

**DIDACTIC BASES OF SYNERGETIC APPROACH IN THE PROCESS OF
PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Abdullayeva Feruza Nurillayevna
Lecturer at Asia International University

Abstract : Elementary class winter literacy in the textbook given texts in the analysis new pedagogical from technologies use through students It is necessary to develop vocabulary , cultivate the sound culture of speech, form grammatical correctness , master the methods of constructing fluent speech , and cultivate moral qualities. We will talk about this in this article.

Keywords: synergistic approach, integration, artistic work, primary education, reading lesson, student activity, interaction, collaborative learning, innovative methods, logical thinking, individual approach, didactic principles, quality of education.

Today globalization during education process improvement , students creative and independent thinking abilities develop important importance profession Especially at the beginning. Education in the phase artistic works through of the students worldview , aesthetics taste and spiritual values formation necessary task This view is in terms of education modern from approaches one was synergistic approach separately importance has .

Synergistic approach education in the process different sciences , ideas and of methods each other awakening providing , the student person as complex to develop service does . Artistic works in teaching this from the approach use , students not only text content to understand, maybe to feel it , to analyze it to do and vital experience with to tie teaches .

Start drinking in the classrooms artistic works in education synergistic approach application through individual abilities of students open , read lessons interesting , interactive and creative to the process convert This is possible . in research synergistic approach theoretical the basics , its start in education importance and artistic works in teaching effective methods analysis will be done .

In the 20th century, a number of new theoretical and applied sciences were discovered. These include: the theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, molecular genetics, atomic and thermonuclear energy, jet aviation, astronautics, micro-megaphysics, chemistry of artificial synthetic materials, cybernetics-informatics, information technologies, synergetics. Synergetics began to appear in the fourth quarter of the 20th century. The founder of synergetics is the Nobel Prize laureate, Belgian physicist-chemist Ilya Prigogine. The term synergetics comes from the ancient Greek language and means togetherness, unity, cooperation, assistance, participation or assisting, helping. Traces of the use of this term can also be found in the activities of hesychasm - a mystical movement in Byzantium. It is often used in scientific research in the sense of coordinated action, selfless cooperation, joint use. The year 1973, when the German scientist G. Haken spoke at the first conference dedicated to the problems of self-organization, is considered the year of the birth of synergetic.

In his work "Synergetics" G. Haken notes that in many sciences – from astrology to sociology – it is possible to observe the combination of individual parts of a system leading to macroscopic structures or functions. Synergetics in its current form focuses on tasks in which the structures or functions of the system undergo dramatic changes at the macro level. In particular, he is more interested in the question of how small systems or parts carry out changes that are completely dependent on the processes of self-organization. It seems surprising that all these systems behave in a similar way when moving from a state of disorder to an orderly state.

Haken explains why he called the new science “synergetics” as follows. First, it “investigates the joint activity of many small systems that create a structure and corresponding activity at the macroscopic level.” Secondly, he involves different disciplines in finding common principles of self-organization of systems. According to the scientist, systems of different nature have the same principles of self-organization, which means that it is necessary to talk about finding common determinants of natural and social processes. Synergetics is aimed at finding these common determinants. Synergetics is described using such basic words as self-organization, spontaneity, structogenesis, nonlinearity, open systems. Synergetics studies open systems, that is, systems that exchange matter, energy and information with the external environment. In the synergetic picture of the world, formation based on multivariance and irreversibility prevails. Being and formation merge into one concept. Time creates or, in other words, performs a constructive function. The science of synergetics is not a special science like physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, but the science of self-organization found in these sciences. This is the essence of synergetics. Previously, the difference between animate and inanimate nature was absolute, they were considered to be contradictory. Now it has become clear that the commonality between them is not only materiality, but also the equal dominance of some laws, in addition to the laws of dialectics. For example, the law of self-organization is the same in physics and biology, in a herd of animals and in human society. One of the main issues of synergetics was the problem of disagreement between thermodynamics and evolutionary theory. The fact is that over time, according to the second law of thermodynamics, the system dies without developing, while at the same time, according to the doctrine of Darwinism, the system develops.

The science of synergetics has resolved this contradiction. Synergetics is a more general science than physics, biology, and sociology. But dialectics, the science of philosophy, is even more general than synergetics. Synergetics can never rise to the level of a philosophical science. Because, on the one hand, self-organization, which is the main object of synergetics, is subject to the laws of dialectics, the law of contradiction, and on the other hand, synergetics, like philosophy, does not deal with the theory of knowledge, worldview, or problems of object-subject. Indeed, contradictions such as matter-consciousness, materiality-spirituality, good-bad, old-new, progress-regression, recognition-denial, quantity-quality do not fit into the scope of synergetics - they are included in the content of dialectics. Synergetics considers everything as a system. It divides systems into two categories: one is a closed system, the other is an open system. Inanimate systems in the universe are considered closed, living systems are considered open. Self-organization, organization, is said to be mainly related to an open system. In synergetics, this issue is explained by examples of order and disorder, linearity and nonlinearity, stability and instability, time reversal and return, bifurcation and fluctuation, energy and entropy, cause and effect, law and chance, nature and society. The content of synergetics consists of these issues. The word “system” is Greek and means “whole”, “joint”, “union”, “assembly”, “union”. This is a complex consisting of parts, elements that are not in a simple assembly, but in interconnection and interaction.

The synergetic approach is based on the predominance of self-education, self-organization and self-management in educational activities and consists in stimulating or encouraging the impact on the subject for the purpose of self-disclosure and improvement, self-awareness. Thus, a new direction in pedagogical knowledge, “pedagogical synergetic”, has emerged, which is based on the laws of self-organization and development of educational systems. Pedagogical synergetic allows for a new approach to the problems of self-determination and personal development from the point of view of openness to development, joint creativity and orientation towards self-development. GM Kozhaspirova The concept of “synergetic” is very

close to the concept of “education” (translated from Greek means “joint action”, “cooperation”). Synergetic understanding of the world is of great importance in educating a person: the synergetic way of thinking is characterized by openness, dialogism and communication. Synergetics directs parents, as subjects of a virtual-pedagogical process, to study the most complex internal laws of human life.

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