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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SITUATIONS IN THE AREAL REGION

Reyimov Nietbay - Candidate of Agricultural sciences, Associate professor of Nukus branch Tashkent state agrarian university

Reymov Omirbay - 2nd yaer master of the Nukus branch Tashkent state agrarian university

Reymova Feruza - Assistant at Karakalpak state university

Abstract. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located at the very end of the Amu Darya River, in the lower reaches of the central sprinkler of Central Asia. Low water often occurs in the region. The volume of the main climate control source, the Aral Sea, decreases every year. Therefore, it is necessary to combine efforts to overcome the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster and improve the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea region, solve the water and environmental problems of the region, taking into account the common interests of neighboring and neighboring countries.

Keywords: Karakalpakstan; agriculture; the Aral sea; oligoamnios; the prognosis sufficiency of water supply; friendship and cooperation peoples; Central Asia;

Introduction. Water is one of the main limiting factors in the economic development of countries and individual regions, since an increase in water consumption on the one hand, and an increase in the degree and nature of its pollution on the other hand, leads to an increase in the number of countries and regions in which the availability of water resources is reduced and there is a shortage of clean water.

Global climate change will also increase contrasts, especially in regions where there is additional climate change due to local or regional environmental disasters. Droughts, floods and abrupt climate change, which will be more intense and critical. All this will give rise to new

conflicts around water, both domestic and international. The UN report on the development of society provides features of regions where water is the main cause of conflict and an obstacle to the sustainable development of society.

The relevance of the problem. The problem of water supplies also raises the joint use of water resources of transboundary rivers in Central Asia. High hydrological dependence between the countries of the region is characterized not only by a large number of participants, but also by the uneven nature of the formation, use and distribution of water resources.

Central Asia is considered to be the region with one of the highest levels of water availability on a global scale, but the uneven location, inefficient use of water, the lack of modern water-saving technologies, the need to constantly increase food production and industrial products to ensure a rapidly growing population, as well as the wear of irrigation facilities and water-saving systems, Already today, spikes caused water shortages, both in rural areas and desert zones, and in industrial centers and deserts.



Pic 1. The state of the Aral in 1976

Table 1

The inflow of water into the sea over five-year periods (the needs of the Amu Darya delta - 3,0 km³ , and the Syr Darya 2 km³ per year, averaged data for five-year periods)

Years	Inflow along the Amu Darya (Kyzyljar target)		Inflow along the Syr Darya (Kashlank target)		Received in the Aral Sea		
	Along the	In the	Along the	In the	Total	Great Aral	Small Aral
1960-1964	34,6	31,6	11,7	9,7	41,3	41,3	-
1965-1969	37,9	34,9	9,6	7,6	42,5	42,5	-
1970-1974	23,2	20,2	6,6	4,6	24,7	24,7	-
1975-1979	11,8	8,8	1-5	-	8,3	8,3	-
1980-1984	4,7	107	2,3	0,3	2,0	2,0	-
1985-1989	5,0	2,0	2,1	0,1	2,1	2,0	0,1
1990-1994	10,1	7,1	4,8	2,8	9,9	7,1	2,8
1995-1999	3,9	0,9	4,9	2,9	3,9	0,9	2,9
2000-2004	2,6	-	6,7	4,7	4,7	-	4,7
2005-2010	4,5	1,5	7,0	5,0	6,5	1,5	5,0

Research results. Today, there are 261 international water basins in the world; they cover 45.3% of the Earth's surface, comprise about 80% of the world's river flow, and about 40% of the world's population live in their range.

The main cause of the ecological catastrophe in the Aral Sea region is an irrational resource - and nature management, as well as the socio-economic issues of the Aral Sea associated with the actual flow of river flows of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers.

In such cases, for the volume of inflow into the sea, the total volume of runoff at the Kyzyljar and Kazaliy gauging stations minus the need for two deltas (before dividing into two parts) can be taken equal.

As the results of the analysis show, (Table I) in the high-water years from 1960 to 1970. 41-42.5 km³ per year (acute for five-year periods) entered the sea, and from 1980 to 2010. Excluding 2005 and 2010 the flow of water into the Great Sea has virtually ceased. During the last period from 1998 to 2010, 2010 was the most busy year. By analyzing the water management situation in the Syrdarya and Amudarya river basins, it is possible to make predictive studies on the expected volumes of water inflow in the Aral Sea along the Amu Darya River (Samanbai gauging station) and Syrdarya (Kazalinsk gauging station). In this case, three scenarios were adopted: 1) Preservation of existing trends. 2) National visions. 3) Optimistic.

In the future, a more or less realistic option can be attributed to the scenario of a national vision. As for the optimistic scenario, by 2015-2020, water inflow within 24-30.5 km³ / year in the Aral Sea region is difficult to expect. Under existing water management conditions in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River, the water situation remains tense and unstable. In the coming years, unless any specific "Agreements" are adopted to provide water for the Amu Darya delta and the Aral Sea, i.e. if the water supply is carried out according to the residual principle, then the receipt of a larger

volume of water is not expected. If we consider the current trend, then for the averaged five-year periods, the amount of water inflow at the Kyzyljar gauging station will not exceed 3-5 km / year.

As for the Aral part of Kazakhstan, it can be noted that after certain work has been done to reconstruct the lower reaches of the Syr Darya River, the situation will not only stabilize, but also improve.

Findings. Today, the general policy for the use and management of water resources in Central Asia can be conditionally considered, dividing into two positions:

The first of these is the policy of states located in the flow formation zone, i.e. the states located above like the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Tajikistan, which are interested in using water resources for hydropower purposes, use water not as a common good for all countries of the basin, but as a product for their country. The state approach to water in these two countries allows the use of water resources for economic benefits, while their individual positions contradict the interests of other regions of this basin.



Pic 3. The sea turns into a desert

The second is the policy of the Central Asian states located in the middle lower reaches of the river. those. The Republic of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan which are interested in using water resources traditionally for irrigation, i.e. for irrigation purposes. At the same time, these states intend to apply water-saving technologies and sustainable management of available water resources in the region as a whole.

Used literature:

1.The concept of development of the Aral Sea region. Program, Tashkent 2019

2.UN Development Report "What lies behind water scarcity: Power, poverty and the global crisis of water resources M.:" The World "-2006.



Pic 4. State of the along Aral

WATER PROBLEM AND PRACTICAL MEASURES ON THEIR SOLUTION IN UZBEKISTAN

Shomurotov Sharofiddin Shukurjon ugli
Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Water is one of the key factors in the socio-economic well-being and environmental protection of Central Asian countries. Surface water is unevenly distributed throughout the country. Water resources are scarce in the vast plains, which cover two-thirds of Uzbekistan's territory. The mountainous regions of eastern Uzbekistan are covered by very dense river networks. Such an uneven distribution of water resources is determined by the climatic and geographical features of Uzbekistan. This article analyzes the practical measures on water problem solutions.

Key words: water, water resources, Central Asia, natural resources, natural ecosystem, solutions, environment protection

Water is one of the key factors in the socio-economic well-being and environmental protection of Central Asian countries. Countries in the region have recently faced challenges in managing shared water resources in the face of recurring droughts, natural disasters, dust, floods and other extremely dangerous natural processes. Water scarcity is observed in all Central Asian countries. However, this problem is especially significant in the Republic of Uzbekistan. After all, Uzbekistan is one of the countries in the region with a high demand for water to meet the growing population and socio-economic and environmental needs of natural ecosystems, to ensure sustainable development.

While Uzbekistan has a number of goals in its development, finding solutions to water problems is one of the top priorities. Because our country is one of the arid regions and has a great potential for agriculture, of course, this would not be possible without water.

The most fertile part of this land is irrigated land. They are now irrigated in the old-fashioned way. In terms of losses, about 50-60% of the water from the river is lost to evaporation before it reaches the fields and plants. On the other hand, the problem will only get worse if water use continues as it is now due to the limited water supply in the region and the steady increase in population. In addition, observations show that climate change will lead to further water shortages in the region. To do this, we need a scientific approach to water problems and the implementation of its results in our lives. We need to make optimal use of water resources. Unless we use science to solve these problems, we cannot move away from using water in the old-fashioned way.

At the same time, ensuring reliable guarantees and implementation of measures for social protection and protection of the environment in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the main priorities of state policy at all stages of economic reforms. On this basis, a two-day training seminar was held on December 18-19, 2017 in Tashkent to discuss the basic principles of international water law and mechanisms for international cooperation in the use of transboundary water resources. The event is part of a joint project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (MOMEM) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Water, Education and Cooperation" (Smart Waters). was established.

The community understands the need to take decisive action to address water problems and reduce water shortages. The principles of water use are being revised to eliminate existing stereotypes in water resources management, and convenient and acceptable

measures are being sought.

At present, a large-scale work is being carried out in our country to create the necessary economic, organizational and legal framework for the development of agriculture and water management. Particular attention is paid to the creation of additional conditions for farms in the implementation of structural changes and the introduction of market relations mechanisms.

At the same time, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in agriculture and water management" was adopted. These measures will set clear directions for the further development of agriculture and water management in the absence of a comprehensive long-term policy.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 12, 2018 No PD-5330 "On organizational measures to radically improve the system of public administration in agriculture and water management" The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources were established on the basis of the Ministry of Water Resources. According to him, the main areas of activity of both ministers are clearly defined, which includes:

The main tasks and activities of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

- Implementation of a unified policy in the field of agriculture and food security, aimed at comprehensive modernization of the industry, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in agriculture, modern and intensive resource-saving agro-technologies, best practices;
- Coordination of activities of state bodies, economic management bodies and other organizations in the field of food security of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- increasing the export potential of sectors of the economy through the production of competitive products, conducting in-depth marketing research on market conditions, attracting foreign investment and non-repayable technical assistance (grants);
- to organize the formation of agricultural and food stocks in the amount necessary to provide the population with stable prices throughout the year and continuously;
- Ensuring the deep processing of agricultural products, improving the mechanisms of public-private partnership, as well as encouraging the participation of business entities in the socio-economic development of the regions;

The main tasks and activities of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

- implementation of a unified policy in the field of water resources management, as well as coordination of activities of state bodies, economic management bodies and other organizations in the field of rational use and protection of water resources, prevention and elimination of harmful effects of water;
- to take measures to ensure the sustainable and rational supply of water resources to the regions and sectors of the economy, to ensure the improvement and sustainability of land reclamation;
- Ensuring the reliable operation of irrigation and land reclamation systems, reservoirs, pumping stations and other water management and hydraulic structures, the organization of protection of large and critical water facilities;
- increasing the responsibility of water users and water consumers for the economical and rational use of water resources, improving their water use culture;
- introduction of scientific and technical achievements in the field of water management, modern water-saving technologies, best practices, introduction of innovative methods in the management of water resources and water use;

-Organization of a system of advanced training of specialists in the field of water management, integration between water management organizations and educational and scientific institutions

In the Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, he said, "Our most important task is to reform the agricultural management system, the introduction of advanced technologies for the rational use of land and water resources, food security." he said. Another important task is the widespread use of water-saving irrigation technologies. The Farmers' Council should strengthen cooperation with the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources and Innovative Development, and develop training and retraining programs for farmers. The conclusion from the President's appeal and decree is the same, and there are no excess water reserves. We must conclude from this that the attitude of the peoples of Central Asia towards water must be radically changed. Irrigation norms in agricultural production need to be revised through the introduction of advanced technologies without compromising productivity. We need to further develop the production of polyethylene pipes, which are very useful for drip and rain irrigation. This will allow saving and efficient use of water resources for irrigation of cotton, wheat, fruits and vegetables. It follows that we now have to use every drop of water carefully.

Used literature.

1. Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. December 28, 2018.

2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5330 of February 12, 2018 "On organizational measures to radically improve the system of public administration in agriculture and water management."

3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in agriculture and water management."

4. A two-day training seminar on "Discussion of the basic principles of international water law and mechanisms for international cooperation in the use of transboundary water resources" held in Tashkent on December 18-19, 2017.

5. Scientific-practical conference "25 years of water cooperation in Central Asia: experience gained, future challenges" in Tashkent in November 2017.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

MICROORGANISMS IN THE SOIL

Khamroyeva Farangis Maqsudovna

teacher of Specialized Boarding School No. 1
Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya region, Kitab district

Abstract. The article deals with the types of microbes, their functions of microorganisms in the soil, and the influence of the environment on their livelihoods.

Key words: Microorganisms, soil, fertility.

Soil bacteria trace their history back to the time when representatives of organic life had just begun to land. Soil is a complex substrate. It is extremely difficult to accurately determine the factors that regulate microbiological processes in it. However, the heterogeneity of the soil leads to the fact that it appears as a different environment for organisms of different species. For example, in fertile soil, the total bacterial biomass reaches 500 kg / ha or more, the most important for soil fertility are microorganisms involved in the nitrogen cycle in nature: nitrogen-fixing bacteria of the genera *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium*, actinomycetes of the genus *Frankia* and others; nitrifying bacteria; spore-forming bacillus of the genera *Bacillus* and *Clostridium*. All living inhabitants of the soil can be attributed to three kingdoms (non-nuclear - Acaryotae; pre-nuclear - Procaryotae; nuclear - Eucaryotae) Soil bacteria form three main classes: Actinomycetae, Eubacteriae and Myxobacteriae, which include microorganisms of various shapes and functions. The bulk of microorganisms is localized in the upper, rich in organic horizons of the soil. The lower the soil horizon in the soil profile, the more the number of microorganisms decreases, moreover, more or less sharply depending on the type of soil. [1] The number and qualitative composition of microorganisms in the soil also depends on the season of the year. For example, in almost all soil types, a sharp increase in physiological activity and the number of microorganisms is observed in the spring season. Microscopic soil organisms perform many different functions. For example, under anaerobic conditions, they actively ferment complex organic compounds, transforming them into simple molecular compounds that are easily absorbed by plants. Antagonist microbes are of great importance in increasing plant yields and improving soil fertility. This is a special group of bacteria, fungi, yeast and other microorganisms that produces various biologically active substances. First of all, antibiotic substances that inhibit the growth and development of pathogenic microflora. There is a division of agro-soil microorganisms according to their functions:

-Destructors are bacteria that live in the soil and mineralize the base compounds located in the upper layer of the earth. Their role is the transformation of the remains of living substances and plants into eclectic elements.

-Nitrogen-fixing microorganisms (which are divided into associative, symbiotic, free-living) are plant symbionts. Their significance lies in the fact that only this type of bacteria is able to combine inorganic oxygen elements and provide them with plants. It is thanks to this that the soil and plants receive important mineral substances.

-Chemoautotrophs are microorganisms that concentrate existing inorganic substances into basic molecules. Their significance lies in the fact that they can process the eclectic elements that accumulate in the base and then transfer them to plants. [2]

The distribution of some microbes in the soil is strongly influenced by the acidity of

the soil solution, since in soils with a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction there are much more bacteria than in acidic or other soils. Soils vary widely in their properties, so there was an assumption about the existence of differences in the composition of microorganisms that inhabit them. Over a short period of time, the number of microorganisms in the soil can vary significantly. This is a consequence of many factors: dynamics of soil temperature and humidity, state of the vegetation cover, soil type, genetic horizon, organic matter content, season, climatic conditions, etc. Variability in the number of microscopic organisms does not solve the problem of different population density of microorganisms soils of various types. Microorganisms are able not only to decompose organic residues into simpler mineral and organic compounds, but also to synthesize high molecular weight compounds - humus acids, which form the supply of nutrients in the soil.

Therefore, to increase fertility, cultural fields process and introduce organic fertilizers. This helps increase the activity of beneficial microbes. In soils with more energetic mobilization processes, bacilli predominate, using not only organic, but also mineral nitrogen. Conversely, in soils with weakly occurring processes of mineralization of organic substances, spore-forming bacteria, which require organic nitrogen, dominate. This shows a deep connection between the physiology of microorganisms and the properties of their environment. [3] In the process of development, plants and microorganisms learned not only to peacefully exist with each other, but also to enter into various symbiotic relationships. Nitrogen is transferred from the atmosphere to the soil, converting it into a form accessible to plants. In return, they get the necessary carbohydrates and mineral salts, which the plants absorb from the air. An increase in the level of nitrogen in the soil has a positive effect on plants: they accelerate root development, strengthen immunity, increase resistance to stress and pathogens, and as a result, the amount of yield increases. Many microorganisms secrete antibiotic substances and thereby protect plants from phytopathogens, some are able to synthesize growth stimulants for plants. But at the same time, many bacteria, under certain conditions, are able to carry out the denitrification process, which leads to a nitrogen deficiency in the soil.

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BIOECOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BLACK LION FLY (HERMETIA ILLUSENS)

M.Akhmedova, M.Alieva, M.Kurbonova

This article provides information about the geographical distribuyion, morphological features of the black lion fly, the spesifics of reproductive development

Keywords: hermetia illusens, "bee waist", distribution, "breastfeeding" stag

The distribution of the black lion fly (*hermetia illusens*) is typical of the neotropical ecosystem and has become a cosmopolitan species in recent decades, spreading to almost all continents. It is found in the United States and in the most parts of Europe, including the Iberian Peninsula, southern France, Italy, Croatia, Malta, the Canary Islands and Switzerland, Russia's Black Sea coast, and Krasnodar Krai. It can also be found in the Australian ecozone, the eastern polyarctic ecozone, the Middle Arctic ecozone, the North African, South African and Indochina ecozones. Although *H. illusens* is thought to have been brought to Europe about 500 years ago, the first discovery of this species was in 1926 in the south of Europe. The distribution of this large, easy-to-find species in Europe was mainly concentrated in Spain, France, and Italy in the Mediterranean between 1950 and 1960 years. In recent years, it has been reported that the species has spread north from central Europe. It was recorded in 2010 in Germany, in 2013 in the Czech Republic. There are also specimens collected in South Africa in 1915, Malaysia, Hawaii, the Solomon Islands in the 1940s, New Caledonia, the Mariana Islands, Palau and Guam. By about 60 years, *Hermetia illusens* had spread to many parts of the modern world.

The size of the *Hermetia illusens* is about 16 mm (5/8 inch). These average flies have a mostly black body, containing metal. Its eyes are blue to green. There are transparent areas in the second abdomen. Head is wide, eyes are well-developed, no mouth. The antennae are twice the length of the head. The legs are white and the body is black. The wings have been shown solely to give a sense of proportion. *Hermetia illusens* is an imitator fly that varies in size, color and appearance. The appearance in the imitation is very close to that of the lion bee and its family. Imitation of this species of bee, especially the antennae of *Hermetia illusens* is elongated and similar in color, the color of the back of the body, bee-like paleness, is determined by the fact that the basal part of the abdomen has two transparent "windows". Sometimes they have a narrow "bee waist". Black lion fly larvae can be distinguished from house fly larvae by thin gray-black stripes on the back ends.

The composition of the area inhabited by houseflies and larvae is much more polluted than the composition of the area inhabited by *Hermetia illusens*, and a method convenient for humans is chosen to normalize the food waste of *Hermetia illusens*. They are not pests for humans. Unlike houseflies, black lion flies have a significantly smaller oral cavity and may consume only liquid such as flower nectar or not feed at all. They do not regenerate food with a digestive enzyme like houseflies and therefore do not infect diseases. They are not attracted to human habitats and food. Black lion flies do not fly like house flies. This is because their ability to consume food is limited. Therefore, they produce less energy. When they enter the house, it is very easy to catch them and move them to another place because they do not avoid being caught. They follow sanitary rules and do not bite or put in their mouths. Their only protection is hiding.

In tropical or subtropical climates, they can multiply throughout the year, but in other climates, there is a need for a greenhouse to lay eggs during the colder period. In

tropical conditions, direct sunlight is best for emergence, mating, and egg laying, as direct sunlight is preferred before and after mating. The seeds are more ripe and can withstand more acidic conditions and high temperatures. Larvae can survive cold winters, isolation, or high temperatures. Humidity of 70% is considered the most optimal for all stages of their life cycle.

The adult female lays 206 to 639 eggs at a time. These eggs usually break down or form new larvae in about 4 days when they fall into a mixture of manure and other waste. The new larvae are 1.0 millimeters (0.04 inches) wide, 25 millimeters (1 inch) long, and weigh 0.10 to 0.22 grams (1.5 to 3.4 grams) by the end of the larval stage. The stage lasts about 22 days, after which the "breastfeeding (prepupal)" phase lasts 7 days. The duration of the larval period can be delayed for several months due to low temperatures or lack of nutrients. Adult forms usually live 47 to 73 days when provided with food and water. When black lion flies in nature are supplied with nectar or water, they live for about 8-10 days at the expense of fat reserves accumulated during the larval stage. Their larvae develop within 24 hours in the litter and significantly reduce the weight and volume of the litter. Waste includes fresh manure and food waste from animals and plants. Larvae are beneficial with the following characteristics: compared to adult houseflies and larvae, they allow larvae of other species to avoid laying eggs on the decomposing substance. In the last few decades, there has been a great deal of interest in using the larvae of *Hermetia illusens* as organic waste management, composting (feed) and animal feed. This organism has been studied as a means of manure control and is used in the feeding of chickens, pigs, as a supplement to fish.

CULTUROLOGY

SPORTS (JUDO) DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Begimov Mansur Khaydarovich
student of Karshi State University

Absrtact. This article discusses the development of sports and physical education in Uzbekistan, consistent work to improve the material and technical base necessary for the formation of future champions.

Key words: judo, sports, physical education, talented athletes, three-stage system.

In Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to the development of sports and physical education. Over the years of independence, the country has created an effective system for training professional athletes, coaches and referees. The implementation of these goals in every way contributes to the widespread promotion of a healthy lifestyle, the education of comprehensively developed youth, the further development of physical culture and sports in the republic. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Culture and Sports" and other legal acts aimed at attracting citizens, especially youth, women and children to physical education and sports are an important legal basis for the reforms carried out in this direction.

Today, Uzbekistan is in the full sense of the word a sports country. Among youth, a healthy lifestyle is widely affirmed, and mass sports are ensured. Uzbek athletes, achieving high victories in prestigious international competitions, demonstrate to the whole world the high sports potential of our country. The results of the measures taken are reflected in the increase in the number of our compatriots involved in sports and winning prizes in various international tournaments.

In Uzbekistan, they are engaged in many sports. The most popular are athletics, boxing, football, gymnastics, tennis, wrestling, kurash, cycling. Today, the names of such outstanding and talented athletes as Ruslana Nuriddinova (weightlifting), Hasanboy Dosmatov (boxing), Shokhibiddin Zoirov (boxing), Fazliddin Gaipnazarov (boxing), Shakhrom Giyosov (boxing), Bektimir Melikuziev (boxing), Rishod Sobirov (judo), Elmurod Tasmurodov (Greco-Roman wrestling), Rustam Tulaganov (boxing), Ekhtiyor Navruzov (freestyle wrestling), Murodzhon Akhmadaliev (boxing), and, of course, FIFA referee Ravshan Irmatov, as well as many others, were glorified Uzbekistan is far beyond its borders.

Thanks to the created sports infrastructure, Uzbekistan has become the venue for major international competitions, including the World and Asian Championships in boxing, taekwondo, freestyle wrestling, fencing and other sports. In the country, serious attention is paid to the selection of young talented athletes from among the pupils of sports clubs and teams and the organization of their training to improve sports skills, create the necessary conditions for strengthening sports reserves on the basis of further development of schools of higher sports skills and colleges of the Olympic reserve. In this regard, the policy pursued in Uzbekistan to expand the mass participation of children's sports, which rightfully is the basis for the formation of a healthy and harmoniously developed generation, is of particular importance. The country has created a unique three-stage system of sports competitions among schoolchildren, pupils and students - "Umid Nihollari", "Barkamol Avlod" and "Universiade", which make an

invaluable contribution to the training of gifted and talented athletes who adequately defend the honor of their homeland in international sports tournaments and the olympic games. An important step towards the development of children's sports was the creation of the Children's Sports Development Fund in 2002 in accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2002. The main objective of this fund is to familiarize children and the young generation with sports from early childhood, arouse interest and love for sports in it, educate the younger generation in physically and spiritually healthy, harmoniously developed personalities.

In June 2016, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Thomas Bach and President of the Association of National Olympic Committees and the Asian Olympic Council (OCA) Sheikh Ahmad al-Fahad al-Sabah visited Uzbekistan. Eminent guests praised the quality of sports facilities and the scale of projects in our country. In their opinion, the increasingly significant achievements of Uzbek athletes at the Olympic and Asian Games, world and continental championships are the result of this creative work. For outstanding services in the development of sports and the Olympic movement, the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov was awarded the medal of the International Olympic Committee. Also, for his enormous contribution to the development of football in the country and in Asia, Islam Karimov was awarded the Asian Olympic Council award. Thus, thanks to the large-scale transformations being carried out in the country, playing sports has become one of the prestigious areas of activity, especially among young people. And the names of talented representatives of Uzbekistan, awarded prestigious international awards, are inscribed in the annals of domestic and world sports.

