

## The use of interdisciplinary integration technologies in the process of working on the text of prosaic works

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### Abstract

*The article reveals the role of effective use of interdisciplinary integration technologies in the process of work of general education schools, academic lyceums in literature lessons, prose works based on long-term practical experience.*

**Keywords:** text work, interdisciplinary integration, Uzbek language, dictionary, history, mysticism, encyclopedia, geography, kappon, "The World of Temur", computer science, commentary, picture-slide.

### Introduction

The analysis of fiction in general education schools, literary classes of an academic lyceum is an urgent task both practically and theoretically. One of the main tasks of educational institutions is to form the scientific outlook of students through the analysis of fiction, to educate them as versatile people.

Methods for analyzing fiction determine the general direction of the work carried out in this process. These directions are divided into independent categories that have certain directions related to each other in the process of studying the work. The categories consist of introduction, work on the text of the work, reading and analysis, final lessons. Reading a work is an important tool for analyzing, understanding and enjoying it, and as speech develops, students develop their thinking, imagination, form figurative understanding and expand their thinking abilities.

Reading fiction, working on a text, interpreting some complex words and phrases in fiction will help students to better understand the ideological content of the work, increase vocabulary, develop an understanding of life, and develop the ability to perceive existence.

Experience has shown that it is difficult for students to understand the content of archaic - obsolete words, neologisms - new words and phrases that are part of our language, some proverbs. One of the most suitable ways to help them in this area is the competent use of interdisciplinary integration technologies - the search and interpretation of the meanings of words, synonyms in dictionaries based on knowledge of the Uzbek language.

In this regard, lexicography examines all the words of the studied language on the subject "Uzbek language", their history, interpretation, spelling, the meaning of lexicography in language learning, the richness of a particular language in a perfectly composed dictionaries, a variety of dictionaries. (general dictionaries, special dictionaries, translation dictionaries, native language dictionaries: annotated dictionary, spelling dictionary (spelling dictionary), orthoepic dictionary (pronunciation dictionary), morpheme dictionary, frequency dictionary, inverted dictionary, synonym dictionary, phraseological dictionaries, phraseological dictionaries, dialect dictionary,

terminological dictionary), it is important to emphasize that it would be advisable to develop methods of their use in practice, to use methods that contribute to the development of students' skills of independent creative work.

Examples of Uzbek classical literature studied in the classes of literature of secondary school and academic lyceum (hadiths of Imam al-Bukhari (810-870), "Devon lugatit-turk" by Mahmud Kashgari (XI century), Yusuf Khos Hadjib (XI century) "Qutadg'u bilig" by Ahmad Yagnakia (end of XII - beginning of XIII century), "Hibatul-khakayik" by Ahmad Yassawi (died in 1166), "Devoni Hikmat" by Nosiriddin Rabguzi, "Kissai Rabguzi", Saifi Sarayi (1321-1396)), Khorezmi, Atoi (end of XIV century, first half of XV century), Lutfi (1366-1465); lyrics by Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) and "Hamsa", lyrics by Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530) and "Boburnom"., Poshahodja Abdulvahobhoja oglu Khoja (1480-1547), Abulgazi Bakhodirkhan (1603-1664), Turdi Farogi (1640-1699), Boborakhim Mashrab (1653-1711), Jahan otin Uvaysi (80s of the 18th century - mid-19th century), Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani (late 18th century - 20s of the 19th century), Makhmur (late 18th century - 1844), Muham The literary heritage of such artists as Rizo Ogakhi (1809-1874), Muhammad Aminhoja - Mukimi (1850 –1903), Zakirjon Holmuhammad oglu - Furkat (1858–1909), Zavki (1853–1921) and historical works ("Padarkbudusha Mahmudhoji")., "Abulfayzkhan" by Abdurauf Fitrat, "Night and Day" by Cholpon, "The Last Days" "Abdullah Kodiri," "Scorpio from the Altar"; "Kutlug kan", "Navoi" by Oybek; It should be noted that the need to use such methods in the analysis of "Starry Nights" by Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Passage of Generations", "Treasures of Ulugbek" by Odil Yakubov is confirmed by many years of observation and experience, expert opinions and student suggestions. We thought it was permissible.

Below we would like to share our views on the use of materials from history, the Uzbek language, geography, information and communication means as a means of establishing interdisciplinary integration technologies in the process of working on the text of prose works studied in high school and academic schools. lyceum literature classes.

Let's turn to the evidence.

Working on the text of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur's encyclopedia - "Boburnom", we see that the names of many people, places, animals and plants were mentioned (according to the curriculum in the 11th grade, 3 hours were allocated to study his life and life. Work [8, 158- 180]).

Let's pay attention to the analysis of the following excerpts from the work:

"Settlements on the northern side of the Saihun River: one - Osi. Aksikat ends with books. Nechukkim, Asiriddin calls the poet Asiriddin Ahsikati. In Fergana, there is no city larger than Andijan. There are nine wooden roads to the west of Andijan. Umarshaikh Mirza made it his capital. The Saihun River flows under the fortress. The castle is located on a high rock. Instead of a ditch, deep ravines. Umarshaikh Mirzokim made it the capital and made another can a couple of times. There are no fortresses in Fergana. The mahalla fell to the Sharia distance from the citadel. The parable about the tree deh kuyovu kujo tells about the Axi. Melon will do. I have such a melon, they say "Peace of Temuria", but I don't know how many melons there are in the world. Bukhara melon is famous. When Samarkand was taken, I brought Aksidin and Bukhara melons and cut them in one go, but Aksin melons have nothing to do with it" [2, 62].

