

DUNYONI ANGLASH JARAYONIDA - INSONNING BILISH QOBILIYATINING MOHIYATI

Axatova Nilufar Sobirovna

Samarqand viloyat yuridik texnikumi o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada dunyoni anglash jarayonida insonning bilish insonning bilish qobiliyati, fikrlash, anglash, tafakkur qilish salohiyati masalalari bayon qilingan. Inson borki, dunyoni anglash, olamning sir-sinoatlarini o'rganishga harakat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: dunyo, inson, tafakkur, aqliy qobiliyat, bilish, bilim, faoliyat.

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается процесс познания мира, вопросы человеческого познания, мышления, восприятия, умственного потенциала. Есть человек, который стремится понять мир и узнать его тайны.

Ключевые слова: мир, человек, мышление, умственная способность, познание, познание, деятельность.

Abstract. This article describes the process of knowing the world, questions of human knowledge, thinking, perception, mental potential. There is a person who seeks to understand the world and learn its secrets.

Key words: world, man, thinking, mental ability, cognition, cognition, activity.

Odamlar qadim zamonlardayoq o'zlarini o'rab turgan olam, undagi narsa va hodisalarning mazmun-mohiyatini o'rganganlar, ularning qadri va ahamiyati to'g'risida fikr yuritganlar. Zamonlar o'tishi, jamiyat rivoji davomida bu boradagi masalalar ko'lami kengaygan, ularni hal qilishning ahamiyati ortavergan.

Insoniyatning XXI asrga qadam qo'yishi ilm – fan, texnika va tafakkur tarzida misli ko'rilmagan yutuqlar va natijalar bilan bog'lanib ketdi. Inson aqli bilan yaratilgan zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalar, axborot almashinishi vositalari rivoji zamonaviy sivilizasiyaning muhim komponenti hisoblanadi. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'biri bilan aytganda, "Ishonchim komilki, farzandlari doimo izlanish va intilishda bo'lgan, yuksak marralarni ko'zlab, oldinga qarab intiladigan xalq va davlat o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadlarga albatta yetadi. Chunki bunday harakatlar ertaga qudratli to'lqinga aylanib, hayotimizni bugun kechagidan, ertaga bugungidan yaxshi va obod qilish, ongu tafakkurimizni yuksaltirishga olib keladi"[1]

Ma'lumki, Sharq falsafiy tafakkuri tarixida azaldan inson va insoniy munosabatlar, inson shaxsini karor toptiradigan ijtimoiy muhit, inson bilini va bilish jarayoni kabi masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Ayniqsa, insonning jismoniy va ma'naviy yetukligi, aqliy qobiliyati, bilimi va ma'rifati masalalari doimo e'tiborida bo'lgan. Ushbu omil shu darajada ahamiyatlidirki, u insonni dunyoni anglash jarayonida - insonning bilish qobiliyatining mohiyatiga e'tibor qaratishgan. Shu ma'noda, maqolamizda bilish voqelik qonunlarini ochib berib, tabiatning buyum–ashyolarini ularning har tomonlama boyligi va xilma–xilligi

bilan g'oyaviy–ma'naviy shaklda qayta hosil qilishini bayon qiladi. Bilish – obyektiv voqyelikni ongda aks ettirishga qaratilgan inson faoliyatining ijtimoiy–tarixiy jarayoni ekanligini tushuntiradi.

Taniqli faylasuf olim Q.Nazarov ta'kidlaganidek; “Bilish jarayonida odamning faolligi turli vositalar orqali yangilik yaratish va unumli ish ko'rishga tomon yo'naltirilgan. Inson bilish asosida turli asboblar, uskunalar yasaydi, ilmiy nazariyalar, modellar, belgilar tizimi, timsollar, ideal obyektlar va shu kabilarni yaratadi. Lekin shu bilan birga o'zining qobiliyatlari olamni bilishda qanchalik imkoniyatlarga ega ekanligiga, bu sohada ko'proq natija va yutuqlarga erishish uchun yana nimalar qilishi lozimligi masalasiga ham alohida e'tibor beradi”[2; 6-7].

