



THE EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING KNOWLEDGE TO SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of teaching knife-cutting, one of the types of folk crafts, to 5th graders and educating them in the spirit of national values and traditions.

KEYWORDS: - Student, education, upbringing, national crafts, Uzbek people, history, national pride, national feeling, universal values, knife-making profession, creativity, profession, profession.

INTRODUCTION

Today, it is very important to direct young people to the right profession, to increase their interest in various professions, to form a sense of respect and pride in the profession. Because the future of our great state depends on this issue. With this in mind, our government has always paid special attention to the development of handicrafts and the orientation of young people to vocational training. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to stimulate the development of folk arts and crafts" PF-3983 of April 1, 2008, March 30, 2010 "On additional measures to encourage the development of folk arts and crafts" The Decrees "On Further Support for the Development of the Nation" set out ways

to provide favorable conditions for the involvement of the general public, especially young people, in the field of folk art. All of these events indicate that a wide range of opportunities are being created, especially for graduates of professional colleges. In order to achieve such high results, in all our educational institutions, "My profession is my pride", "Profession, learn a trade", "A skilled person will not be humiliated", p knows everything "roundtables, various events serve to increase students' interest in the profession. To this end, in recent years, many vocational schools in the country are holding events aimed at increasing the activity of students, glorifying the profession. This work is important for the well-being of



young people. After all, in the words of the famous educator A.S. Makarenko, "How happy people are when they can do a lot, do what they can, do their job quickly, don't lose themselves in any situation, can own and own things," he said. we know."

Based on the above ideas, below we will provide secondary school students with information on how to learn the art of knife-making.

5th grade blacksmithing

General information about the art of knife. As you know, a knife is a cutting tool that is often used in our daily lives, as well as in manufacturing. Therefore, knives play an important role in the development of human society. that is, different knives were made at different times, in other words, as science and technology advanced and people's scientific and practical knowledge expanded, so did knife-making. There are also some knife-related customs and myths among the people. That's why when it comes to knife-making, it's a great profession for students - the history of art, schools, masters; information on the types, structure, manufacture and use of knives. Let's talk about the following.

From the history of knife art. By knife art we mean the art of making knives. The knife has long been a means of livelihood for our ancestors. Today, the art of making knives is revered as a folk art. There are few masters of Uzbek knives who can make rare knives. Knife making has been known since the Early Paleolithic. Crafts originated and developed during the Iron Age. The discovery of iron was a turning point in the development of the art of knife-making. The making of knives from copper vabronza dates back to the Bronze Age. Hesiod's Labor and the Days and Homer's Iliad describe the role of the knife in the economy. The most developed

countries in Asia were the Arab countries, while Spain and Italy were the fastest growing countries. In the 16th century, knives were banned in Germany, England, Austria, and France, and knives were used in kitchens. At the beginning of the 17th century, there were other types of knives that could be opened and closed, such as a pack, a razor, and a pocket-sized pack. Archaeological finds indicate that knives dating back to the 2nd millennium BC have been found in Central Asia. Childhood paintings on the walls of Tapa, Afrosiab, and Varakhsha show that the knife was used not only for domestic purposes but also as a military weapon. In the VI-XII centuries, knife-making developed and the technology of its decoration changed.

In the 15th and 17th centuries, a variety of knives appeared. This can be seen in the miniatures of Navoi and Babur's works. Fergana Valley, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya have long been centers of knife-making.

From ancient times in Central Asia there were almost no conditions for metal processing, that is, for the production of handicrafts. Natural resources such as copper, silver, lead, and aluminum were plentiful.

Craftsmen have long lived in the same neighborhood, so the name of the neighborhood is what most people do. For example, if you are a jeweler, you are called a jeweler, if you are a coppersmith, you are a coppersmith, and so on. There were many such neighborhoods in the Central Asian region. While the knife was used daily as a cutting tool, in ancient times it was used in Central Asia as a necessary tool for men. The artistic decoration of the knives was also of great importance. That is why, as a result of reviving and mastering the best traditions of Eastern culture, knife-makers in our country have raised the national knife to the level of art. The famous Hungarian traveler A. Vamberi in his



wonderful work "Journey through Central Asia" writes about the knife-wielding of Kashkadarya: "Even the masters brought it to Iran, Arabia, India, and sold it abroad 3-4 times more expensive than at home."

