

## METHODOLOGY, KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITY SYSTEM

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### ANNOTATIONS

The article analyzes the systematic study of the research problem through the targeted use of pedagogical research methods, observation, questionnaire, testing, experimental methods and their application in practice.

For this, a comprehensive study of pedagogical reality includes objective tasks, taking into account external influences, expected and random influences on research, the study of each pedagogical evidence of reality, for example, repeatedly using various methods, analysis of philosophical, logical and psychological-pedagogical. analysis of research results.

**Keywords:** research, method, system, approach, analysis, experiment.

### INTRODUCTION

The acquired scientific knowledge is regulated by law and order. But research doesn't always lead to law and legitimacy. Often, a scientist creates scientific knowledge, a theory, and conducts a conceptual experiment. In each study, the goal is to generate new information, innovate, explore or disprove the case for ideas on the subject. The systems approach allows scientific hypotheses to support assumptions.

### MAIN PART

A systematic approach to pedagogical research:

- To determine the studied pedagogical process, all components of reality;
- Study the interdependence of each part and determine the main one;
- Development of a unique model, organizational integrity and historicity;

A systematic approach allows you to save time and effort when solving complex pedagogical problems. Consequently, the system for the implementation of theoretical ideas also requires speed, if there is no speed in a fast time, the research results may become outdated tomorrow. Hence, the following principles of pedagogical research can be illustrated.

1. Comprehensive study of pedagogical reality and the educational process in general:

- Strict consistency in research;
- To determine the spiritual, alien traits, orientation of the studied persons;
- To show external influences on the formation of personal qualities;
- Determination of the place of study of pedagogical reality;

2. Application of complex methods in the study of pedagogical problems:

- First of all, the systematic study of the research problem through the targeted use of pedagogical research methods, observation, questionnaires, tests, experimental methods;
- The tasks of a comprehensive study of pedagogical reality;
- Consideration of external influences, expected and accidental influences on the study;

- Repeated study and analysis of each pedagogical fact, reality, example by different methods;
- Philosophical, logical and psychological-pedagogical analysis of research results.
- Pedagogical reality, like human life, is complex, multifaceted, and the identification of a typical situation is a requirement for research.

### 3. The principle of objectivity of research.

It is well known that in pedagogy the state of subjectivity is very widespread, because every child and individual has his own miraculous and peculiar property. Therefore, in order to achieve objectivity, a high consciousness is required from the researcher, to demand getting rid of his subjectivity, self-criticism, not to doubt the objective truth. Certainly:

- Check each evidence, result by several methods;
- Revision of the results obtained on the basis of experiments, experiments;
- Take into account all personality traits (including disadvantages)
- Compare the results of their research with the results of other scientists, show similarities and differences in development;
- To compare the obtained scientific results with the opinions of students, parents, relatives of the research object;
- The researcher controls his own subjective states: mood, emotions, sympathy, antipathy, etc.

### 4. Harmony of research and education.

As noted above, human study is difficult, especially when the study of young people must be educational in nature in accordance with the laws of upbringing.

### 5. Study the person and the team.

Team study for personality study and individual study for community study, study of the environment is a special principle of pedagogical research. It is well known that a person has a double spiritual state: he lives in community with his life, his corner, his activities and his inner world.

### 6. The historical principle of research.

Before conducting an experiment, the researcher must determine the history of science, the degree of study of the problem. In pedagogical research, it is important to have a deep knowledge of the history of the study of the topic, a problematic approach. On what information, on what methodological doctrine to rely in the study, its effectiveness depends.

### 7. The principle of scientific courage, initiative:

It is known from the history of science that every great innovation, many ineffective experiments are based on the use of new methods by the researcher that draw conclusions from mistakes:

- Development, search for new promising methods for solving the problem;
- The advantages of the new method over the old one;
- Courage to substantiate a new methodology, analyze the views of famous scientists;
- Not be afraid of failure in research;
- Knowing about the dangers of the experiment, abandon it if it negatively affects young people;
- Know in advance about the dangers of the experiment and how to solve them.

8. The principle of deep study of the problem.

Science requires deep learning, not breadth. An example of this is the study of atomic particles in physics. The inner essence of pedagogical reality, walking towards the law, allows you to illuminate the complex heart, body, and spiritual world of a person.

### CONCLUSION

The consistency of research methods with educational methods makes it advisable to guide and inspire children for self-knowledge. In particular, interview method, experiment, testing methods are effective in combining research and teaching.

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