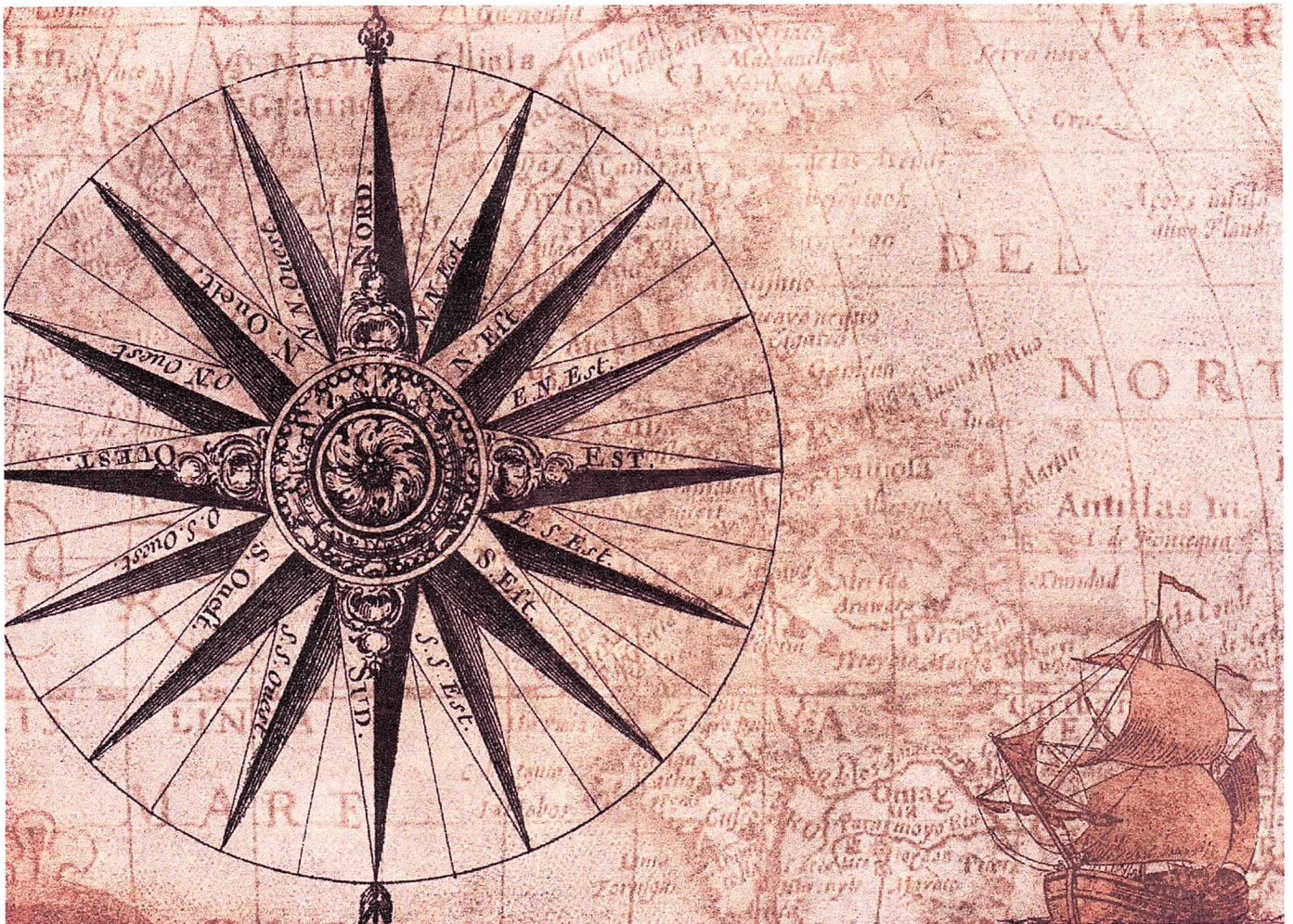


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IMPROVEMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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Annotation. In the current era of globalization, as all sciences develop at a very rapid pace, it is difficult to study them. They use unique methods to make them easier to learn. This article discusses the history of the formation of the methodological system.

Keywords: method, practical, theoretical, human, empirical, methodology, cybernetic modeling, computer modeling.

Method (Greek: *metodos* - way of knowing or research, theory, doctrine) is a method of practical and theoretical acquisition, mastery, study, guidance, set of methods, creation and substantiation of philosophical knowledge.

The history of the origin of the method goes back to the practical activities of people. A person who has mastered the method of doing a job can do it easily, quickly and verbally compared to others. A person who does not know the method spends a lot of time and effort to do it. The method can be practical or theoretical in its content. Methods of practical human activity also depend on the understanding of the laws of reality. The doctrine of methods is called methodology in science.

Methodology is a system of principles and methods of organization, restoration of theoretical and practical activity of the researcher, as well as the doctrine of such a system. Methodology is also defined as the doctrine of methods or the method of general knowledge. Methodology teaches how to approach methods and reality in general. Metaphysics is an example of a methodology that teaches a particular part of reality, a certain aspect, a certain state of development. Dialectics is a clear example of a methodology that reflects the linear development and transformation of reality and the interrelationships between its constituent elements, as well as a synergetic approach to the methodology used to study abrupt, catastrophic changes in reality, nonlinear developmental processes.

Man first accumulated his knowledge of reality by observing, comparing, likening, and distinguishing things and events around him. With the development of the science of reality, the guidelines and methods used in science also improved. Practical (empirical) and theoretical methods of science emerged.

The main content of scientific methods consists of scientific theories tested in practice. Any scientific theory has the function of a method in essence. The method, in turn, is a tool for discovering new scientific theories and laws. In this sense, the method is a scientific practice that differs from the function of scientific theory.

Of particular importance in the history of science is the study of the essence of the scientific method, the discovery of new methods. The scientific method used by a scientist to make a

discovery is more important than any other scientific discovery, because other inventors can make many discoveries based on the scientific method used by that scientist.

Cognitive methods are divided into 3 types in terms of their coverage of reality: general cognitive methods are general and universal methods used in all disciplines and at all stages of cognition - methodology; general methods of cognition - methods of cognition used in some or all disciplines and applied at a certain stage of knowledge (empirical, theoretical or the limit of the transition from empirical to theoretical stage); private or special methods are methods of learning used in a particular discipline.

Among the Central Asian scholars, Farabi, Khorezmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino and others developed scientific methods. When Khorezmi wrote that there were three scholars, some of whom developed guidelines and methods to make scientific discoveries that facilitated the scientific research of other scholars, he was referring to the scholars who developed these methods.

More recently, European philosophers have also made significant contributions to the development of the method. Philosophers such as F. Bacon, G. Galileo, R. Descartes, G. Leibniz also wrote special works on methods.

Many general and specific scientific methods are used in modern science. Especially in the last century, new forms of modeling and mathematical methods have developed, and cybernetic modeling and computer modeling methods are widely used in almost all spheres of society. Modern scientific methods are helping researchers to unravel the mysteries of the world.

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