

SOCIAL AND ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AS A SUBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Abstract: *In this article, the nature of education based on the competence approach, the history of development, the research conducted in this direction abroad and in our country, the essence of the content of the education system based on the competence approach are revealed. Also, the specific mechanisms of selection of competencies to be formed in learners for the implementation of this approach are broadly covered. At the same time, the article also talks about the tasks of developing students' sociolinguistic competence in foreign language classes.*

Key words: competence, Sociolinguistics, creativity, quality of education, mechanism, linguistics, personality, efficiency, talent, knowledge, technology

Introduction

Our hardworking and noble people are entering a new era of national development with lofty goals and practical actions. Today, we can observe the evidence of this in every family, every neighborhood, and all fields.

In the complex world of today, our people deeply feel their responsibility for shaping their lives, the future of their children, and the prosperity of our blessed homeland. Values such as mutual respect, friendship between nations, and feelings of kindness and compassion are becoming increasingly apparent in our country. Noble deeds aimed at elevating the value of the individual are being implemented.

In the efforts to enhance the noble qualities cherished by the Uzbek people, it is crucial to instill in our dear children the virtues of high morality, respect, and nobility. The collaboration of families, communities, and educational institutions in nurturing national spirit remains a defined goal. As emphasized by our President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, "We cannot achieve high ideals without reaching for them with great effort. The new Uzbekistan, the Third Renaissance, is built on the great potential of our people, shaping the present and future generations."

Understanding our national values, ethnic characteristics, and, if necessary, the ethno-psychological traits unique to each ethnic group is the first step. Taking into account aspects such as national psychological norms, elements of national character, national customs and traditions,

national beliefs, aspirations, and the shaping of national identity is vital. Approaching activities with consideration of these factors is crucial in the modern context, and it contributes to a more comprehensive and relevant narrative.[1]

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURES

In recent years, significant scientific research on the socio-psychological characteristics of our national values has been conducted through fruitful collaborations between foreign psychologists and psychologists in our country. [2] The investigations dedicated to studying various aspects of this issue have been led by prominent psychologists of our republic, including Gairat Shoumarov, Vasila Karimova, Umarali Qodirov, Nurmat Soginov, Erkin Sattorov, Zamira Nishonova, Sharif Baratov, Bahriiddin Umarov, Marat Utepbegegenov, Rustam Samarov, Feruza Akramova, Navbahor Salaeva, Hasanboy Abdusamatov, Dilbar Abdullaeva, Ziyoda Rasulova, and others, who have brought their unique experiences to this research.

The necessity of organizing comprehensive studies, incorporating social-psychological issues with other disciplines, is undoubtedly essential for the successful progress of the research conducted by experts in the field. The research conducted by scholars in this field undoubtedly contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of social and psychological issues, leading to effective and productive outcomes.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH.

The article describes the methodological aspects of these issues, both theoretical and practical, concerning the ethno-psychological, ethno-pedagogical, and ethno-territorial issues associated with the ethno-psychological and ethno-territorial characteristics of the Uzbek people. For this reason, it is essential to align the methodology of disciplines that study the society and peoples precisely in exploring the ethno-psychological, ethno-pedagogical, and ethno-territorial issues of the family and marital matters of a particular nation.

The unique values and traditions specific to each nation were studied, analyzed, and compared with the ethno-cultural aspects of neighboring peoples within the subject scope of ethnopsychology. This was necessary to comprehend the familial and marital issues of a specific nationality.

ANALYSES AND RESULTS.

The complexity of research through a comprehensive methodology not only enhances scientific rigor but also provides the opportunity to analyze the researched object from various perspectives. In this regard, collaboration between several disciplines (social-humanitarian and natural sciences) is feasible and beneficial. It is crucial to note that the socio-economic development disparities and various natural-geographic conditions among nations have given rise to certain psychological differences. The synthesis of theoretical and applied research in the fields of social and ethnic psychology, as well as psychological anthropology and comparative-cultural psychology, is necessary to address these issues effectively. This approach is instrumental in investigating

ethnic-psychological phenomena and analyzing the psychological nature of attitudes towards individuals shaped by national characteristics. [3]

In various ethnic communities, relationships within families take different forms. In Uzbek society, the family is highly esteemed. Unique perceptions regarding national upbringing in terms of the family and the roles of men and women within it play a significant role in entering marital relationships. In the Uzbek mentality, a man is traditionally regarded as the head of the family, and the home holds a revered place. [2]

These aspects play a crucial role in shaping values, moral principles, and traditions within the system of family and marriage norms in world cultures. Changes occurring in the global life of nations, evolving values and rules, and the system of morals and traditions influence family and marriage issues. Notably, such changes exert their influence on the family institution, particularly in developed countries where the number of unmarried individuals, divorces, and childless families is increasing, as observed, for instance, in Western countries. The impact of such changes extends to family institutions, with a growing number of unmarried individuals and childless families, particularly in developed nations. This demonstrates how shifts in the global landscape and evolving values influence the dynamics of family and marriage norms.

SUMMARY.

In summary, organizing a comprehensive study of family-marriage traditions and delving into their yet deeply unexplored social and ethnopsychological aspects holds significant importance for serious scientific investigation. It is evident that the ethnopsychological and ethno-territorial characteristics of the Uzbek people are diverse and rich in nuances. Exploring the theoretical and practical dimensions of these issues, including discussing ongoing work and offering practical recommendations based on the challenges faced, has become crucial. Matters such as the unique national character, customs and traditions, national sentiments and beliefs (ta'b), ethnic identity, and the coexistence and development of ethnic and national identities are all considered within the purview of ethnopsychology.

VI. References

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