

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN THE FRENCH STATE

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Annotation

History of science, especially of the physical and biological sciences, was often presented as a progressive accumulation of knowledge, in which true theories replaced false beliefs. More recent historical interpretations, such as those of Thomas Kuhn, tend to portray the history of science in terms of competing paradigms or conceptual systems within a wider matrix of intellectual, cultural, economic and political trends. These interpretations, however, have met with opposition for they also portray the history of science as an incoherent system of incommensurable paradigms, not leading to any actual scientific progress but only to the illusion that it has occurred.

Key words:

Science, knowledge, intellectual, cultural, economic and political trends

The most expensive Examples of literature fall on 9-th century 2th half. They are mainly on a religious subject (for example, "cantilever about Saint Evlalia"). In the 10-11-th centuries, the First Epic legends appeared. The work "song about Roland" is associated with the name of Karl the Great. The work "girar with russilon" also belongs to that period. Epic legends were written from the 11th to the 13th century. Famous writers of this period: Gas Bryule and champagne Tibo (1201-53). From the middle of the 12th century, Knightly novels began to appear. The first novels were considered the processing of historical legends. They include Benue de Sentmora's novel about Alexander, the novel about beer, Eney, the novel about Troy (all created in 1140-65 years), Cretyenne de Trua (approximately IZO—about 1191), Ereka and Enida, Iveyne, Perseval and other novels. At the end of the 12th century, love novels such as The Legend of "Tristan and Izolda", "Fluar and Blansheflor", "Okassen and Nicolet" were written. 14-15-th centuries are considered a transitional period for French literature. The famous writers of that time, Gilom de Masho (about 1300-77), Estash Deshan (about 1346— about 1407), Christina Pizanskaya (1363—about 1431), Alain Shartye (1385— about 1434), Orleans Karl (1394-1465), reflected in their works the spirit of the period — the tragedy of the 100 years of the war 1337-1453.

At the end of the 15th century, the period of awakening began in France. Relations with Italy have intensified, printing has developed, interest in the ancient and humanitarian Sciences has increased. The great representative of the Renaissance literature in France, France Rable (1494-1553), became famous for his work "Gargantya and Pantagryuel". At 16-th century 1yrm, the French lyricism fell under the influence of Italian neopetrarkism, and by the middle of the century, French literature was reformed. French poetic School poets, called "playada", promoted the ideas of humanism in literature, enriched it with new forms (sonet, oda, epic work, etc.). And this led to the formation of the national literary language. Famous poets of the poetic school" playada " P. de Ransar (152485), J. Dyo Belle (1522-60), R. Bello (152877), E. Jadel (1532-73)and others. Poets T. at the end of the 16-th century. A. d'abinye (1552— 1630), J. Vaglen de la Frene (1535-1606), F. Deport (1546-1606) also used the elements of baroque, while adhering to the grid of positive styles of "Playada". At the beginning of the 17th century, French literature experienced such a process as the processing

of realistic, classical and baroque genres. Aesthetics of classicism J. Shaplen (1595-1674), K. Vojl (1585-1650), G. de Balzac (1597-1654), F. d'obinyak (1604-76) reflected in his theoretical works. The activities of the French Academy, founded in 1635 year and R. The rationalistic philosophy of decart (1596— 1650) led to the formation of the doctrine of classicism. Classicism had a greater influence on the genre of drama of the theater. The founder of the comedy of classicism and his great representative is Molyer. In his works "Tartyuf", "Mizantrop", "Khasis", "Don Juan" and others, he reflected the negative aspects of society, the monophysics of aristocracy, the free will with the talent of the tyrant. The parables of Jean de Lafonten had an effective impact on the development of the parable genre in the literature.

The **history of science** is the study of the development of science, including both the natural and social sciences (the history of the arts and humanities is termed history of scholarship). Science is a body of empirical, theoretical, and practical knowledge about the natural world, produced by scientists who emphasize the observation, explanation, and prediction of real-world phenomena. Historiography of science, in contrast, studies the methods employed by historians of science.

The English word *scientist* is relatively recent, first coined by the English polymath William Whewell in the 19th century. Before that, investigators of nature called themselves "natural philosophers". While observations of the natural world have been described since classical antiquity (for example, by Thales and Aristotle), and the scientific method has been employed since the Middle Ages (for example, by Ibn al-Haytham and Roger Bacon), modern science began to develop in the early modern period, and in particular in the scientific revolution of 16th- and 17th-century Europe. Traditionally, historians of science have defined science sufficiently broadly to include those earlier inquiries.

