

ETHNOPHYSIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE FORMATION IN COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

The article is about the views of the ethnopsychologist A.R. Beruniy's "Eternal Treasures" and "India" contain some of Bobur's "Boburnoma" memoirs that describe the characteristics given to Afghan, Indian, and other ethnic groups. In the second half of the 20th century, research by Uzbek scientists was analyzed.

Keywords: Ethnopsychology, queen, geography, soil, weather, harron, customs, era, military, matter, myth, region, hypothesis, geography, methodology, mentality, mentalita, ustanovka, ethnocentrism, stereotype, determination, modification.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, the ethnopsychological knowledge of the homeland, the great ancestor A..R. Beruniy (973 - 1050). In his works, the difference in the color of the physical structure, the image, the nature and morality of human beings is not limited to the diversity of genealogies but the role of soil, water, air, soil and natural and geographical factors. According to him, the traditions of the people, the differences in physical characteristics and languages, the natural environment in which they live, and the diversity in the geographical environment.

In this work "Al Ashari al-boqiya" (The eternal values), the ancient Greeks, Persians, Indians, Indians, Arabs, Horezmians, as well as ancient and contemporary religions: Christian, Jewish, Harrān, Arabic, the spiritual characteristics of Muslims and the reasons for their era. The sociological-psychological functions of the people and traditions that differ from one another in certain periods and seasons, different from the days of memory, and from one nation to another, the methods of calculating the year they use, the difference between the months and years. The book also contains valuable and rich information about the history of the peoples of Central Asia.

Beruniy creates a unique scientific method to study the characteristics of different peoples. To do this, he shows that it is necessary to know the traditions of the ancient peoples and the history of the past generations. For that reason, the peoples of the "Bible" indicate that religions that obey certain beliefs follow the footsteps of believers of the madhhabs.

The famous Hindu manuscripts of Beruni were the result of a military campaign by the statesman and military commander Mahmud Ghaznav (967-1030) in India in the creation of India. Beruniy Mahmud, the leading scholar of the palace, was with Ghaznawi in India. There is an ancient Hindu language - sanskrit, perfectly used ancient sources written in this language, using the Indian religion and the peculiarities of the religion, its customs associated with its religious and secular life, their belief in Gods, matter and form, soul migration, hell and the description of heaven and their views.

Another great ancestor, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530), created his memoir work in the last years of his life (1525-1530), which is a valuable, memorable and historical-scientific source in various fields of science.

It is important to note that Boburnoma provides information about the Black Hawk tribe living in the territory of Movarounnahr, as well as the traditions, lifestyle, and martial arts of the Turkic-speaking peoples, such as Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Karakalpak is an invaluable source for studying the ethnogenesis of the peoples of modern times. Babur began to rule in Kabul in 1504. He carefully examined Kabul and wrote about the composition of the population in that region, saying that he would speak in eleven or twelve, but that it would not happen in other cities or regions.

In 1526 Babur's reign in India began. At Boburnoma was covered by the story of India, its life, the climate, the waters, the flora and fauna, the Indian customs, customs and rituals, food and clothing, and the natural wealth of observation and knowledge that was created by our compatriot after India after Beruni. , second valuable work.

People's stories, phrases, examples, legends and narrations, poetic fragments from Uzbek and Persian languages, which are mentioned in Boburnoma, have further enhanced the literary and scientific work. The ethnological, ethnopsychological, social psychological information presented in the book is awaiting its researchers.

In the early 30s of the 20th century, young researcher under the leadership of A.R. Luria, a group of researchers came to Uzbekistan to study the process of learning and understanding the native population, to prove that L.S. Vygotski, a prominent psychologist, is the product of a socio-historical process. She has been experimenting in a number of regions, including the Fergana valley, with interesting information. In particular, rural peasants, the majority of which are mainly vulnerable, have easily answered their questions and responsibilities, which are easy to fulfill. But abstract (abstract) thoughts, which are inexperienced, have difficulty carrying out tasks requiring inductive-deductive conclusions. In some cases, they refused to answer.

It is noteworthy that in four-and-five-month-term "Graduation Disciplines", unemployed in collective farms, bureaucrats, warehouse administrators, summary assignments and tasks, unlike those who did not attend these courses. Empirical research has confirmed the hypothesis of L.Vigotskii.

Further, in our country, a number of researches, scientific researches have been carried out and are still being implemented. The first step in this area was given by our teacher, Professor Vohidov Mahammad Vohidovich. In 1971 she published the article "Social and psychological bases of national psychology".

In 1980, the textbook "Features of National Psychological Attributes" was published by the teacher of the Department of Psychology of the Tashkent State University (now Uzbekistan National University) M.Mamatov, in 1999 the text of the lectures "Ethnopsychology course lectures". In 2006 published the textbook "Ethnopsychology" (in Russian).

