

## MODERN CINEMA AND ITS EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE

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### Introduction

Cinema is a socio-cultural function of a united community aimed at popularizing the vital importance, cultural heritage, national customs and traditions of Belgium. At the same time, as with other cultures, in case they are not cultural, they can be associated with different cultures such as Judaism, Christianity, Christianity, Christianity, Judaism, Christianity, and Christianity. The film tells the story of a nation and a nation, demonstrating their culture, mentality, religion, traditions, appreciating, no matter what, and imagining images that can awaken their ego.

The film industry is a branch of the economy that deals with the entire process of creating and distributing films, including the production of Motion Pictures and animations, the creation of special effects and the subsequent presentation to the audience in cinemas, on television and on the internet. It combines the technological and commercial aspects of film production, including the activities of film companies, Film Studios, screenwriters, directors, actors and distributors. Any type of art performs certain functions. "The art of cinema has emerged into the world as a new, Tenth Muse" [1]. It is important to have a cognitive impact within these tasks.

Cognitive (cognitive) impact: the cognitive function of cinema is to stimulate and develop the viewer's mental processes such as attention, concentration, logical thinking, analysis and critical skills, as well as to help shape new knowledge, stereotypes and images that affect the worldview and social consciousness. Cognitive (cognitive) impact: the cognitive function of cinema is to stimulate and develop the viewer's mental processes such as attention, concentration, logical thinking, analysis and critical skills, as well as to help shape new knowledge, stereotypes and images that affect the worldview and social consciousness. Films can affect the brain, involve it in information processing processes, emotional responses, and even affect learning processes such as learning foreign languages.

Cognitive functions are mental processes that allow you to perform any task. They give a person the opportunity to actively participate in the processes of

perception, selection, transformation, storage, processing and retrieval of information, which helps him to control the world around him. Movies and Series create strong emotions, making it easier to repeat (rewind) different episodes and situations. Thus, it is an important component of learning foreign languages. Cognitive functions are mental processes that allow you to perform any task. They give a person the opportunity to actively participate in the processes of perception, selection, transformation, storage, processing and retrieval of information, which helps him to control the world around him. Movies and Series create strong emotions, making it easier to repeat (rewind) different episodes and situations. Thus, it is an important component of learning foreign languages. But, of course, not the only one. The most important thing is the perception of speech and the transition from memorizing words to practice. When you watch a movie, your brain processes a complex mix of visual images and auditory cues. This combination can cause nervous reactions that will take you to other worlds or revive excitement from new experiences. Activation of the visual cortex: watching movies activates visual areas of the brain.

Key aspects of the cognitive function of cinema:

Development of intellectual abilities: cinema as a multimedia product can provide the viewer with new information or contribute to its intellectual acceptance by participating in the formation of the picture of the world. Complex plot lines and unpredictable plot twists typical of thrillers force the viewer to constantly analyze information and develop logical thinking, concentration and critical skills

Formation of knowledge and ideas: cinema as a multimedia product can provide the viewer with new information or contribute to its intellectual acceptance by participating in the formation of the picture of the world.

Impact on collective consciousness: films can shape social stereotypes and images, as well as influence collective thinking by communicating with social reality and even contributing to its transformation. Embodying the legacy of previous art forms, cinema is superior to others in the power of its self-propelled images [289].

Learning and remembering:

Cinema can be an effective tool in the study of languages, as it allows you to repeat scenes and situations over and over again, helping to perceive speech and memorize words.

Emotional impact: watching movies, in addition to intellectual attraction, generates strong emotions that are associated with cognitive processes. Emotional involvement helps with emotional catharsis and stress reduction.

How it works: Cinema uses universal image language to convey information, influence the perception of time and control the experiences of the viewer. Complex cognitive functions such as attention, memory, speech, and intelligence are active during vision, allowing a person to process, analyze, and retrieve information and control the world around them

Expanding the worldview: cinema gives us information about different aspects of Worlds, cultures, societies, eras and human life, in addition to the environment in which we live. This increases awareness and enriches people's perceptions of the world.

Acquaintance with new ideas and concepts: through cinema, a person can get acquainted with complex social, philosophical, political and moral problems. By observing the events of the Film, he is encouraged to understand new ideas and form his own thoughts. Thus, today it is often the viewer who evaluates not the work of the film, but the work of the film its audience [3;207]. Acquaintance with new ideas and concepts: through cinema, a person can get acquainted with complex social, philosophical, political and moral problems. By observing the events of the Film, he is encouraged to understand new ideas and form his own thoughts. Thus, today it is often the viewer who evaluates not the work of the film, but the work of the film its audience [3;207].

