RESULTS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Published: January 30, 2023 | Pages: 185-188

USING HISTORICAL MATERIALS IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Djavlieva Gulnara Raushanovna

Lecturer At The Department Of Algebra And Geometry At Termiz State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the meaning and difference of knowledge, skills and abilities. Psychological and pedagogical analysis of the use of historical materials in mathematics lessons in primary school.

KEYWORDS: Ability, skills, knowledge, historical materials, qualities and properties.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of mathematics plays an important role in the life of any person. It is impossible to overestimate the contribution made by the great scientists of the East, such as: Muhammad al-Khorezmi, Ahmad al-Ferghani, Abu Raikhan Beruni, Mirzo Ulugbek and many others. In addition to the enormous scientific potential, which is the foundation of science to this day, our great ancestors paid attention to the educational role of mathematics for the younger generation. Studying the works of the great scientists of the East helps to attract interest in the study of modern sciences and create conditions so that young people in our country can enjoy the delights of mathematics and perceive the discoveries of their great ancestors as a gift, as a great heritage that we have inherited.

The subject of mathematics is the basis of knowledge of the world, it reveals the laws of ongoing events and phenomena, and also plays an important role in the development of science, engineering and technology.

Mathematics develops human intelligence, teaches perseverance and the desire to achieve goals, teaches order and consistency in an algorithmic style and is an important tool for the development of thinking. As our respected President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized: “Mathematics is the basis of all sciences. A child who knows this subject well becomes smart, broad-minded and successful in any field.”

In our country, mathematics has been identified as one of the leading areas for the development of scientific and technological progress in 2020, and systematic work is being carried out to develop science and education in this area. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019 No. PF-5712 “Concept for the development of the general education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 9, 2019 No. PQ-4387 “On measures to support and develop training mathematics and mathematical sciences in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as on measures to further strengthen the activities of the Institute of Mathematics named after V.I. Romanovsky at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan", by Decree of the

Published: January 30, 2023 | Pages: 185-188

Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 7, 2020 No. PQ-4708 "On measures to increase quality of teaching mathematics and the development of research activities in the field of mathematics" and an appeal to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, identified a number of tasks for the comprehensive strengthening and development of teaching mathematics and mathematical sciences.

In the pedagogy of knowledge, skills and abilities, these are the basic concepts.

Skill in pedagogy is an intermediate stage in the development of new ways of acting based on knowledge.

Skills in pedagogy are automated components that are developed in the process of performing a conscious action. The formation of knowledge, skills and habits has its own pedagogical and psychological characteristics.

What is the difference between knowledge, skills and abilities?

Knowledge is information about the world and activity that has become the property of a person's consciousness (including memory), and skill is the level of knowledge to the extent that it can be applied in practical activities. There are also skills - these are skills that have been brought to automaticity.

A skill is acquired by repeating certain operations many times. A skill is formed as a stable combination of a conscious goal, actions and the use of skills necessary to achieve it.

Especially a lot of research on this topic was carried out by Khamidov Zh.A.

The purpose of his research is to improve the competence of vocational training teachers by improving modular-rated training and providing positive results, according to Ismailov Z.K. Research in the field of pedagogy shows that the development of educational and professional competence provides students with the effective formation of professional and special skills. This is one of the important tasks of modern education, aimed at developing educational and professional competence among specialists in the field of education. Nazarova B.A., Davletshin M.G. , Goziev E. G.. Views on the creative abilities of Leontyev N., according to Rubinstein S.L. "For those who then consider the thoughts of some author in connection with the social situation in which they arose, with that objective context of the historical development of scientific knowledge into which they entered, they are revealed in these new connections and in new content.", Smirnova I.M. and other psychologists were taken into account in research and analysis on issues of historicism. Creation, discovery and implementation is a historical process. This could be the creation of a piece of literature, a scientific work, a work of art, or a material object. Historical activity is the result of the activity of the creator, the creator.

Spencer's main work is "Principles of Psychology" (1855). In the book, the author emphasizes that consciousness performs the function of adapting the body to the environment. In accordance with this, the facts of consciousness are considered by Spencer from the point of view of their correlation not with nervous activity, but with connections external to the body and the improvement of teachers' skills.