The results of the comprehensive work of the state in the field of physical culture and sports can be seen from the results shown by athletes of Uzbekistan on the world sports arena. Thus, sport is the most important and strong factor in educating a harmoniously developed generation. Sport is, first of all, a healthy generation, a healthy future. "Only a healthy people, a healthy nation are capable of great achievements," said First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

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YOUTH CULTURE IN A MODERN SOCIETY

Rahmonova Rohat Mehmonovna

Organizational Control Group, 1st category, specialist
Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya region

Abstract. The article considers the problem of youth culture in the context of the social and cultural dynamics of modern society. The status of youth is observed, youth culture and dominating culture are compared.

Key words: culture, counter-culture, dominant culture, youth.

Youth is a layer capable of studying, understanding and disseminating among the population a multifaceted social and legal reality. Their socio-political knowledge, training in a higher educational institution make it possible to understand the legal ideology with all its facets and to promote it in society. That is why the formation of legal political ideology among young people, the skills of its propaganda in society have important social and practical significance.

The concept of "youth culture" is included in the scientific everyday life along with the concept of "youth". The birth of concepts was associated by T. Parsons with the justification of the stability, orientation and expediency of the development of social systems. It was a kind of reflection on the post-war revival of Western societies, an expression of faith in the possibility of stability, prosperity and prosperity of all its members. Youth culture was an independent social space in which young people can gain authenticity, while in a family or school they are deprived of real authority, and are completely controlled by adults [1]. For a long time in domestic social science, young people were not seen as an independent sociodemographic group: the allocation of such a group did not fit into the existing ideas about the class structure of society, and contradicted the official ideological doctrine of its socio-political unity. It is one thing to speak of youth as an integral part of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia; it is another to recognize its social characteristics as a kind of wholeness. During this period, only within the framework of biological, psychological concepts, attempts were periodically made from the identity of the physiological processes inherent to all individuals at one stage or another of biological development to derive the identity of forms of social behavior, thereby identifying young people as a group with socio-psychological, age-related characteristics.

Youth culture is a peculiar form of adaptation to the norms, values, lifestyle of society, also in the person of the youth subculture, sociocultural homogeneous environment and, to a certain extent, counterculture, acts as a source of transformation of society's culture. Considering the cultural-genetic aspect of the functioning of youth culture, it should be noted that the functioning of sociocultural systems is adjusted by a system of direct and feedback connections that are positive and negative for the development of these systems. Direct links between dominant and youth culture are realized through culture for young people. Such relationships support the preservation of existing structures and relationships. At the same time, feedbacks ensuring the susceptibility of the system to new information are realized through youth, countercultures and sociocultural homogeneous environments. The correlation between culture for young and youth subcultural entities provides the degree of stability and variability of the culture of society, its growth, qualitative transformation, and the ability to develop in changing conditions of existence. Harmonious balance in their interaction forms the dynamic stability of culture, that is, the optimal ratio between integrity, the ability to

preserve oneself as a whole, and the ability to constantly update oneself.

We believe that if innovation is accepted by most of the youth, then it will be accepted by the whole society after some time already because young people, growing up, become the backbone of this society, although at the time the innovation could be recognized as relatively new or dangerous. Sooner or later, concepts will begin to appear that regard youth culture as a source of new values, models for future development, possibly overcoming, for example, an environmental or cultural crisis. In this case, the cultural role of youth is discussed, which it acquires during periods of social change, not as an age group, but as a new generation [2].

Summing up, it should be noted that youth culture is a culture characteristic of the way of thinking and mode of action in the youth environment. Or in other words, youth culture is a system of values and knowledge of young people associated with a certain status position in the system of sociocultural reproduction. It is formed as a result of a complex system of interaction of various youth subcultures, countercultures, sociocultural homogeneous environments, and a "culture for young people" distributed among them.

Youth subcultures and sociocultural homogeneous environments serve as a peculiar form of adaptation both to existing norms, values, the way of life of society, and an attempt to introduce changes in the culture of society in connection with changes in the sociocultural situation of society in Kashkadarya region. Counterculture acts as a form of constructing a fundamentally new system of values, the moral of society. The functioning of subcultural entities can have a significant impact on the value core of the existing cultural system. Therefore, youth culture can be simultaneously considered as an adaptive and innovative environment.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCES

INDIAN-UZBEKISTAN COOPERATION ON DEVELOPING DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

Ilkhomjon Muminov

Abstract. Author analyzes Indian-Uzbekistan cooperation on developing IT sphere in Uzbekistan and some recommendations are given by researching current condition of cooperation.

Key words. Indian-Uzbekistan relations, IT, Digital Economy, cooperation.

While global pandemic coronavirus is covering almost every country of the world, modern world is highly based on digitalization of economy and social life. In case of Uzbekistan as a developing country digital economy will boost economic development of country. As President Mirziyoyev states in his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan that in 2020, we must make a radical turn in the development of the digital economy. First of all, it is necessary to fully digitalize the areas of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, Geology, cadaster, health, education, and archives. At the same time, the E-government system and its programs and projects should be critically reviewed and all organizational and institutional issues should be addressed in a comprehensive manner .

Consequently an "IT Park" with modern infrastructure is being created in Tashkent. Such "IT parks" will also be organized in Nukus, Bukhara, Namangan, Samarkand, Gulistan and Urgench .

In order to train highly qualified specialists in the field of information technology, the project "1 million programmers" was launched together with our foreign partners. Cooperation in this project should take into account that Jawaharlal Nehru India-Uzbekistan Centre for Information Technology may play key role on training IT specialists in Uzbekistan.

President Mirziyoyev has paid special attention to education sphere and emphasized that modern information technologies should be implemented at all stages of the education system. In case of coronavirus in Uzbekistan huge activities are being implemented in education sphere for further development of digital education from school education to higher education.

Taking into account that last year the work on connecting all cities and district centers to high-speed Internet networks was completed, we should provide this opportunity to all villages and mahalla (local community) in the next 2 years.

For further digitalization of economy and social life in Uzbekistan it is highly in need to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in this sphere. In this research Uzbekistan-Indian cooperation on developing digital economy in Uzbekistan and Indian experience of digitalization process of economy will be studied.

Uzbekistan considers India as one of the leading partners in the region and seeks to strengthen cooperation with New Delhi not only to achieve development in those sectors of the economy where India holds a leading position, but also to intensify dialogue within international and regional organizations.

In turn, New Delhi considers Uzbekistan as a key state in Central Asia. The Government of India is interested in deepening trade, economic, investment and transport-

communication relations with our country. New Delhi takes into account the national interests of Uzbekistan in resolving issues of a regional and international nature.

Abovementioned factors let Uzbekistan to strengthen digitalization process of economy by developing bilateral cooperation with Indian Republic. Currently Uzbekistan and India have developed following projects for further developing IT sphere and creating IT market in Uzbekistan:

First of all, In accordance with the Memorandum signed in 2004 , in Tashkent operates Jawaharlal Nehru India-Uzbekistan Centre for Information Technology (JNIUCIT). JNIUCIT was established with GOI grant of Rs. 3 Crore. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh, in 2006. In October 2011, under a Joint Action Plan formulated to further promote the activities of the Centre, MEA sanctioned Rs. 4.212 Crores to upgrade the Centre. Ten Uzbek Master Trainers were trained in CDAC, Pune and two CDAC experts were in Tashkent between 26 January and 26 July 2014 for the up-gradation work and conducting classes, workshops, etc. The up-gradation was completed in July 2014 and the Centre is functioning well .

During the visit of the President of Uzbekistan to India (30 Sept-1 Oct 2018), a Declaration of Intent was signed between CDAC and Tashkent University of Information Technologies (TUIT), for cooperation in the area of capacity building in ICT sector, and to explore possibilities for accrediting Jawaharlal Nehru India-Uzbekistan Centre for IT (JNIUCIT) at Tashkent as Authorized Training Centre (ATC) of CDAC on commercial basis. Currently, work is underway to transform the Center into an authorized institution of the Center for Advanced Computer Technology Development of India .

Secondly, Uzbekistan has been sending candidates under the ITEC program since 1993. Last year 142 candidates underwent training under ITEC in 2018. Uzbek students also regularly avail of ICCR and KendriyaHindi Sansthan scholarships.20 ICCR seats have been allotted for 2018-19 .

In order to boost digitalization process in Uzbekistan following recommendations are given:

First of all, to develop bilateral cooperation on IT education by widening the activities of Neru information technologies center in Tashkent and by opening IT high schools and universities.

Secondly, as mentioned by the President of Uzbekistan on opening IT Parks along the country it should be paid attention to Indian experience in developing IT parks and their possible application in commercializing.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND ESSENCE OF ISLAMIC BANKING

Karimova Aziza Makhommadrezaevna. Teacher
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
karimova.aziza2105@mail.ru

Akhmedov Shakhriyor Khudayarovich. Student
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
shaxxd@gmail.com

Abstract: In this article, the concept and essence of Islamic banking and the distinctive features of Islamic banking from traditional commercial banks are examined. Also the basic terms on the basis of which this banking system works are studied. Suggestions are given for the successful development of Islamic finance.

Key words: Islamic banking, commercial bank, financing, mudaraba, musharaka, murabaha, legal Islamic norms

Currently, Islamic banking is gaining wide popularity in the banking system. And in this regard, many states are beginning to apply the Islamic finance system. Islamic banking, like the traditional banking system, has the goal of making money for a banking institution by borrowing capital in accordance with Islamic law. This banking activity is a method and method of doing banking, which is defined by Sharia, i.e. legal Islamic norms.

Islamic banking (arabic. **إسلامية مصرفية**) - is a banking activity that is consistent with the principles of Sharia, and its practical application through the development of the Islamic economy, or more simply, financial activity based on the principles of Sharia.

According to Sharia, in Islamic banking it is forbidden to deliberately risk capital, engage in usury, take part in gambling, and also engage in speculation. The main goal of commercial banks is to accumulate temporarily free cash by attracting them into deposits and placing on their own behalf and extracting profit from it, which is a hallmark of Islamic banking. Islamic banks are an essential element of the Islamic financial system. In the Islamic model, banks perform the same functions as traditional commercial banks, that is, they provide the national payment system and act as financial intermediaries.

Having studied the Islamic banking system, it was revealed that the main principle by which the system works is the distribution of risks, which is a component of trade, and not the transfer of risk, which is provided for by traditional banking. Below you can consider the main differences between Islamic and traditional banks. (table.1)

table.1. The main differences between Islamic and traditional banks

Characteristic	Islamic bank	Traditional bank
<i>Guaranteed payouts on demand deposits</i>	Available	Available
<i>Interest rate on deposits</i>	Not defined, not guaranteed for investment deposits	Defined and guaranteed
<i>Purpose of obtaining a loan</i>	A loan is provided for investment purposes only.	Loan issue not due to investment investments
<i>Determination mechanism interest rates on deposits</i>	Determined by bank profitability return on investment	Independent of bank profitability
<i>Investor participation in profit and loss bank</i>	Available	Not Available
<i>Loan condition</i>	Issuance of credit due to assessment financial borrower status	Compulsory condition of conclusion agreement with the bank is existence investment asset

In the banking system of Islamic banking, it is forbidden to give or take money at interest. The banks developed Islamic rules on the basis of which banks operate.

It is known that the key operations of banks are deposit and credit operations. And the main principles of the loan are - payment, urgency, repayment. The question immediately arises: how can Islamic banking make money on what is forbidden by Sharia? Islamic banking has found an alternative to this issue. The distinguishing feature, which is a monetary reward. Both the bank and the depositors receive from a part of the profit actually earned by the bank in accordance with the contract. And the profit is made from investments. A similar situation with the issuance of loans.

There are several main sources of profit:

Musharaka - this word comes from Arabic and means "section". A joint equity company in which all partners share profit or loss, this is what distinguishes it from a classical bank, which does not incur losses in such transactions. The Musharak agreement is used for joint investment activities, investments in real estate, in agriculture, etc.

Mudaraba (arabic. مضاربة) - (trust financing). In this type of contract, the owner of the capital (for example, a bank) entrusts his funds to the entrepreneur (mudaribu) for the implementation of the investment project. Unlike Musharak, where all parties can finance and manage, here sponsoring the project is strictly vested in one partner, and management in another. The investment comes from the first partner, who is called "rabb-ulmal", and management and work are the exclusive responsibility of another, who is called "mudarib". After the completion of the project, the income from the invested funds is distributed between the owner of the capital and the entrepreneur in accordance with the initial agreement. As a rule, the contract does not indicate a specific amount of money, but the proportion in which the profit will be divided.

Kardul-Hasan (interest-free loan). The Kardul-Hasan agreement in the operations of Islamic banks performs a religious rather than an economic function. In this case, the bank does not charge interest, but reserves the right to establish a commission for operations, which, as a rule, is 2-3%. An Islamic bank provides kard hasan loans taking into account their profitability and only to those that have a large volumes carried out operations through this bank.

Murabaha (arabic : مرابحة , "profit") - is a trade agreement, in which the seller directly indicates the costs incurred by him on the goods sold, and sells them to another person (buyer) with a mark-up to the initial cost, which is known to the buyer in advance.

Banking Rules in Islam

- 1.Reject interest transactions
- 2.Abandonment of a business prohibited by Sharia
- 3.Legality
- 4.No barriers to religion
- 5.Refusal from cheating

TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SECONDARY SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Kurbanov Muzaffar, Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan
Alijonov Akhror, Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Management technologies are considered in the most general form as a focused system of management methods and processes, as well as a scientific description of management activities, including the formation of management decisions to achieve the general and specific goals of the organization. There is no doubt that education management depends on the specific characteristics of the social and economic sphere. In this article the technology of management of secondary schools are analyzed.

Key words: school management, technology, education system, requirement, education management, management of processes, engineering technology, monitoring technology

One of the main goals of the state in the field of education is to achieve a high level of quality education through the development of fundamental knowledge and creative abilities of students, based on the needs of the individual, civil society and the state, and to constantly improve the professional skills of teachers. The goal is to ensure the safety of the process and the health of the children.

The development of the education system in Uzbekistan today is determined by the development of new forms and methods of the education system, the growth of various schools and curricula. Strategic management is of particular importance for a modern school. In many educational institutions, strategic management is accomplished through the creation and implementation of a school development program

An analysis of the many definitions provided by science allows us to distinguish the main components of this concept: methods, techniques, procedures, sequence of operations and procedures. The goal of technology is to determine the components of the process and the sequence of their application to achieve any result. Technology in the general sense of the word is a system of methods and means of carrying out activities in accordance with this or that purpose in order to achieve a certain result.

The modern subjective interpretation of this concept is that technology refers to a system of scientific and/or practice-based activities used by man to change the environment, produce material goods or spiritual values. Such an understanding of technology takes it beyond the narrow production process, which allows the technological approach to be applied in all areas of human life, including the management of education.

Management of processes and events in the social sphere belongs to the category of social management, which is rightly included in a number of independent scientific disciplines and is considered as follows.

- A set of works performed in parallel and in series
- actions to solve management problems;
- a type of social activity that aims to achieve an objective result;
- the impact of the target person on the object and its change as a result of exposure;
- the process of targeted exposure to an individual or group of people, leading to their transformation;
- the interaction of subjects with each other, resulting in subject-controlled and manageable changes;
- data collection, storage, processing and transmission;
- decision-making process;
- The process of ensuring that certain types of actions and the joint activities of people

who help achieve those goals are appropriate and organized.

Thus, the process of social management, including school management, should be considered as a continuous sequence of actions performed by the subject of management, resulting in the formation of the reputation of the managed object, which is itself a subject of activity and will change. The goals of joint activities are set, ways to achieve them are identified, the types of work are distributed among its participants and their efforts are combined, subject-subject cooperation develops.

Educational institution management technologies are a vague and diverse phenomenon. General is the mandatory existence of a particular goal and the sequence of actions aimed at achieving it. This is the goal that determines the content of technologies and their direction.

The uniqueness of the concept of "education" is that it is also a bright manifestation of itself in terms of a technological approach. On the one hand, education is considered to be the most important source of socio-cultural development of any country. The goal of education is to develop the personality, as it is the ability of the individual to develop continuously, which is a necessary condition for him to adapt to rapidly changing or qualitatively new conditions. Thus, education itself as a social technology, that is, a set of methods, techniques and influences used to achieve set goals, prepare a particular society for the type of person necessary for its successful operation and development should be considered as a tool.

Education, on the other hand, is the transfer and assimilation of socio-cultural experience, on the basis of which a specially organized process of shaping individual life experience, cognitive and meaningful activity and student behavior, this is the process of achieving goals in specially organized social management. 'lim management. Thus, the learning process requires the use of "internal" technologies - learning management technologies as a set of management processes, methods, techniques, procedures, procedures. It is a sequence of actions taken by the management system to select procedures and implement changes and organizational influences that ensure that the educational institution is brought to the desired state.

The technology of school management goes through three stages:

- theoretical - to determine the purpose to be achieved as a result of the application of this technology; creating a system of criteria for selecting possible options;
- defining arange of possible options; methodological - the principles of selection of methods of obtaining information, means, its processing, analysis, transformation of it into clear conclusions and recommendations;
- procedural and operational - organization of practical activities on the practical use of technology.

There are different classifications of management technologies in modern educational management, one of the most important is the classification by the scale of the problems to be solved (universal and special technologies).

Universal technologies primarily include strategic design technologies, management decision making, sociological research, management cycles, and more.

Strategic engineering technologies involve the following steps:

- assessment and analysis of the external environment;
- analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the management system;
- development of a concept that includes mission, general and specific (short-term, medium-term, long-term) goals, the main stages of development; strategy selection (identification and study of the main directions of the project);
- a description of the expected results.

An important tool for assessment, control, and correction is to monitor the quality

of education as a private technology. Monitoring is the most important part of management and database, periodically collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, summarizing and analyzing information about the education system or its individual elements, as well as strategic, tactical, is a science-based system of presenting the information obtained to make operational decisions.

The main tasks of monitoring as a mechanism for integrated management of the quality of education are:

- Creating a single system and set of methods for determining the quality of education;
- Identification of data that provides state status analysis;
- obtain secondary (comparative) information on the dynamics of the education system, its subsystems and components;
- Organize, collect, process, store and disseminate information on the dynamics of the quality of education.

Development of monitoring technology includes: 1) identification of diagnostic objects and appointment of responsible managers in accordance with the main directions of quality management; 2) identify sufficient methods to diagnose the condition and its frequency; 3) determine the methods of processing, analysis, distribution of the obtained data. The technological efficiency of monitoring consists of a strict sequence of actions, namely: diagnostics - analysis - identification of ways of correction - correction itself - secondary diagnostics and so on. It is important to keep in mind that monitoring is an infinite, spiral process, only then will it become integral. management tool.

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THE USE OF MANAGERIAL INFLUENCE IN SCHOOL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

Makhamova Dilafruz

Kokand state pedagogical institute,
Uzbekistan

The problem of improving the management of an educational institution in the ever-changing conditions of development of the modern community is relevant for any head of an educational institution. Innovations improve the system of pedagogical, methodological, managerial activity, do not allow the team to stop in development. However, innovation naturally complicates management activities, requiring new, often creative, management decisions.

Reception - part of the method, which in itself does not have the ability to cause obvious stable changes controlled in the system, but allows you to strengthen the influence of the method. The possibility of varying techniques in the practical implementation of the method gives the method the necessary flexibility and expands the scope of its application in management.

Being elements of methods, the vast majority of techniques do not have a rigid attachment to a particular method, just as a method can be implemented through various combinations of techniques (single actions in the method structure). Thus, the correct selection of techniques not only expands the possibilities of using one or another individual method, but also strengthens the integration of the methods used in the system, and allows to achieve a wider variety of tactics and strategies for managerial influence.

A study of scientific sources and practical recommendations on the management of various spheres of human activity, reveals many tricks that are used in school innovation management. It should be remembered that techniques can be created and varied in the process of managerial activity, theoretically countless techniques are possible.

Since these methods operate at an unconscious level, they are the most reliable, reliable, but with their help you can make only elementary managerial influences. It seems quite logical to us to highlight in school management a special class of techniques of an unconscious level of influence on people. Consider some of these tricks.

Of course, reflex control techniques are designed for reflexes that any person possesses. There are few such methods, since the number of unconditioned reflexes in a person is limited. Usually these are methods of attracting or distracting attention. For example: an object lying lonely on an empty head table (a shiny ballpoint pen, a bright calendar, or just a sheet of paper) will immediately attract the attention of a subordinate; sudden change in the leader during the conversation pace, volume, expressiveness of his speech will give a similar effect; if a person who sets out his thoughts while sitting at the table, at some point without stopping his speech suddenly rises and leaves the table, he will be guaranteed increased attention of the audience for some time.

Conditionally reflex receptions are based on exploitation of such reflexes which developed in a person during his life. The use of these techniques requires the manager to know the habits and stereotypes of perception, thinking, activity and human behavior, which are often very individual.

Participation receptions are receptions by means of which the manager demonstrates his complicity to the employee, causing him to have a frank conversation, strengthening his confidence in his abilities and encouraging useful initiatives. These include listening, confirmation, sympathy, etc.

Discussion techniques are key techniques for conducting discussion. These include, for example:

- 1) methods of argumentation (bringing arguments that confirm their point of view);
- 2) methods of counterargument (presenting new arguments, as well as dividing the opponent's arguments into component parts and refutation of those parts that raise doubts);
- 3) methods of evading argumentation;
- 4) "Socratic questions" - questions that are difficult to give a negative answer and which gradually lead the opponent to the need to agree with the manager;
- 5) methods of stimulating the discussion (expression of doubt, please explain your idea, appeal to a third party, etc.).

The methods of speech influence provide managerial influence through language and speech. The techniques of this group include, for example:

- inversion: changing the usual word order, allowing you to highlight a keyword or a combination of words (for example, the most significant word is put at the beginning or end of a phrase);

- synonymous substitutions - replacing words, phrases and whole phrases with others that are close in meaning, but emphasizing another aspect of what was said (an almost classic example: "you have not done half the work yet" - "you have already completed half the work"; the general meaning is the same, but the second option is perceived much more optimistic than the first);

- neologisms - the creation of new names that reveal the semantic and (or) emotional content of innovations (these can be not only phrases, abbreviations and compound words, but also figurative names symbolically reflecting the essence of the innovation, attitude to it, expectations connected with it);

- word marking - emphasizing keywords by intonation in oral speech.

Receptions of emotional impact ("emotional targets" that cause employees to change their emotional state):

- positive targets (encouraging, causing a person to feel positive);

- negative targets (causing a feeling of shame, regret);

- vague targets (causing conflicting feelings);

- point targets (emphasizing the individuality, originality of a particular person).

Visual-graphic techniques are associated with the use of illustrations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other means to visualize the subject, process, phenomenon in question.

Expressive techniques - methods of demonstrating your emotions, feelings, attitude to an employee. They are realized in words, intonation, gestures, facial expressions. Depending on the situation, the manager may demonstrate a trusting, condemning, condescending, respectful attitude, joy, sadness, admiration, distrust and other feelings.

Techniques of volitional influence: suggestion, repeated repetition of the thesis, "punching".

Methods of social-role impact. Their action is based on the identification of certain personality traits with certain social roles.

As a conclusion an analysis of the content of the methods of managerial influence on people and their interaction in the structure of school innovation management methods allows us to identify the main tactical schemes for the school manager's influence on the individual and the team, identify additional effects that are possible when using various systems of methods, and increase the effectiveness of the methods used.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS.

**Mamarozikov Aziz Davronovich
Ibrokhimov Sarvar Muydinjon ugli
Mavlonov Ilhom Kholmirezayevich**

Teachers of Kokand state pedagogical institute,
Uzbekistan

The development of all spheres of society requires that it arise from the dialectical connection of material and spiritual existence, from these immanent features of progress in the ongoing reforms. Because the principles of material and spiritual life do not deny each other, but rather are interconnected and complementary. Every person and society who aspires to high development can achieve positive results only if he builds and develops his life on the basis of such a dialectical and organic connection. Thus, the participation of entrepreneurs and business people in the spiritual life of society, the strengthening of the moral foundations of civil society is a socio-objective necessity.

