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THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE METHOD OF TEACHING HUSNIKHAT

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As we know, the art of calligraphy occupies a special place in the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Calligraphy is one of the most perfect types of ancient Eastern art. The history of the writing of the peoples of Central Asia begins from very ancient times. In the middle of the 1st millennium BC, Aramaic writing began to spread in Iran, Central Asia and other countries.

Writing is a set of special characters accepted in a language. Photographic writing first appeared in the period of the seed system. Later, we all know that in a time when human society consisted of small and scattered families, people exchanged ideas with each other only through oral speech. Writing appeared on the basis of this human need. In the beginning, signs were used in the life of primitive people. The remnants of this writing are still present in the seals of clans, shell necklaces of the northern Indians, signs and other forms representing the private property of a social class. As a result of the development of technology, such as telephone, telegraph, radio, television, and the Internet, its advantage has weakened in terms of distance, but with the attention of the times, writing is still superior to oral speech. A large number of monuments found and deciphered at the beginning of the 19th-20th centuries made it possible to shed light on the emergence and historical development of writing.

This achievement of the science led to the separation of the history of writing as an independent branch of the science of linguistics. According to various monuments, a number of local writings began to appear on the basis of the Aramaic script. Avesta, Khorezm, Sugdian, Kushon, Runic, Uyghur and other writings are among them. During the 5th-8th centuries, the Turkic peoples widely used the Orhun-Enasoy script. This writing is also known as the Turkic-runic writing in science. In 1892-1893, Danish scientist Velgilim Thomson and Russian scientist V.V. Radlov were able to read the inscriptions on the monument. We know that Central Asia was conquered by the Arabs in the VII-VIII centuries. From this period, Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, began to use the Arabic script. Our people used this alphabet for 1200 years. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the representative of our classic literature, wrote "Hatti Baburi" at the age of 20. But this record is not implemented in practice.

As we know, "Bait ul-Hikmat" is a scientific institution that unites scientists. Caliph Harun al-Rashid founded in Baghdad. In Uzbek works it is referred to as "House of Knowledge" or "House of the Wise". Along with the development of all fields, such as architecture, sculpture, geometry, jurisprudence, hadith, theology, religion, mysticism, tariqat, ideology, astronomy, the world of medicine, translation, and literature, the art of calligraphy also developed. . All kinds of works were hand-copied by famous husnikhat sahibs, that is, calligraphers. This caused those works to be widely spread among the people and read with love. "Calligraphy" was considered one of the most perfect types of ancient Eastern art. The art of calligraphy in Central Asia has a rich history. In the 14th-16th centuries, the development of the book industry of our country was incomparable. During these times, there were no printing houses in the world to print books.

That is why, especially in the East, the interest in the art of calligraphy and the need for calligraphers was extremely great. Invaluable works created by people of

literature and science have reached us thanks to the work of scribes. During these times, a number of talented artists became creators of elegant books, including Muhammad bin Husain al-Tibi, Mir Ali Tabrizi, Khorezmi, Sultan Ali Mashhadi, Mir Ali Qilqadam. For example, Hafiz Shirozi copied Khusrav Dehlavi's "Khamsa". It is known from our sources and literature that the great thinker Alisher Navoi is also a skilled calligrapher. In addition to technical tasks, calligraphers also sought to develop their own writing style. For example, since the 12th century, the style of Kufi calligraphy has been widely used in the life of calligraphers. Based on this style, the following six main styles of Arabic writing have emerged.

1. Suls letter - four sides of this letter are written flat and two sides are round. 2. Naskh letter- the inventor of this letter is the famous calligrapher Ibn Muqla'. 3. Muhaqqaq letter - one part is flat and the other parts are written in round form. 4. It originates from Rayhani's letter-Muhaqqaq, and its inventor is Ibn Awwab. 5. The letter of piety is made up of a half-flat, half-round line. 6. Riqa letter - most letters are written in combination with each other. Each of these letters has been used in its place. Munis, son of the famous poet and calligrapher Shermuhammad Awazbek, gave useful advice about calligraphy and beautiful writing instruments in his treatise "Savodi Talim":

The target of the word joke,
The treasure of meaning,
Every word has a meaning,
He would have died without the letter...