In 1992, Gaynutdinov Rufkat Zaydullaevich successfully defended his dissertation on the topic of "The Psychology of the Personality of the Uzbek National Language Teacher and its Formation in Continuing Education" for the degree of Doctor of Psychological Sciences at the St. Petersburg State University Specialized Scientific Council.

Under his leadership, in 1999, Jabborov Azim Meylikulovich defended his doctoral thesis on "The psychological and ethnic features of the teacher of the Uzbek school." The dissertation analyzed the long historical processes, ethnopsychological and ethnocultural factors influencing the personality and activities of educators and educators in the area inhabited by the Uzbek people. It has been convincingly proven that the most important and sustainable traits of national values and ethnicity have been transmitted from generation to generation through the use of teachers and coaches in the educational process.

The study also identified the theoretical information systems and practical ways of cultivating the sociocultural behaviors and ethnic identity of the younger generation.

Doctor of Psychological Sciences E. Gaziyeva's "Psychology Methodology" textbook (2013), methodological problems of ethnic psychology, its components, ethnopsychological features of the teacher, national character, ethnic mentality and mentality have been expressed. For example, the national character of the Uzbek people, such as tenderness, genius, sweetness, hospitality, hospitality, is important in the system of values.

In 2012 V.M. Karimova and N.N. Shomurotova created a textbook on ethnopsychology. Here is a brief overview of topics that are studied ethnopsychology.

The social and psychological factors, the basic methods used in the study of ethnicity, the components of ethnic psychology, ethno-centrism and ethnic stereotypes, the formation of ethno-psychological features, their social psychological functions, their positive and negative aspects.

In the same year, the young scientist Bakhodir Batyrov also published a textbook "Ethnopsychology". The main concepts of this subject are: ethnopsychological phenomena such as ethnos, ethnic groups, ethnic consciousness, ethnicity, ethnic identity, ethnic consensus, ethnic stereotypes, ethnic symbols, genuine enthusiasm and confidence without any templates. One of the first in our country to address the issue of ethnic avtostereotype is the Doctor of Psychology, P.S. Ergashev started his career as a student. Her graduation qualifier is called "Ethnic Abuse and Ethereal Transpositions of Uzbek Athletes by Their Influence on Inter-Ethnic Relations." P.S.Ergashev has gained some interesting and scientific information on experimental researches. In particular, the high level of positive emotional staining of autostereotype. Second, in the teen years, ethnic consciousness is sufficiently developed to be ethno-ethnophilic (ethnos) representative's critical attitude towards ethnicity. Thirdly, the knowledge of ethnos representatives about their history plays a crucial role in the formation of autostereotrips. Fourthly, the weakened nationality reduces the power and intensity of the national feelings. On the contrary, the ethnophilic perception of their nation as a representative of the oppressed and discriminated people, and the sensation of national feelings increases the sensitivity.

P.S.Ergashev's master's thesis is dedicated to the theme "Features of Dynamics of Ethnic Autostarts Dissemination Factors" (in the case of Uzbek teenagers). The main purpose and function of the research is to investigate the dynamics of changes in ethnic autostereboards, depending on the impact of information and information being developed. The researcher has modulated and dissertated several methods. In particular, using the elements of the horse line of words in the targeted ethnic association method, the images of 200 Uzbek teenagers were revealed. It also investigated the impact of ethnos history on the content of ethnic Uzbek autopsy.

It also investigated the impact of ethnos history on the content of ethnic Uzbek autopsy. As a result of the theoretical and empirical studies of dissertation, P. Ergashev has published several scientific and theoretical conclusions.

1. Ethnic autostarts are closely linked to ethnic identity. If an individual has a positive ethnic background, the protection of the ethnic "I" would be in line with the protection of the individual's "I". Otherwise, the individual often chooses to protect individual "I".
2. The stiffness (weakness) of ethnic autostarts is characterized by the indifferent attitude of the individual to ethnos information.
3. Ethnic avtostereotype composition often includes positive features. This is usually the case of an ethnophilia with a positive ethnic background. The level of positive ethnic background of Uzbek adolescents is relatively low.
4. Dynamics of ethnic autostereotypes can be determined by the history of ethnos. Information on the history of ethnos is as detailed as possible in the case of historical personalities, and the determinant is dynamic.
5. Ethnic autostarts should not be regarded as static or immutable, they should be studied dynamically.

The emergence of ethnic stereotypes is that the individual understands that he / she belongs to a particular ethnic group, ie separation of his / her group from other groups, with the process of ethnic differentiation.

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