The activity of entrepreneurs and businessmen in the preservation and strengthening of spiritual and moral values stems from the main principle of the country's transition to a market economy - to serve the interests of man. Reformation is not for reform, but for man, for man to live with moral ideals of prosperity, happiness, and high spirituality. Although entrepreneurs and businessmen serve development by solving socio-economic problems, they do not forget that all their efforts and activities are based on human interests, and society itself encourages them to this end. [1]

Through their activities, small business and private entrepreneurship form a labor mentality in society, among young people, which is characteristic of hard work, self-esteem, market economy and civil society.

Hard work is one of the most wonderful and beautiful qualities of the Uzbek people. No matter what system he lived in, he never stopped creating, making a living, and teaching his children to work. Small business and private entrepreneurship do not use this quality of our people effectively, but raise it to a new look in accordance with the requirements of a market economy and civil society, use time and resources wisely and form a new attitude to labor.

"One of the important features of private entrepreneurship is to operate on the basis of kinship. Naturally formed labor skills, convenient management methods and professional succession play a big role in it. The rational use of these factors, which have a strong spiritual root, plays an important role in meeting the general development and development needs of society. [2, 27] At the same time, F. Turgunbaev rightly notes that entrepreneurial activity is associated with the interests and selfishness of the individual. "Individualism can be revived under the influence of family and kinship relations, which can lead to group selfishness, inefficient competition, and spiritual and moral problems. This leads to the complication of the renewal features of the labor mentality. The selfishness, greed, greediness, arrogance, and striving for a false culture inherent in individualism are completely contrary to the essence of the labor mentality. The leadership of spiritual factors in a person is ensured by deep knowledge, culture, pure intention, priority of one's own needs "[2, 30]. This means that entrepreneurship allows a person to pursue his own interests, if it is absolutely supported by society, the social environment, it can turn into a negative phenomenon, selfishness, arrogance, contrary to spiritual and moral values. A market economy does not deny the benefits of entrepreneurship, and special laws also support profits. However, this quality should not contradict the moral

and ethical norms, living in the interests of our people, our society, solving problems as a community, communism, disregard for the property of others [3, 99]. Combining the demand for profit of a market economy with moral and ethical values, norms, and even, if necessary, the complete subordination of the former to the latter, requires from the entrepreneur selflessness and patriotism.

Today, "new economic values and economic thinking, which are formed due to market relations, are taking place in our socio-spiritual life as a new reality. Our people, our citizens are working freely and enjoying the happiness of a free and prosperous life. Here we see traditional (national, historical) and modern (universal, innovative) changes in economic values and economic thinking "[4, 239]. Market economy, entrepreneurship and business are "forming a new economic thinking, such as the realization that it is aimed at improving the socio-spiritual qualities of man, without which it is difficult to imagine development, socio-spiritual life" [4, 240].

Spiritual and moral values are the product of long historical and cultural experiences of the people, the nation, created over the centuries. It is true that each period, especially the period of radical changes, creates new values, thus enriching the existing historical and cultural experiences. But "one should not think that with the change of society all laws and values will change, new values will be formed instead of the previous spiritual and moral imperatives, socio-historical laws will be renewed. Conservatives are also strong in socio-economic laws and values. Sometimes laws and values change only their direction and functions, and their fundamental purpose retains its strategic purpose "[5, 102]. This means that new spiritual and moral values do not become the social wealth at the will of individuals or groups, this desire must comply with the laws of social development. That is, "new values are formed or transformed in accordance with changes, innovations in society. If we look at the ongoing reforms in the socio-economic sphere, today market relations, private property, economic democracy, competition, entrepreneurship, farming, money, profit, capital have become the core values. In essence, they are socio-economic values" [5, 103].

Sources show that our people consider these socio-economic values as their historical and cultural riches, because our ancestors have always been engaged in entrepreneurship and business [6, 362]. But today's market economy requires deep knowledge, marketing science. An in-depth analysis of what is happening in the world market, knowledge of the dynamics of supply and demand is associated with the science of marketing. Therefore, small business and private entrepreneurship, farms, private banks, business owners are obliged to master the science of marketing [6, 356]. In fact, the science of marketing has become a universal value, a person who is aware of the laws of market economy and innovation, feels free in entrepreneurial or business management, economic relations, knows what and what to produce from whom, or what to sell to whom.

The well-being of the family is the basis of a person's spiritual and moral maturity. A prosperous and well-off family can ensure that their child receives education and knowledge in leading universities. Therefore, the development of family business and entrepreneurship in the Republic means the involvement of the family in socio-economic reforms, which is the main institution of civil society [7]. For example, in Fergana region, since 2016, together with the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen, has been implementing a number of measures to strengthen the family economy, establish family businesses in the neighborhoods, create the necessary conditions, attract women and college students to business. Competitions on "Diploma - for business", "Entrepreneurship - my idea" are being held. "Tashabbus-2016", "Tashabbus-2018" contests for the prize of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Entrepreneurship is the basis of a strong family" and "Youth and Business" forums will be held in cooperation

with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan and the Central Bank.

In the decision-making of these objective and subjective human characteristics, the whole society, its institutions, the system of relations, the social and spiritual-moral norms applied by people act as a whole reality, a system, influencing the qualities of the individual. This unified reality will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the formation of a new civil society, although entrepreneurs and business people within the system do not yet have great power and leadership. Because the advanced state experience, in which a market economy is established, entrepreneurs and businessmen are formed as a middle class, leads us to such a conclusion. At the heart of our state and society's comprehensive support for entrepreneurs and business people is the goal of transforming them into a class that will soon become a leading force, progressive, highly thoughtful and make a worthy contribution to socio-spiritual development.

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SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS AS THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Shamsiddinov Burhon Jakbarovich,

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Social Sciences

Sodikova Feruza Rahimovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

teacher of the department of education management

Abstract. Small business and private entrepreneurship that forms the economic basis of civil society Since the independence of the Republic, the state has received special support. In this article, small business and private entrepreneurship are analyzed and covered as the socio-economic basis of civil society.

Keywords: business, entrepreneurship, economic democracy, economic independence, economic system, private ownership, forms of ownership, economic pluralism.

Small business and private entrepreneurship (business entities or entrepreneurial activities) are common forms of economic democracy. This activity, which creates the economic basis of civil society, has been specially supported by the state since the independence of the Republic.

We still do not have a clear idea about "entrepreneurship". Some refer to them as traffickers, others as individuals engaged in economic activities for their own benefit, and still others as "speculators" who are prone to crime and make money illegally. During the totalitarian regime, they were insulted as "traffickers", "speculators", "free people". [1, 7]

Entrepreneurship is a characteristic of our ancestors. The economic and cultural ties of our country with the peoples of Ancient China, Ancient India, Babylon, the Mediterranean, and European countries required entrepreneurship. The Great Silk Road is in fact an example of entrepreneurship, an expression of the economic and cultural ties of our people with various countries and continents, including entrepreneurship. The following words of Amir Temur confirm this opinion: "A man of business, courage and determination, determined, enterprising and vigilant is better than thousands of careless and indifferent people." [1, 8]

There are different definitions of entrepreneurial activity. For example, A. Artikov called it "(entrep, reneurship employers enterprise; rus.Predprinimatelstvo) - an activity engaged in the production of goods (or services) for the purpose of establishing an enterprise, firm, for profit within the framework of the laws adopted in practice", [2, 100]. It is obvious that the focus is on legal issues. We see a similar approach in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity." "Entrepreneurial activity (entrepreneurship), - it says, - is an entrepreneurial activity carried out by business entities in accordance with the law, aimed at obtaining income (profit) at risk and under their own property liability." [3, 5] Although personal emphasis is emphasized here, the remaining aspects take into account the organizational and legal aspects of entrepreneurship.

Doctors of Law, Professors R.Ruziev and Sh.Ruzinazarov study entrepreneurial activity in agriculture and describe it as follows: "The main content of entrepreneurial activity in agriculture is that farmers have a wide range of freedoms and means of production to realize their entrepreneurship and initiative, to increase the interest of their labor in the results of final product and to guarantee the right to independent

management of their products ". [4, 21] This definition focuses on the social nature of entrepreneurship, the results of labor. True, scientists do not deny the organizational and legal mechanisms of entrepreneurial activity, because the monograph itself is devoted to revealing the specific features of entrepreneurial activity in agriculture and the legal (legal) mechanisms of its organization and conduct. Nevertheless, they sought to give abroad, socio-philosophical definition of entrepreneurship.

It is possible to continue the analysis of definitions again, but for the purpose of our own research, we will limit ourselves to the following definition of entrepreneurial activity.

Entrepreneurship is a type of activity related to economic democracy, based on personal initiative and interests, ensuring the rights and freedoms of man to participate in socio-economic life.

This definition states that entrepreneurship is an activity related to economic democracy. This sign is a fundamental feature of entrepreneurial activity.

In fact, democracy is an ideal that expresses the direction of the political development of a society. [5, 14] The main indicators are the source of power of the people, equality of citizens, equality, subordination of the minority to the will of the majority, the existence of an electoral system. Economic democracy implies the application of these indicators to economic life, socio-economic relations. An important aspect for us here is that entrepreneurial activity is always a real socio-economic relationship, a system of actions that strengthens the relationship between producer (service) and buyer, consumer, meeting the specific needs and requirements of the population. Its main goal is to create the necessary goods for daily socio-economic life, livelihood, well-being of the population, to provide a variety of services. The personal initiative and interests of business entities, aimed at profit, also stem from this goal. In this way, the buyer or consumer freely enters into a socio-economic relationship with the producer or service provider.

Small business and private entrepreneurship is a type of activity based on personal initiative and interests. So, it has clear subjects and spheres of activity. It is impossible to imagine small business and private entrepreneurship without these signs.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" for small business and entrepreneurship:

- any citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan with limited legal capacity in the manner prescribed by law;
- a group of citizens (partners), including the workforce of state, cooperative and other enterprises;
- citizens or legal entities of other foreign states, as well as stateless persons within the powers provided by law;
- includes mixed ownership entities. [3, 8]

If we specify these entities from the organizational and legal point of view, the following types of activities occur:

- Entrepreneurial activity of individuals without the formation of a legal entity;
- private entrepreneurial activity;
- small business (small businesses);
- joint stock companies, limited and additional liability companies, etc .;
- in the agricultural sector - entrepreneurship on the basis of dehqan farms;
- rent-based and community-based entrepreneurship;
- Entrepreneurship through the establishment of joint ventures with foreign partners.

[1, 16]

It can be seen that small business and private entrepreneurship are associated with almost all areas of the socio-economic sphere. It can be engaged in everything from

state-owned enterprises to joint ventures with foreign citizens, their workforce. However, this does not deny that Uzbekistan has its own plan and strategy for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

The system of regulation of the welfare of the people is a set of connected objects and subjects based on the relationship of domestic, spiritual, material needs and the relationship associated with the production, distribution of products.

In ensuring the welfare of the people, first of all, it is necessary to ensure the freedom of development of the private sector in the economy. Second, it is necessary to improve the functions of the state that coordinate the parameters of public welfare. Social protection of the population, active policy in the field of employment is a social policy of the state aimed at ensuring the welfare of the people. [7]

In the areas of social capital and health, Uzbekistan is ranked 22nd and 41st, respectively.

If we pay attention to the above facts, we can see that the further improvement of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country is the basis for the development of civil society.

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TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY OF TASHKENT ECONOMIC DISTRICT

Б.Б. Рахманов

National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Abstract: The article provides an economic-geographical analysis of the territorial-sectoral structure of industry in the Tashkent economic region, and also discusses the issues of improving the territorial system of industry in an economic region.

Keywords: industry, economic region, region, industrial hub, industrial region, economic system, specialization, modernization, improvement.

The systematic organization of the territorial structure of industry in the Tashkent economic region as a whole of the republic, taking into account the allocation of resources and the goals of the country's socio-economic development, is an urgent task of the country's structural and regional economic policy.

The most important task of the national economy is its modernization, so that in the near future our country will become one of the industrialized countries. Already in one of his early works, First President Islam Karimov called "the dynamic development and enhancement of the role of high-tech production as the most important priority of sectoral structural policy."

Orientation to the development of science-intensive and technology-intensive industries solves the strategic problem - strengthening the position of Uzbekistan in the world market, achieving economic and technological independence of the republic". In addition, Islam Karimov also pointed out that "in the implementation of structural policy, its territorial aspect is also important ..."

Improving the territorial structure of industry should lead not only to lower production costs, but also to enhance the development of the entire economic system of the region. It should be noted that, if economic growth occurs in the regions, the success of modernizing their economic systems means, ultimately, the success of modernizing the whole country.

The tasks of the structural policy of the republic include not only the introduction of new technologies in all sectors, but also the identification of priority sectors that should stimulate the development of the entire economy, for example, the development of the production of equipment for industrial sectors, and the automotive industry. It is also very important to increase the share of enterprises with high added value.

The Tashkent economic region includes the territory of the capital of Uzbekistan, the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region. It is located in the north-eastern part of the country. In physical and geographical terms, the economic region occupies the valleys of the Chirchik and Akhangaran rivers - tributaries of the Syr Darya. The region was formed on 01.15.1938, today its territory is 15.6 thousand km² occupying 3.5% of the territory of the whole republic. As of July 1, 2018, 5362.6 thousand people live on the territory of the economic region. - 16.4% of the country's population, including (2876.7 thousand people in the Tashkent region; 2485.9 in the city of Tashkent). The administrative-territorial structure of the economic region consists of the capital of Tashkent, 16 cities, (of which 6 cities of regional subordination), 15 rural areas, 97 urban-type settlements and 146 rural gatherings of citizens.

In the formation of the territorial structure of industry in the economic region, a number of factors play an important role. The main factors include the economic and geographical position, and the presence of large mineral deposits. The Tashkent economic

region is very favorable, because, firstly, it is located between the Ferghana Valley and the oases of the Hungry Steppe (Mirzachul economic region) and Zarafshan, and secondly, it is located near the railway connecting the developed cotton-growing regions with the European part of Russia, Kazakhstan and Siberia.

Table №1
Population dynamics in medium and large cities of the region in (thousand people)

Cities	1979 y.	1989 y.	2014 y.	2018 y.	Growth 1979 – 2018 rr.
Almaliq	101,0	113,9	121,1	127,4	126,1
Angren	105,8	131,0	175,4	183,5	173,4
Bekabad	67,5	81,5	89,4	93,1	137,9
Chirchik	131,2	156,4	149,3	154,6	117,8

The table was compiled by the author according to the Department of Statistics of the Tashkent region of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics

Due to this, this region is considered a hub, economically linking the adjacent territories. Given the favorable economic and geographical position of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, which was previously in Samarkand, was moved here in 1930. As a result, the economic situation of the region has improved, and the diversity of landforms (mountains, foothills, river valleys and plains) and the development of industry have affected the structure of its agriculture and the agro-industrial complex of the region as a whole.

The discovery and use of various minerals contributed to the creation of the mining industry in the region and the development of heavy industry on this basis. In terms of industrial development, the Tashkent economic region now occupies the first place in the republic. Successful development of industry is due to:

- favorable geographical position of the area;
- location in the capital city of Tashkent, on the one hand, creating demand for manufactured goods and services, on the other hand, reducing production costs due to the effect of agglomeration, and, finally, concentrating educational and research institutions;
- the availability and use of hydropower, fuel, ore resources, building materials, as well as agricultural resources;
- the deployment in Tashkent of large enterprises evacuated during the Second World War from the western regions of the former Union;
- the influx of many qualified specialists from Russia and other republics in the XX century.

Today, the industry of the economic region has become diversified and almost all the industries available in the country function in it. The industry of the Tashkent economic region has a diversified structure, as evidenced by the data table. If we analyze the data in table No. 2, an increase in the share of the food industry and a decrease in the share of light industry both in the city of Tashkent and in the capital region are noteworthy.

In the economic region, the sectors of the fuel and energy complex are well represented, the basis of which is the electricity generated at the Chirchik-Bozsu cascade of hydropower plants based on Angren brown coal and natural gas delivered from the Southern and Zarafshan economic regions. Tashkent and partially Newangren thermal power station are supplied with gas. Angren and part of Newangren thermal power plants use coal

mined here.

One of the leading industries in the economic region is metallurgy. The largest ferrous metallurgy enterprise is the Uzbek Metallurgical Combine located in the city of Bekabad, the main raw material of which is scrap metal. To date, the plant has three open-hearth furnaces, a rolling mill and several auxiliary enterprises. In 1979, the steel plant began melting steel using electricity, which significantly increased its capacity. However, the republic's needs for metal are not yet fully satisfied. Now, due to the increase in the capacity of the metallurgical plant in Bekabad, scrap processing bases are being created in Urgench, Bayaut, Karshi, Kitab, Denau and Takhiatash.

Table №2
Sectoral structure of industrial production in the city of Tashkent and Tashkent region in 2006, 2011, 2015.

Industries industry	Tashkent city			Tashkent region		
	2006	2011	2015	2006	2011	2015
Whole industry	100	100	100	100	100	100
Energetics	12,1	19,1	15,5	11,8	14,6	13,2
Metallurgy	4,7	4,1	9,0	52,3	36,5	25,3
Chemical and petrochemical	5,6	7,4	7,0	8,5	8,8	8,0
Engineering and metalworking	27,6	22,1	20,2	3,7	5,7	6,2
Building Materials Industry	5,0	4,8	4,7	7,3	6,6	7,5
Easy	7,2	6,4	10,1	7,2	9,3	8,5
Food	23,4	23,7	22,3	6,4	14,4	24,4
Flour and cereal and animal feed	2,1	1,7	2,0	0,5	1,4	1,5
Other industries	12,3	10,7	10,4	2,3	2,7	3,6

The table is compiled by the author according to the Statistics Department of the Tashkent region of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics.

In accordance with the location and production relations of industrial enterprises, Tashkent-Chirchik-Yangiyul and Angren-Almalyk industrial areas were formed. Angren-Almalyk industrial region occupies one of the first places in the non-ferrous metallurgy industry of the republic. The processed copper ore contains molybdenum, gold and silver, a smelter and the Almalyk lead-zinc plant (AGMK) are operating here.

The second center of non-ferrous metallurgy in the economic region is the city of Chirchik, where a refractory and heat-resistant metals plant operates, producing more than 100 types of products and maintaining industrial relations with the Ingichkinsky, Koytashsky and Almalyksky non-ferrous metals mining and production complexes. Also in the city is a caprolactan plant that produces artificial fiber.

Mechanical engineering of the Tashkent economic region specializes mainly in the mechanization of the agro-industrial complex. In the economic region, textile machines and equipment for the ginning industry and water management are also produced (Tashtekstilmash, Tashkent Excavator Plant, Khlopkopribor), etc. In this case, electrical and chemical engineering occupy an important place.

The building materials industry has also been greatly developed in the area due to the wide scope of housing and industrial construction. The major centers of the construction industry are the city of Bekabad, Angren and Ahangaran in which cement plants operate.

The city of Gazalkent has marble and glass factories. Large house-building plants are located in the cities of Tashkent, Almalyk and Chirchik. Tashkent, Angren, Bekabad, Almalyk and Yangiyul industrial centers were formed in the region.

Almost 1/3 of all products manufactured by the food industry of the republic are produced in the Tashkent region. In the systemic development of the economy of any region, a favorable economic and geographical position is important, the key factor of which is transport.

In 1930-1940, automobile lines began to appear in the area, asphalt highways and paved roads and railways were being built. Among them, the large is the large Uzbek tract (700 km) connecting Tashkent with Termez. During the years of independence, the Tashkent-Angren-Kokand highway was rebuilt anew and turned into a line that meets international standards. On the Tashkent-Chirchik-Bricmulla and Tashkent-Akkurgan-Buka motorways, hundreds of buses, trucks and other vehicles ply.

Railway lines Tashkent - Angren, Tashkent - Charvak, as well as the Syr Darya - Jizzakh branch crossing the Hungry steppe are considered lines of republican significance.

In the southeast of the economic region, there is an industrial hub of republican significance - the city of Bekabad. It arose during the Second World War in connection with the construction of a metallurgical plant and the Farhad hydroelectric power station. In addition to the metallurgical plant and in the city there are also such large enterprises as cement, brick, leather, cotton ginneries, gravel pit, meat processing plant, bakery. These enterprises in the production process share energy, transport, water and labor. The cement plant produces slate, asbestos pipes. The city is located on both sides of the Syr Darya between the Ferghana Valley and the Hungry Steppe, in the region of continuous winds. This had a significant impact on the architecture and layout of Bekabad. Protective forest plantations cover it from the winds.

Along with large industrial enterprises, small business and private entrepreneurship are dynamically developing in the region, which effectively contributes to raising the standard of living of the population, saturating the consumer market with high-quality goods and food, and resolving employment and employment issues.

In our opinion, all industries require the purchase of new technology and modern equipment.

Other areas of industrial modernization in the Tashkent economic region should include:

- the development of alternative energy and the introduction of more environmentally friendly technologies in thermal power plants;
- the creation of a full cycle ferrous metallurgy;
- further development of the light and food industries in order to increase the degree of processing of agricultural raw materials;
- the combination of industrial and information technologies;
- expansion of the network of free economic zones.

The main direction of development of the economy of our country is to increase the efficiency of social production and to further increase the standard of living of the people on this basis. The most important means of achieving this goal is the intensification of all sectors of the national economy, including industry, through the most rational use of production capacities, material and labor resources, the introduction, first of all, of the achievements of scientific and technological progress that maximize the saving of social labor.

It should be emphasized that among other economic regions of Uzbekistan, Tashkent stands out, primarily non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, as well as coal industry and electric power industry.

The industry of the region is defined by such industrial cities as Almalyk, Bekabad, Angren, Chirchik, Akhangaran, Tashkent. The impetus for the industrial development of Ahangaran and Angren is given by the created free economic zone "Angren", in the territory of which new industrial enterprises are being created.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

HISTORIOGRAPHIC MEMORIES AS A NECESSITY OF OBJECTIVE LIGHTING OF THE RECENT PAST REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Pirniyazova Turdigul

Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences
Medical Institute of Karakalpakstan
Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The author emphasizes that the historical science of the Republic of Karakalpakstan faces a difficult task - to integrate its science with memoir literature. The author also defines the new term "Historiographical Memoirs," after all such a literary genre never existed, but it is in this genre that future works must be written.

Keywords: historical science, Republic of Karakalpakstan, memoirs, the new term "Historiographical Memoirs", public and scientific interest, historiographic self-criticism.

Folk memory is a form of social identity, a mirror of social ideology and psychology. Therefore, historical science to the greatest extent should fulfill its main function - the role of the social memory of society. Since in it the society is looking for itself the necessary social landmarks, spiritual values, traditions, norms of behavior, etc. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov spoke about this more than once in his reports: "Turning to history, we must proceed from the fact that this is the memory of the people. Just as there cannot be a full-fledged person without memory, so there can be no future for a people deprived of their own history". [2, P.77]

In this regard, the seventy-three-year history of the Republic of Karakalpakstan at the time of the "Soviets" cannot be an exception. The peculiarity of this story is that it is scorched by the hot breath of our time, it is at the crossroads of a clash of different opinions. Our compatriots either indulged in sad Hamletian thoughts about the dislocated world and the interrupted connection of time, then like the Moliere hero who found out that he had spoken prose all his life, they discovered that for more than 70 years, it turned out, they had gone "wrong way."

Memorial literature is, from a cultural-historical point of view, a rather new phenomenon in the historiography of Karakalpakstan. It has become a tradition to write memoirs by the leaders of the country, writers, military commanders about their life path, about participating in historical events.

The appearance of memoir literature in Karakalpakstan is explained by the fact that this type of literature is a source whose creation is remote in time from the events reflected, therefore, it is most susceptible to adjustment depending on the requirements of the socio-political situation. In addition, upon publication, the memoirs underwent a triple check, as it were. The first censorship sieve is the internal censorship of the memoirist himself, who was well aware that the mention of unwanted persons or "incorrect", i.e. the interpretation of events that was contrary to the official concept not only questioned the possibility of the appearance of memoirs, but also were fraught with more serious consequences.

The second barrier is the editorial office of the publishing house, in which they knew very well to whom it was possible to order memoirs and to whom not.

And, finally, the final purge of memories took place in direct preparation for printing.

At the time of the "Soviets", our republic did not have a tradition, and it was simply not accepted that politicians (even retired) publish their memoirs. Therefore, the appearance of memoirs in Karakalpakstan at the present time indicates that in recent years our society has experienced an explosion of interest in its recent history. The search for new landmarks provoked attempts to rethink everything that happened in the country in the 20th century, since the memoirists touched on acute, previously not discussed issues - much of the settled and seemingly folding official history of Karakalpakstan in the "Soviet" period turned upside down, destroyed, in a different way interpreted and in this form reflected in the public consciousness.