Shu ma'noda, insonning bilish faoliyatining mazmuni-mohiyati bilan bog'liq masalalarning tahlili, muammolarini to'g'ri, ilmiy hal qilish bilan birga quyidagi asosiy jihatlar va jarayonlarni ko'rsatish mumkin:

- Inson faoliyati evolyusiyasi davomida bilish faoliyati amaliy faoliyatdan ajralib chiqdi, u insonga xos ruhiy amaliy faoliyatning mustaqil turiga aylandi;

- Insonning bilish qobiliyati cheklanmagan, lekin har bir tarixiy davrdagi bilish imkoniyatlari cheklangan;

- Bilish jarayonida narsani, hodisani to'la va mukammal aks ettirish uchun ma'lum bir yo'l bosib o'tiladi;

- Voqelik hodisalarini bilish oddiy hayotiy tirikchilik uchun yo'l topish emas, balki ilmiy tadqiqot yo'li bilan izlanishlar natijasida yangi bilimlarning vujudga kelishidan iboratdir;

- Bilishning maqsadi va vazifasi turli hodisalarni o'rganish yo'li bilan ularning chuqur, turg'un, belgilovchi tomonlari va qirralarini, ularning mohiyatini ochib, xaqiqatni anglab olishdan iborat.

Insonning bilish faoliyatining mohiyati, mazmuni, bilish metodologiyasi, ilmiy bilish masalalarini o'rganish **quyidagi muammolarni aniqlash imkonini beradi:**

- a) Insonni o'rab turuvchi olam aslida nima hamda unda inson qanday o'rin va vazifani egallaydi? degan savolga javob berishga urinadi;

- b) Bilim insonning tarixiy, amaliy faoliyati negizida vujudga keladi;

- b) Bilish jarayoni, real narsalar xossa-xususiyatlarini subyekt tomonidan sun'iy ravishda yaratiladigan vositalarning o'ziga xos sistemasi yordamida bevosita aks ettirilishi, qayta hosil qilinishiga qaratilgandir.

- r) «Olam va odam» tizimida dunyoni anglash, subyekt va obyekt o'rtasidagi munosabatlar dialektikasi gnoseologiya shug'ullanadigan masalalar ko'lamini belgilaydi. Bu masalalar insonning bilish faoliyatidan iborat eng umumiy mavzuni tashkil qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytish kerakki, inson o'zining bevosita borligini, mavjudligini uni qurshab turgan dunyo bilan doimiy aloqada amalga oshiradi. Dunyoda yashash va optimal moslashish uchun inson, uning aql-idroki va hislari tashqariga, ya'ni

dunyoni bilishga qaratilgan. Chunki, insonning dunyoni o'zlashtirishi birinchi navbatda uni o'rganish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan muammolarni hal qilinishiga bog'liq. Shunga ko'ra, insonning bilish jarayonini tabiiy, tarixiy va ijtimoiy jihatlar ajratilib ko'rsatiladi. Maqsad bilishning maqsadi va vazifasi turli hodisalarni o'rganish yo'li bilan ularning chuqur, turg'un, belgilovchi tomonlari va qirralarini, ularning mohiyatini ochib, haqiqatni anglab olishdan iborat. Ya'ni, "Bir haqiqatni ochiq tan olishimiz lozim: vaqt o'tishi bilan islohot jarayonlari tobora kengayib bormoqda, shiddatli zamon oldimizga yana-da ulkan vazifalarni qo'ymoqda. Hayotning o'zi bizni ko'p narsaga o'rgatmoqda. Shu sababli biz doimiy izlanishdamiz"[1].