Types of knives. A sharp, plate-shaped cutting tool is called a knife. In Central Asia, the knife was used not only as a cutting tool, but also in various symbolic senses, especially in the sense of protection from evil. For example, the "knife with a toothpick" and the "knife with a carcass" were considered divine and were believed to protect a person from sex and evil. It is said that holding a knife protects against snake bites and women against infertility. These knives are now unique, even rare for masters. In the process of making the knife, water used to sharpen the blade was used to treat sore throats and heartburn. In addition, embroidery, architectural decoration, and pottery symbolize the knife.

The knife is one of the oldest tools, made of stone and copper vabronza. The knife is common in Central Asia and consists of a blade and a handle. There are three types of knives: straight knives and boat knives.

A straight knife is a type of knife that has been used for a long time and the tip of the blade is straight. That is why it is called a straight knife in Margilan. The Asakadabu knife is debated, and in Namangan the straight knife or dagger is debated.

Scissors are a form of knife with the tip of the blade slightly turned backwards. It is also called a sword blade, a lightning knife.

The almond blade is a rainbow about 4-5 cm from the tip of the back edge. It is called Kazakh in Kokand, Kazakh in Margilan, and Kazakh in Namangan-Bodomchava. Knives are divided into medium-sized, sharp-edged, sharp-edged and sharp-edged, masculine types of knives.

A medium-bladed knife is a type of knife that has

a blade that is about the same length as the blade.

A razor blade is a knife made specifically for children in knife making. It's called a baby knife and a straight knife. At the bride's wedding, the bride's brother or nephew was presented with a wedding knife by the groom. This is also a national tradition of the Uzbeks, which has been passed down from generation to generation.

A baby knife is a type of knife that has been used for children for a long time.

The blade of the Chalabuzar knife is twisted and covered with a handle. This knife was hung on a cross in ancient times. It is again called kallabuzar, chalaavzal in Chust.

Courageous knives - knife-makers made different knives depending on the age of the people, knives made for adults were called "brave knives". It has a variety of looks and is beautifully decorated. The steel blades stood out. Depending on the decoration, there are four types of knives: simple knives, floral knives, chilli flowers and daisies.

A simple knife is a simple knife that has long been used in household chores. It is not decorated with any flowers or patterns, it is luxurious. It is used a lot. It can be seen in every apartment.

Flower knife - also known as a flower knife in knife making. It has a handle and a blade, a beautiful knife.

Chilmix flower knife (forty-flower knife) is a type of knife in knife-making, also known as chilmix knife. Its handle is made of cigarillos and flowers, which have been used since ancient times. Rufta knife - the face of the blade is sharpened. "Rufta" is a Tajik word meaning broken. This knife is rubbed on the face and, if not used, is sharpened without sharpening. In Margilan, the sharpest but sharpest type is called the wheel. In Kokand, this knife is called rufta. Rufti's taste is not



sharpened.

According to the structure of the handle, the blades are divided into wooden handles, bone handles, tooth handles, and fifteen pearl types. A knife with a wooden handle is also called a knife with a wooden handle, a knife with a wooden handle. A type of wooden knife. Horn-handled knife - it is also called horn, horn, horn-handled knife. The handle of this knife is made of animal horns. Knife with a Dandon handle - the handle of such a knife is made of ivory teeth and bones, with bands on the band. "Dandon" is a Tajik word meaning tooth. These knives were expensive. As mentioned above, a knife with a dandon handle was considered divine in ancient times and was believed to protect a person from evil, snake bites, and women from infertility.

Thirteen pearl knives - Thirteen pearl eyes are attached to the handle of such a knife. That is why this knife is called the Thirteen Pearl Knife. In the same way, the handle of a knife with fifteen pearls is filled with fifteen flowers from pearls. It is also called an eye instead of a flower. According to the method of making knives, there are Chust knives, knives, Shahrikhan knives, Poytug knives, Bukhara knives and others.

The structure of the knife and its decoration. The knife consists of three parts: a blade and a handle. A blade is a blade of a knife that is above the blade of the blade. From ancient times the knives have been sharpened and sharpened. It is decorated with pencils, pencils, patterns, and pencils. A straight-edged knife is a knife with a sharp blade, a notch, or a tooth with a sharp blade that is slightly turned upwards, reminiscent of a willow leaf. Knife handles - handles are different and can be made in different ways. They come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Suqma dasta is also called sukma sop in knife making. Wood, horn, metal, etc. are pierced, inserted into the tail and fastened.

Grinding handle - a knife in which pieces of

wood, bone, horn, etc. are placed on both sides of a metal stalk. Knife handles are made of animal horns, bones, teeth, metal, wood and other plastic materials. Attempts were made to preserve the material of the handles, for example, if they are made of wood - their texture and appearance.

