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Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGY AND ITS TYPES

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Mohinur B. Usmonova
Researcher Department Of Interfaculty English Language Teaching, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The concept of methodology has two main meanings - a system of certain methods used in activity: a doctrine or theory of methods in science, politics, art. Currently, the methodology cannot be limited only to the field of scientific knowledge, and it is necessary to go beyond the boundaries of knowledge and apply it in practice in its own field. It is necessary to pay attention to the interdependence of knowledge and practice. Methodology studies not only methods, but also other tools that enable research. Such tools include principles, rules and guidelines, as well as categories and concepts. In this article, thoughts and opinions about the development of methods and methodologies and their types are made.

KEYWORDS

Method, methodology, development, principle, sciences, theory, educational system, scientific research, private methods.

INTRODUCTION

The methodology of science is based on its structure, development, scientific research and methods, features. In the same way, information about methodology methods and type of activity. Methodological rules, procedures, methods,

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action and knowledge criteria of one or another form of information are also of great importance. It is a system of principles, students and subjects are sent to carry out a certain ministry, to receive information in this field of activity. It saves time and effort in searching for the truth, and helps in the closest and easiest way to the goal.

Any method is created on the basis of the theory of specificity and the prerequisite of the research is the same. The effectiveness of each method is based on its deep content and essence, the basicity of the theory. Instead, the content of the method expands, that is, deepening knowledge, teaching experience, the method changes the course. In scientific knowledge, not only the scientific result (a set of knowledge) and the understanding of the essence of the subject, but also the path leading to it, the path of life, are not real. Accordingly, the subject and the method cannot be separated from each other. Any method is formed to one degree or another in real-life processes and returns to it. Although the method is not exactly modeled at the start of any study, the data is generated anew each time as the quality of the subject changes.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The method does not connect the object of cognition and action as follows, but changes as their characteristics change. Science requires serious knowledge of evidence and other symbols related to the subject. This is manifested by the behavior of a certain substance, its properties, forms of development. Therefore, the validity of the method is primarily related to the content of the research subject (object).

In the history of science, methods are formed in the process of creating new theories. The art of innovation has matured in the process of innovation. As the initial research is formed in practice, the method is the main goal of the research, and the teaching tool related to the practice is manifested in quality. The integral connection between method and theory is reflected in the methodology of sciences. The law of any science encourages a person to think about things in reality and phenomena relevant to this field of science. For example, the law of conservation of energy is at the same time a methodological method that is one of the methods of studying higher nervous activity, the reflexive theory of animals and human morality.

The scientific research process is carried out on the basis of historically developed methods. Hyech is not able to create reality out of nothing. Of course, a scientist is surrounded by research and mistakes. In some cases, in the process of searching for something, something completely different is created. The method itself cannot ensure the success of the research, because not only a good method is important, but also the skill of its application. Various methods are used in the process of scientific knowledge. According to the general level, they are used on a broad or narrow scale. Any science uses different special methods in the study of its subject, based on the essence of this or that object. For example, the method of studying social processes is determined by the

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features, laws, and essence of the social form of the world.

Scientific methods are a system of methods used in a specific field of science, which is contained in a specific field of science or at the intersection of sciences. Each fundamental science is, in essence, a set of fields with its own subject matter and its own research methods. In science, in many cases, the chosen method decides the fate of the research. The division of scientific methods into groups has several bases. From the point of view of its place and role in the knowledge process, it can be divided into formal, empirical, theoretical research, interpretation, and other methods. In turn, there are qualitative and quantitative, indirect and direct original and active ways of knowing.

Special scientific methods are a set of knowledge methods, principles, research methods and procedures used in a particular science, corresponding to the basic form of matter movement. These include methods of mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and social and humanitarian sciences. The specific features of the methods of private science are the means of knowledge with material expression: particle accelerators in microphysics, various meters recording the activity of organs in medicine, etc., are an important component of modern methodological research. General research methods serve as a kind of "intermediate methodology" between the fundamental theoretical and methodological rules of philosophy and special sciences. General concepts often include such concepts as "information", "model", "structure", "function", "system", "element", "rationality", "probability".

The peculiarity of the new era is that by this time a new attitude towards development was formed. The dialectical method began to find its reflection not in objects, but in relations. It had to do with reworking the idea of infinity. A new interpretation of the idea of infinity appeared in the form of a paradoxical theory. This is due to Kant's hypothesis that the planetary systems originated from the nebula.

Eclecticism as a methodological method first appeared in ancient Greek philosophy and was widely used in medieval acp scholastic debates based on philosophical debates of the 15th-8th centuries. It is currently used in advertising and propaganda, mass communication system, and has traditions, skills, aspirations in the human psyche. From Socrates and Aristotle to contemporary thinkers, they criticize the inadequacy of such a method. But that doesn't mean you shouldn't use it. Eclectic world relies on the technique of breaking the common ground of things and events.

Ethnomethodology is one of the types of introspection, which involves the description of social events and phenomena, as well as the results of observation, filling them with ideas for understanding. This approach is now increasingly used in ethnography, social anthropology, sociology and cultural studies. Social experiments help to implement new forms of social

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organization and rationalize the management of society. The object of a social experiment is that a certain group of people is one of the direct participants of the experiment, and the researcher is directly involved in the situation he is studying, so it is necessary to consider their interests. In social and humanitarian sciences, in addition to philosophical and universal tools, methods and practices, special tools, methods and practices related to the subject of these sciences are used.

All the secondary, vague methodological rules of certain scientific knowledge fill the Eurasian field. That is why heuristics are sometimes associated with sadness, inspiration, insight. In the consistent framework of methodological thinking, heuristics is often seen as a field that is sufficiently obscure, but with great potential for exploration and discovery. Formal logical methods are contrasted with heuristic methods. In all possible cases, heuristics are expected to expand the content of knowledge, to create previously unknown new ones.

It is not yet officially recognized as a branch of heuristics methodology. However, it is self-evident that in every field of scientific knowledge, strategies for finding the fastest, most effective and unique solution, heuristic methods and rules motivate the search from unconventional ways. The uniqueness of Eurasian science is a hallmark of this field. But the heuristic feature is also present in knowledge within a discipline. Heuristic intuition accompanies almost every step of scientific research. Abbreviation, mastering methods, combining methods of humanities and technical sciences, choosing to carry out certain scientific researches, the decisive experiment itself are based to a certain extent on heuristic assumptions. Eurasia serves as a link between scientific and non-scientific knowledge, between rationality and identity. It helps to choose behavioral tactics and find the right path in the development process. As a criterion of scientific risk, Eurasia has always been hailed as a component of the development of scientific knowledge, and in the post-modern landscape of the world, the heuristic character of the theory has risen to the level of a criterion of scientific knowledge that allows to change the process of imparting knowledge, to carry it out in a creative, problematic way.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the methodology will not depend on a specific, even "most important method". "A scientist should never rely on just one doctrine, never limit his ways of thinking to just one philosophy." Methodology is not a simple sum of individual methods, but their "mechanical unit". Methodology is a complex, integrated and coordinated system of activity areas, directions, heuristic possibilities, contents, structures, etc. methods and principles of different levels. In scientific knowledge, a complex, dynamic and coordinated system of various methods works at different levels, fields and directions of activity. These methods are always carried out according to the specific conditions and topic of the research.

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