



## USING ``MIND MAP`` TECHNOLOGY IN THE LITERATURE LESSON

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### Annotation

This article deals with new modern pedagogical technology mind map. I generalize my thoughts about innovative pedagogical technology below.

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A spiritual mind map is a simple way to organically brainstorm thoughts without worrying about order and structure. This is a visual guide to analyze and remember your thoughts. A mental map is a scheme of presenting tasks, words, concepts or elements that are connected and placed around a central concentration or object using a non-linear graphical layout that allows you to create an intuitive structure around a central concentration. A mental map can transform a long list of monotonous information into a colorful, memorable and highly organized table that fits the natural look of your brain. The mental map can be used as a simplified content management system (CMS). This allows you to store all your data in a centralized place for organization. Today, with a variety of mind demonstration programs, you can add files to different branches for even greater flexibility. You can also switch to a variety to find the one that suits you best. Mental map is a very effective way to get information in your brain, it's a creative and logical way to write and create notes that "reflect" your thoughts.

All smart maps have common features. They have a natural organizational structure that comes out of the center and uses lines, symbols, words, colors and images in accordance with simple, brain-friendly concepts. Mental mapping o'zgar change a long list of monotonous information to a colorful, memorable and highly organized table that matches the natural look of your brain. According to linguists, today between 50 and 90% of existing languages are disappearing by 2100. Language will be present in speech phenomena that are repeated and recorded in writing, either orally or mechanically, including specific speech phenomena (individual speeches, stories, conversations of several people, and so on). Analysis, comparison and generalization of the structural features of many speech phenomena allows us to understand and characterize the complex of elements present in a particular language, and the relationship between them as an integral complex system of features. Currently, it is known that a living language exists from 2500 to 5000 soles (in some sources from 300 to 7000), belonging to different





peoples and tribes. Each of them shows some structural features that are common to all languages. From the point of view of the linguistic system, many language features defined as such common features of the language are the presence of General (mathematical) rules for the use and use of words; in phrases, you can specify the division of the language into the shortest (small) sound units-phonemes, and so on. Within a single word, phonemes merge into one or more syllables. A language is a complex communication system or the ability to learn and use the same system. The field of language study is called linguistics. To determine the number of world languages, you need to determine the difference between a language and an adverb. However, the number of languages is between 6-7 thousand. Natural language is distributed through speech or gestures, but any language can be encoded into a secondary medium, such as hearing, vision, writing with sensory stimuli, Braille, or a whistle. Since human language is independent of modality, it is possible. The term language in a broad sense refers to a set of rules that define the system of communication. All languages rely on Semiosis, that is, the process of linking signs with corresponding meanings. Spoken and orthographic languages include a Phonological system that forms a sequence of characters in words or morphemes, as well as a syntactic system that forms expressions and sentences from a sequence of words and morphemes. Human language is unique in that it has the characteristics of fertility, recursiveness, and fragility, and is based entirely on social harmony and learning. Consequently, its complex structure provides a very broad expression and application in relation to animal communication. It is assumed that language arose when the first hominins gradually began to change the primate communication systems, the ability to form other theories of consciousness and intensity. This development may be related to an increase in brain volume; Many linguists believe that the language structure was designed to serve appropriate communications and social functions. Language is processed in various areas of the human brain, in particular, the use of language is deeply absorbed into the human culture. Consequently, language becomes not only a means of communication, but also has social and cultural roles, such as individuality, social stratification, and care.

Languages change over time by studying historical linguistics, determining what features ancient languages have for the emergence of subsequent stages, and comparing them with modern languages. A group of languages from a common ancestor is called a language family. Today, the most widely spoken languages in the world, including English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Hindi, are Indo-European; Mandarin Chinese and Cantonese are Sino-Tibetan; Arabic, Amharic,





and Hebrew are Semitic; and Swahili, Zulu, and Shona-Bantu are a family of languages. No less common structural feature of the language is the allocation of phonetic and semantic parts-morphemes, reducing them within individual words. The location of words in any speech phenomenon in the process of speech is a recognized feature of any sound language. Within the framework of common features, there is an infinite variability of their constituent elements in different languages and the interaction of these elements in the process of speech. Language, along with labor and social consciousness, is one of the 3 most important characteristics that distinguish a person from an animal and are interconnected. In these properties, work is important, which is the material basis for the existence of society.

One of the simplest ways to understand the spiritual map is to compare it with the city map. The city center presents the main idea; the main roads coming from the center represent the main thoughts in your thinking process; the secondary roads or branches represent your secondary thoughts and so on. Special images or shapes can be of interest or especially important ideas. The mental map is an external window of your own bright or natural thinking, supported by a powerful graphical process that gives you the universal key to unlocking the dynamic potential of the brain. Five main features of mental mapping:

- \* The main idea, subject or center crystallizes in the central image
- The main subjects are removed from the central image in the form of "branches"
- \* The branches contain the image or keyword of the key that is drawn or printed on the corresponding line
- \* Less important topics are presented in the form of "branches" of the relevant sphere.
- \* The branches form a linked node structure





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