A sheath is a special device used to hold knives, swords, daggers, and other tools. It is made of leather, sometimes fabric, with metal fasteners on the ends and handles. The scabbards are used for easy and convenient use of the knife, as well as as an additional decorative ornament. The sheaths are made of fabric, metal, leather, wood and so on. Dry, embroidered, embroidered, etc. are used to decorate the quinine. They are used to make leather carvings. The knives were decorated by masters in various technical ways. In making the knives, the masters used casting, stamping, hot and cold metal working, engraving, engraving, gold plating, engraving, grinding and polishing. Craftsmen poured gold water over the metal on the surface of the steel blade, made notches and made the blades look great. They polished their blades and polished their blades like glass. The handle and tip are decorated with silver carvings.

Knife schools. There are about twenty knife centers in the country, which are divided into Chust (tus) knife, Poytug knife, Kokand knife, Karasuv knife, Shahrikhan knife according to the method of production.

Karasuv knife school. The black knife is unique and different from other knife schools. Cereals and squash stalks, flowers in a vase. It is made of sharp, beautifully embroidered with snouts and eyes on the handle. The black knife is one of the most unique masterpieces of ancient art. Askar is a knife maker - his real name is Askarkhoja Oysarkhoja oglu (1878-1964). He is a well-known knife maker living in Karasuv village of Andijan region. He was born in 1878 in the



village of Karasuv, Andijan region. He mastered the profession of knife-making from a young age and soon became famous in Fergana Valley for his brilliant knives. The sharp knives he made spread far and wide. Black knife makers were famous for making swords, daggers and knives at that time. Knife-maker Askar Ustaanashu is a great representative of the Karasuv knife-makers, who learned knife-making at a young age from Tokhtasin. He made knives in Karasuv and Shahrihan. In particular, he made knives for Uzbek soldiers during World War II. In the Red Partisan artel, founded in Karasuv in 1948, he worked with his sons Bokirjon and master Mamasaid. Askar made the blades from fine steel in a thin, compact, patterned and sharp manner. He made knives in "Kazakh", "Hisorcha", "Bukhara", "Naqshband" methods. Demand for the knives he made was always strong. The knives made by Askar and his sons are known in Osh, Andijan, Jalal-Abad and other places as the "Black Knife". In 1964, Askarkhoja Oysarkhodjaev died at the age of 86. But many of his disciples continue to carry the name "Black Knife" to the present day. His eldest son, Mamasaid, and his middle son, Bakir, in particular, have spread the fame of Uzbek knives abroad. Another representative of the Karasuv school of knife-making was master Bakirjon Askarov, whose ancestors were also masters of knife-making. Bakirjon Askarov raised his profession to the level of art, his knives are spread far and wide. She is teaching young people the secrets of knife-making that she learned from her teacher. He taught his students the technology of making knives, that is, how to sharpen a piece of steel heated for a knife, how to make a hammer and a handle, how to decorate it, how to polish it, how to darken the blade. rgatdi. One such student is Akramjon. He was a student of his teacher for 7 years and mastered this profession. He became a member of the Association of People's Masters of Uzbekistan

"Usto". He made a lot of knives. Encouraged by the fact that his knives are being taken to tourists, he joined the creative process. He makes 200 knives every year. His teacher Bakirjon Akabilan Akramjon Karasuv made a great contribution to the development of the knife school. Their knives are famous for the balance of the handle blade, the handle is made of pearl and colored plastic materials and decorated with beautiful floral, geometric patterns. Master Tokhtasin, master Khalil, knife maker Askar and Bakirjon Askarov are famous in Fergana. They are known all over the world for their knives.

Chust School of Knife. The knives made by Chust masters are drastically different from other knives. The handle and blade of the knife are longer, the tip of the blade is turned outwards and the tip of the handle is turned inwards. The tradition of knife-wielding still continues in Chust. In the Fergana Valley, Chust is the main place for making knives, which is completely different from other knife schools. Chust knives are known for their rigidity, simplicity of shape and compactness. In 1932, an artel called "Red Power" was opened in Chust, where the production of knives began. Some heavy manual labor is done on machines. In the past, craftsmen used old saws and bearings to make knife blades. Knife handles are made of animal horns and wood. In 1949, the artel was renamed the District Consumer Services Complex. Later, in 1970, a knife factory was built in Chust. The popularity of Chust knives spread throughout the country. Chust knives have taken a worthy place not only in the exhibitions of the former Soviet Union, but also in exhibitions in India, Syria, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Hungary, Belgium, Sweden and other foreign countries. In 1980, 10 types of Chust knives were sent to the III International Asian Fair in New Delhi.