From the 18th through the late 20th century, the history of science, especially of the physical and biological sciences, was often presented as a progressive accumulation of knowledge, in which true theories replaced false beliefs. More recent historical interpretations, such as those of Thomas Kuhn, tend to portray the history of science in terms of competing paradigms or conceptual systems within a wider matrix of intellectual, cultural, economic and political trends. These interpretations, however, have met with opposition for they also portray the history of science as an incoherent system of incommensurable paradigms, not leading to any actual scientific progress but only to the illusion that it has occurred.

At 17th-century 2nd half, new facets of classicism were opened. F. during this period. Fenelon's novel "The Adventures of Telemak", Sh. Sentevremon's plot, playwright J. Works of Rasin (1639— 99) "Andromakha", "Britannic", "Fedra" were created. At the beginning of the 18th century, Rococo literature appeared. He is distinguished by his geodenism, skepticism and very free thought. C. B. Russo playful tried to harmonize Rococo with the norms of classicism. Educators such as Monteskye, Voltaire, Didro also widely used Rococo methods. At 18th century 1st half, the genre of comedy and novel developed. Molyer, A.R Lesaj, P.K. Mariva, F.N.Y. Detush, Sh. L. Monteskye ("Persian letters") played a leading role in it, if there were mature demonstrators of this genre. From 1751 year D. Didra, J.L. The Encyclopedia began to be published by D'alamber and other educators.

18th century at the beginning of the 19th century in French literature appeared a stream of sentimentalism. On the eve of the great French Revolution, along with sentimentalism, the buds of romanticism began to be seen. This is J. Browne, E. Parni, J.B. In the works of Love de Kovre and, ayniksa, P.A. F. Shoderlo de Lacro's novel "Dangerous relations" appeared in the comedy of Bomarche "the marriage of Figaro". K.C. The song "Marselyeza" by Ruje de Lille, Robespyer, the publicistic articles of Marats were extensive at that time. At the beginning of the 19th century, the leader of romanticism in French

literature was the current, while in its 2-th century the breeze of the revolution began. This period V. Gyugo found his bright reflection in his works. George Sand Also, A. Dyuma, E. Also brightly expressed in the works of Suu. Stendal and O. in the novels shown with great skill by de Balzac the human tragedy in society, P.C. The principles of realism in the satirical poems and songs of Beranje (1780-1857) found its high expression. In the conditions of scientific technical development of 60-70-ies. Vern's scientific fiction works were widely distributed. 1870-71 year during the French-Prussian War and the Paris Commune, a new era of development of literature began. E. Potye wrote in June 1871 the poem "International" and in 1876 the epic "Paris Commune". E. In the creativity of Zolya, GI de Mopassan novellas, the extreme depth of the social environment, the heavy fate of the hard-working man found his artistic expression. At the end of the 19th century, more symbolism in Nazism remained the main direction. During the first World War A. The works of Barbyus left an indelible mark in French literature. Barbyus 1919 year founded the international writers 'organization " Clarte". Alain in the literature of 20-30-ies, P. Valery, B. Sandrar, P. It Was, J. Kokto, T. Tsara, A. Breton, P. Elyuar, L. Aragon, F. The creativity of such poets and writers as SOPO took a salmok place. During the 2jaqan war, literary works on the antifashist Ruh began to be written. P. Elyuar, L. Aragon, E. Gilvik, M. Riffo, A. In the works of writers such as SentEkzyuperi, War events were reflected. In 50-60-ies in French literature there was an influx of existentialism. C.P. Sertr, A. Kamyu, E. Ioneska, S. Beckett, N. Sarrat, M. Byotor, K. Simon (1985 year was the laureate of the Nobel Prize) and other demonstrators of this current. Writers such as margerite Yursenar (1903— 87), Margerite Dyura (1914-96) left an incomparable Mark in French literature. Popular with modern writers Mishel Turnye, Filipp Sollers, JanMari Leglezio, Patrick Modiano, Patrick Grenville, Pascal Kinyar.

From the French writers O. de Balzac, V. Gyugo, Mopassan, A. Sent Ekzyoperi, J. Bern, A. Duma, Stendal, Walter, Francois Mariak, Charles Perra, Manteskye, L. Works of such writers as Argon are translated into Uzbek.

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