The original version of "Boburnoma", additional literature ("Boburnoma" (modern Uzbek), not limited to textbooks, for the interpretation of the words "Sayhun", "town", "forest", "story", "trench", "amik", "Shariah"), "Encyclopedia of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur" [3, 744]) and a dictionary ("Dictionary of Navoi Works" [6, 784], "Explanatory Dictionary of Horticultural Terms

"[7, 97]), materials on history, geography (also used information and communication technologies):

Saykhun is the old name of the Syr Darya [6, 541], a city is a city [1176], a forest is a measure of length (one wooden support is twelve thousand years old (an old man is about a meter long [6, 297])), an event [1, 175 ], trench - a hole dug to prevent the enemy from crossing [6, 648], amik - a pit [6, 41], sharii - a measure of length (distance) (2.4 km (see also Boburnoma) (2.5 km) , mulberries, fist (8 cm) [10, 23], "Deh kujovu treeon kujo" - "Where is the village, where are the trees" [2, 62].

The melon variety in the form of "Peace Temurii" in "Boburnom" is interpreted as "Amiri" in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Horticultural Terms" as follows:

"Amiri (a., - ph. T.) is a melon variety with a smooth surface, slightly lanceolate, slightly floral mesh, elongated, bluish flesh, very sweet, early maturing.

Humayun ordered the riders to find the melon "Peace of Temurii" in Fergana (A. Eshonov. From "Twenty million white doves"). In our opinion, because of the sweetness of the melon, the people attributed it to Babur's grandfather Amir Temur. The word "amir" literally means "amir" [7, 9].

We will also consider the following text from Oybek's novel "Kutlug kan", which is planned to be studied at the second stage of the academic lyceum:

"Then it just became our attention. This man was a neighbor of Yulchi in the village and was a quartermaster in the land of Sarimsakba. Despite his poverty, he helped the Passenger's family as much as he could. The traveler invited Eshwa (uh - the forming suffix of the main character's state - a sign of poverty) to the maid's office (composing a new word) But he refused.

- The rich man put a small burden on the city. Now I left the caravanserai and ran here. I could hardly find him, so I returned soon, brother.

"Let's talk, how are our people?" "Let's go," said the Passenger.

"I said no, no." All good health. Your mom sent a lot of greetings.

Ukang Gurban works in the senior mill. I squeezed a little out of the car. If you ask him, everyone in the village is in trouble. Your mother asked for five to ten coins. If yes, let it out, let the dyes chew (special style - emphasize meaning, exaggerate). The passenger gazed at the ground for a while, then took off his skullcap and shook his head to the poor fellow.

"My mother, I am here for my brothers, Eshvoy aka, you know that very well." But now I don't have the yellow lightning with me. I will ask the boy and send it.

"The boy is not to blame," Eshvoy said, "if the child is not crying, Mom.

does not give milk. As long as the rich man is your seed, he will do good. Yes, do not take it right away, - said Eshvoy slowly, - take a piece. Everything else is fine. There is a saying that in a hungry house they don't drink yogurt, you can eat it!

The passenger laughed. He patted Ashvoy on the shoulder.

"Well, if I can, I'll take it to you tomorrow." Can I find a kappon in the market? ... If nothing came of it, then I will send it from a trusted person.

"Do it, dear brother." Send from a trusted person. Not everyone can be trusted with a hashtag. At this time, your right eye is like your left eye ...

In this small text quarter, the caravanserai, the mill,

"If the baby doesn't cry, the mother doesn't give milk", "Yoghurt doesn't drink in a hungry house", "Your right eye is like your left eye", words, proverbs and expressions like kappon. In today's market, this is usually the place where grain is sold.

The word "Tim" is explained and mentioned here.

Demonstration of photo and video materials of ancient monuments will increase the effectiveness of the lesson.

Tim (Persian-Tajik) - caravanserai - an old covered market, trading post.

Tim was in ancient times in Central Asia, Azerbaijan and the Middle East.

which was a lot. Tim was built in antiquity, mainly in the center of large cities, close to open markets and caravanserais.

Abdullah's team is the largest trading post in Bukhara.

The teams brought together many large and small shops and workshops.

Toki Telpakfurushon, Toki Zargaron, Timi Kallaposh, Timi Attori (Bukhara). Governor of Bukhara.

Shah Murad built in Samarkand (late 18th century) with a bristle dome called Chorsu.

The architecture of the Allakulikhan collective in Khiva is unique [9, 5: 320].

The rest of the words will be explained in the same way, knowledge of the Uzbek language, history, geography, literary arts, informatics will be strengthened.

The use of interdisciplinary integration technologies in text learning helps to deepen understanding of the text, develops a scientific worldview, expands imagination, develops skills for independent and creative work, strengthens interdisciplinary integration, and educates students in the spirit of patriotism, humanity, national tradition and value.

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