Khiva knife school. Knife-making traditions continue in Khivashahr, Khorezm. Today, the knives made by our Khiva masters in the XIX-XX



centuries have become a permanent exhibition of various museums in the country. When we look at the work of these knife masters, we see that the knife shapes are delicate, decorative and the metal is skillfully processed, the blade surface is decorated with delicate Islamic patterns, and the "scabbard" is decorated with metal ornaments. Otajon Madraimov (1884-1916) was one of the masters who made a great contribution to the Khiva knife school. He left his creative legacy to his son Madraim Otajonov. Madraim Otajonov is known for his work in the Association of Masters of International Art, making beautiful floral knives. He continued the traditions of Khiva craftsmanship. The Khiva knives are floral and decorated with carved copper and brass platings.

Shahrihan knife school. Shahrihan masters have been making knives since ancient times. The blades they make are more sessile, compact, with a sharp handle without flowers or sparse flowers.

Kokand Knife School. The knives of the Kokand masters are also unique, the blade is large and thick, slightly longer, and the handle is loose. It is also called the Kokand uniform knife by our masters.

Teaching materials on the art of knife-wielding

The following is an excerpt from a workshop on Knife Materials.

Course Objectives:

a) educational: to give students an idea of knife-cutting, one of the branches of Oriental crafts, and its features, history, masters, and materials used in this field;

b) educational: to arouse students' interest in the knife-making profession and to instill in them respect for professionals in the field;

s) developer: to develop students' knowledge of folk crafts, deepen their imagination and broaden their worldview.

Classroom: a) working tools: hammers, chisels, sanders, egov, wheels, drills, pencils, hammers, carts, etc. ; b) materials, raw material: wood, a piece of steel (40-500 mm), bone, pearl, felt, water, aluminum wire, lead, etc. ; c) teaching aids and literature: Bulatov S.S. Uzbek folk applied decorative art. T. : Mehnat, 1991. 344-p. Exhibitions "Metal Cutting", "Metal Planning", "Knife Making Technology" "Morphological Table for Making Food Cutting Knives" (Figure 1), samples of various knives. Students will be asked the following questions to review and repeat the lessons:

Q1: What topic did we cover in the last lesson?

Q2: Which of the ancient crafts do you know?

Q3: What is the name of the craftsmen in Uzbekistan?

do you

Q4: What are the most common types of handicrafts in Fergana?

Q5: What kind of history has been preserved in our region since ancient times

do you know the monuments?

The students raised their hands and responded to the teacher's questions as follows:

Answer to Question 1: The topic of the previous lesson was "History of Oriental Crafts".

Answer to question 2: Embroidery, tanning, pottery, knife making, blacksmithing, carpet weaving, carpet weaving, tool making, box making, cradle weaving, etc.

Answer to question 3: The following people lived and worked in Uzbekistan: A.Abdullaev, A.Abdurahmanov, Azimboy coppersmith, M.Boboniyozmatov, Boybobo porcelain, Qori painter Najmiddin Haydar, S.Norkuziev, O



Umarov, K.Haydarov (Kokand), S.Khojayeov (Tashkent), O.Polvonov (Khiva), H.Najmiddinov, UstaShirin, T.Arslonkulov (Bukhara) and others.

Answer to question 4: The following types of handicrafts are widespread in Fergana region: shoemaking, blacksmithing, cradle-making, carving, pottery, doppidoz, weaving and so on.

Answer to question 5: There are more than 60 historical monuments in Kokand alone: Orda, Mosque, etc.

The main part of the lesson: The teacher shows the materials used in knife making. The base of the knife - the blade and the handle - are made of solid metal, and the blade is heated, sharpened and sharpened. There are a number of

technological processes involved in making a knife.

First, metal and plastic pieces are obtained, depending on whether the knife is made in large or small sizes. Second, metal and plastic pieces are prepared for cutting, that is, planned, designed (exact dimensions are obtained). Third, the blade and the handle of a piece of metal, and the handle of a piece of plastic. Fourth, make the necessary holes in the metal and plastic handles (to fasten them together). Fifth, a plastic handle is installed on the base (finished metal) and finishing work is carried out, the knife is ready (Figure 1).

Parts of a knife and condition	Alternative views				
	1	2	3	4	5
I. The knife					
1.Materiali	metal	plastic	stone	bone	electron beam
2. Shape	long straight	long round	short curves	the blade is on 2 sides	toothed
3. Decoration	without picture	pictured	written	unwritten	...
II. hilt					
1.Materiali	wood	sun. Play	metal	bone	plastic
2. Shape	that's right	limited	There is a place for fingers	smooth	...
3. Decoration	pictured	without picture	inkrus-creative	written	Without writing
III. Save	scabbard	bloodless	hook
IV. Additional function	open the lid of the glass jar	twist the screw nails	unlock	cutting large objects	...

Figure 1. Used for cutting food morphological table of knife preparation



During the lesson, the teacher shows the necessary materials (plastic, bone or various horns) used for the handle of the knife and decorates them with necklaces. Initially, a rabbit or lead shoe is poured and installed in the middle of the base to support the arm. Often the name of the place where the knife was made or the name of the craftsman is written on it. The bundle is sharpened and polished to a final finish.

Questions to be asked in the reinforcement part of the lesson:

1. What materials are used in knife making?
2. What types of steel are used to make knives?
3. What materials are handles made of?
4. What materials are used in the manufacture of knife sheaths?

Homework. Drawing a technological map of knife blade preparation is given to the house as a problematic task.

The final part of the lesson: a) comments on the activities of students in the process of the lesson and announces the grades received;

b) At the end of the session, the room is cleaned and the equipment is put in place.

TRAINING TIPS:

a) Non-traditional teaching methods ("Problem-based learning", "Working in small groups", "Morphological table") are used in this practical training, ie materials, equipment, raw materials used in knife-making, which are considered to be folk crafts. detailed insights are given;

(b) Information on local raw materials, equipment and supplies is based on a study of local handicrafts. There are also a number of teaching methods in the classroom (explanation, demonstration, debate, practical training, strengthening and returning students'

knowledge, providing new information about the craft, problem-solving in homework). such as the use of 'lim methods).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE LESSON:

- spend more time on practical training;
- use of morphological tables in practice. To do this, you need to carefully study the table. The student must choose the position he or she wants and fits each part of the knife. For example, the material of the blade - metal, shape - long straight, decoration - no picture, no inscription; handle material - wood, shape - with fingerprints, decoration - without picture, without inscription; be stored - bloodless; additional function - cutting big things and etc. The selected views must match. For example, if the blade of a knife is short, it will be difficult to cut large or long objects. If, for example, the blade is long and round-toothed, it will not be decorated, that is, it will be without pictures and inscriptions, etc.;
- assessment and assessment of students' knowledge on the basis of tests, ratings;
- adherence to the distribution of time in the organization of the stages of different parts of the lesson;
- effective use of handouts, posters, assignments, tasks in the classroom;
- Regular monitoring of student activity and independent work to do;
- Made from students' folk handicrafts organization of exhibitions, etc.;
- Preparation of students for work, career choice

The establishment of interdisciplinary interaction is of great educational value. For



example, it is good to combine the concepts of arithmetic, geometry, physics, drawing, and fine arts with such things as determining and planning the size of a knife, sharpening and sharpening a knife, and putting flowers on the handle of a knife.

A BRIEF DICTIONARY OF KNIVES

Knife - 1. Knife s. Kasb oti. To make a knife. 2. Knife rasta in the market [OTIL, Vol. 590-b.].

Knife tools, products and their lexical meaning: flood - Heavy hammer of blacksmiths [UZME, Volume 1. 135-b.]; rivet - a detail in which the ends are flattened after attaching nails [O'zME, vol. 1. 576-b.]; damgar - resting [UZME, Volume 1. 208-b.]; dam - a harmonic device that sends air into the furnace. Blacksmith's Roof [UZME, Volume 1. 207-b.]; steel - a gray solid metal formed by the addition of a certain amount of iron to carbon [OTIL, Vol. 608-b.]; wood - wood, wood [OTIL, Vol. 267-b.]; metal - A simple chemical element or alloy that has a specific luster, conducts heat and electricity well, is malleable. Non-ferrous metals. Ferrous metal [OTIL, Vol. 460-b.]; bone - each part of the body skeleton; last [OTIL, vol. II. 90-b.]; plastic - a material that retains its shape, which can take any shape under pressure; plastic mass [OTIL, Vol. 592-b.]; suyamdandon - suyam-2. A bone, a little, a little, a piece [OTIL, Volume II. 91-b.]; dandon-2. Ivory, ivory. Dandon (sobli) knife [OTIL, Vol. 208-b.]; karki - a knife. 1. A stalk is a knife whose handle is made of rhino bone or branch. 2. Generally sharpened knife [OTIL, vol. 369-b.].

