THE METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF INVESTIGATING THE HISTORICAL EVENTS
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Abstract
The article scientifically substantiates the study of historical events based on such methodological principles as historical, objectivity, alternative, systemic, social approach, historical integrity. Researchers presented theories for learning, understanding, and illuminating real history.

Key words: historical phenomenon, postmodernists, scientist, anticientists, social-historical integrity, principle, methodology, principle, social approach, alternative, objectivity, historical knowledge.

1. Introduction
A comprehensive analysis of the scientific study of historical events and historical processes, the main causes and characteristics of the political-historical situation is a major factor in the emergence of historical truth. One of the most important tasks facing historians today is the different approaches and opinions of authors to research issues, the diversity of conclusions, their in-depth scientific analysis and drawing the most accurate conclusions based on history, science and objectivity. History is a theoretical and practical science in which the historian analyzes the past from the point of view of his time. [1: 163] Each science relies on the general, that is, philosophical and specific principles applied in all sciences in the field of knowledge of its object as a scientific reflection. Since independence, the term "principle" has been used instead of the word "principle" in scientific literature published in Uzbek. The word "principle" comes from the Arabic word for inclination, inclination, and tendency. [2: 114] The word "principle" in Latin means beginning, basis, first cause. It is the foundation of the body of knowledge and therefore the basic rules of action. [3: 336] The debate and debate between historians and philosophers over whether history is a manifestation of science or art has been going on for a long time. More postmodernists tend to justify the next point. Historians, on the other hand, conduct historical research, as usual, sometimes arguing with scientists (those who consider history as a science) and anti scientists (those who try to prove that history is not scientific). Between the two views, there is a third view, which emphasizes that history is a science, but differs from other natural and concrete sciences in its distinctive features. [4: 121]

The methodological principles of the study of historical events show that in the training of historians and increase their knowledge and scientific potential, to provide sufficient knowledge of various research methods and approaches to history and to draw conclusions based on accurate, scientific and historical facts. is one of the main tasks of the study. In this regard, the following views of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov are of particular importance: “The downside is that subjective opinion is contagious. In-depth analysis, one-sided thinking that is not based on logic, distracts people, especially history teachers. They also convey to students that what they hear is the truth. Only conclusions that are the fruit of debate, discussion, analysis can guide us in the right direction. This is the first. The second issue is that we have declared the education of the perfect man as a priority area of state policy. When we say a perfect person, we mean, first of all, educated, enlightened people who are highly conscious, able to think independently, and who set an example for others by their behaviour. A conscious, knowledgeable person cannot be deceived by gossip. He weighs everything on the scales of reason and logic. He who bases his thoughts and
conclusions on logic becomes a mature person.” [5: 6]

Main part

One of the goals of the study of history today is to enter the cultural and historical environment, to form the ability to feel free in time and space, and for the high school student to study the essence of history (philosophy of history) and not historical facts. The philosophy of history helps to form the independence of thought, describes the main ways of development of human society, broadens the worldview, regulates the real historical breadth to a greater extent. [6: 270-271] Therefore, historians are formed to date, the main purpose of which is to acquaint students with the principles of the scientific theory of knowledge, the study and understanding of historical events, as well as their characteristics, which are necessary for the process of historical research. Full mastery, knowledge and application of the rules of the principle of historiography, clearly developed in the study of historical science, helps to master historical knowledge perfectly. To acquaint historians with theories of knowledge based on the philosophical approach to history, general scientific knowledge, ideas of historical knowledge, methods and principles of scientific research of historical events, to acquaint with foreign experience in historical research processes and to show the historian's specific task in research. is one of the methodological principles.

Another methodological principle of the study of historical events is the principle of objectivity. The principle of impartiality requires that historical events are interpreted taking into account the inte

historical event. Theoretical views, methodological culture, professionalism and integrity of the historian are the main factors in the principle of impartiality.