Today in psychology, pedagogy and other academic disciplines there is growing interest in studying the concept of Skills in using elements of historicism. Smirnova I.M. speaks of the need to create conditions for students to use the elements of historicism at school. "Thinking begins

Published: January 30, 2023 | Pages: 185-188

with wonder," Aristotle noted 2,500 years ago. Our contemporary Sukhomlinsky believed that "The feeling of surprise is a powerful source of the desire to know: from surprise to knowledge there is one step." And mathematics is a wonderful subject for surprise. One of the main and main issues of the school is the creation of conditions for the development and level of interest of students, the creation of conditions aimed at increasing their skills in using elements of historicism."

Currently, there is no complete, accurate and unified system for determining the skills of using elements of historicism. The main problem is that research aimed at developing skills in using elements of historicism does not have a single point of view on what the use of historical materials is.

In modern psychology, the concept of professional abilities is defined on the basis of general theoretical ideas about improving skills.

Rubinshtein S.L. made a significant contribution to the development of the theory of professional abilities based on an understanding of abilities as socio-historical development. He emphasizes that in the successful performance of socially useful work based on understanding and Skills, the role of "personal qualities and properties" that characterize the "individual psychological uniqueness" of a person plays a role.

Speaking about the development of abilities, Teplov B.M. emphasizes that without appropriate activity, abilities and skills will not manifest themselves. He states: "The point is that skills are not developed in a state of rest, but are created in the process of activity."

According to E. Goziev, skills are the individual capabilities and potential of a person. They differ from knowledge, are considered as the result of study, and reflect the psychological and physiological characteristics of the individual. Any type of Skill is a complex psychological concept that includes a system of properties that meet the requirements of activity. Therefore, abilities and skills are not reduced to any single property, but provide the opportunity to achieve high results in activities that meet its requirements.

The authors who cited above conclusions and examples from the results of their research drew attention to the importance of creative skills in solving problems using elements of historicism. In the future, in psychology, special attention will be paid to the study of the genetic aspects of functional systems, as well as their connection with the level of productivity. In particular, Shadrikov V.D. states that skills are systems of certain mental functions that have their own characteristics and unique properties associated with certain individual characteristics. He believes that skills develop at different stages of human evolution and depend on objective conditions and external influences.

Shadrikov V.D. highlighted the functionality of the system, especially the quality of operation of the entire system. He emphasized that "the regularity of various spiritual processes (perception, memorization, thinking, etc.) in a functional system can be considered as productivity."

Mikhailichenko V.E. believes that education objectively carries the potential to enhance the personal growth of students. It represents a holistic system for the formation of the inner world of students, their worldview. It should be noted that two groups of psychologists - with personal-activity and functional-genetic points of view - have different views on understanding Skills

Published: January 30, 2023 | Pages: 185-188

associated with understanding Activity Skills and genetic functionality, which do not contradict each other, but, on the contrary, complement each other.

It is also worth noting that the adoption of an understanding of the single genetic integrity of general and special creative approaches contributes to the use of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in various fields of activity.

A distinctive feature of a person's individual psychological specificity, which ensures the successful implementation of specific activities, is the development of those specific abilities that are a response to the requirements of certain types of activities. This distinguishes the classification of creative abilities (mathematical, literary, artistic, etc.) according to genetic characteristics.

The general idea of intellectual abilities and skills has also been defined in most of the scientific works of our teachers and psychologists. For example, Zhumaev M.I. used historical materials in a monograph, Sharafutdinova Kh.G., - revealed intellectual ability, Davletshin M.G. - described the technical ability, Kadirov B. - justified the identification of the ability.

The development of intellectual abilities and skills is necessary not only for achieving success in a certain activity, but also for the ability to achieve success in various fields at a certain point in time. For example, in accordance with the thought of Rubinstein S.L., if a special ability and skill reaches a high level, then its connection with general intelligence also reaches a high level."

From the above we can conclude that intellectual abilities indicate the effectiveness of various types of activities. The study of special abilities involves an analysis of the requirements that are placed on an activity, as well as attitudes towards thoughts, ideas, reflections and actions associated with this activity.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of general secondary, secondary specialized and vocational education" dated January 25, 2018 No. UP-5313
2. Ball G.A. Theory of educational tasks: Psychological and pedagogical aspect miscellaneous. M.: Pedagogika, 2011. –184 p.
3. Goziev E. General psychology. National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan. - T., 2010. - 313 p.
4. Dzhavlieva G. R. Development of productive thinking in junior schoolchildren. Vocational education and society. 2019. No. 4(32). 116 - 130 pp.
5. Jumaev M.E. Tadjieva Z.G'. Methodology of teaching mathematics in primary grades. Tashkent. "Science and Technology" 2005. 312 pages.