Professional historians point out the positive aspects of this process. In this regard, new, previously forbidden topics were identified, dogmas that were previously considered indisputable truths were rejected or swayed, a noticeable emancipation of thought occurred. At the same time, contradictions in the estimates of historical knowledge about our relatively recent past began to grow.

Paradoxes of the current situation in the coverage of the history of the country in the twentieth century. become apparent. There are more questions posed than answers to them. Professional historians also worked in this boiling cauldron of political passions, bewildered and shocked by the unceremonious handling of well-known facts. In such situations among memoirists, the awakened interest in the past turned into an independent search for truth.

Historical science has a difficult task - to integrate its science with memoir literature. Historiographical memoirs - such a literary genre never existed, but it is in this genre that future works must be written. We need to take notes on the signs of the time that caused public and scientific interest in these events, the author's view of these problems, which they seemed to us in their time, and finally, today's attitude to the same issues. This, probably, will be a peculiar form of historiographic self-criticism, combined with the analysis of the positions of opponents and like-minded people.

Thus, the study of memoirs on the history of Karakalpakstan in the "Soviet period" is caused by a number of reasons - historiographic, source study, ideological search for the roots of many problems, mistakes and difficulties in our recent past.

In order to appreciate the radical current democratic transformations in society, we must look at our past yesterday and determine our attitude to it. The indiscriminate chattering of the past, dissatisfaction with everything experienced, neglect of it are deeply alien to the nature of our nation.

Studying memoirs is important not only to fill the gaps in historiography in other sources: much more important is the specificity of their content, which can be determined by the formula: "personality in history, history in personality" and, as a result, historical self-knowledge of a person himself.

The social role of history, its educational functions are closely related to the formation of a man-patriot, a citizen of his middle name. And if so, then the story should be simple, intelligible, should use various methods of influence on a wide audience, not excluding the purely literary, fiction. The ideal way out of the situation would, of course, be to combine in historical works both science and memoirs.

The principle of historicism implies the ability to get used to the era, to look at events as if from within, through the eyes of generations that have passed. Without this, understanding the story is impossible. For example, M.A. Akhunova and B.V. Lunin noted that "... with the inevitable, to one degree or another, subjectivity of these memories, memory errors and sometimes inaccuracies in the coverage of individual events, these memoirs in their entirety formed a valuable and unique source in their own way". [1, P. 70, 151]

In Karakalpakstan historiography M.K. Mukhamedberdyev noted that "... in conditions when archival sources and periodical press materials of the first years of the Soviet government are not always complete and complete, memories of participants and eyewitnesses of the struggle to establish and consolidate the Soviet people's power in Karakalpakstan are of great importance for studying the problems of that period". [3, P. 55] He also emphasized that there have been some successes in the collection and study of such materials in the historiography of Karakalpakstan. Nevertheless, Muhammedberdyev noted that "... it is high time for all such materials to be subjected to a deeper, more critical source study. This is especially necessary because it is in this literature (in the memoirs of participants and eyewitnesses of those distant events) that more than elsewhere serious confusion is allowed. Even in the same book of memoirs or in a series of simultaneously published books and articles there is completely contradictory information both on a number of fundamental events, and especially on the activities of the participants themselves".[3, P.56] "Sometimes", - continues K.B.Mukhamedberdyev - they are diametrically opposite". [4, P.154]

Thus, from the point of view of the scientific approach, it is necessary to study memoir literature on the history of Karakalpakstan in the context of world culture from the point of view of a scientific approach, as well as conduct research on the recent history of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, in particular. At the same time, we dwell on the problems of historiography, paying tribute to the works of predecessors, their achievements and shortcomings.

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LITERATURE SCIENCE

Z.M.BOBUR'S VIEWS ON NATURAL SCIENCES ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN BABURNAMA

Boyazkulov Akhrorjon Islamjon oqli

Deputy director for spiritual and educational work of the 26th comprehensive school
of Dangara district of Fergana region
Intelligent9292@mail.ru

The whole history of the formation and development of mankind is closely intertwined with the natural environment. Ancient man's thinking about the environment was not scientific in nature and was not always understood, but over time they became the source of the accumulation of ecological knowledge. We are told in detail about their life activities, without mentioning the various names of animals and plants in many old written sources. At the same time, these books place great emphasis on environmental cleanliness.

Central Asia was one of the oldest political, economic and cultural centers of the planet. Scientists living and working in Central Asia have made great contributions to world history, science and culture. A number of their works have left an indelible mark as monuments of the world. One of such monuments of the XV century is the book "Baburnama" by Z.M. Bobur. With his powerful ability, Babur entered history not only as a commander, but also as a ruler and poet, as well as a scientist who left a rich scientific legacy. "Baburnama" occupies the first place in Babur's scientific heritage in terms of its size and value, richness and variety of materials. Because it is a work based on beautiful observations of the environment.

The "Baburnama" gives a wonderful description of the fauna and flora, nature and climate of Central Asia. Babur's observations are so clear and figurative that they differ in content and meaning from the data of famous European travelers of the fourteenth and twentieth centuries, while in many cases surpassing the material of foreign travelers with their complete and convincing descriptions. A large part of the "Baburnama" is devoted to the natural sciences, in particular, geography, biology, ecology, which should be studied, used in scientific research and used to educate a harmoniously developed generation in the spirit of patriotism. Although biology and ecology were not yet formed as a science in Babur's time, in his work he expressed valuable ideas about nature and its balance, flora and fauna, and respect for nature.

He writes: "Host, the northern mountains of Badakhshan are completely covered with spruce, the vegetation is abundant and rises steeply. Herbs are the same and good in the mountains, hills, valleys. Many pine, pine, and oak trees grow in the Lamganota and Bajuri mountain ranges. The grass is dense and tall there. But these are insignificant weeds. It is unsuitable for horses and sheep" [1].

Describing the mountain range to the west of Kabul, including the southern mountains, Babur writes: "The grass in the mountains and hills is not like in the northern mountains; such dense trees and spruces are not there, but the grass there is useful for horses and sheep" [2].

In order not to prove the allegations, we quote from the book "Five Continents" diaries written by academician N.I.Vavilov during the complex expedition in the same places. He was in these lands 4 centuries later, in 1916-1926.

"Nuristan is located at an altitude of 2950-3000 meters. There is a typical forest zone, a world of conifers - pines, black pines, among which are evergreen oak trees. The grass is rich in vegetation. A wonderful place for all kinds of grasses ... "

"... Maymana, which includes Shiberghan Balkh, one of the modern natural-historical regions, provides a great opportunity for nomadic and semi-nomadic farms with excellent pastures and fodder products" [3]. It is not difficult to explain how well the nature of this place is described as a result of the comparison of the two definitions given by the above authors.

In his books, Z.M. Babur visited almost all the cities of Central Asia and described the climatic conditions and environmental cleanliness of those places. He writes: "One of the cities of Fergana is Osh. The air is clean and there is a lot of running water. He associates the purity of the air with the abundance of gardens and vineyards. When the air in Andijan is humid, most people get malaria in the fall. One of the ancient cities of Fergana is Khojakent. The air there is very humid. It is said to be related to the mountains north of the city [4].

It is known that the formation of components of the natural environment as a result of human activities or some natural phenomena cause pollution in one place or another. Environmental pollution occurs as a result of natural causes. It has long been known that no place can be found without the presence of a pollutant in one or another concentration. The substance that pollutes the natural environment is very diverse. By its very nature, concentrations, toxic effects can cause a variety of unpleasant consequences. Babur's book "Baburnama" is about such air pollutants.

Babur had a strong love for nature, to know it, especially to understand the peculiarities of the native land. He enjoyed life from nature, approached the phenomena of nature and society with scientific thinking, that is, with a scientist-specific focus. Babur writes, "After you have done evil, you are not sure of calamities, for the punishment of nature is clear." [5].

The chapters of the work on Central Asia, India's land animals, birds, aquatic animals, plants, fruits, flowers are so interestingly written that it has not lost its scientific value even in the slightest today.

He compared the nature of India to the nature of his country, Movorounnahr, and wrote: "A strange country has happened, and our provinces are a different world. Mountains and rivers, forests and deserts, Animals and plants, rain and people - all this is a special event. "

There are so many names and properties of animals and plants in the play, all of which testify to his deep knowledge of nature.

It is clear from the above words that Babur attached great importance to nature, natural phenomena, and environmental cleanliness. At the same time, he made scientific observations in many areas of natural science. Baburnama provides a wealth of information on the introduction of plants, biodiversity in Central Asia and India, the classification of plants and animals in India, and the impact of climate on plant and animal morphology [6].

Anyone who reads the Baburnama will conclude that it was written by a scientist who knew nature well. Babur scientifically described the nature of the land, the diversity of its flora and fauna, in whatever province he was in. This is a rich material in the scientific interpretation of the ecological outlook of that period, indicating the deep ecological worldview of our compatriot.

Therefore, as a result of reading the scientific views on ecology presented in the "Baburnama", each student will have a conscious understanding of the wonders of nature, not only the flora and fauna, natural resources, respect for fresh air, conservation,

protection and transmission to future generations.

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BABUR'S WORK AND FOLKLORE

Gulsanam Kosimova

Teacher at the department of interfaculty foreign languages
Fergana State University
Uzbekistan, Fergana City

Abstract. The article discusses the artistic and philosophical features of the "Baburnoma" memoir and the important aspects of the author's image.

Key words: memoir fiction, author's portrayal, philosophical, fictional, social, reality, realism, historical, modern, style, attitude, literary heritage, aesthetics influence;

A work of art can rise to the level of a high work of art only if it combines the spiritual, psychological and philosophical and philosophical synthesis of socio-political events, the development of the period and the fate of man and the people. In these works the high art of poetic simplicity finds its expression. This can be observed both in the general laws of development of fiction and in the individual creative stages of a single word artist. Thus, any art form, including fiction, becomes closer to life, and as its vitality increases, its impact increases, and it begins to perform its literary-aesthetic function more fully.

"Baburnama" is extremely diverse in scope and ideological and philosophical themes. This work is devoted to important issues of the period in which the author lived. These are issues such as the centralized state, the struggle for peace and justice, patriotism, creativity, family, the call to knowledge, the glorification of pure human qualities.

Speaking of the factors of Babur's creative success, his knowledge of the ordinary daily life of the people should be considered as one of these factors. It is impossible to create a work that will reach the hearts of the people. It is clear that the writer knew in detail people of different categories, their lives, and their mood. Proof of this is the fact that the author of "Baburnoma" expresses some complex phenomena and concepts through the means of life in ordinary life.

Before examining the issue of appealing to the images of Baburi women, it is important to refer to our classical heritage of the past. In this regard, folk oral poetic creativity is an important sources.

Passed down from generation to generation, such works, polished over many centuries, reflect both the life of the people and their dreams for the future in bright colors. The people have also played an important role in their art to highlight the role of women in society. Women are portrayed as loving mothers, loving companies, wise men, business leaders, and selfless heroes who sacrifice of the people. One of the reasons why women are treated with such respect in oral poetry is that they have been actively involved in society at all stages of their historical development.

There is a custom that dates back to the tribal period. According to him, the girl chooses her future husband. The choice of the groom is mainly based on the strength and resourcefulness of the groom. To test the boy's strength, the girl is taken one by one, and if she wins, she is either killed or taken prisoner. If the guy wins, the girl will marry him. This habit may have arisen as a result of the young man's need to be able to cope with the nomadic life, the hardships of life. The famous uzbek writer Pirimkul Kadyrov in his historical novel "Passege of Generations" portrays Hamidabegim as Humayun Shah's future wife as such a left-handed and healthy, skillful rider, determined and straightforward person. So, our favorite writer relied on historical fact to create the image of such

women.

In ancient times, there was a struggle in Central Asian peoples called the "love hunt". As a rule, when the girl ran away on horseback, the cavalry chased her. The girl whipped the guys who attacked her with a whip and tried to get into the hands of the guy she loved only among them. Such a tradition is still held in some regions of the country during the national elections under the name "girl chase".

This shows that in pre-Islamic Central Asia, women's rights were relatively high. The girls got married of their own free will. They also set a condition for the young men, who were considered fit for marriage, to be brave and valiant, who would protect the country from various calamities. Such girls, who embodied the lofty aspirations of the people, did not fly to the appearance or wealth of young men, but tested their courage and demanded true heroism in the way of love. That is why their love acquires a rich content. So, it is a proof of our opinion that many brave girls, such as Barchin, Zulhumor, Orzigul, Zarina, created in epics and fairy tales, were besikert with the daughter of Sultan Ahmad Mirzo in their childhood, both in strength and in sniping.

In a number of epics, such as "Tahir and Zuhra", "Yodgor", the custom of marrying at the request of parents begins with going to the bride. Groomsmen are often from old women. The old woman goes to the yard of the engaged girl and starts the *supita*. This habit is a sign of coming to the matchmaker division. Usually, bridesmaids achieve their goals more than bridesmaids. Because they don't make the issue cross-cutting, but talk to the bed and use all their art to fix even the broken work.

"Baburnoma" has a place in the author's personal life that is relevant to the Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur will meet Masuma Sultanbegim, the daughter of Sultan Ahmad Mirza in Khorasan. The love between the two is described as follows: This love later led to the marriage: "Sulton Ahmad Mirza's youngest daughter, Masuma Sultanbegim, was brought to Khorasan by her mother, Habiba Sultanbegim, before, these riots. One day, when I came to see my brother, he came with his mother and saw me. The secret people would go and tell my brother, know him again, I would call my Sultanbegim in Poyanda again, and I made it inevitable that he would come to Kabul with his new daughter after me." Later, Mirza Babur and Masuma Sultanbegim's wedding will take place. Unfortunately, this marriage does not last long. Masumabegim died of a diarrhea disease called "zolicha" after a tear in his eye. Baby -the girl is named after her name.

This means that even in the Middle Ages, the freedoms and rights of women were respected as much as possible. It is clear from the passage quoted that Masuma Sultanbegim also sympathized with Babur and expressed his consent. Later, their wedding will take place in Kabul, which is naturally with the consent of the girl.

The Sharia's laws of Islam were absorbed by the settled peoples earlier. Because the nomadic tribes were relatively free, women in them also retained their rights for a long time. In the epics "Alpomish" and "Yodgor", along with nomadic life, the traditions of feudal society are widely described, which allows to fully imagine the life of the people of that time, including the way of the life of women.

However, it should be borne in mind that when it comes to the classical literature of the Middle Ages, in particular, the literary heritage of Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur, the form and content, ideas and traditionalism in the means become complex. If the creative product of a pen owner is not studied on the basis of his talent, spiritual world, individual aspects, it is difficult to distinguish his innovations and skills from traditional ones. Because if the philosopher's philosophical-vital, social-spiritual understanding is narrow, if he can not look at the events of life from a philosophical point of view, if he can not draw moral conclusions from them, if he can not draw moral conclusions and philosophical generalizations from them, he can get rid of external influences and

criticism. It will continue to be a mere continuation of literary traditions. So, these aspects should be kept in mind when studying Babur's literary heritage against the background of pineapples.

In the development of society, each generation is different from its predecessors. The less-more differs with the sides. But the sense of homeland, truth, goodness, and beauty, which is the most sacred for mankind, is always passed down from generation to generation as a sacred thing. In every age, every generation remains faithful to these sacred traditions with their deeds, words, beliefs and thoughts. Just as the Baburshakh period was a past for the future. So, the ancient pineapples, the powerful and magical art of words created by his pencil, give eternity to our days, moments and times. As a result of the power of the poetic word, future generations will learn about the socio-political events of each period, the life and destiny of the people, their personal worries and thoughts, their joys. In the series of life of generations he sees the points of connection between his life, destiny and interests, his research.

In conclusion, the depiction of events and phenomena related to women in folk epics plays an important role in understanding the everyday life, dreams and worldviews of our ancestors. Most importantly, the masterpieces of folklore have laid the foundation for written literature, in particular, in the works of the great king and commander, poet and thinker Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur, the historical interpretation of the role of women in society as historical figures.

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ANALYSIS OF CREATIVE IDENTIFICATION AND TRUTH

Hasanov Shavkat

Samarkand state University.

Doctor of Philology

Annotation. Sadriiddin Aini is deemed as one of the author whose value of work increases and secrets of the depth become wider and more clearly. Allah gave to Aini lots of talents which can be shared among several writers. The scientific works equal to the volume done by Aini can be likely completed today by 2 or 3 hard-working scholars. But who can ensure that these works can be enough competitive in quality compare to Aini's counterparts? It is beyond the doubt that Aini's both „Death of a pawnbroker" and „Memories" are masterpieces which can easily spread fame or build eternal statues to any known and outstanding talents in the world. In order to believe in it, it is obvious to imagine which languages have witnessed these rare books' translations. What about his short stories and novels or historical works? What knowledge do we have about his poetry and his contribution to Eastern poetry? Almost nothing we are aware of.

There was a biased view to Aini's works in social-realism literature. In this article, the literary critic professor Shavkat Khasanov analyzed Aini's poetics of prose works based on current literary critical views.

Key words: Personality of the author, objective interpretation , ancient schools, education of madrasah, historical truth, social-realism, poetic style, the plot and composition, emirate system, socialist reality, realistic prose, school of enlightenment

ANALYSIS OF CREATIVE IDENTIFICATION AND TRUTH

Literary studies focus on the factors that shape the artist, his worldview, personality, and reality. The impact of social, psychological and psychological processes that have brought up the creator in the objective or subjective interpretation of the world leaves its mark. Being honest is a virtue for an artist. In spite of all the cholericism, the historical reality is that the creative character, thinking, and soul of the person are still in the form of a particular work. The character, thinking, and soul of the artist "breathes in the air" of the surroundings and conditions.

In the second half of the 20th century, our literary studies, which were in the process of formation, achieved great successes. Great research on the poetics of the works of classical and modern writers has been carried out and is being carried out. The works of S. Aini, A. Kadiri, Chulpon, Fitrat, and later G. Gulom, Oybek, A. Kahhor, H. Alimjon and others are being comprehensively researched and subjected to new interpretations. At the same time, it is encouraging that new literary methods are being used in our literature. In this regard, it is useful to look at the 140-year-old Sadriiddin Aini's works based on biographical principles.

Sadriiddin Aini grew up in the Emirate and was recognized. He was educated in the old school, madrassah. He was born under the influence of his father's command, "Don't be a mullah, do not be a judge, be a man." The education of the school, the madrassah, and the emirate-based order of the emirate have increased the feeling of dissatisfaction, and later hatred in young Sadriiddin, who followed his educated father. This emotion, expressed through gestures and symbols in his first poems, became evident in prose works.

Undoubtedly, objective, subjective factors such as ambiguity, oppression and violence, the execution of his brother by the executioners of the Emir and his own beating, have certainly fueled this feeling of hatred.

The writer did not have a place of residence while studying at the madrassa. There was

some time when he moved into the homes of his brother, friends and acquaintances, and but in general, he was homeless. His poems written at that time was appealed by Amir Abdulahad Khan and he was invited to work at the palace. However, Aini rejected the offer, citing various reasons

The writer, who was young and early in his life, was beginning to develop personal qualities, and if he agreed with the "flattering of the status-quo" , he would have understood probable bad consequences in the example of another poet - Shamsiddin Shahin's fate.

It is known that S. Aini began his career by writing poetry. When he became acquainted with Ahmad Donish's brutal realism, "Navodirul Waqoe", he became fascinated by his writing. His works were simple, fluent, folk, and persistently work on the harmonious cohesion of sentences. In the 1920s and 1921s, he commenced to be a writer.

According to psychologists, the character traits in a person are identified between the age of 22-25. Sadriddin Aini was 40 years old at the time of the October Revolution. The ideals of the author, including his unwavering commitment to social injustice, coincided with the ideas of the new regime. That is why the writer welcomed the overthrow of the emir (1920).

Another thing is that the Soviet government needed a well-known person like Sadriddin Aini to raise the flag.

In the history of Bukhara from the second half of the 19th century to the 20s of the 20th century, there were a lot of misleading and unfounded points in the history of Bukhara. Historical documents, textbooks, reference books were presented in one way or another, influenced by the politics and ideology of their time, and show how high and important the importance of Sadriddin Aini's works are not only artistic but also historical. In this regard, Memories are a valuable resource.

The main basis of Sadriddin Aini's poetic style is adherence to the historical reality and truthfulness. This is also the case with his research work about Ibn Sina, Rudaki, Firdavsi, Sheikh Saadi, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Bedil and Mukumiy. He compared Turkic, Persian and Arabic sources and bases his scientific views on historical facts, evidence and documents.

The author's works "Old School" and "Memories" tell about historical events in which he participated. The plot of other fiction is also based on the lives of historical figures, historical realities, living space and time. Apart from microplaces such as "school", "madrassah", "mosque", "market", "office", "caravanserai", "arc", "barn", only "Mahallibolo" is in Shafirkan district,

Villages like "Mamadboqi" (today Mahalliboqi), Denav and Sogd (today, Sughut) are also historical places, and it is possible that the author did not exaggerate in making the historical fact as an artistic reality. The village of the uncle Mahallibolo, a writer who lived in these villages for a long time, knew the poor, the quarter, the orphans, and the rich. In these villages the main parts of the "slaves" plot are located.

In the 20s, Sadriddin Aini's writings clearly show his sympathy for the new regime. If we look at the works of the writer in chronological order, it can be seen that this sympathy gradually evolved into alertness, then panic, and then fear. In the 1930s, anyone who was not afraid of the emirate's authority was terrified of Soviet politics. Because in the late twenties, clouds of repression covered the sky, even though it was parked. It was impossible for the alert author, a creator with a deep understanding of the inner processes of reality to be unaware and be ignorant.

Though written in the past, "Dohunda" (1930) and "Slaves" (1934) cover the events leading up to the October Revolution and later events. With literature of that time, the actions of "alien elements" and "basmachi" (the people who fought for their freedom

against Russian aggressors) were referred. Of course, there were many who were affected by the loss of their property and confiscation of their lands.

Most of them were illiterate and far-sighted, and there were very few who fought for national freedom, independence of the country and religious development. The movement, which was based on popular sentiment, did not become a national movement. Moreover, there was not a single idea, purpose, and unity of interests that united the existing layers of society.

There were many data in the past that related to the activities of representatives of the political movement known as the "basmachi" (the people who fought for their freedom against Russian aggressors) in Ferghana region. However, information about the movement's representatives in the Bukhara region were preserved only in the Aini's works. There are few other literary, scientific, and publicist sources in this regard. Sadriddin Aini was not sympathetic to the movement, but most importantly, these facts were recorded as a historical event that did not disappear.

In 1928, the author's story "Qulbobo" (Slave granddad) was published in the journal "Education and Teacher". Based on this story and with the recommendation of Akmal Ikramov, the novel "Qullar" (Slaves) was written. The author had close relations with the members of the party and statesmen F.Khodjaev, A.Ikramov, N.Turakulov. He took into account their suggestions when writing his works.

And, naturally, certain issues were expressed in accordance with that modern's ideology and status - quo. It should also be noted that in a large epic work like the novel, it is difficult to objectively cover the reality of the current issues. In fact, the epic work tells the story of events that took place in the past. Because they should have passed through some experience. As a result, the status of ideology in the culmination and resolution of the "Dohunda" and "Slaves" plot increases.

It should be noted that the artistic interpretation of historical events prevails in some respects of the subjective views of the artist. So, one of the issues is Jadidism - the movement of young Bukharians. The Soviet policy initially supported the ideas and views of Jadidism and provided comprehensive support. Once the new regime solidified its foundations, Jadids will be no longer necessary to them. Participants in this movement were harassed, imprisoned, repressed.

Fayzulla Khodjaev noted that Sadriddin Aini's book "Materials for the History of the Bukhara Revolution" was incorrect and abstract, and that "the most interesting thing was that Aini tried to interpret Bolshevism with Jadidism as a holistic, indestructible in the whole." .

In the later works of "Dohunda" and "Slaves", attitudes towards Jadidism changed slightly - they were portrayed as a movement away from society.

In addition, the last chapters of both novels seem to have stretched images of Soviet reality. If you focus on the Soviet realities, it is easy to see that the socialist tone and propaganda style were replaced by the objective, natural and clear image of the works. The instinct of self-defense comes into play, with both of the latter chapters adapting to the principles of the method of socialism.

By the time these novels were written, the writer was between 53 and 56 years of age. As we get older, we become more balanced and reasonable. Though his works glorified new realities, the writer was spiritually prepared for any unforeseen situation and lived in fear of being imprisoned. That was no accident. There were some things that should not be said in the works, which were also ignored by the specialists who worked on Aini's works. In the seventeenth episode of the "Slaves" novel, the Tatar boy has a guest appearance at Abdurahimboy's house. In this hospitality, the essence of Chorism policy was deeply analyzed.