Some scholars approach a historical event based on a social approach. There is a separate area of the essence, origin, structure of human society, the place and role of man in society [9: 151], in which events are interpreted taking into account the interests of different segments of the population, their appearance in society. This principle can be called class or party. The specificity of the practical activities of individuals, families, parties, or governments in a class and narrow circle is taken into account. In this methodological approach, historical events are often not evaluated accurately and objectively. It is illuminated to some extent by exaggeration or omission. The principle of alternative

In the analysis and research of historical events and processes, scientific conclusions are given objectively and without bias, and in this case, is written. There will be no exaggerations or omissions. When approached based on the principle of alternative, the history of man and humanity, the evolution of its development, is written fairly and reliably. Recognizing alternatives allows each country to redefine its path, see the untapped potential of the process, and learn from them for the future. This is because the interpretation of the past without an alternative image has nothing to do with the science of real history. [10: 276] Scientific and authenticity in the study of history are ensured only if
In the science of history, these principles primarily reflect the correlation-functional connections of the cultural parts of the spheres of social life, the interdependence of internal and external aspects of the country. In the system of beings, based on interrelationships, there are integrals, their formation, perfection, and transition to another type. This is represented by the principle of integrity. In the history of humanity, the historical integrity of the country and the historical processes associated with it are based on the correlation-functional connections of the cultural parts of the spheres of social life. "We would like to add that the core of society - the two sides of the cultural being - a social-historical whole with its internal processes of material and spiritual cultures - are the two poles of the country, the other two sides - the social sphere and its units are the subject of the society of that country i.e. the creator and carrier from generation to generation. The rest, that is, political and legal cultures, are the muscles of this socio-historical integrity and processes. This socio-historical integrity ensures socio-historical processes. Socio-historical processes ensure the existence of this integrity, the country. Socio-historical processes represent the movement of socio-historical integrity "[11:62]. We also see in the same place that there are determinants of each other - laws. These determinative relationships in human history are represented by the determinative principle. Determinism is a philosophical principle that reflects legitimate connections and developments.

This state of human history is certainly a manifestation of systematicity. Therefore, in our historical knowledge, the researcher should not overlook this manifestation of the philosophical principle of interdependence in human history as a principle of historical integrity. The principle of historical integrity, based on a dialectical cultural understanding of history, complements historicity, a systematic analysis of human history. The principle of systematization put forward in the science of history [12: 176] is common to all sciences. It is therefore broad in scope and is a philosophical principle. It is part of the principle of integrity. Because, objectively, it consists of a whole. The system, that is, the system, is a legitimate whole. The fact that these ideas remain and are remembered by the researcher as a scientific reflection ensures the objectivity of the scientific work. The principle of historical integrity in historical cognition is the manifestation of the principle of oneness. Based on interdependencies, there are also integrals and their transition to a simple complex. Reflecting this state in scientific knowledge as a scientific reflection is called the principle of development. While the basis of human history is a cultural being, it, in turn, has a substantial basis and laws of development. It is a manifestation of substantial development based on the continuation of human history. In historical cognition, both the principle of historicity and the principle of systematics are directly based on these substantial foundations and laws - the laws of the progressive substantial circular cycle of cultural existence and the growing need. The idea that certain stages in the development of a cultural entity give rise to historical stages and periods is the essence of the principles of historical science. More recently, a synergetic approach has also taken root in the sciences. In the history of humanity, the spheres of social life should be ahead or behind each other, or in the system of countries of the world to lag or overtake the development of any country, the positive or negative effects of which should be reflected in the social synergetic principle. Several historical sources have come down to us from the history of the ancient East in various forms and shapes. One of the main tasks of a history teacher should be to have an understanding of their separation and analysis. [13: 266]

**Conclusion**

In short, the methodological principles of the study of historical phenomena - as philosophical principles - are transformed in the principles of historical science and apply in a specific case. From this peculiarity arises the special principles of the science of history. The idea that certain stages in the
development of a cultural entity give rise to historical stages and periods is the essence of the principles of historical science. Each science relies on the general, that is, philosophical and specific principles applied in all sciences in the field of knowledge of its object as a scientific reflection.

The researcher's reliance on the principles of historical science as a scientific reflection will depend on his philosophical understanding of the event. Scientific and authenticity in the study of history is ensured only if historical events are studied based on all methodological principles and methods, and if they are followed. In the science of history, these principles primarily reflect the correlation-functional connections of the cultural parts of the spheres of social life, the interdependence of internal and external aspects of the country.

References: