ABSTRACT
This article discusses the process of integration into the educational system and the importance of an integrative approach to teaching mother tongue and literature classes. In addition, there are guidelines for the development of explanatory methods and methods, connecting the topics given in the mother tongue and literature textbooks in general education schools.

KEYWORDS: interdisciplinary new technologies, integration, integrative approach, communication, method, research.

INTRODUCTION
Today, the field of education is more important than ever. This, in turn, places greater responsibility on teachers, who are the primary participants in education. Because today's teacher must be mature and knowledgeable in every field. It is necessary for the teacher to provide students with sufficient knowledge of science, to increase their interest in science, and to create in their imagination a certain understanding of the interdependence of the sciences and the need for one another. In such matters, the role of integration - interdisciplinarity is very important. Extensive use of an integrative approach in the organization of native language and literature classes has a leading effect on students' thorough assimilation of science knowledge.

MAIN PART
In recent years, many researches have been conducted in researching the processes of integrative approach in education. Also, issues such as the effectiveness of the integrative teaching of native language and literature classes and the development of educational methods specific to this process were discussed. In particular, valuable ideas about the role of interdisciplinary integration in mother tongue and literature education can be found in the works of scientists such as A.Gulomov, H.Nematov, B.Ziyomuhammadov, B.Abdullayeva. Information about the integrative approach to language education can be obtained from the scientific researches of pedagogues such as U. Musayev, D. Yoldasheva. In particular, K. Mavlonova's research on "Issues of integrating mother tongue lessons with literature lessons through artistic text" is also of particular importance [1.254].

"Integration" is the merging of some parts or elements, turning into a whole, rounding [1.380]. The concept of "integration" was explained by Spencer as early as the 18th century. Integration can be viewed as a factor in
the development of thinking, and it can be interpreted as a synthesis of interdisciplinary communication and forms of education. It is known that increasing the number of academic subjects does not always bring positive results. Because today's modern technology requires not only chasing numbers, but also qualitative changes. In this regard, the experience of developed countries can be used. Because they have already introduced integration into their education system and introduced integrative subjects. These include Great Britain, Korea, Switzerland, Hungary, USA, Russia and others. Today, the process of integration has entered our education system.

Integration means "whole", so it is the integration of different parts and elements of the process of thinking growth into a single whole. This shows interdisciplinarity in education, teaching subjects in close connection with each other. In the education system, teaching this subject in direct connection with literature gives a good result when conducting mother tongue classes. For example, let's take the 5th grade mother tongue textbook. In this textbook, 39 hours are allocated for studying the "Lexicology" section. If this section and its topics are analyzed through literary works, wise sayings and proverbs, poems, it will acquire both educational and educational value. The following excerpt from the 6th grade literature textbook is taken from the story "The Last Victim of War" by O'tkir Hashimov, and by analyzing the words highlighted in the passage, the students will find the dictionary meaning of each word. differentiates between positive and negative aspects, and understands the work of art more deeply. "Don't be stingy, die! - he thought, cursing his wife, - it has been dry for a long time, it has become worse since the time has become difficult.

In general secondary education, subjects progress from simple to complex. For example, in the 9th grade, students should know the language features and styles of literary texts in their mother tongue classes, thus, one of the types of work performed in the development of their speech culture is to identify and interpret a language phenomenon or style from it, and to be able to distinguish speech styles from each other. For this, the teacher is required to deliver theoretical knowledge and create enough skills and competencies in students to be able to apply them in practice. At first, the teacher gives general information about speech styles and writes down the necessary resources for the students. After the description of the new topic, the teacher directly connects the topic with other subjects. For this, the teacher distributes handouts with various types of texts to the students. With this, the teacher makes the lesson interesting and, at the same time, makes it possible for the student to be active. For example, we can use the following materials:

1 - Well, the other children didn't know, said Gulchehra with a sigh, - when they found out, not one, but one would tell. - Yes, Abdullah agreed, it would be quite a riot. - I'm afraid of uncle. He has bad eyesight. Gulchehra tried to show Uncle Dadavo'i's eyes, but could not imitate them. Abdullah laughed. (From O. Umarbekov. "It's hard to be a man") 2 Kalandarov's yard is big. On one side, a large building, although not very tastefully done, a secret porch: in front of it there is a pool, a fireplace shed, a wire vine, a garden, a fence... but all this is the envy of the owner of the yard. , was showing his disappointment and lack of taste: a few branches of the vine were clinging to the wire, the rest were lying on the ground; under the fruit trees, the leaves were covered with salt and water. (Abdullah Qahhor. "Sinchalak") 3 Motherland, independence, spirituality... these words are the most auspicious words for expressing the greatest concepts in the human mind. If a person doesn't have any of these words, life will be incomplete somewhere.

4 Decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language" National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan with the involvement of interested organizations 2021 - from January 1, "Pay attention to the language", "Let's speak in the mother tongue", "Speaking skills", "Language is the mirror of the nation", "Book is a source of
knowledge", "Educated youth - the creator of the future" on the central TV channels. organize shows and broadcasts of the series and ensure that they are broadcasted regularly. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev 5 Rain is atmospheric oil in the form of liquid drops. The diameter of the drop is 0.5-0.6 mm. Rain is formed by the coalescence of small water particles in clouds. There are two types of rain: drizzle and torrential rain. Heavy rain falls from the clouds and stops soon, the drops are large. (From the textbook) It can be seen from the texts that the teacher takes an integrative approach in explaining each method to the student.

Students monitor the collection of texts in hand with the teacher, and this helps him stay in front of his eyes. The teacher begins to explain: the first text is taken from a work of art, which shows the characteristics of the speech style and the signs characteristic of this style. The second text says that an artistic style is involved, and that it turns to a work of art to illuminate this style. In the third text, the written form of journalistic style is mentioned, the important feature of this style is to give information and influence, and it is said that simplicity, comprehensibility, strict adherence to literary language norms are necessary. In addition to explaining that the fourth text is written in an official style, it once again dwells on the types of official style and explains that the text given below is written in a purely legislative style. And finally, in the fifth text, the teacher mentions that he turned to physics to learn the scientific method and repeats the scientific method once again. The teacher's explanation of this method, i.e., the topic of methodology by referring to other subjects, ensures that students learn a new topic quickly and easily.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, we can say that conducting native language classes in harmony with literature enriches students' artistic and aesthetic outlook. When explaining a new topic in native language classes, it is appropriate to organize the lesson in an integrative way, giving examples from the stories, poems, proverbs, wise words and works of art given in the literature textbook. This will help them further increase their scientific potential, acquire knowledge, skills, and competences in higher education, and strengthen their theoretical knowledge of the language.

**REFERENCES**