"... Tatar was recovering from a feather pillow, drank two cups of chilled tea, and looked at Abdurahimboy, who was feeling some mental anguish over his old age. "Abdurahimboy," he said, "thank you for treating us with such respect, but why don't you talk or do you want to sleep?"

"The world was ruined. The country is under Russians." Now, how a Muslim can have the ability to speak and be happy, "said Abdurahimboy.

"Well ... that's right," he said after drinking a couple of teaspoons of hot tea in front of a Tatar, ,, but none of muslims can tolerate when non-muslims invade or another non-muslim country's people come to the throne. But it is not a Muslim's job to disobey God and to be unhappy about destiny of God

. "In fact, we must agree with death," Imam Tatar approved Abdurahmonboy.

The interpretation of these themes, which was considered risky at that time, was found in other works, although it was from the language of characters.

In the Emirate, criminals were beaten, imprisoned, and rarely executed. Those who were sentenced to death for trivial reasons tormented the writer and saddened him. He, as an ordinary man, deeply felt the saving of human life and holocaust. 1936-1938 can be called a period of depression in the work of the writer.

Although the process of the repression was not finished by 1939, the world was on the brink of a new disaster - the start of World War II. "Death of a pawnbroker" was written that year. The work might be written quickly, but the preparation for writing was not fast process. The plot of the story is based on the events of the writer's student years. Given the fascinating, plausible, ideological and artistic features of the language, the writer's sense of self-control, though not entirely free from the dangers of imprisonment, is now felt. Because in this work there is no „flattering to the status - quo".

Sadriddin Aini hated three categories because of his actions, behavior, and speaking in a language. The first category is the rich, the second is the clergy, and the third is the members of the government. The members of these categories who move from Aini's works to his other works were not fictitious, false or fabricated. Their descendants - grandchildren and great-grandchildren - are working in various fields today. The author made these categories inherent parts of his works since the rich were greedy and selfish, the religious leaders were there for their hypocrisy and ignorance and members of government for their cruelty.

There were also rich, scribes, and judges who supported Aini's growth and maturity. Although the writer mentioned about them partly, he did not go further, as it is known, that he did not went against politics. Unlike the wealthy students, the future writer worked hard and had lots of bitter and hard life-experience.

In order to get through in difficult period, he took care of laundry, swept, went to the market, cleaned the snow and served in Latifjon Makhdum's yard, worked in the madrassa for several people, looked after the sick and contracted to the plague□. As a result, he was fully aware of the bitter truth and difficulties of life and thus he understood the condition of the poor in detail and he felt compassion for them.

There was no class in society that is out of his sight. The author thoroughly analyzed the causes and effects of each incident, with his keen eye always focused on the nature of the issue.

In the third part of the "Memories", a dervish officer, Yahyokhodja, who was a descendant of the officials, the author described with interest and pleasant. There were data that he was famous by making insulting remarks about those who disliked him. Whenever the mullahs and the people of the palace saw him in the streets, they hid themselves in the streets to avoid his insults. One day, Yahyakhuja came to the great judge

Badriddin. The judge spoke deceptively before he could start reproaching him and then he asked to pray.

"In response to the judge, Yahyakhuja raised his hands in the air like the people who prayed:

"God, make the Judge Badriddin the mighty."

Judge was amazed by this praying.

- Oh... oh... oh! It was a disappointment.

"There is no room for shame and wonder," Yahyokhoja said. , Why can't you say that? You are more powerful than Emir in Bukhara, everyone's life is in your hands; if you want you can make them suffered, if you want you can give them hope, nobody can reprimand you for this. And there is only one place to which you can replace , more than Emir.

To be mighty is good for you; you are responsible for the black days of widows and children for the desolate peasants are the orphans, the fatherless men, widows' husbands, and the fatherless children and those husbands you have taken away. Perhaps fear of the wrath of God may hinder your business in some spheres. If you were mighty, you could rest in peace and to do anything you like. You will not be afraid of the judgment of the Day of Resurrection, nor will you store up treasures on it. "

This passage is a typical example of the real situation in a system of social injustice and its creative attitude to it. According to historical sources, the disintegration of khanates in the nineteenth century confirmed that the country was in ruin not only politically but also culturally and educationally.

The Tsarist army occupied Tashkent in 1865, and Samarkand in 1868. 52 years and four months later, it was decided to end the emirate, despite its semi-colonial rule. The two great empires, which had timely begun their eastern invasion, temporarily retained the independence of Bukhara and Afghanistan emirates as a "buffer" zone, so that there could be no conflict between the Russian Tsar and the British. However, both empires worked tirelessly through various reforms to bring the emirate to its sphere of influence.

S.Aini was close a Tatar Jadidian, while A. Fitrat was close to the Turkish school of Jadidian. Aini also worked as a translator at the Tatar school for some time. There were significant differences between Tatar and Turkish schools ...

According to the memoirs, a Russian citizen could not have been prosecuted, imprisoned or otherwise punished by a policeman, even if he had committed a crime in the Emirate. The Russian consulate could be notified if a serious crime was committed.

It is worth mentioning that the people of Samarkand were also citizens of Russia after 1868. Because they were free and inviolable in the Emirate, many locals were envious of them, and some bought fake Russian passports to escape punishment.

Sadriddin Aini lived in two regimes. His works mainly covered the themes of the past. In the chapters reflecting the new regime, we do not see any striking character that can be clearly remembered. The life of the past was inexhaustible for the writer. On the subject of the past, the writer's pencil became clearer, history start dictating, and we began to look at it as a modern film. Comparisons are viable, exact.

The reader does not have an abstract concept, an unclear comparison, an unknown phrase or a situation, a view. Illustrations, visual aids came from the occupation of heroes, from what they saw and used in everyday life, to the objects and concepts that played an important role in revealing the character and enhancing the effect.

The emergence of a new character signifies a new work has started. In the "Memories" we see hundreds of characters who are not alike, do not duplicate each other, their appearance, dress, and character. The vividness of the characters, the clarity of the portraits, the psychologically grounded and viable nature of the mental states make the

memories stand out as a work of art.

In this work, you can easily enter Bukhara of 120-130 years ago, because the concepts of historical and artistic truth were united at one point. resembles sketches of a magnificent epopee with the scale, universality, aesthetic appeal, and authenticity of life.

"The Death of a pawnbroker", "The Old School", "The Remembrance" are the masterpieces of the painter-writer. These are not mere pictures hanging on the walls of the museum. It reflects the thoughtful, illuminating image of the creator, who burdened the suffering and suffering of the nineteenth century and penetrated the jungles of the 20th century in search of justice and faith.

One of the most important services of Aini is that he made a worthy contribution to the formation and development of the Uzbek and Tajik realistic prose. Few artists were ever able to create works that would meet the requirements of literature in Soviet times, at all times. S. Aini was undoubtedly one of such artists.

Until the 1990s of the last century, there was a lot of research work in the field of Aini's works. At the same time, a number of works were dominated by the ideology of the regime, the spirit of literary criticism that emphasizes the writer's attitude to the particular system rather than to study the poetics of his works. In the years of democracy and publicity, many artists were treated unfairly as S. Aini's works, resulting in the neglect of the home museum for many years, his works were published, and the existing ones were excluded from textbooks.

Chingiz Aitmatov, the person whose works were highly evaluated by Y.Fuchik, L.Aragon, K.Fedik, L.Leonov, considered S.Aini as his teacher, can not be born every day. So, now, with a deep sense of artistic expression, treating the work as a holistic aesthetic phenomenon, and according to the successes of World Literature, it would be respect to the spirit of our great writer.

The creative personality of the writer can be matured in society, not in a separate vacuum. It changes the existing doctrines in the society and renews its views. His works were created at a specific time, but it did not stay within that period. As the times and systems changed, the artistic expression continued to manifest itself. That is why the works of world artists, who were true to their originality and authenticity, based on history, truth, and universal ideals, continued to live with the true human suffering, the ideas they put forth, and the life-giving characteristics. The work of Sadриддин Aini is a striking example.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES OF TRANSLATION IN FICTION

**Hasanov Suhrob,
Ibodullayev Firdavs**

Abstract. What kind of fiction translation is considered as a vital? Is it right to translate profound literary works again and again? The questions like these are one of the main hot topic of today's literature. As we know, literature carries a great deal of experiences which have been passed down from generation to generation and translating these works correctly makes every translator run across with handicaps, simultaneously. Because, translating original texts to another language is controversial issue in any literature. And this tendency puts translator to work on himself more and more as well as know both languages deeply. Besides it, translating some works are deemed as a difficult task. Because, it is not easy in any time to translate somebody's ideas and express them directly in L2.

Key words: first language, language 2, principles, comic texts, philosophy and linguistics

Fiction translation is a kind of translation which relies on creative ability of a translator. Translation of fiction is the job which needs the highest quality.

At first sight, fiction translation is simple. But actually, it quite the contrary. When translation fiction, a translator should not only be best at foreign language, but also be qualified in his mutual language. And this task is very difficult. In fact, a translator should be an author himself in a way, or have some works published. And most important, a translator should really like his job. Besides the identity of the translation information, a translator should also add unexpressible, which plays key part here.

Fiction is content, primarily a narrative, that is derived from imagination, in addition to, or rather than, from history or fact. The term most commonly refers to the major narrative forms of literature, including the novel, novella, short story, and narrative poem or song, though fiction may also describe the works of other narrative presentational forms, such as comics, live performances (for example, theatre, opera, and ballet), electronic recordings (for example, many works of film, television, radio, and Internet), and games (for example, many video games and role-playing games).

Fiction constitutes an act of creative invention, so that faithfulness to reality is not typically expected; in other words, fiction is not assumed to present only characters who are actual people or descriptions that are factually true. The context of fiction is generally open to interpretation, due to fiction's freedom from any explicit embedding in the real world; however, some fictional works are claimed to be, or presented as, non-fictional, complicating the traditional distinction between fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is a classification or category, rather than a mode or genre, unless the word is used in a narrower sense as a synonym for a particular format or conception of literary fiction.

Throughout the history of philosophy and linguistics, the essence of translation has been misunderstood. The importance of translation has been underappreciated, not only as an art form, but also as a way of expressing meaning and a method of interpreting being. Even the term translation has not been properly translated to our understanding.

Some works of fiction are based on a true story, or a fictionalized account, or a reconstructed biography. For example, a number of writers wrote down stories based on the 12th verse of „Holy Koran“, „Yusuf and Zulaykho“. They are:

Abdulkosim Firdavsiy, Abdulmuayyad Balkhiy, Bakhtiyoriy, Shahobiddin Am'ak Bukhoriy, poet Ali, Rabkhuziy, Shokhin Sheroziy and Durbek.

Often, even when the author claims the story is true, there may be significant

additions and subtractions from the true story to make it more interesting. One such example would be Tim O'Brien's *The Things They Carried*, Jules Verne's novel *From the Earth to the Moon* was published in 1865 and in 1969 astronaut Neil Armstrong landed on the moon. In the early historical novel *Waverley*, Sir Walter Scott's fictional character Edward Waverley meets the figure from history Bonnie Prince Charlie and takes part in the Battle of Prestonpans.

Non-realistic fiction typically involves a story whose events could not happen in real life, or comprise an alternate history of humankind other than that currently understood as true, or requiring impossible technology. Fictional works that explicitly involve supernatural or magic elements are classified under the genre of fantasy, including Lewis Carroll's *Alice In Wonderland*, J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter*, and J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*.

In terms of the traditional separation between fiction and non-fiction, the lines are now commonly blurred, showing more overlap than mutual exclusion, especially since reality can be presented through imaginary channels and constructions, and imagination can bring about significant conclusions about reality and truth. Literary critic James Wood, argues that "fiction is both artifice and verisimilitude," meaning that it requires both creative invention as well as some acceptable degree of lifelikeness, a notion often encapsulated in poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge's term, willing suspension of disbelief. Also, infinite fictional possibilities signal the impossibility of fully knowing reality, provocatively demonstrating that is that there is no criterion to measure constructs of reality.

All forms of literature and speech can be accurately translated, including novels, movies, poetry, speeches, and non-fiction, obviously with different areas varying in difficulty of translation. Scholarly texts are usually translated by skilled professional translators. Metalanguage works, or works that discuss language, can be very difficult to translate usefully. Sometimes the metaphorical use of a word is more common than its literal use, idioms usually cannot be translated accurately.

Comic texts are notoriously difficult to translate, as noted by British novelist Virginia Woolf, who once said that "humor is the first gift to perish in a foreign language."

Poetry too is close to impossible to translate accurately because it depends as much on form as it does on meaning. Non-fiction, on the other hand, is often very straight forward to translate, as meaning is all that is important.

"The qualities of a good translator are not few."

The Translation Process is one of the hot topic of today's literature.

Translation theory is the study of proper principles of translation. Based on a solid foundation of understanding of how languages work, translation theory recognizes that different languages encode meaning in differing forms, yet guides translators to find appropriate ways of preserving meaning, while using the most appropriate forms of each language. Translation theory includes principles for translating figurative language, dealing with lexical mismatches, rhetorical questions, inclusion of cohesion markers, and many other topics crucial to good translation.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORY AND FORTUNE IN "BABURNOMA"

A teacher **Islam Jurayev** at
the department of foreign languages by natural directions of FarSU

When we look at historical sources, examples of word art, we often see that socio-political crises, the collapse of dynasties are associated with the selfishness of some historical figures, the lowliness of life. For example, the creative legacy of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the most important sources in our acquisition of valuable information about the Timurids. The notes of the king and the poet, who also represented the Timurid dynasty, are especially valuable in giving us a broader picture of the socio-political life and literary environment of the second half of the XV century.

Despite the fact that King Babur, who witnessed the decline of the Timurid dynasty, was an enemy and a rival, there are several places in the "Boburnoma" where he bravely acknowledged the virtues and advantages of Shaybanikhan. For example, the story of Samarkand's capture of Shaibanikhan with a small number of people by a happy coincidence is as follows:

"I was nineteen when I came to Samarkand. I did do much work, I did have much experience. My second nephew, my enemy, was as experienced and hard-working and a great young man as Sheibanikhan. My third cousin, no one from Samarkand came to us. Although the people of the city were amused to me, and no one could make that dream out of the fear of Shaybakhan. My fourth nephew, my enemy was in the fort, both the fort was taken and my enemy was escaped. The fifth nephew, once he came to Samarkand on purpose, made the enemy feel it (when he felt the enemy), and when the second time he came, he was right. Samarkand was conquered."

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur confirms the fact that the last representatives of the Timurid kingdom, especially his sons, led by Hussein Boykaro, were obsessed with luxury: Hussein Boykaro was a pious man for six or seven years before he ascended the throne. And then went inside. For forty years I was a king in Khorasan... This was the case with his sons and his army. They used to go mad and commit immorality. " Alisher Navoi, a contemporary of Babur, in one of his essays to Hussein Boykaro, urged the king to renounce alcoholism, to take an interest in the people, to pursue a just policy, which shows that the above relations are close to the truth.

Indeed, such corruption, endless quarrels, and indifference to the future of the kingdom led to the untimely death of Hussein Boykaro's grandson, Mumin Mirza, and thus to the escalation of the conflict between the Timurids.

Thus, Hussein Boykaro and his kingdom, who spent their old age drinking, were declining day by day. He conquered Movarounnahr, annihilated the Timurids, crossed the Amu Darya in the desert, captured a fortified city like Balkh, and approached Herat. "Boburnoma" has the following information: "During these times, Sultan Husayn Mirza Shaybanikhan decided to summon his sons. He called me too. When a great king, like Sultan Hussein Mirzo, who had taken the place of Temurbek, convened and was prepared for the enemy like Shaibanikhan, we would go head to head with our hands and feet." But the plan fails. Elderly and sick Hussein Boykaro dies suddenly on the way to battle. Babur laments that Hussein Boykaro did not care about the stability of the country, but turned to luxury and wine, which led to the decline of the kingdom.

Sahibkiran Temur addressed his descendants in his "Tuzuk" as follows: "I have learned from experience that only a man who knows the secrets of war, how to break the enemy's soldiers, who can lead the army in battle without losing himself in the heat of

battle, and who can quickly fix it if he breaks into the army, deserves command and control."

An example of the selfishness, cowardice and ignorance of the Timurid princes, who could not program this will, was the story of Hussein Bayqara's sons Badiuzzaman and Muzaffar Mirza abandoning their mothers, wives and children when the army led by Shaybanikhan attacked Herat. The Baburnama states: When Shaybanikhan's army attacked Herat, Badiuzzaman and Muzaffar "The mother and owner of the mirzas, the sisters and harems, and the khawatin (wives) were all in Ikhtiyoriddin, the famous fortress of Alakurgan, the mirzas arrive in the city late, rest their horses until midnight, sleep, and tremble in the morning. They can't imagine a fortress. In the midst of so much opportunity and fury, the mother and the owner-sister, as well as the nomad and the son-in-law, are taken away and thrown into the captivity of the enemy."

After reviewing several sources about the Timurids, we came to the conclusion that when it comes to historical figures, their influence, position and behavior in socio-political reality, lifestyle and way of life may differ from their expression in works of art. However, in the preface to this work, the author of "Baburnama" decides to write down the events of life in any way, and to the end of the work remains true to this covenant. As a result, we will have a clear and honest picture of the realities of the XV century, the socio-political order, the way of life.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

SOLVE MORE PROBLEMS AND EXAMPLES

Maysara Axmedova

Teacher of 7 th school, Bagat district, Khorezm region

Phone: +998(97)5282385

Email: maysara850423@gmail.com

Annotation: The article discusses the possibility of solving many new problems.

Keyword: a problem, an example, the equation, an inequality, the answer, comparison, expression, a mistake.

If a student knows how to solve a problem or example, then before solving a new example given to him, of course, he compares the new one with the example he already knows. It looks for similarities in the previous example. This is how the brain works, whether he wants or not. When he finds a similarity, he immediately solves the example. Otherwise he will remain unaware.

If this student knows how to solve 2 or 3 different examples, the chances of solving a new one will increase. This means that the brain of a student who knows how to solve thousands of examples and problems will work so fast that he will be able to compare them with his predecessors.

In this article, we have tried to solve different types of examples and problems, so that you can study them and enrich your knowledge base.

1. Algebraic examples and problems.

Issue 1. Suppose that the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ has no real roots and the condition $a+b+c<0$ is valid. Then determine the sign of c .

The solution. Consider this function $f(x)=ax^2+bx+c$. By default, this function is never set to zero. Therefore, a parabola or axis with a graph of a given function is above or below the axis.

Also, since $f(1)=a+b+c<0$, the parabola lies below the axis. Hence, $f(x)<0$ at any x . In particular, $f(0)=c<0$. Answer: c is a negative number.

Issue 2. Find the polynomial $r(x)$ such that $r(0)=20$, $r(1)=16$, $r(2)=2016$.

The solution. It is convenient to search for a polynomial in the form $r(x)=ax(x-1)+bx+c$. By setting the values $x=0$, $x=1$, $x=2$ according to the problem condition

$$\begin{cases} c=20, \\ b+c=16, \\ 2a+2b+c=2016 \end{cases}$$

We come to the system. Solving it, we find $c=20$, $b=-4$, $a=1002$.

So the answer is: $r(x)=1002x^2-1006x+20$.

Issue 3. Whatever the natural n , prove that the value of the expression $\frac{n}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n^3}{6}$ is always a natural number.

The solution. We divide the given expression into common denominators and divide it into multipliers:

$$\frac{n}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n^3}{6} = \frac{2n+3n^2+n^3}{6} = \frac{n(2+3n+n^2)}{6} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}.$$

We now show that $n(n+1)(n+2)$ is divisible by 6 without remainder.

The product of two consecutive natural numbers $n(n+1)$ is divisible by 2. So the expression for any n is divisible by 2. So it's enough to show that it's divisible by 3.

As you know, any natural number is either $3k$ or $3k+1$ or $3k+2$. We can easily check that each of them is divided into 3 by placing them in the desired expression.

Issue 4. How many two-digit numbers do not stand side between 10-digit numbers consisting of 2 and 5?

The solution. We denote by a_n the number of n -digit numbers that satisfy the condition of the problem, that is, the two numbers 2 and 5, which do not stand side by side. Hence, $a_2=3$, because the two-digit numbers corresponding to the condition of the problem are 25, 52, 55. Similarly, $a_3=5$, since the condition of the problem is that such room numbers are 555, 552, 525, 255, 252. We find that $a_4=8$ without any difficulty, since the four-digit numbers corresponding to the problem condition are 5555, 5552, 5525, 5255, 2555, 2552, 5252, 2525.

It is not difficult to see that $a_4=a_3+a_2$.

We show that this law also applies to arbitrary n -digit numbers, that is, $a_n=a_{n-1}+a_{n-2}$.

Indeed, if we write the number 5 behind the $n-1$ digits, we get a_{n-1} n -digit numbers, and if we write 52 after the $n-2$ digits, we get a_{n-2} n -digit numbers. The sum of these is the n -digit numbers we need. We find this using the relationship $a_n=a_{n-1}+a_{n-2}$: $a_4=8$, $a_5=13$, $a_6=21$, $a_7=34$, $a_8=55$, $a_9=89$, $a_{10}=144$. Answer: 144.

2. Algebraic inequalities.

1-Example. If x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 are non-negative numbers and for them $x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5=1$, then find the largest value of the expression $x_1x_2+x_2x_3+x_3x_4+x_4x_5$.

The solution. First of all, for all non-negative numbers x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 we show the execution of the relation $x_1x_2+x_2x_3+x_3x_4+x_4x_5 \leq 1/4$.

It is not difficult to verify that this inequality $x_1x_2+x_2x_3+x_3x_4+x_4x_5 \leq (x_1+x_3+x_5)(x_2+x_4)$ is valid. Because if we open the parentheses on the right, we get the expression on the left and a few other negative terms.

Now let's apply the relationship between the arithmetic mean and the geometric mean to the numbers $u=x_1+x_3+x_5$ and $v=x_2+x_4$.

$$(x_1+x_3+x_5) \cdot (x_2+x_4) = uv \leq \frac{(u+v)^2}{4} = \frac{(x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5)^2}{4} = 1/4$$

will be Answer: The maximum value of the expression is $\frac{1}{4}$.

2-Example. Prove this inequality $1 + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3} < \frac{5}{4}$.

The solution. In proving this inequality $n^3 - n = (n-1) \cdot n \cdot (n+1)$ and we use the relationship

$$\frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} - \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} \right) :$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3} &< 1 + \frac{1}{2^3-2} + \frac{1}{3^3-3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3-n} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \\ \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (n+1)} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} - \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} \right) = 1 + \\ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2n \cdot (n+1)} &= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2n \cdot (n+1)} < \frac{5}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

3-Example. Prove that the inequality $2\sqrt{a} + 3\sqrt[3]{b} \geq 5\sqrt[5]{ab}$ is valid for arbitrary positive numbers a, b .

The solution. Avoiding the root symbols, we introduce the notation $x = \sqrt[15]{b}$, $y = \sqrt[10]{a}$. In this case, the given inequality is $3x^5 + 2y^5 - 5x^3y^2 \geq 0$. Divide both sides by y^5 and denote by $t = \frac{x}{y}$ to create the inequality $3t^5 - 5t^3 + 2 \geq 0$. This also divides into multipliers: $(t-1)^2(3t^2 + 6t + 2) \geq 0$.

Each of these parentheses is not negative for an arbitrary $t > 0$. So the inequality is reasonable. The sign of equality holds only at $t=1$, that is, when $a^3=b^2$.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF RESTRICTION CARDIOMYOPATHY IN CHILDREN

Akhmedova D.I., Ruzmatova D.M.

Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Pediatrics MH
RU Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Abstract. Restrictive cardiomyopathy is a heterogeneous group of primary (idiopathic) and secondary heart diseases accompanied by endocardial and myocardial lesions, which leads to a pronounced fixed restriction (restriction) of ventricular filling in the diastol and development of diastolic dysfunction of one or both ventricles and progressive diastolic CNS. Our study aimed to study clinical and functional features of restriction cardiomyopathy in children. We examined 9 children with restrictive cardiomyopathy.

Keywords: restriction cardiomyopathy, children, arrhythmias, diastolic dysfunction, heart failure.

Relevance. High disability and mortality of children suffering from CHF, lack of clear clinical and functional markers of the process flow, effective methods of treatment determine the urgency of the problem. Lethality of patients with CHF in the appearance of clinical signs of CHF within 2 years reaches 35-50 %. Fatal complications develop thromboembolias, arrhythmias, the progression of cardiac insufficiency on the background of systolic myocardial function worsening. The prognosis significantly worsens with arrhythmias and thromboembolic complications.