He also attached great importance to the rules of writing and said: The discipline of the work of the world, the discipline of the people of the world, without it, it cannot be a book, without it, it cannot be a story...Hazrat Alisher Navoi is also one of the teachers who taught science. Even if a disciple were to

give hundreds of treasures for one letter taught by him on the path of truth, he would not be able to repay the right:

On the path of truth, who taught you a letter with pain,
It is an irreplaceable ado with a hundred treasures.

I must emphasize that the world fame of Alisher Navoi, the great poet of the East, has a significant contribution of Bukhara and Sharisab literature fans - famous calligraphers. The study of Navoi's work and copying of his works began in his own time. His works are widely distributed not only in the country where he lives, but also in several foreign countries. In particular, we all know that when the poet was working on "Khamsa", the famous calligrapher Abdujamil copied the finished part of it. The poet praised the art of calligraphy in his great work "Majolis un-nafais" and mastered it thoroughly Sultan Ali Mashhadi, Maulana Soyimi, Maulana Saifi, Maulana Sher Ali, Shaykhzada Purovi, Maulana Voysi, Maulana Kotibi and Abdujamil Katib Herati. He proudly mentioned famous writers such as

It is worth noting that most of the manuscripts of Alisher Navoi's works that have reached us were read in Bukhara and Sakharisabz, ancient centers of science. These manuscripts provide the reader with various information and play a positive role in the perfect study of Navoi's works.

We know that in June 1926, the Central Executive Committee of Uzbekistan decided to adopt a new alphabet based on Latin letters.

In Uzbekistan, the transition from the Arabic script to the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin letters was completed in the first half of 1930. However, this script was not used for long. On May 8, 1940, a law was passed to change the current Uzbek script to a new alphabet. After the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issue of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script was raised. This issue was discussed at the 13th session of the 12th convocation of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 2-3, 1993, and

the decision "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" was adopted.

In conclusion, I can say that one of the important tasks facing our schools today is to improve students' literacy. Clean and beautiful writing plays a big role in improving students' literacy. In the beautiful writing classes, when the exercise on the shape of the letters is carried out, it is taken from simple to complex, because the letters of the alphabet are divided into groups according to their shape. The knowledge acquired during learning to write must remain a permanent rule. The first requirements for the development of beautiful writing skills and the rules for keeping the correct slope of the writing, approximating the distance between the elements, will be taught later in the 2nd grade in calligraphy lessons. Pupils can keep these rules in mind. Formation of beautiful writing skills is continued not only in primary grades, but also in higher grades. Every writing exercise should be done with a specific goal in mind.

The great Russian pedagogue K. D. Ushensky paid special attention to husnikhat lessons and said that "initial orthographic skills are restored in husnikhat lessons." The model writing of the teacher is the main factor in the formation of correct writing in children. In addition to these, we know from history that a number of scientists, poets and virtuous people who lived in the Middle Ages learned the art of calligraphy and wrote down their famous works. allows us to use it in the field.

List of used literature

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FINE ART TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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All practical and theoretical knowledge in this field is necessary for training teachers of fine and applied arts. These are mainly drawing, painting, composition, applied decorative arts, sculpture, art history, and most importantly, mastering the methodological bases of teaching these knowledge. By acquiring this knowledge in the content of education, the future teacher will not only become a master of his field, but will also have the ability to share the secrets of this art with students and young people. It is necessary to rely on general art education science and methodology in the context of education and upbringing of fine and applied arts together with our national art heritage. In the training of young pedagogues, it is necessary to follow the priority of the important directions of educational content, general artistic and national traditions.