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yhati

1. Mirziyoev SH. Yangi O'zbekiston demokratik o'zgarishlar, keng imkoniyatlar va amaliy ishlar mamlakatiga aylanmoqda. "Yangi O'zbekiston" gazetasi bosh muharriri Salim Doniyorovning savollariga javoblari // "Yangi O'zbekiston" gazetasining 2021-yil 17-avgust soni.
2. Назаров Қ. Билиш фалсафаси. – Тошкент: «Файласуфлар миллий жамияти нашриёти», 2004. – Б.6-7.
3. Хаккулов Н. К. САМАРКАНД ЗЕМЛЯ ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЕЙ ДЖАДИДОВ //Conferencea. – 2022. – С. 48-52.
4. Qahramonovich H. N. WORTHY DESCENDANTS OF THE SAMARKANDIANS: ENLIGHTENERS JADIDS //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 13. – С. 37-40.
5. Bekbutaevna B. M. IMPROVEMENT OF INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL EDUCATION IN FAMILIES //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 7. – С. 36-39.
6. Bekbutaevna B. M. Family education of a child: The past and present. – 2021.
7. Махмудова М. ОИЛА ТАРБИЯСИ АСОСЛАРИ //Scienceweb academic papers collection. – 2020.
8. Каршибаева У., Махмудова М. Катта умидлар ва шум бола асарларида макон ва инсон //Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование. – 2019. – №. 4 (73). – С. 24-27.
9. Utkirovna J. N. POSSIBILITIES OF USE OF FOLK PEDAGOGY IN THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 10. – С. 66-69.
10. JAMALOVA N. BAXTLI HAYOT KECHIRISH OMILLARI //Scienceweb academic papers collection. – 2018.
11. JAMALOVA N. Pedagogical Conditions for the Development of Individual-Personal Characteristics of Students of a Higher Educational Institution //PINDUS Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT (PJCLE). – 2022.
12. Mamatkadirovna K. N. TALABALARINI DARSDAN TASHQARI TARBIYAVIY TADBIRLAR ASOSIDA MULOQOT MADANIYATIGA TAYYORLASH. – 2022.

13. KARIMOVA, N. (2021). MILLATLARARO MUNOSABATLARNING JAMIYATIMIZDAGI O'RNI. Nizomiy Nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika Universiteti "Tahrir Va nashr" bo'limi.
14. KARIMOVA N. MULOQOT MADANIYATINING TALABALARGA TA'SIRI //XORIJIY TIL TA'LIMI LINGVODIDAKTIKASI VA INNOVATSION ASOSLARI Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – 2022.
15. KARIMOVA, N. (2022). *PROFESSIONAL-PEDAGOGICAL RELATIONS OF STUDENTS*. *Российский университет дружбы народов*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6370583>
16. Karimova N. Professional and moral competence of primary school teachers: essence, structure, content //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences. – 2019. – Т. 2019.
17. Mamatkadirovna N. K. Pedagogical system of development of culture of international communication in students //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 11. – С. 245-247.
18. DAMINOVA, N. (2022). GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA O'ZBEK OILALARIDA YOSHLARNING KASBIY IJTIMOIYLASHUVI. NISO POLIGRAF» ШК босмахонаси.
19. DAMINOVA, N. (2022). ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ КАК ФАКТОР ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ. INNOVATIVE ACADEMY. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5883426>
20. Bazarov, O. O., & Kholdarov, S. (2016). SOCIAL IMPACTS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET NATIONAL GOVERNMENT POLICY. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-2), 11-13.
21. Базаров, О. О. (2017). Soviet's economic politics and the problems of development of village economics in Uzbekistan (XX century 80 years an example of Fergana valley). *Научная дискуссия: вопросы социологии, политологии, философии, истории*, (5), 98-103.
22. Бозоров, О. О. (2013). Актуальные вопросы исследования межнациональных отношений в Узбекистане (на примере Ферганских событий 1989 года). ББК 72 С56, 94.
23. Bozorov, O. O. (2022). Implementation of the National Policy of the Former Soviet State in the Ferghana Valley. *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 1(8), 59-62.
24. Bozorov, O. O. (2022). Deportation of Meskheta Turkish People: Its Causes and Consequences. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT*, 1(2), 87-89.
25. Odilovich, B. O. (2018). Actual Issues of Interethnic Relations in Uzbekistan (on the example of the late of 1980s and the early of 1990s of the XX century). *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies*, 7(7), 22-28.

