западных обычаев на изучение языка, подчеркивается важность культурного контекста в образовательной практике.

Ключевые слова: язык, общинный и семейный контекст, индивидуализм, критическое мышление, педагогические методы, моральные уроки, культурные ценности.

Abstract. Language is a fundamental aspect of human interaction and communication, serving not only as a tool for conveying information but also as a reflection of cultural identities. The customs and traditions of different regions play a significant role in shaping how languages are learned and taught. This article explores the distinct influences of Eastern and Western customs on language learning, highlighting the importance of cultural context in educational practices.

Key words: language, communal and familial context, individualism, critical thinking, pedagogical methods, moral lessons, cultural values.

Culture and tradition are two interconnected concepts that form the backbone of human societies. They encompass the beliefs, practices, values, and artifacts that characterize a group of people. Understanding these elements is crucial, especially at the university level, where students explore how they influence individual identities, social interactions, and community cohesion. Culture can be defined as the collective set of customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social groups. It is a complex amalgamation of behaviors, beliefs, and values that are learned and shared among members of a society. Culture is not static; it evolves over time, influenced by a variety of factors including technology, environmental changes, and interactions with other cultures.

One of the key features of culture is its ability to provide a framework for understanding the world. This framework shapes how individuals perceive reality and interact with others. For example, cultural norms dictate social behaviors such as greetings, dress codes, and communication styles. In some cultures, direct eye contact is a sign of confidence, while in others, it may be perceived as disrespectful.

Cultural expression is also evident in art, literature, music, and dance. These forms of expression not only reflect cultural values but also serve as vehicles for storytelling and the transmission of knowledge. For instance, Indigenous cultures often use oral traditions to pass down histories and teachings, ensuring that their knowledge is preserved and adapted through generations.

Tradition refers specifically to the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation. It is a subset of culture that encompasses the practices and rituals that are maintained over time. Traditions can be observed in various forms, including religious ceremonies, festivals, and family customs. They serve to reinforce group identity and continuity by connecting individuals to their past.

Traditions often embody the values and beliefs of a culture. For instance, the celebration of Thanksgiving in the United States is rooted in historical events and reflects values such as gratitude and community. Similarly, cultural traditions such as weddings, funerals, and coming-of-age ceremonies mark significant life events and provide individuals with a sense of belonging.

While traditions can create a cohesive identity for a group, they can also face challenges as societies evolve. Globalization, migration, and technological advancements often lead to the blending of traditions, resulting in new hybrid practices. This constant evolution raises important questions about the preservation of cultural heritage and the role of tradition in contemporary society.

Linguistic Features of Culture and Tradition. Language plays a crucial role in both culture and tradition. It is the primary medium through which cultural values are expressed and traditions are communicated. The linguistic features of a culture often reflect its unique worldview and social dynamics.

For instance, many languages contain words or phrases that encapsulate specific cultural concepts that may not have direct translations in other languages. The German word "Weltanschauung" describes a person's worldview, illustrating how language can convey complex ideas related to culture. Similarly, the Japanese concept of "Ikigai," which refers to the reason for being, emphasizes a cultural perspective on purpose and fulfillment.

Moreover, language is a key factor in the preservation of tradition. Many cultural practices are transmitted orally, relying on storytelling and spoken language to convey knowledge and values. This

oral tradition is especially significant in cultures where written records may be scarce. As a result, the loss of a language can lead to the erosion of cultural identity and tradition.

In addition to vocabulary and expressions, the structure of language can also reflect cultural norms. For example, some languages have formal and informal ways of addressing others, which can indicate social hierarchies and relationships. The use of honorifics in languages such as Korean or Japanese illustrates the importance of respect and social structure within those cultures.

Cultural Context and Language Learning. In Eastern cultures, language learning often occurs within a communal and familial context, where the transmission of knowledge is seen as a collective responsibility. For instance, in countries like China and Japan, language education is deeply intertwined with cultural values such as respect for elders and the importance of harmony within the group. Students are often encouraged to learn through imitation, repetition, and memorization, which reflects the traditional pedagogical methods prevalent in these societies.

Conversely, Western cultures typically emphasize individualism and critical thinking in education. Language learning in these contexts often encourages students to express their opinions, engage in discussions, and develop personal interpretations of texts. The educational systems in countries like the United States and Canada promote an interactive approach to language learning, where students are motivated to participate actively in classrooms, fostering a sense of autonomy in their educational journey.

The Role of Traditions in Language Acquisition. Traditions play a vital role in how language is acquired and the attitudes towards learning in both Eastern and Western cultures. In Eastern societies, language is often viewed as a means to preserve cultural heritage. For example, traditional storytelling practices are common in many Eastern cultures, where language is learned through narratives that convey moral lessons and cultural values. This method not only enhances vocabulary but also instills a sense of identity and belonging among learners.