Historical and cultural knowledge: historical films, biographical cinema provide knowledge about past events, celebrities and cultural phenomena. This helps to understand its history and culture.

Emotional (emotional) impact: arousal of emotions: movies can evoke different feelings of a person: joy, sadness, fear, excitement, anger, pity, admiration. These emotional experiences affect the emotional development of the individual.

Developing empathy: the audience shares their feelings with the characters of the film, trying to understand their situation. Emotional (emotional) impact: arousal of emotions: movies can evoke different feelings of a person:

Spiritual growth and comfort: some films can provide mental comfort to those in difficult life situations, give them hope and encourage them to overcome difficulties.

Moral and value influence: the formation and promotion of values: cinema often promotes values such as truth, justice, affection, loyalty, courage, dedication. Spiritual growth and comfort: some films can provide mental comfort to those in difficult life situations, give them hope and encourage them to overcome difficulties.

Moral and value influence: the formation and promotion of values: cinema often promotes values such as truth, justice, affection, loyalty, courage, dedication. Good movie characters can serve as moral examples for the audience.

Showing moral dilemmas: movies show situations in which characters have to make difficult moral choices. This leads the viewer to think about how to behave in similar situations. Dilemma is the choice of one of the opposite possibilities [4;1014]. Showing moral dilemmas: movies show situations in which characters have to make difficult moral choices. This leads the viewer to think about how to behave in similar situations. Dilemma is the choice of one of the opposite possibilities [4;1014].

Influence on moral standards: cinema can introduce us to or challenge social norms about what behaviors are accepted and not.

Formation of life philosophy: plots in films, worldviews of heroes, the problems they face and their solutions help to form the viewer's philosophical views on life.

Social and cultural impact: showing social problems: movies can expose problems in society (poverty, corruption, discrimination, environmental problems, etc.) to the public and draw public attention to them.

Influence on cultural norms: cinema plays an important role in the formation and transformation of cultural norms such as fashion, language, lifestyle, family relationships.

Strengthening or changing national identity: national cinema strengthens national pride by promoting its culture, history. Films influenced by other cultures, on the other hand, can lead to cultural integration or assimilation.

Stereotype formation or loss: movies can reinforce stereotypes about certain groups (nationalities, professions, genders) or, on the contrary, criticize them, helping to generate the right understanding.

Negative effects and risks: promoting violence and negative behavior: some films can romanticize or present negative phenomena such as violence, crime, drugs as normal mation or loss: movies can reinforce stereotypes about certain groups (nationalities, professions, genders) or, on the contrary, criticize them, helping to generate the right understanding.

Negative effects and risks: promoting violence and negative behavior: some films can romanticize or present negative phenomena such as violence, crime, drugs as normal.

Stereotypes and discrimination: Movies can perpetuate inaccurate or discriminatory stereotypes.

Promotion of superficial values: material wealth, popularity, excessive emphasis on appearance can be given.

Disconnection from Real life: some movies can get into fantastic worlds and distract the viewer from real-life problems.

Manipulation: playing with audience emotions and thoughts for political or commercial purposes.

Effect enhancement and control:

Critical viewership: the audience's ability to critically analyze films, assess the information, ideas, and values they provide.

The role of parents and educational institutions: helping young people choose the right films, discussing ideas from the film.

Filmography and cultural studies: helps to analyze works of Art and understand their impact.

In conclusion, the art of cinema has a direct and powerful impact on the spirituality of the individual. It can be an important tool in educating individuals with an enlightened, broad worldview, emotionally developed, and moral values. However, it is always relevant to avoid its negative effects and watch with critical analysis. There is a social, political, cultural essence of cinema, and their influence on society is wider. In conclusion, the art of cinema has a direct and powerful impact on the spirituality of the individual. It can be an important tool in educating individuals with an enlightened, broad worldview, emotionally developed, and moral values. However, it is always relevant to avoid its negative effects and watch with critical analysis. There is a social, political, cultural essence of cinema, and their influence on society is wider. They can change the way people think, imagine, and interact. This effect can be not only positive, but also negative, since some films can reinforce stereotypes and misconceptions. For this reason, it is important not to forget about social responsibility in the process of creating a film [5]. Values and ideals displayed through cinema often influence the audience's own lives, views, and behavior.

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