26. Bozorov, O. O. (2021). Measures to Stabilize National Policy and Relations in Uzbekistan (On the Example of 1989-1997). *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 12, 307-311.
27. Бозоров, О. (2022). Sovet davlatining deportasiya siyosati va uning oqibatlari (mesxyeti turk xalqi misolida). *Взгляд в прошлое*, 5(1).
28. Rustamovna, N. A. (2022). RELIGIOUS XENOPHOBIA AND EXTREMISM THREATS OF THE XXI CENTURY. INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND INNOVATIVE DIGITAL TOOLS, 1(12), 39-42.
29. Rustamovna, N. A. (2022). Religious Xenophobia In The Era Of Globalization And The Peculiarities Of Its Manifestation. *Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 14, 69-74.
30. Umarov, B. (2018). Psychological problems of prevention of extremism and terrorism among young people. *The Light of Islam*, 2018(1), 23.
31. Berdiyeva, G. (2022, September). " FINE ART" IS A CREATIVE PRODUCT FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL HELP. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 124-127).
32. Mamatkulova, L. T. (2022). Defects in the written speech of elementary school students with intellectual disabilities and their elimination. *Confrencea*, 6(6), 16-17.
33. Mamatkulova, L. T. (2022). Using computer technology in overcoming the written speech defects in children with mental retardation. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(8), 1-4.
34. Takhirova, M. E. (2022). THE MEANING AND ROLE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING SPEECH THERAPISTS. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(12), 10-13.
35. Takhirova, M. E. (2022). EFFECTIVE WAYS OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CLASSROOM OF LOGORHYTHMICS. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 52-57.
36. Zakirova, S. B. (2022). CHANGE IN THE CONTENT OF EDUCATION IN THE TRAINING OF DEFECTOLOGIST TEACHERS IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 65-69.
37. Zakirova, S. B. (2022). O'QITUVCHI LOGOPEDNING MTT DA KORREKSION ISHLARNI TASHKIL QILISH. *PEDAGOGS jurnali*, 7(1), 475-481.
38. Mamajonovna, Q. N. (2022). TARBIYACHILARGA "AVESTO" DA IQTISODIY QARASHLAR VA IQTISODIY TARBIYA MASALALARINI O 'RGATISH. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 1-3.

39. Mamajonovna, KN (2021). Iqtisodiy bo'lmagan mutaxassislarda talabalarning iqtisodiy madaniyatini rivojlantirish. ACADEMICIA: XALQARO KO'P TARMOQLI TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI , 11 (2), 674-677.
40. Zayd, M. I. M. A. X., al-Farobiy, A. N., Sino, I., & Xos, Y. Quchqorova Nargiza Mamajonovna Urgench State University Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences, Docent.
41. Naqibillaevich, H. H. (2022). Philosophical Analysis of Elements of Human Power System. The Peerian Journal, 5, 96-101.
42. Kosimov, F. (2021, August). CRITERIA FOR HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT. In International Scientific and Current Research Conferences (pp. 19-22).
43. Холмирзаев, Х. Н. (2022). ИЖОДИЙ ФАОЛИЯТ-ИНСОН САЛОҲИЯТИНИ ЮЗАГА ЧИҚИШИ ОМИЛИ. Conferencea, 353-355.
44. Холмирзаев, Х. (2022). Инсон салоҳияти: тузилиши ва ижтимоий моҳияти. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
45. Холмирзаев, Х. (2020). МАЪНАВИЙ ЯНГИЛАНИШ ДАВРИДА ИНСОН САЛОҲИЯТИНИНГ РОЛИ. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
46. Холмирзаев, Х. (2020). ИНСОН ПОТЕНЦИАЛИ ИЛМИЙ КАТЕГОРИЯ СИФАТИДА. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
47. Холмирзаев, Х. (2013). Ҳанафия таълимотида инсон эркинлиги масаласи. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
48. Холмирзаев, Х. (2013). Глобаллашув жараёни ва миллий маънавият. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
49. Холмирзаев, Х. (2012). Цивилизация и духовность. Вестник философии и социологии Курского государственного университета.