In contrast, Western traditions might emphasize the practical use of language in global contexts. For instance, many Western educational institutions focus on teaching languages such as English, Spanish, and French, as these are seen as essential for international communication and career opportunities. This practical approach to language learning can sometimes lead to the undervaluation of less widely spoken languages, which may not be seen as economically advantageous.

Methods of Language Instruction. The methods of language instruction also reflect the customs and traditions of each culture. In Eastern education systems, there is often a strong emphasis on rote learning and standardized testing. For instance, students in countries like South Korea and Singapore may spend considerable time preparing for exams that assess their language proficiency through memorized phrases and grammar rules. This approach can lead to high levels of language competency but may also stifle creativity and critical thinking.

In contrast, Western educational systems frequently adopt communicative language teaching methods. These methods prioritize real-life communication and contextual learning, allowing students to engage in role-playing, group projects, and interactive exercises. Such approaches aim to develop fluency and confidence in using the language in everyday situations, fostering a more dynamic and engaging learning environment.

The interplay between customs, traditions, and language learning ultimately influences language proficiency outcomes in students from Eastern and Western backgrounds. Eastern learners may demonstrate exceptional accuracy in grammar and vocabulary, owing to their extensive practice with rote memorization. However, they may struggle with spontaneous conversation and creative expression, as the focus on standardized testing can limit opportunities for open-ended dialogue.

On the other hand, Western learners may exhibit greater fluency and confidence in conversational skills, as their education promotes active participation and real-life application of the language. However, they may face challenges in mastering complex grammatical structures or formal language use due to a lesser emphasis on rules and rote memorization.

Understanding the impact of customs and traditions on language learning can help educators develop more effective language teaching strategies that cater to diverse student backgrounds. By recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of both Eastern and Western approaches, educators can

integrate best practices from each culture. For instance, incorporating storytelling elements from Eastern traditions into Western language classrooms can enhance cultural understanding and engagement.

Additionally, fostering an appreciation for cultural diversity in language learning can create a more inclusive environment. Encouraging students to share their cultural backgrounds and language experiences can enrich the learning experience for everyone, promoting empathy and intercultural communication skills.

Language is a vital component in expressing and preserving both culture and tradition, providing a lens through which we can understand the complexities of human experience. As students at the university level, exploring these concepts offers valuable insights into the diverse tapestry of human life and the ways in which we connect with one another across generations. Understanding and appreciating cultural and traditional differences can foster greater empathy and collaborative relationships in an increasingly interconnected world. The customs and traditions of Eastern and Western cultures significantly influence language learning and instruction. By acknowledging these cultural contexts, educators can better understand their students' learning processes and adapt their teaching methods to meet diverse needs. Ultimately, embracing the richness of cultural differences in language education can enhance learners' experiences and promote a more profound appreciation for languages as a vital component of human connection and cultural identity.

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O'QUVCHILARNING KREATIV FIKRLASH SALOHİYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA LMS (LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS) DAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH *J.A.Xamroyev, magistrant, Toshkent kimyo xalqaro universiteti, Toshkent*

Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimida kreativ fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar, xususan, LMS (Learning Management Systems) o'quvchilarda kreativlikni rivojlantirish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarning kreativ fikrlash salohiyatini rivojlantirishda LMSdan samarali foydalanish usullari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kreativ fikrlash, salohiyat, LMS, dars samaradorligi, o'quv jarayoni, ta'lim sifati.

Аннотация. Сегодня в системе образования одной из важнейших задач является развитие способности к творческому мышлению. Цифровые технологии, в частности LMS (системы управления обучением), открывают новые возможности для развития творческих способностей учащихся. В этой статье рассматриваются способы эффективного использования LMS для развития творческого мышления учащихся.

Ключевые слова: креативное мышление, потенциал, LMS, эффективность урока, процесс обучения, качество обучения.

Abstract. Today, the development of creative thinking skills in the educational system is one of the important tasks. Digital technologies, in particular LMS (Learning Management Systems), are creating new opportunities for the development of creativity in students. This article examines the ways in which students can effectively use LMS in developing their creative thinking potential.

Keywords: creative thinking, capacity, LMS, lesson effectiveness, educational process, quality of Education.

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Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi noshirlik bo‘limi
220900, Xiva, Markaz-1
Tel/faks: (0 362) 226-20-28
E-mail: mamun-axborotnoma@academy.uz
xma_axborotnomasi@mail.ru



(+998) 97-458-28-18