The objective of the study: to study clinical and functional features of restriction cardiomyopathy in children.

Materials and methods: We examined 9 children with restrictive cardiomyopathy aged from 2 months to 18 years, hospitalized at the cardioreumatological department of the Republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center of Pediatrics of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The control group consisted of 30 practically healthy children.

Based on complaints, anamnesis data (obstetric anamnesis of the mother, anamnesis of the life and diseases of the child, the diseases suffered, the nature of the current and duration of the disease), clinical-functional and instrumental (ECG, ECG, Holter ECG monitoring, ultrasonic diagnostics of the liver), laboratory (general haematological analysis, biochemical blood analysis with the determination of cardio specific markers - creatine kinase, creatine phosphokinase CF, lactate dehydrogenase, sodium peptide) and instrumental (chest X-ray, multispiral computer tomography of the chest) examination methods.

Results and discussion: The age distribution of children with cardiomyopathy showed that the RCT was more common in 15-17 year old children (77.7%) and 4-7 year old children (22.2%). The study of medical and biological factors showed that the disease is more common in girls (77.8%). Children whose mothers were over 35 years of age at the time of birth (55.6%) were more likely to develop RICS. In 22.2% of the children, the parents were close relatives. Analysis of the obstetric history data showed that 22.2 % of mothers of children with RMICS underwent gestosis, 22.2 % of mothers had premature births, 33.3 % had low water content and 22.2 % had multiple births, and 22.2 % had

stillbirths in previous pregnancies and 11.1 % had miscarriages in the first and second trimesters. To determine the presence of heart failure and assess its severity, great attention is paid to finding objective criteria, including the determination of cardiac markers in the blood. These criteria included creatine phosphokinase (CFP), creatine phosphokinase of CF (CFP-MV), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), brain natriuretic peptide (NT-pro BNP), and the de Rhythis AST/ALT ratio, which is normal at 1.5. Analysis of the research results showed that the following blood biochemical parameters were significantly increased in children with restrictive cardiomyopathy: - CPK - 181.62±34.71 ME/l ($p < 0.01$); - LDH - 438.98±63.14 ME/l ($p < 0.01$); de Ritis AST/ALT ratio - 1.97±0.15 ($p < 0.01$). Cardiac rhythm disorders in the form of tachycardia prevailed on ECG in 6 (66.7%) children. Extrasystole was revealed in 3 (33.3%) children; with supraventricular tachycardia - in 3 (33.3%) children. Atrial hypertrophy was detected in 7 (77.8%) children, metabolism disorders in the form of ST segment depression - in 6 (66.7%) children. Fibrous changes in the liver were observed in all children on the ultrasound liver study. Through echocardiography (EchoCG) in all children with RCMP: atrial dilatation, diastolic ventricular dysfunction, regurgitation of MC and TK were revealed.

Conclusion. Thus, our studies have allowed us to identify the most significant risk factors for the formation of RCMP in children. The received results confirm the modern concept about multifactoriality and polygenicity of the given pathology. Such medico-biological factors as a gender of the child, age of the mother more than 35 years, hereditary burdens and close-knit marriage are of great importance. Comparative analysis showed that each form of IMP is characterized by significant structural and functional disorders of the cardiovascular system in children.

THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON HUMAN BRAIN ACTIVITY.

Rayimjanova Kamilla Farxodovna
Rustamova Dilafruz Samariddin qizi
Zubaydilloeva Zarina Xamzaevna
Samarkand state medical institute
2nd year students of the Therapy Faculty

Abstract. Stress is a nonspecific (abnormal) state or reaction of the body to various adverse factors (stressors) affecting it. Small stressful situations are necessary for a person, because they play an important role in further favorable changes in the life of man himself. This is due to the release of adrenaline into a person's blood during a stressful situation, as well as other biochemical reactions that help a person solve a particular problem. In addition to the positive effect, stress can contribute to negative consequences. When a person is constantly exposed to stressful situations, his body is intensively wasting its strength (energy), which leads to its rapid depletion.

Keywords: stress, stress hormones, human body, cerebral vessels, to combat stress, anti-stress techniques.

Stress is the most common cause of impaired brain function. Thus, stress and the brain have the same close connection as the left hemisphere and the right side of the body. In fact, the birthplace of stress is precisely the highest part of the human central nervous system.

There are three areas of the brain that are actively involved in recognizing and responding to stressful situations: the amygdala, hippocampus and prepoonal cortex. All three zones are responsible for the production of stress hormones and regulate all subsequent reactions of the human body (heart palpitations, excessive sweating, etc.).

The human body produces several different stress hormones that have a direct effect on health. An increase in stress hormones (adrenaline, norepinephrine, cortisol, etc.), belonging to a subclass of glucocorticoids, is one of the mechanisms of the body's fight against shock conditions. But at the same time, an overabundance of such does not bode well: the prolonged dominance of stress hormones dulls the ability to learn, remember and concentrate.

Thus, overwork, lack of sleep and especially constant stress lead to spasm of the cerebral vessels. Previously, this problem only occurred in older people, but now it is more and more often obtained in people a little over thirty years old.

It is quite natural that stress hormones, spreading throughout the body due to continuous blood circulation, affect not only the structure and function of the brain, but also the human body. So stressful situations contribute to the fact that the blood flows from the limbs in the direction of the heart, lungs and back. Also, using all available energy resources to combat stress, our body blocks other energy costs, such as digestion. That is why very often, having experienced strong nervous tension, a person can feel nausea or extreme exhaustion.

Unfortunately, it is unrealistic to completely protect yourself from any stressful situations, but you can take certain measures to reduce their number and intensity. Anti-stress techniques - meditation, various physical exercises and relaxation - allow you to protect yourself from negative consequences and increase the level of "good" hormones in the body.

Conclusion

Stress is not just emotional excitement or nervous tension. First of all, stress is a universal physiological reaction to sufficiently strong effects, has symptoms and phases (from the activation of the physiological apparatus to exhaustion).

You should not ignore stress and think that medications and psychotherapy are for the weak in spirit. Lingering stress increases the risk of many diseases - hypertension, diabetes, psoriasis, cardiovascular disease, gastritis, and, according to some, even oncology.

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INFLUENCE OF WEATHER CHANGE ON CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Rustamova Dilafruz Samariddin qizi

Rayimjanova Kamilla Farxodovna

Zubaydilloeva Zarina Xamzaevna

Samarkand state medical institute

2nd year students of the Therapy Faculty

Abstract: In all corners of the Earth the weather is different and the well-being of people is also different. Knowing the effects of weather on health means being warned against any deterioration. If you notice a connection between feeling unwell and the weather, this information will be useful to you.

Key words: meteopath, hypoxia, blood pressure, myocardial infarction

People pathologically reacting to changes in atmospheric pressure, changes in humidity and air temperature are called meteopaths. Particularly acute to the change of weather, as a rule, people with diseases of the joints and bones, as well as cardiovascular diseases, react.

During cooling, a spasm of blood vessels occurs, which can cause an attack of angina pectoris or a hypertensive crisis. With a sharp decrease in atmospheric pressure, the amount of oxygen in the blood decreases. Hypoxia (oxygen starvation) begins, which often causes a deterioration in the emotional state, depression. Hypoxia can cause coronary heart disease. An increase in atmospheric pressure, in turn, causes an increase in blood pressure and accelerates blood flow, worsening the well-being of the "core".

A person with impaired cardiovascular function, such changes in air pressure, especially in combination with a sharp change in other weather factors, can adversely affect the state of health.

Up to 60% of cardiovascular accidents in humans are associated with changes in weather conditions. Weather conditions are extremely unfavorable, in which there is a simultaneous sharp decrease in atmospheric pressure (by 12 GPa and more), an increase in humidity (18 GPa and more) and air temperature (by 120 ° C and above), leading to a sharp decrease in oxygen content. Under such conditions, people often experience hypoxic type reactions, manifested by weakness, drowsiness, a feeling of lack of air, shortness of breath, ischemic pains. In patients with hypertension, an increase in blood pressure is often associated with a sharp increase in atmospheric pressure in combination with a sharp decrease in air temperature and an increase in air humidity.

The physiological reactions that occur in people in connection with adverse weather conditions are called meteopathic reactions (MNR). In hypertension, MPR is most often manifested by an increase in blood pressure and the associated subjective sensations that are part of the symptom complex of a hypertensive crisis. With coronary heart disease, attacks of heart pain, coronary spasm, up to the development of myocardial infarction, predominate.

In this light, the syndrome of cardiomeopathy can be considered as a set of disadaptive disorders of the cardiovascular system associated with the influence of biologically significant changes in meteorological, geomagnetic, electrical, gravitational, rhythmological or other geo-environmental factors. In large cities, the main causes of deaths on hot days are ischemic heart disease, diabetes, respiratory diseases, accidents, suicides and murders, and hospitalization causes diseases of the

cardiovascular system, respiratory system, kidneys, nervous system, epilepsy.

Among the pathology of the cardiovascular system, the most frequent and formidable are coronary heart and brain diseases (myocardial infarction, strokes) and stenotic lesions of the kidney vessels. Coronary heart disease alone accounts for 37.7% of total male mortality.

During temperature changes, doctors recommend adhering to a more sparing regimen of the day, to avoid overwork and stress. It is necessary to strictly control blood pressure and pulse, as well as take all drugs prescribed by your doctor.

Conclusion: Currently, cardiovascular diseases have claimed the lives of more than a million lives, and with weather dependence, the risk increases. Meteopaths should be constantly aware of the weather and not miss appointments with a doctor. If timely assistance is not provided for weather-dependent diseases, this can lead to serious diseases, up to mortality.

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THE ROLE OF LITERATURE IN EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

A main teacher

Shoyimova Shoirra Sanakulovna

at the department of languages in Pediatrics Medical Academic Lyceum of
Tashkent shoyimova.sh@gmail.com,

Abstract. The article acknowledges the importance of awakening the spirit of self-awareness, patriotism and pride in the nation, which is recognized in the historical drama "Jaloliddin Manguberdi" by Maqsud Shaykhzoda, which is included in the textbook of literature.

Keywords: spiritual heritage, the lesson of literature, the drama of "Jaloliddin Manguberdi", the feeling of motherland, patriotism, good deed, ethical upbringing, spirituality, sacred duty.

One of the tasks of literature lessons is to acquaint young people with the spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, the traditions formed over the centuries, to educate them in the spirit of patriotism, justice, humanity and peace. It is important to show the lives of our national heroes as an example in the formation of universal qualities, spirituality and patriotism in young people. I.A. Karimov wrote in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force" that: " Without spiritual and inner recovery, a person will not recover politically or economically"[1]. Indeed, as long as everyone does not know about their heroic ancestors in history, their spirituality will always remain poor.

In the drama "Jaloliddin Manguberdi", which has a great educational value, the Prince portrayed the image of a brave commander who fought selflessly for the freedom and independence of the Motherland. Jaloliddin Manguberdi was a historical figure who was the son of King Muhammad of Khorezm. Although he was the ruler of the Khorezmshah state in the last year of his life, he was forced to spend most of his life with his army and kingdom far from the borders of the country due to the persecution of the Mongol invaders led by Genghis Khan. Jalaliddin dealt severe blows to the Mongol army, fought for the freedom of the homeland, but withdrew due to unequal forces. Until the end of his life, he tried to clear the territory of our Motherland from wild invaders.

Jaloliddin is a hero. He is a brave commander, uniting the people and the country against the enemy, inspiring the army to great victories with his initiative and setting an example in this way, but at the same time he is an ordinary person. It is spirituality that affects our minds, hearts, and well-being, and leads our work and way of life, our character and manners to such qualities as compassion, nobility, truthfulness, honesty, whether lost or knowing. shows some of our shortcomings in a clear mirror and encourages us to live by high human standards [2].

The drama calls us to awareness not only with the main characters such as Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, but also with characters such as Badriddin, Yaroqbek, Sultan Muhammad Aloviddin. It encourages us to respect our independence like the apple of an eye, and serves to educate the people and the youth in the spirit of patriotism. Thanks to M. Sheykhzoda's mastery of stage production, the controversial period in which Manguberdi lived, people's lives are vividly, vividly, charmingly, and most importantly, convincingly portrayed. When you get acquainted with this work, you believe in every word and scene in the work, you feel it from the heart, you feel as if you are walking in these turbulent events[3]. In the play, the image of the great commander,

the heroic son of our people - Jaloliddin Manguberdi is embodied in all its glory.

The history of our country is the past, present and future of our people. The homeland is sacred and unique for every citizen. Contributing to the development of the homeland is an expression of patriotism and love for it. Today it is very important to form the following patriotic qualities in young people [4]: to know and be proud of the history of the homeland in which they live; to preserve and pass on to future generations the ancient monuments, material and spiritual heritage left by our ancestors; to appreciate and continue the beautiful traditions and customs of our ancestors; to be proud of the work of great compatriots and to be their worthy successor; devotion to the motherland and its people, devotion to its immortal language and culture; to always remember with pride the names of the country's heroes and not to forget their good deeds; to serve one's country and homeland faithfully; to be responsible for ensuring peace, stability and tranquility in our country; pride in the national emblem, flag, anthem and national currency, as well as the national language, etc.

The exemplary lives of our historical heroes serve to instill patriotic feelings in young people. It should be a sacred duty of every person to be proud of his country and its heroes, to sacrifice for the homeland. The immortal ideas of patriotism, kindness, courage and good deeds put forward in the drama "Jaloliddin Manguberdi", which tells about our history, are an important source for more effective implementation of reforms in our country, educating the harmoniously developed young generation in the spirit of patriotism and spirituality. serves as.

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THE DAMAGING FACTORS OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION ON THE WORK OF THE HEART.

**Zubaydilloeva Zarina Xamzaevna,
Rayimjanova Kamilla Farxodovna,
Rustamova Dilafruz Samariddin kizi.**

Samarkand state medical institute
2nd year students of the Therapy Faculty

Abstract. As a result of a study of literary sources, the state of the question of structural and functional changes in the heart in patients with arterial hypertension is analyzed.

Key words: arterial hypertension, hypertensive heart disease, heart remodeling.

Introduction

Arterial hypertension (AH) is one of the most common diseases of the cardiovascular system. Its frequency in the general population reaches 25-30%. A prolonged and persistent increase in blood pressure (BP) leads to the development of severe cardiovascular complications (myocardial infarction, cerebral stroke, chronic heart or kidney failure) and causes high mortality and disability of the population. This is largely due to damage to target organs (heart, kidneys, brain), and, along with the "rejuvenation" of the disease, explains the intensification of scientific research on this problem. The heart is involved in the pathological process already in the early stages of the disease. Changing the size and shape of cavities and thickness the walls of the left ventricle (LV) causes a malfunction of the heart and contributes to the development of all forms of coronary heart disease (CHD), rhythm and conduction disturbances, heart failure. All this affects the quality and life expectancy of patients with hypertension.

The most complete and comprehensive to describe the nature of the involvement of the heart in the pathological process is the concept of "hypertensive heart disease" (GBS). The term "GBS" means a complex of functional and morphological changes in the heart as a target organ due to the onset and development of hypertension. The dynamics of myocardial changes in patients with hypertension at different stages of the cardiovascular continuum is represented by a cascade of successive concepts, stages, including remodeling of the heart (remodeling of the left atrium, ventricle and heart vessels), left ventricular hypertrophy.

Heart remodeling is a process of complex violation of its structure and function in response to a damaging overload or loss of a part of a viable myocardium, including a progressive increase in myocardial mass, dilatation of cavities, as well as a change in the geometric characteristics of the ventricles. LV electrical remodeling is a change in the distribution of the myocardial electric forces associated with the restructuring of the electrical, mechanical and metabolic activity of cardiomyocytes and interstitium. Electrophysiological remodeling changes in the cellular structure of the heart muscle as myocardial hypertrophy develops, affecting the parameters of the electric field of the heart. LV remodeling represents its structural and geometric changes, including processes of LV hypertrophy (LVH) and dilatation, leading to changes in geometry, sphericity and impaired systolic and diastolic functions. In hypertension, remodeling of the left ventricle is considered a characteristic sign of the pathological process, associated primarily with the development of LVH.

Conclusion

Thus, the structural and functional changes that occur in the heart during hypertension are not so much compensatory changes as an independent cause of further disease

progression and an independent unfavorable prognostic factor. Myocardial changes, which form the basis of GBS and their pathogenesis, it is advisable to consider as a complex dynamic system, which represents the development and mutual influence of the processes of hypertrophy and remodeling, constantly rhythmically dominating each other and exacerbating each other. The most complete and effective prophylaxis is timely, correctly selected antihypertensive therapy and the achievement of target blood pressure values.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

DEVELOPING SOCIAL ACTIVE CIVIL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS CONTENTS

Abduganiev Ozod

Tashkent state pedagogical university Phd student
dilozodabduganiyev@mail.ru

Abstract: This article describes the essence of the development of socially active citizens, intellectually gifted students, the development of socially active civic competence, civil society in the country, the preparation of the younger generation as professionals in building a democratic state.

Keywords: student, competence, reform, socially active citizenship, initiative, socio-professionalism, perfection

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the priorities of state policy is to bring up the young generation as a harmoniously developed person. Addressing the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed the issue of the younger generation: "In our society, the constant raising of the spiritual and enlightenment level of the population, especially young people, is of paramount importance. Therefore, on the basis of the program idea "From national revival to national progress", it is a very honorable task to educate young people in the spirit of devotion to the motherland, the formation of initiative, dedication, moral qualities"[1,] these appeals are also important in the development of the younger generation studying in higher education institutions as socially active citizens.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the "Concept for the Development of Higher Education until 2030" focuses on achieving new results in the national education system, focusing on the education of the younger generation: "universal knowledge, skills, a new system of skills, as well as students' experience of independent activity and personal responsibility". Serves as a basis for the development of [2,].

Before considering our approach to understanding socially active civic competence as a pedagogical concept, let us turn to the scientific possibilities in the work of local and foreign researchers.

If we talk about the concepts of "competence", "competence", we must first analyze the interpretation of this concept by scientists in our country and around the world. The word "competence" is derived from the word "to compete", which means "to compete", "to compete", "to compete".

N.A.Muslimov, one of the scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan, paid special attention to the etymological analysis of the concepts of "competence" and "competence". The concept of competence is emphasized not as the acquisition of individual knowledge and skills by the student, but as the assimilation of integrative knowledge and actions in each independent direction[3,].

In research conducted by scientists around the world, key concepts of the competency approach, such as competence and competence, have yet to have a single understanding in science. The competence approach appeared in the works of N.Chomsky, R.White, D.Hymes in the 60-70s of the last century in the theory of language, transformational grammar.

Since the introduction of the category of "competence" in scientific research conducted

by scientists, the basis for the separation of the concepts of competence and competence has been created. But the emergence of a competent approach in education is often associated with the name of the famous British psychologist D.J. Raven, who in his work "Competence in Modern Society" gives a detailed description of the two competencies.

The concept states that "it consists of a large number of components, many of which are independent of each other, some components belong to the more cognitive sphere, others - to the emotional sphere, these components can complement each other as effective behaviors"[4,].

V.T. Xutmaxer in his study of competence thinks he revealed the contents of Chase's magnum attention, but it was all "than the" concept "of what researchers know that there are any" concepts closer to the field, and human social life in modern society the right formulation as a general and comprehensive definition [5,].

Socially active citizenship competence development approaches, praying in close coordination with the formation of the civil society side. In modern education, the science of political science is viewed as civil society - a non-political relationship in society, which is represented by associations and organizations of citizens legally limited by the direct intervention of the state. American political O. Enkarnason by private individuals for their interests and values of the civil society for the protection of a large and diverse organization, which covers the world of thought. Such organizations may include, for example, associations of people living in the neighborhood, as well as freely organized citizens' sub-organizations, such as national associations and ethnic associations[6,].

Thus, in terms of the civil competence of people in all spheres of social life to show activity in either know a wide range of social roles: voter, consumer, business, partners and others to play, and the other civil, social, economic and political relations with the institutions from accessing an opportunity.

Social modern society, human capital to ensure the activity of the civil service, which in turn not only in the political sphere, but also the most diverse areas of social life, participation in decision-making and control processes on issues of revenue transfers.

The social roles that a person should play in the civil sphere, the conditions of effective activity and the amount of accumulation of social capital are so vast that it is necessary to comment on it from the point of view of a competent approach to the problem of human participation in civil society.

A competent approach reflects the need to train people who not only have specific knowledge, skills and competencies in a particular field, value orientation, socially active civic self-awareness, but are able and willing to apply all of this in practice.

Analyzing the above data, I would like to conclude that socially active civic competence is the ability and readiness of a person to be an active member of civil society, to participate in its formation and development, based on an active civil position. As a criterion of the concept of competence, it is also important to develop a person on the basis of compliance with certain objective requirements, which will help him to achieve life success in a particular field, allow him to work effectively on the path to success.

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APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Bahranova Mavjuda Abduganievna

School № 204 (Uzbekistan, Tashkent)

Teacher of the first category of information technology

Abstract. This article discusses the use of information technology tools to improve learning. The article talks about the goal of improving the educational process and expanding the independence of education. The article also emphasizes the definition of the main areas of training and the possibility of using multimedia technologies.

Key words: information technology, educational process, learning efficiency, process automation, education informatization.

Informatization of educational institutions is today a necessity. The main goal of informatization is to involve all subjects of education in the process: the administration of an educational institution, class teachers, parents, and students.

The use of modern information communication technologies (ICT) allows you to quickly solve current issues in view of the facilitation of accelerating the management of information flows.

Below we consider the possibility of using ICTs to improve the quality of operational and strategic management of the educational process of an educational institution. The following ICTs can be used in operational management:

- Electronic databases of students, teachers, as well as electronic academic journals;
- Virtual teaching room, including long-term plans for continuing education of teachers; curriculum, plan of scientific, educational and cultural work, thematic plans and programs [1], teaching materials;
- Local network uniting classrooms, teaching and administrative staff, library, psychologist;
- Programs for the implementation of workflow;
- Website of an educational institution.

Many modern researchers have shown that the use of information technology in the process of studying the foundations of science helps to increase the effectiveness of training. The systematic use of computer technology in the learning process, for the development of the laws of a particular subject area introduces the student to modern methods of studying the foundations of sciences.

It should be noted that there are no generalized methodological approaches focused on the systematic use of information technology tools in the learning process with the goal of both improving the educational process and expanding the independence of education.

Today, it is impossible to imagine an increase in the effectiveness of any sphere without information technology. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the use of information technology in education.

An analysis of the directions of development of information and communication technologies and the experience of their use for educational purposes, both in our country and abroad allows us to determine the main directions of using their capabilities in using multimedia technology, automating the process of establishing the level of knowledge, skills in the implementation of the main types educational activities [2]. When choosing the learning objectives of the subject area using computer technology, it is assumed that students are provided with the information necessary for the formation of the curriculum and its provision. Particular attention deserves the use of information

technology, namely:

- registration, collection, accumulation, storage, processing, production of information about the studied objects, phenomena, processes, including real processes and the transfer of sufficiently large amounts of information presented in various forms;
- user interaction with the software system, which, in contrast to the dialogue system, is characterized by the implementation of more advanced dialogue tools;
- automated control (self-control) of the results of educational activities, correction according to the results of control, training, testing;
- automation of processes for processing the results of calculations, experiments.

Thus, modern computer technologies offer great opportunities for the informatization of education. Allow to increase the points of influence of the teacher on each student. The use of electronic libraries, presentations, video, audio courses, virtual laboratories, stands, software systems for practical and control work, training simulators and simulators performed through ICT allows the student to perceive knowledge and experience not only in the classroom, but also in extracurricular activities.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF MOTIVATION IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Bakhtijon Isroilova

Uzbekistan State World Languages University
isroilovabaxtijon@gmail.com

Abstract. The process of teaching foreign language is the combination of psychological, pedagogical, methodological aspects. So, clarifying the crucial points of teaching foreign language in psychological bases is considered the main matter in methodology if we take into consideration the importance of "motivation".

Key words: awareness, motivation, reward, educational needs, behavior, classroom attitude, approach, assignment, problem solving and etc.

Paying attention to the role of motivation in teaching process and developing, enforcing and strengthening it, can be some effective and helpful factor in the process of learning language. In reality, teacher's awareness about learner's attitude and its relation with teaching process provides a framework by which language teacher can use more useful and more effective methods.

1.Explain. Some recent research shows that many students do poorly on assignments or in participation because they do not understand what to do or why they should do it. Teachers should spend more time explaining why we teach what we do, and why the topic or approach or activity is important and interesting and worthwhile. In the process, some of the teacher's enthusiasm will be transmitted to the students, who will be more likely to become interested.