A knife - is a flat and long-edged household tool mounted on a handle; butcher's knife. Kitchen Knife [OTIL, Vol. I, p. 589]; qin is a sheath in which tools such as knives and swords are placed [OTIL, vol. II, p. 580].

Note: OTIL is an explanatory dictionary of the

Uzbek language.

UZME - National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.

Test samples in the field of knives

1. When did the art of knitting appear? 1. After the discovery of the element iron. 2. After the appearance of metal in Germany, England and Austria in the VI century. 3. In the beginning of archeological finds (Bronze Age). 4. In the Early Paleolithic. 5. Afrosiyab, Varakhsha after the emergence of primitive human settlements. (Correct answer - 5)
2. Where were the first knife schools opened in the 20th century? 1. Osh, Jalal-Abad, Kokand, Kitab. 2. Namangan, Khojand, Isfara, Bukhara. 3. Shahrisabz, Khiva, Urgench, Samarkand. 4. Kitab, O'ratepa, Qorasuv, Namangan. 5. Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent. (Correct answer - 4).
3. Who was the knife-wielding soldier, and where was he? 1. Askarkhoja Oysarkhoja oglu, from Karasuv. 2. Askar knife maker, from Shahrikhan. 3. Askar master, from Margilan. 4. Master Askar, from Osh or Jalal-Abad. 5. Askarhojaev Mamasaid, from Tashkent. (Correct answer - 1)
4. Who made knives for Uzbek soldiers in 1941-45?
 1. Osh, Jalal-Abad, others.
 2. Karasuvvashahrikhans.
 3. Bokirjon and master Mamasaid.
 4. Khiva, Urgench, Shahrisabz.
 5. Fergana, Namangan, Andijan residents. (Correct answer - 3)
5. How are chust knives different from other knives?



1. The handle and blade of the knife are long. 2. The blade is made of steel.

3. The blade of the knife is made of copper. 4. The tip of the knife handle is facing inwards. 5. The face of the blade is thick. (Correct answer - 1)

6. What is the difference between Khiva knives and Shahrikhan knives?

1. Squeeze handle, compact, sharp handle. 2. The blade shapes are finely crafted.

3. The metal on the blade is skillfully machined. 4. There are a lot of artistic patterns.

5. The vagina is made of metal. (Correct answer - 2)

7. What knives are considered divine? 1. Knives with toothpicks.

2. Sharp knives. 3. Steel knives.

4. Iron knives. 5. Copper knives. (Correct answer - 1)

8. What kind of knife is made for children?

1. A straight knife that has been used for a long time. 2. A boat knife with the tip of the blade turned backwards. 3. Almond knife inserted into the area about 4-5 cm from the tip of the back edge. 4. Handle iron knife. 5. Medium-bladed knife. (Correct answer - 1)

9. What are the parts of a knife? 1. A knife consists of a blade and a handle. 2. Bigiz, pencil, pattern pencil, sharpener. 3. Cutting knife, cutting number, cutting handles. 4. Granules, cereals, wood, bones, horns. 5. Knives, swords, daggers, scabbards. (Correct answer - 1)

10. How do masters make knives? 1. By pressing and stamping.

2. Through the labor of a knife-wielding master. 3. The blade handle is made of rhino horn. 4. The knife is made of ivory. 5. The knife is sharpened and made of white wool. (Correct answer - 1)

Based on the above recommendations, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Knife-making is one of the oldest trades.

2. Since knives are one of the most widely used cutting tools in our daily lives, it is advisable to inform students about their types, origin, structure, construction and rules of use.

3. By teaching students knife-making, it is possible to instill in them a sense of pride and love for folk handicrafts, showing the unique qualities of our people, such as centuries-old unique handicrafts, creativity in the processing of materials.

4. Knife cutting is a complex process. It uses a variety of materials, which are treated in different ways. Therefore, in carrying out this work requires knowledge of the properties of materials, their structure, methods of processing them. This, in turn, requires the development of several disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, drawing, painting, materials science, blacksmithing, carpentry.

5. In order to increase the effectiveness of the lessons in the study of knife-making, it is important to use a variety of teaching methods, including non-traditional lessons, meetings with skilled knife-makers, trips to their workshops. It is also possible to organize special clubs to improve the skills of students in the field of knife-m

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