2.Reward. Students who do not yet have powerful intrinsic motivation to learn can be helped by extrinsic motivators in the form of rewards. Rather than criticizing unwanted behavior or answers, reward correct behavior and answers. Remember that adults and children alike continue or repeat behavior that is rewarded. The rewards can (and should) be small and configured to the level of the students. Small children can be given a balloon, a piece of gum, or a set of crayons.

3.Care. Students respond with interest and motivation to teachers who appear to be human and caring. Teachers can help produce these feelings by sharing parts of themselves with students, especially little stories of problems and mistakes they made, either as children or even recently. Such personalizing of the student/teacher relationship helps students see teachers as approachable human beings and not as aloof authority figures.

4.Have students participate. One of the major keys to motivation is the active involvement of students in their own learning. Standing in front of them and lecturing to them is thus a relatively poor method of teaching. It is better to get students involved in activities, group problem solving exercises, helping to decide what to do and the best way to do it, helping the teacher, working with each other, or in some other way getting physically involved in the lesson.

5.Teach Inductively. It has been said that presenting conclusions first and then providing examples robs students of the joy of discovery. Why not present some examples first and ask students to make sense of them, to generalize about them, to draw the conclusions themselves? By beginning with the examples, evidence, stories, and so forth and arriving at conclusions later, you can maintain interest and increase motivation, as well as teach the skills of analysis and synthesis.

6.Satisfy students' needs. Attending to need satisfaction is a primary method of keeping students interested and happy. Students' basic needs have been identified as survival,

love, power, fun, and freedom. Attending to the need for power could be as simple as allowing students to choose from among two or three things to do two or three paper topics, two or three activities, choosing between writing an extra paper and taking the final exam, etc. Many students have a need to have fun in active ways--in other words, they need to be noisy and excited.

7. Make learning visual. Even before young people were reared in a video environment, it was recognized that memory is often connected to visual images. In the middle ages people who memorized the Bible or Homer would sometimes walk around inside a cathedral and mentally attach certain passages to objects inside, so that remembering the image of a column or statue would provide the needed stimulus to remember the next hundred lines of text. Similarly, we can provide better learning by attaching images to the ideas we want to convey.

8. Use positive emotions to enhance learning and motivation. Strong and lasting memory is connected with the emotional state and experience of the learner. That is, people remember better when the learning is accompanied by strong emotions. If you can make something fun, exciting, happy, loving, or perhaps even a bit frightening, students will learn more readily and the learning will last much longer. Emotions can be created by classroom attitudes, by doing something unexpected or outrageous, by praise, and by many other means.

9. Remember that energy sells. Think about these problems for a minute: Why would so many students rather see Rambo, Robocop, Friday the 13th, or another movie like that than one historical? Why is rock music more popular with youth than classical music or Christian elevator music? Why is evil often seen as more interesting than good? The answer is connected with the way good and evil are portrayed. Unfortunately, evil usually has high energy on its side while good is seen as passive and boring. We've been trapped by the idea that "bad people do; good people don't."

Generally speaking, two kinds of motivation can be observed among learners. They are high attitude which has a positive, efficient and useful effect and the second one is low attitude which makes blocks and causes weakness for learning language.

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DEVELOPING MATHEMATICAL AND LOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF SCHOOL PUPILS

Bozorov Giyosiddin Sa'dullayevich
Jizzakh State Pedagogy Institute
Giyosiddin.bozorov@mail.ru,
Turdiboyev Sanjar Sabirjan oqli
Jizzakh State Pedagogy Institute
luckyboy_uz91@mail.ru,

Abstract: the article deals with the issue of enriching pupils 'mathematical and logical knowledge as well as the formation of their logical knowledge.

Keywords: logic, view, kvantur, konyunksiya, diz'yunksiya, implication, equivalence.

Mathematics helps students develop qualities such as thinking, attention, memory, creative thinking, and observation. Mathematics teaches students to develop logical thinking skills, to express their ideas clearly, accurately and precisely.

Today, the renewal of information and the sharp acceleration of the process of computerization in many areas of human life have led to a shift in the focus on increasing the amount of knowledge intended for students to develop their logical and general knowledge.

It should be noted that in the process of teaching mathematics, students' thinking and logical thinking skills are developed more strongly than in other school subjects. Naturally, therefore, such an important task as the formation of logical knowledge in schoolchildren is assigned to the science of mathematics. Importantly, such a task is no stranger to mathematics, as V.I. according to Igoshin's idea "Knowing the basics of logic helps to organize mathematics more consciously and deeply" [2, 61b]. M.E. Drabkina [3, p. 21] emphasizes that the teaching of mathematics should ensure the understanding of not only mathematical but also logical concepts. Thus the only idea arose that it was expedient to teach the elements of logic together with mathematics.

Based on the above, the following questions appear.

- 1) From what class would it be appropriate to teach the elements of logic?
- 2) How long should it take to teach logic concepts and logical tasks?

I.L. Nikolskaya's experiment showed that short-term teaching of the basics of logic did not yield significant developmental results. If the training to follow the elements of logic and to know how to formulate and analyze judgments is carried out in the process of teaching the basic mathematical directions for a long time, then necessary result can be achieved.

According to experts (V.I. Igoshina, A.A. Stolyara, etc.), grades 5-6 are the most important period in terms of logical development of the student" [4, 56b]. The need to teach the elements of mathematical logic so early is also justified from a practical point of view. The mathematics course in secondary schools is divided into the following three stages: 1) one course "Mathematics" (grades 1-6); 2) a basic school mathematics course consisting of two separate courses "Algebra" and "Geometry" (grades 7-9); 3) Senior Mathematics course consisting of the same courses (grades 10-11). Organizing mathematics in the second stage in pupil poses certain difficulties. One of the reasons for this is that from the organization of systematic courses in algebra and geometry, pupils face new concepts, problems of proof, which are more serious than in the previous course of mathematics. Therefore, a math teacher working in grades 5-6 should pay close attention to the logical preparation of students.

The introduction of logic elements is based not only on the needs of the mathematics course but also on the needs of other subjects in the school. Analysis of school textbooks in different disciplines shows that they contain tasks that require the performance of some operation of logic (drawing conclusions, substantiation, grouping, etc.). This means that students need certain logical knowledge to successfully master a variety of subjects. Looking at the issue more broadly, we can say that knowledge of the basics of logic may be necessary for people, especially lawyers and economists, in their professional activities.

Thus, the changes in the field of education, the needs of mathematics and other school subjects, the views of experts in the field of logic teaching - all this has led to the following conclusions.

1. Elements of logic should be a special organic subject in secondary school.
2. It is more appropriate to combine the elements of logic with the teaching of a mathematics course.
3. The elements of logic should be organized throughout the entire period of teaching mathematics in high school, not in part, while the elements of logic should be taught from the 5th grade onwards.

Before looking at questions related to the formation of logical knowledge in pupils, we will focus on key terms. We are talking about the following concepts: logical literacy, general logical knowledge, logical knowledge. "The concept of logical literacy" was defined for the first time by I.L. Defined Nikolskaya as a term: Logical literacy is the acquisition of a set of elementary logical concepts and actions that form the basis of logical thinking and the necessary basis for its development. [5, 4b]. In addition, I.L. Nikolskaya defined the knowledge and skills in the field of logic that should be formed in school graduates. They are as follows.

- Know how to rate a familiar concept;
- Know the rules of classification;
- "and", "or", "if ..., then", "only and only", "if and so on", to know the exact meaning of these words as a logical combination;
- Know how to determine the logical form of a sentence;
- Be able to express the negation of complex sentences and quantifier sentences in the form of affirmations;
- stems (logical), equally strong (logical), necessary (necessary condition), sufficient (sufficient condition) to know the meaning of words.
- Checking the correctness of the reasoning, knowing how to find a gross logical error.
- Know the most commonly used methods of proof.

Now we can determine which knowledge we call common sense and which knowledge we call logical knowledge.

Knowledge of general logical thinking is necessary in voluntary intellectual activity, in particular, in the organization of school subjects (T.A. Kondrashenkova [1, 5b]). This includes the following groups of knowledge: 1) knowledge related to the definition of concepts 2) knowledge related to the classification of concepts 3) knowledge related to the performance of logical operations on the conclusion and proof (simple conclusions, proofs, denials using steps 1 - 3).

Logical Knowledge - By logical knowledge we mean knowledge related to mathematical logic concepts. Logical cognition includes the following groups of cognitions: 1) (and, or, if ..., then, only and only, when, all, one) knowledge of logical words and at least (with a copy) of correct word combinations and knowledge 2) logical form of affirmations know how to define 3) know how to make a denial of simple and complex

considerations 4) equality, knowledge of the correct understanding of the meaning of terms 5) knowledge of the necessary condition, sufficient condition, necessary and sufficient condition 6) knowledge of the correct understanding of terms 6) knowledge of making inverse affirmations and contradictions 7) related to mathematical proof know

Based on the tariffs given by us, it became clear that general logical knowledge and logical knowledge can be considered as the main complementary parts of logical literacy.

Let's take a look at the issues that require students to increase their interest in mathematics, to form their logical knowledge, and to be smart.

1-problem.

Express the number 1000 using 9 identical numbers.

Answer: It does not require a long discussion, but it is not public

2-problem. Find the right fraction so that its value does not change when you write it to the opposition.

Javob:

Thus, the solution of the problem of formation and development of logical and general-logical knowledge of schoolchildren is a broader problem, directly related to the problem of developing a common culture of thinking.

Changes in education, the needs of mathematics courses and other school subjects, the opinions of experts in the field of mathematics teaching methodology all lead to one conclusion: the elements of logic should be a special object of teaching in high school and should be taught together with mathematics.

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GAME AND MOTOR ACTIVITY OF THE GROWING GENERATION AND PROBLEMS OF MOTIVATION

Dilmurodov Shukhrat Safarovich

University of Economics and diplomacy
Teacher of the Department of physical culture and sports

Abstract. Leisure time becomes a problem in various ways: on the one hand, in industrial countries where working hours are increasingly reduced; on the other hand, leisure time becomes a problem for those segments of the population that cannot find work, are employed temporarily or are studying in educational institutions.

Key words: leisure time, recreation, motivation, gaming and motor activity, diversion, amusements, esthetic satisfaction, partnership.

The problem of free time. Free time in the literature of the past was considered only as an additional time to work. This combination of free and working time reduced the concept of recreation only to restoring strength for work, and so it has now come under criticism. The development that is so important for a person and his personality was previously related to the hours of rest-leisure as recreation (GE-sgeage - again to be able to act).

Of course, free time is unthinkable without work or similar responsibilities (for example, school assignments, housework), but this concept today covers both qualitatively and quantitatively more than simple compensation or rest from work and responsibilities.

Therefore, the content of free time should be explored more deeply. At the same time, the time for sleeping and the time for sending vital needs is not considered free.

Sociologist Erwin Shoich defines free time in this way: "Free time is an activity that does not arise as a necessity from functional roles, i.e. is not decisive, but is a relation to the Central functional roles of the individual."

Such activities for young people can mean both free activity and a type of work (for example, if they make something, ride horses, cook food, go to the mountains, collect herbariums, take photos or draw).

Free time is defined by activities that are not set functionally, and the person uses it freely. Free time is the free disposal of time on the part of a person.

To understand this as an individual problem, you need to analyze the interests of free time. Let's highlight two aspects:

According to sociologist Blucher, 5 areas of interest can be found in free time activities:

- Central active or passive sports interest;
- hassle-free spending of free time-reading, walking, listening to music;
- traditional family life with its work around the house and garden;
- activity aimed at getting an education and profession;
- orientation to mobile fun.

These interests can be reduced to four motivational areas: relaxation, rest, health and hygiene.

These forms of free time are often referred to as labor force recovery. They occupy a significant place in the total amount of free time. A simple distraction from work (say, just to sit in a chair) occurs for the most part at home, as well as taking care of your body and fulfilling hygiene requirements.

These forms of free time can be defined as necessary, unconditionally meaningful activities in free time. As a result, researchers' interest in these forms is insignificant.

However, they are not essential for the objectives of the policy of free time in educational work, except for good health and hygiene requirements. But it is clear that these forms take up a significant part of your free time. 28.5% of the surveyed people answered the question about the activities they do after work, saying that they do nothing, rest; another 9.2% said that they continue to sit and rest, and 2.8% said nothing. But more often this question is answered-walking, looking out the window (22.4%).

Communication, communication, partnership. This type of free time organization encompasses stronger orientations toward other people. Here, the focus is not on fun or pure recreation, physical or mental, but on active organization of free time, for example, in sports, as well as various activities that are not necessarily related to cultural or entertainment purposes, such as meetings on street corners or in cafes. This category of activity takes place in a relatively unorganized framework, sometimes in private premises, but mainly in the so-called public sphere: in gyms, playgrounds, parks, etc.

These types of free time can be referred to as relatively free time. But the next two types already provide significant opportunities for organizing and planning your free time.

Fun, entertainment, aesthetic pleasure. Description this type of free time gives Dumazedier: "It means disconnection, rest from fatigue, entertainment, release from painful boredom."

The distinctive feature of the content of this free time is fun, which is related to legitimate forms of discharge. This type is probably something more than just free time or the entertainment industry, although it is this time that has the most commercial character.

Culture, education and training. They have very specific components related to the social condition: the higher the social status, the sooner the goals of activities in free time are realized.

This area includes a minority of people who use their free time to improve their education. Active and passive spending of free time of this type in museums, theaters, operas, concert halls, galleries, etc., as well as participation in choirs and discussions is implemented. Another aspect opens higher school or social services.

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RESEARCH OF METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH ON THE BASIS OF MODERN TRENDS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

Fozilova Makhina Adashevna,

Teacher of English at the Samarkand State Architectural-Construction Institute,
Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article examines and deeply investigates issues related to modern methods of teaching a foreign language, in particular English, based on the classification of certain methods of teaching English. We consider both the key points and some features of various pedagogical techniques and approaches used in the process of teaching English based on the analysis of the opinions of a number of linguists.

Keywords: active and passive methods, traditional method, natural method, method of silence, communicative method, direct method.

It is known that the generally accepted basic principle of everything we learn, we "construct" for ourselves, that is, any external component, in fact, is powerless to directly influence what we learn. If our brain does not do this itself, that is, does not perceive information, does not search for connections, does not interpret and does not comprehend it, no external force will have any effect. This does not mean that the effort must be voluntary and conscious on our part. Our brain perceives information and continuously works on many levels, only some of which are consciously directed. However, whether consciously or not, it is important to understand that it is our brain that is engaged in learning, and that this process is only indirectly related to the teacher and teaching.

If we consider the very concept of "method" of teaching, we can understand that the method is a generalized set of specific classes for performing linguistic tasks. Methods are usually primarily related to the roles and behaviors of teachers and students, and second, they are related to features such as linguistic and subject goals, consistency, and materials. Methods should be widely applicable to a variety of audiences and in different contexts.

Teachers distinguish between passive and active methods. In the passive method, the teacher is at the center of learning and plays an active role, but the students are passive. The passive method of teaching is a form of interaction between the teacher and students with the teacher being the center of the lesson, while the student remains a passive listener. Reviews of such lessons are conducted through surveys, independent tasks, tests, and so on. The passive method is considered the most inefficient method in terms of using materials, but the advantages of this method include the ability to prepare less time-consuming lessons in advance and present a large amount of information in a short time. In active methods, students and teachers are active. Their role and activities are equal in the process of interaction. Students can ask questions, express their ideas, discuss questions with group members, and so on.

At present, with the increasing demand in the world labor market for specialists who speak two or more foreign languages, the need to learn foreign languages, especially English, is increasing among the population of almost the entire world. For example, the results of linguistic research conducted in recent years show the desire to learn English around the world. A brief discussion of various methods and approaches of teaching English is considered as follows. Various methods and approaches of language teaching:

Traditional method: this method emphasizes the teaching of reading, writing,

translation, and the conscious learning of grammatical rules. Its main goal is to develop literary skills in a second language. Memorization is the main learning strategy, and students spend their class time talking about the language rather than speaking the language itself. The curriculum requires memorizing paradigms, patterns, and vocabulary, and translation is used to test the knowledge gained.

Natural method: this method emphasizes learning spoken expressions as the basis of instructions, emphasizing pronunciation, avoiding grammar rules, and aiming to instill a practical command of language forms. The teacher reads the passage aloud, explaining unfamiliar words to the students. After discussing the passage, students would paraphrase the story aloud. Then came written answers to questions, phonetic work on new words, and eventually a retelling. Gestures, photos, and interesting contexts are used to create handouts from familiar materials.

The silent method: teachers who use the silent method want their students to become highly independent and experienced students. Errors are a natural part of the process and a key learning mechanism, as they are a sign that students are testing their hypotheses and coming to different conclusions about the language through trial and error. The teacher tries to facilitate activities whereby the students discover for themselves the conceptual rules governing the language, rather than imitating or memorizing them.

In addition to the idea that students become more Autonomous and develop their own internal correctness criteria, another key challenge was to encourage students to work as a group - together to try and solve problems in the target language.

Based on these principles and using the methods described below, it is hoped that students will eventually be able to actively use language for self-expression, linking their thoughts, feelings and perceptions.

Communication method: in this method, students should be treated as a 'student-client' and the teacher as a 'teacher - consultant'. A relationship of mutual trust and support is important for the learning process. Students are allowed to use their native language and are provided with translations from the teacher, which they then try to apply.

Grammar and vocabulary are taught inductively. Excerpts of texts produced by students are recorded and later listened to - they are also transcribed with native language equivalents to become texts that students work with. Students apply the language independently and without translation when they feel confident enough to do so. Students are encouraged to express not only how they feel about the language, but also how they feel about the learning process, for which the teacher expresses empathy and understanding. We can include various activities (for example, focusing on a specific grammar or pronunciation, or creating new sentences based on entries/transcriptions).

Direct method: The direct method aims to establish a direct connection between thought and expression and between experience and language. It assumes that a student should learn a new language in the same way as their native language. In the grammar translation method, a foreign concept or idea is first translated into the native language and then understood, but in the direct method, the interference of the native language is stopped so that the student understands what he is reading or hearing in the second or foreign language, without thinking about the equivalence of the native language. The direct method emphasizes the importance of oral instruction in learning a foreign language. The student is given sufficient practice in listening to the language and then speaking it. It also emphasizes the knowledge of phonetics so that the student can get a clear pronunciation. Oral learning helps in establishing a direct connection between foreign language words and the ideas behind them.

The direct method, sometimes also called the natural method, is a method that

refrains from using the students' native language and simply uses the target language. It was founded in Germany and France around 1900 and is best represented by methods developed by Berlitz and De Soze, although none of them claim to be original and have been reinvented under other names. It is worth noting that the direct method is based on the idea that learning a second language should be an imitation of learning a first language, since it is a natural way to learn any language - a child never relies on another language to learn their first language and therefore their native language is not needed to learn a foreign language.

According to this method, the printed language and text should be kept as far away from the second language learner as possible, just as the first language learner does not use the printed word until they have a good understanding of speech. The study of writing and spelling should be deferred until the printed word is introduced, and grammar and translation should also be avoided, as this will involve the use of the student's first language. All of the above points should be avoided, as they prevent the acquisition of good oral skills.

The method is based on a step-by-step progression based on questions and answers that start with naming common objects such as doors, pencils, floors, etc. This provides a motivating start, as the student starts using a foreign language almost immediately. Lessons move on to verb forms and other grammatical structures with the goal of learning about thirty new words per lesson.

To conclude, whatever the classification of methods of teaching English at the present stage, we should also not forget that any teaching methods are emphasized by presentation, introduction of new material in the context, practice (the phase of controlled practice) and production (activities intended for less controlled practice). In addition to the presence and application of various methods in the classroom, the actual effectiveness of training is achieved when the teacher himself organizes various forms of activity in the classroom in a foreign language: individual, pair, group, and team-based learning styles, and studies how interactive learning strategies support the interest of all students by sharing practical ideas for a productive class.

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EDUCATIONAL OF LEARNING LESSONS IMPORTANCE AND FUNCTIONS

Gafurova Nargiza Abdunazar qizi,

teacher of native language and literature of secondary school No 15 of Sayhunabad district of Syrdarya region.

Abstract: In the classroom reading lessons, educational tasks are solved in a complex way, about the environment around children, as well as the formation of positive moral qualities of students, they develop mentally and aesthetically, independently. learn the basics of learning. The analysis of the leak book confirms our opinion. The content and methodological materials of these books (assignments and questions for text analysis, system of independent work, etc.) are interrelated. In order to carry out educational tasks together, it is important not only to read the text in reading lessons, but also how to work on the text.

Keywords: Homeland is not only land, water, forest, cotton fields, mountains, but, first of all, adding wealth to the wealth of the people with a little work, creating a happy, free life.

The knowledge of the people of our Motherland on the theme of the works included in the flowing books is deepened as students move from class to class. The homeland, its glorious eighties and heroism are now in the leaking books. The teacher told the students that the homeland is not only the land, water, forest, cotton fields, mountains, but also, first of all, people who add wealth to the nation with a little work, create a happy, free life, protect their homeland from enemies. understand. A prerequisite for combining the educational function of reading lessons in the classroom is the teacher's instruction to teach students to appreciate the social nature of a work of art during the comprehension and analysis of a work of art or popular science article. "Psychologist ANLeontyev: It is not enough not only to memorize and understand the word, but also to know the idea and feeling in it; this idea, this feeling should help to determine the inner world of the person. So, the main thing is that the thought and knowledge we give , let the feeling we have nurtured in the child belong to the person we have awakened in him, - he emphasizes.

The most important thing for a teacher is that the child understands that the less knowledge he receives, the emotion that is formed in him is necessary and important in life. Leakage lessons have a special place here.

The purpose of leakage lessons in the classroom:

1.Improving reading skills. Good flowing qualities in students: formation of correct, fast, conscious, expressive flowing skills.

2.To instill in children a love for books, to teach them to use books, to get the necessary knowledge from them, that is, to cultivate book-loving, thoughtful, thoughtful readers who know how to work with books.

3.Expansion and deepening of students' knowledge of the environment, the formation of elements of the scientific worldview.

4.Educate students morally, aesthetically and in the spirit of love for work.

5.Enhancing students' speech and thinking.

6.Formation of elements of literary imagination.

There is a clear way to accomplish each task, but one task is interrelated with the other in the course of leak lessons and extracurricular activities. The qualities of a good flowing skill are the correct, conscious, expressive flow of the skill; Improving the

quality of flow and improving their skills means improving the formation of good reading skills in students. Leakage qualities are interrelated, and conscious leakage is key; if the reader reads fast and does not comprehend, neither he nor others will understand the content of the text; the right flow also serves the conscious flow; correct, rapid, and conscious flow is the basis of expressive flow.

Good fluency is an important condition for successful fluency in all subjects taught in school. Leakage is a major type of activity that engages students in ideological-political, mental, aesthetic, and speech; creates a great opportunity for development in terms of These underscore the need for regular and purposeful work on raising and improving leak skills.

True flow means flow without error, that is, the sound flow of the word. without distorting the grammatical forms, without dropping any sound or syllable in the syllable, without adding extra syllables or syllables, without changing the position of the letters, pronouncing the syllable correctly and emphasizing the syllable. Elementary school students make mistakes in reading because they do not have a thorough synthesis of pronunciation and comprehension of the text.

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TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOP CREATIVE AKTIVITY BY TEACHING ELEMENTARY STUDENTS TO DICTATE AND WRITE ESSAYS

Holikulova Feruza Xasanovna Navoi State
Pedagogical Institute Teacher of the Department
of Primary Education (Uzbekistan)

Abstract. The importance and technologies of developing creative activity by teaching elementary students to dictate and write essays were analyzed. It is known from the dictation and statement written by the primary school student's thinking, worldview, attitude to things, events, level of education. Dictation and narration are a reflection for the reader, introduces the minority, enhances speech, develops mental, creative activity.

Keywords: Description, dictation, speech, elementary education, consciousness, knowledge, development, technology.

We consider it our primary task to improve the work of all branches of the education system in accordance with modern requirements. Speaking about the upbringing of the younger generation, I would very much like Abdurauf Fitrat to follow these ideas of our grandfather, each of us, especially our girls and boys who have just come to life. "The people strive for a clear goal, to be rich, to be happy and honored, to be brave or weak, to be humiliated, to bear the burden of unhappiness, to be neglected, to be enslaved and enslaved. It depends on the upbringing they received from their parents as children." .Indeed, the skills and competencies in the field of mother tongue reading and writing are also a necessary condition and educational tool of students 'academic work. Working on children's speech culture is one of the important factors in identifying shortcomings in their oral and written speech in a short time and in the struggle for fiber literacy. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standards, the use of the descriptive type of written work in the primary grades helps to increase the ability of students to express their ideas on a large scale.

One of the most common forms of control in primary school mother tongue classes today is control dictation. Indeed, control dictation is a very effective form of control, and the level of literacy of students is one of the main tools in the development of calligraphy. In addition to this form, we used the "think-and-find method". Students will be given flashcards as a test. Students read the text and read the headlines. Students listen to the audio version of the text and fill in the missing words. According to the program of "Phonetics, grammar, spelling and speech development" in the native language, with the help of the teacher, young students are taught to compose a text on the basis of a sample and perform narrative exercises after lexical and spelling training. In elementary school, the statement has an educational character. As a type of written work, the statement plays an important role in the education and upbringing, mental and speech development of the child.

Writing an essay in first grade is complicated. According to the first grade program, text retelling exercises are not provided. Only a story and a short story (essay preparation exercise) based on pictures on a specific topic are organized. Conducting preparatory exercises develops simple speaking skills in students. Students learn the order of words in a sentence, putting a full stop at the end of a sentence, separating one sentence from another. First graders can't describe what they read perfectly. Therefore, questions are asked according to the content of the text. In the second grade, at the beginning of the school year, as in the first grade, it is recommended to teach students to write essays with questions from small texts (40-50 words) under the guidance of the teacher. The

teacher is tasked with teaching second graders to write essays based on a given plan. Students should read the questions written on the board correctly and understand their meaning, give a clear answer to the question in the plan, and give their answers in the order of the questions in the plan in the retelling and written statement. In grades 3-4, visual media elements are added next to the plates, and different syntactic techniques are used in sentences. In the process of writing a statement, students develop the competence of observation, comparison, analysis, increase the ability to evaluate what they see and read a book, fairy tale, story.

The following techniques are effective in teaching essay writing:

- Make the text expressive, descriptive and customizable
- Work on the statement plan
- Explain the meaning and spelling of difficult words encountered in the text
- Reread the text and tell the story to 3-4 students according to the plan.

Every learning activity, including essay and essay writing, also requires creative work. Labor, on the other hand, is a constant movement, a mental search. Students who meet these requirements, the ability to think independently, to select and collect words and materials, to connect them logically, to classify, to pay attention to spelling, develops rapidly, labor discipline is nurtured.

All statements written in 3rd grade can be basically of two types. The first type is written on the basis of a ready-made plan recommended by the teacher, and the second type is written on the basis of a plan developed in collaboration with students under the guidance of the teacher. The teacher selects the texts before creating the calendar plan. The words in the text also determine which topic in the native language is most appropriate. In preparing for the initial statements, students should pay more attention to speaking the text in parts and get correct answers to the plan questions in simple sentences. At the same time, careful spelling of the statement is carefully considered. This statement is made in the classroom and in the previous native language classes as in the second grade.

In Grade 4, working on the statement gradually becomes more complex. The complexity is that few students are taught to plan. Even students write essays based on a plan they have developed independently. The best way for students to develop written speaking skills, to form a culture of speech, and to be effective in writing essays and essays is to increase their interest in reading and vocabulary.

It is known from the dictation and statement written by the primary school student's thinking, worldview, attitude to things, events, level of education. Dictation and narration are a reflection for the reader, introduces the minority, enhances speech, develops mental, creative activity.

Such creative work plays an important role in students' spelling literacy, vocabulary, independent creative thinking, the ability to express the product of thought in a purposeful oral and written form.

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APPLICATION OF DISTANCE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TODAY

Kadirova Dilbar Ismailovna

senior teacher, pedagogical innovations under the Ministry of Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Institute of management and retraining of professional education and professional development
niknik@inbox.uz

Abstract. This article is about the relevance and importance of Distance Education established in educational institutions today, with particular emphasis on ensuring the continuity of education through distance education in any conditions. Mass education today is one of the very important types of Education, which is aimed at an important goal of teaching and learning. Distance education is based on modern technical technologies and is used in the field of continuous education. Another important aspect of distance learning is that it does not choose any conditions. Therefore, in today's global environment, such a method of teaching is becoming popular. One of the important functions of distance learning is that it also helps to increase computer literacy in the learner. Because the organization of distance learning will focus on the application of modern educational programs and tools

Keywords: distance learning, intensive, interactive, Internet, intranet, SOVID-19, coronavirus

Distance education is becoming very popular in today's globalized world. Historically, distance education began to emerge in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. There are a number of unique advantages of distance learning, such that the learning process leads to the achievement of comfortable and good results in all respects. Distance learning is a form and means of education based on computer and telecommunication technologies that uses the best traditional methods in the educational process.

Distance learning is an intensive independent work of the student, in which the learning process is goal-oriented and controlled, can be read in a convenient place on a personal schedule, with a set of special learning tools and a teacher by phone, e-mail, as well as in person. Distance learning reflects the synchronous process of interaction of subject and objects in learning through goal-oriented interactive, interactive and educational tools.

Also, distance learning does not choose distance and conditions. Distance learning can be used at all levels of the system of continuing education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Important aspects of distance learning can be seen in the system of general education, vocational and higher education, as well as in the institutes of retraining and advanced training of teachers and specialists. Distance learning teaching methods can be implemented in four ways, namely, through TV conferences, Video conferences, the Internet and (two) Intranet; preparation and transfer of a collection of training materials. The high quality of distance learning is achieved by combining these four methods.

Today, almost all educational institutions are implementing distance learning technologies using advanced teaching methods. Another most important aspect of distance education is that through this education all learners can increase their computer literacy and become aware of information and telecommunication technologies, they have knowledge on this education. skills and competencies are being formed.

The SOVID-19 infection, which entered our country yesterday, shocked the entire population. The reason is that along with the huge damage to the economy of our

country, it has affected all sectors of the country, including education. In the educational process, especially the student-youth educational process has been suspended. There have been such disruptions in all areas of educational institutions, and graduate students in particular have suffered the most. But the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's initiative, distance learning was introduced in all educational institutions, and classes in educational institutions did not stop.

This showed that our country is a more developed country. The leadership of the Institute of Pedagogical Innovations, Vocational Education Management and Retraining and Advanced Training of Teachers under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, where I work, also organizes classes for all students with the introduction of distance learning technologies due to this coronavirus disease. They did.

We, the teachers, have been able to use distance learning technologies, use all modern information technologies, work in different programs and apply new innovative technologies and apply them in teaching. At present, we have established distance learning for heads and employees of educational institutions operating in all regions of the country.

This is a very important process for both the teacher and the listener in every way and helps to improve the quality and prestige of education. Another advantage is that it provides economic opportunities for all learners and increases the efficiency of the use of electronic textbooks and resources. This is very relevant today. Web lessons and video conferencing are also gaining popularity in order to improve skills, strengthen knowledge and share knowledge. In our opinion, distance education is one of the most promising areas in modern educational technologies, as well as it contributes to the further development of the system of continuing education formed in our country.

To do this, the Ministry of Higher Education, together with leading educational institutions, should develop areas of distance education, develop programs, improve existing ones, monitor and strengthen their methodological support and technical base.

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THE AFFECTING FACTORS ON CONSUMERS' ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOR: THE CASE OF UZBEKISTAN

Kuldasheva Zebo

PhD student in Wuhan university
430072, Wuhan city, Hubei province, China
kuldasheva@whu.edu.cn

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze factors affecting consumer's online shopping behavior that might be one of the most important issues of e-commerce and marketing field. Initially, relevant literature was integrated and clarified which variables play important role on consumers' decision. Six hypotheses were formulated influencing consumers' online shopping behavior. Data gathering was carried out by the survey which was sent online to 150 randomly selected citizens of Uzbekistan. Data results defined the essential factors affecting on online shopping behavior and the main point of the study was achieved successfully.

Keywords: online shopping, consumer behavior, B2C e-commerce, motivation, online shopping factors.

1. Introduction

This paper has been allocated into 5 parts: Introduction which gives brief information of the study, purpose, research objectives and hypothesis. Literature review part which gives evidence of what other think and compose approximately the online shopping behavior of customers. Methodology section where used method and collected data explained. Results and Discussion will represent the data that was achieved from survey and final part is Conclusion and Recommendation.

1.1 Background of the study

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, reduce costs, but also an effective way fighting corruption. In order to develop science in the country, to move a competitive economy and raise it to a new, modern level, the head of our state declared 2020 the "Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy." (Mirziyoyev, 25.01.2020) This in turn, shows how urgent it is to develop the digital economy in the country.

Heng and Shen (2003) mentioned in their research, that e-commerce dates for 40 years, and it is growing with new innovations and many businesses are preferring online markets. Online shopping can be clarified as an action that bargain with offering of merchandise and services through Internet, also for businesses is vital to be aware of how customers perceive online purchases. Modern age is predicting that in a soon period e-commerce could take place instead of traditional business. By the year 2021, worldwide retail e-commerce sales will reach \$4.9 trillion. (Ecommerce Statistics, 2019) In 2018 B2C e-commerce accounted for 1.99% of China's GDP, 1.71% in Russia and 0.8% in the United States. (Statistics, 2020) According to (Invesp, 2019), the countries with the leading average e-commerce revenue per shoppers are: USA (\$1,804), UK (\$1,629), Sweden (\$1,446), France (\$1,228), Japan (\$968), China (\$396) and Brazil (\$350). These numbers are last year's statistics, but the demand for online shopping has increased even more during the current pandemic situation around the world. In some other countries, such as Uzbekistan however business-to-consumer electronic commerce has been much below than estimated percentage of total trade business due to its certain limitations. The purpose of the study is to identify and set out the main factors which

increase customers' online shopping behavior and motivate them to purchase in the upcoming.

2. Literature review

There are many definitions of e-commerce and they all similar to each other. "E-commerce is the platform where can be bought and sold different goods and services, simply an electronic network" (Reynolds, 2000). From Stewart's (2010) research electronic commerce represents not only the business of goods and services, but also provide atmosphere to keep buyers, create relationships with customers and make businesses with them. E-commerce has evolved over its 40-year history and is divided into 2 types: business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). According to Gr'blinghoff (2002) business to business e-commerce is an electronic system where companies do transactions, share data with customers and offer many applications for distributors, resellers, supplier. This communication symbolizes the larger segment of entire business activity (2014). Business to consumer e-commerce, depending on Khiabani (2006) the type of commerce which businesses sell products and services directly to consumers. Based on his study, B2C can be simplified as a transmission of goods or services from the seller to the end consumer. In this type of e-commerce, consumers use Internet in different purposes like penetrating the product characteristics, over viewing the price charges, choosing the product or service, selecting the way of paying, deciding upon delivery options and at the end sale of product or service is done. As stated by Zheng (2006) online shopping provides high facilities to consumers which bring advantages of ordering products. Such type of shopping may reduce all costs like service, distribution in direction to get more consumers and to keep them loyal. Each and every single business mission is to satisfy consumer demands and customer always wants to get high quality good with less quantity money. Chung (2008) confirms that the only differentiation of the Internet stores from traditional stores is their price differences.

Online shopping behavior was studied by several researchers with applying some known theories. Those researches has shown that there are many factors influence consumer behavior, but coverage of all factors in one research and analyzing is almost impossible. Exploratory factor analysis identified four factors: anxiety, usefulness and price, ease of use, service (free delivery, return policy) (2012). Anxiety is very essential primary factor in e-commerce. Ease of use factor gives more convenience to customer and motivate to purchase more goods. Next important factor is price which plays huge role on consumer decision (Panda R., 2014). Free delivery in short period and return policy highly keep customers to purchase plenty of goods. It is defined that, gender, occupation, sector of employment are not important factors of online shopping (Malik G., 2013).

Research objectives and hypotheses

Objectives of this study are: analyze the online shopping behavior in Uzbekistan, identify main factors which influence online shopping, classify the factors which motivate customers to purchase more goods, develop the B2C e-commerce based on the analyses studied.

Hypotheses:

- H1: Consumers are generally satisfied with online purchasing;
- H2: Availability of product info on websites, diversity of goods motivates consumers;
- H3: Price of goods positively influence the consumers' online shopping decision;
- H4: There is a positive impact of customer service (free delivery, return policy, high quality internet, discounts, 24/7 online) on consumers' online purchasing behavior;
- H5: Delivery of goods among all regions of Uzbekistan will increase the number of customers;

H6: Consumers' future buying behavior is affected by their quality of ordered good, satisfaction and convenience.

3. Methodology

This study used a descriptive survey design. The main aim to use descriptive survey was to collect detailed and factual information that describes actual phenomena (Saunders M, 2007). Primary data collected to accomplish the study. According Blaxter (2001) to primary sources can be gather through achieved information, especially the results of questionnaires and interviews and case study which by researcher created. The target population includes Uzbekistan online shoppers who have or have not purchased products on the Internet, and mission is to analyze their experience about e-commerce. One hundred fifty respondents were targeted within this survey. The sample size of more than 100 respondents will be sufficient for analyzing and giving solutions, as noted by Jackson, et al (1997). Investigation consisted of 25 questions, which structured from previous literatures and was designed by application. The questionnaire consisted of demographic information about respondents, factors which influence online shopping behavior, background questions about e-commerce. Before answering questions, it was asked to read carefully each question and to be honest. The results analyzed and converted into tables and percentages. The statistical summaries of the result were interpreted in the form of percentage and tables using computer data analysis package, such as SPSS and PASW statistics. Secondary data were collected from literature sources.

4. Results and Discussion

The current research study has been designed to explore essential factors that motivate customers' online shopping behavior in Uzbekistan. The rest of this section briefly describes the response rate of the survey and following page defines the demographic characteristics of respondents.

Table 4.1: Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	69	46	46	46
	81	54	54	100
Male	150	100	100	
Total				

Table 4.2: Age of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Under 20	4	2.6	2.6	2.6
	59	39.4	39.4	42
30 21-	68	45.3	45.3	87.3
	19	12.7	12.7	100
40 31-	150	100	100	
41 Over				
Total				

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.3: Educational level of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid High school	10	6.6	6.6	6.6
	29	19.4	19.4	23
College	65	43.3	43.3	69.3
Bachelor	46	30.7	30.7	100
Master	150	100	100	
Total				

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Above tables show demographic features of 150 respondents, both females and males. There were 69 female respondents (46%) and 81 male respondents (54%) used in the sample. Second table investigate age of respondents, as we can see, 4 of them under 20, 59 respondents between 21-30, 68 of them from 31 to 40, and rest of respondents were over 41. Table 4.3 represents educational qualifications, over 74% of the respondents are university graduates, about 19.4% of them hold diplomas in various disciplines, and the rest part (6.6%) high school graduates.

H1: Consumers are generally satisfied with online purchasing

Table 4.4: Satisfaction of consumers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	107	71.4	72	72
	38	25.3	28	100
No	145	96.7	100	
	5	3.3		
Total	150	100		
Missing				
Total				

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Frequency was used to analyze this hypothesis. It is clear from table, that generally 71.4% of consumers are satisfied from online shopping, while 25.3% are not satisfied and the rest respondents missed this question. Conferring the results, we can accept H1, and admit "Consumers are generally satisfied with online purchasing".

H2: Availability of product info on websites, diversity of goods motivates consumers

Table 4.6: Availability of product info on websites, different goods

ANOVA

		Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Av.product group	Between	.735	2	.375	.258	.649
	Within	128.496	90	1.385		
	Total	129.231	92			
Diversitygoods group	Between	2.596	2	1.399	4.005	.012
	Within	30.255	91	.298		
	Total	32.851	93			

Source: Field Survey, 2020

To analyze this hypotheses Anova test is used. After analyzing, results show that p-value of availability product is 0.759 which is bigger that significance value (0.05), means availability of product does not motivate consumers' behavior. But p-value for diversity of goods is 0.012, which is smaller than 0.05, so we can say it motivates consumers' online shopping behavior.

H3: Price of goods does not positively influence the consumers' online shopping decision

Table 4.6: Price of goods affecting consumers. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp.Sig (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.386 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	22.563	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	18.850	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Chi-Square was used to test this hypothesis. According to the results p-value is equal 0.000 which means smaller than 0.05, it shows we will reject this hypothesis. It proves that price of products and services positively affects to consumers online shopping behavior.

H4: There is a positive impact of customer service (free delivery, return policy, high quality internet, discounts) on consumers' online purchasing behavior

Table 4.7: There is positive impact of customer service

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative p
Strongly disagree	5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Disagree	7	4.7	4.7	8
Uncertain	5	3.3	3.3	11.3
Agree	60	40	40	51.3
Strongly Agree	73	48.7	48.7	100
Total	150	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Above table shows clear data about impact of customer service on consumers' online behavior. Almost 88% of respondents agreed that customer service plays important role while purchasing online products. Delivering of goods without extra taxes and returning them while customer dislikes, give huge confidence to consumers to shop without anxiety. This hypothesis strongly accepted because there is positive impact of customer service on consumers' online shopping decision.

H5: Delivery of goods among all regions of Uzbekistan will increase the number of customers

Table 4.8: Delivering the good among country will increase customers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative p
Strongly disagree	5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Disagree	10	6.7	6.7	10
Uncertain	9	6.0	6.0	16
Agree	56	37.3	37.3	53.3
Strongly Agree	70	46.7	46.7	100
Total	150	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

From Table 4.8 we can conclude that, nearly 85% of respondents confirmed delivering of goods among all regions of Uzbekistan will highly increase the number of customers. During the interview it was also recommended to develop the infrastructure system of delivering. This hypothesis is also accepted.

H6: Consumers' future buying behavior is affected by their quality of ordered good, satisfaction and convenience

Table 4.9: Future buying behavior of consumer

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standard. Coefficient t	t	Sig.	95,0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	2.284	.174		10.375	.000	1.247	2.095
OnlineShopConvinient	-1.649	.089	-.268	-2.987	.001	-.269	-.034
QualityOfGood	-.108	.026	-.310	-3.345	.002	-.187	-.048

Through regression this hypothesis was analyzed. Due to the above table, p-value of convenience and quality is 0.001 and 0.002 respectively, which means both significant at 5 %. So, we can conclude that, consumers' future buying is affected by their quality of ordered good, satisfaction and convenience.

5. Conclusion

In summary, the research's findings have achieved its objectives. The scientific approach to online shopping is related to the characteristics of consumers, their decision to buy and affecting factors for shopping online (2005). Current study defines, that there is a high level of interest in online shopping among the population. Online demand for primary products has become high, especially in the current global pandemic. In this regard, the pandemic situation in Uzbekistan has also led to the further development of the online market. Above we analyzed factors which influence consumers online shopping behavior. The results show that affordable prices, quality of products, delivery service, and the condition of return policy will affect consumers' decision to purchase more product with confidence in the future. In turn, if the availability of a product does not affect consumer decision, its diversity increases purchasing power. It is known, that many goods have a delivery service only in the capital, and the delivery of products across all regions shows a sharp increase in demand. As a result of the interviews, the following recommendations are listed:

- Creating an online store that includes all products;
- Establishing delivery service in all regions of the country;
- Providing high quality internet to consumers for convenience during shopping;
- Increasing competitive, different products to expand competitiveness;
- Enlarging online discounts on various holidays
- Making an online security system to guarantee a safe online shopping.

Every research has limitations. Limitations of this study are:

1. It is clear from literatures, there are many factors affecting on online shopping behavior. In this study because of time constraints we didn't examined all factor.

2. In this study we focused only shopping behavior of consumers in Uzbekistan. It is obvious, other countries people has different characteristics and result of this study may have lack of generalizability to other countries.

3. Questionnaire was used to gather the data and respondents might not be answered exactly what they think inside and behave.

4. Methodology which used to analyze the data, may not completely assess the factors which affect online shopping behavior.

The results of study might confidently improve the general knowledge about e-commerce and might become an orientation for some future studies.

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THE USE OF SPEECH FORMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH COMPARTMENTS OF STUDENTS IN GRADES 10-11

Kurbanova Oysha Beknazarovna
Tashkent state pedagogical
university Phd student

Abstract: this article analyzes the reader's speech, types of speech and its forms, specific features of speech forms, the place of use of lexical, morphological and syntactic units in written speech and written text.

Keywords: speech, types of speech and its forms, specific features of speech forms, work on a written text.

Special attention is paid to the development of language education in our country. The role of oral and written forms of speech in the development of the state language plays a key role. Information about speech, its forms and types is given from the very beginning of the lesson, and topics are multiplied and theoretical data are gathered. This information will help to improve the level of students' knowledge and develop their speech skills.

Discusses the theoretical basis of speech culture in the leading scientific centers of the world, including USA, Canada, British Columbia, people's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and institutions of higher education, the importance of linguistic competence in the practices and activities of human communication, various communicative approaches to the use of tests in training and development with specific training. In the UN agreement "on the import of educational, scientific and cultural content" on education, science and culture, creating equal conditions for quality education of students on a global scale, the introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process is an urgent task [5].

The state educational standard notes that "the main goal of teaching the native language is to improve the personality that has developed a culture of communication and speech, can verbally and freely express their thoughts in writing, formed a culture of reading, can independently and creatively think, understand the opinions of other people" [1; 140-b.]. "the Formation of linguistic competencies aimed at the development of correct and free expression with the productive use of a wide range of opportunities of the native language" [1; 140-141-b.] is defined as the main task facing them when teaching their native language in General secondary educational institutions. For students in grades 10-11, linguistic compartments are formed at the level of the established requirements, the formation of speech compartments in them is somewhat easier. In this regard, it is planned that students will rely on the knowledge they acquired in primary and high school.

The fact that students in grades 10-11 of secondary schools have knowledge of the speech styles of the literary language helps to correctly compose oral and written speech. In literary language, there are such types as colloquial, scientific, journalistic, artistic, and official styles that have their own characteristics, features, and scope. In particular, they use a conversational style in oral speech, in the process of speaking to each other, an artistic style when creating an artistic text, and a scientific style when writing a textbook and article. And in the case of office documents, the official style is used. Theoretically, detailed information about speech techniques is consistently given in school textbooks, in particular in the textbook "native language" of the 10th grade. "Each style, of course, will have its own characteristics. Knowledge of these features

allows not only to speak and write correctly, but also to make a clear, effective and complete speech" [3; 12-b.]. the fact that students know the features of speech styles, positively affects the clear and clean formation of speech.

In grades 10-11 of General education schools, teachers who teach from their native language, taking into account the requirements and capabilities of this school, as well as the level of knowledge acquisition and development of subjects in the curriculum, organize classes based on the experience and potential of providing knowledge to students as a specialist in this science. Each native language teacher should be able to give knowledge to all students in the class, to achieve the effectiveness of the quality of education and formulate knowledge, skills and competencies on the subject of students, to develop linguistic and speech competence-this is the main task facing them. The state educational standard established requirements for each class of secondary schools.

We recommend that teachers who teach, give lessons to students in grades 10-11 on the subject of Native language, pay special attention to the following.

- Thorough and thorough study of the spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language;
- the ability to correctly apply grammatical tools on the spot in relation to words with meaning and grammar;
- use morphological indicators based on grammatical rules when writing a written text, freely expressing the opinion that it is based on their knowledge;;
- be able to understand various aspects and content aspects of oral and written speech and use them in the formulation of text types;;
- attention to phonetic and lexical means in writing;

Such factors improve over time in connection with educational means. The impact of development on education should be carried out through educational programs on the subject of " Native language "and textbooks"native language". Given this aspect, the native language textbooks are currently compiled in accordance with the requirements of the development of our country and encourage students to take a broader view. Textbooks of class 10-11 "native language" are used to determine the level of providing new scientific information to students, the ability of students to Express independent thoughts and logical thinking, the culture of mutual treatment, the indicator of scientific and theoretical assimilation of topics, the level of development of speech competence.

10-11-graders in the process of self-drafting and writing office documents, in addition to writing statements, dictation, essays, texts chilikl we have witnessed many difficult, incomprehensible situations

In the textbook "native language" for students of the 10th grade of secondary educational institutions and secondary special, professional educational institutions, the task on page 106 was given 1. 1-assignment. Read the text. Tell us its main content and always keep it in mind.

"In order for a person to Express his opinion clearly and freely, he must also know the language styles, in addition to ordinary spoken language, he must also know the official business language. Because whether you are an ordinary worker, peasant, entrepreneur or intellectual, at least you will have to write an application, areceipt or a power of attorney. And the activities of the head of an enterprise, institution or organization of this level can not be imagined without business papers. Therefore, articles 8-14 of the law "on the state language judge" regulate aspects of legal proceedings related to the language." [3; 106-b.]. Office documents play an important role in the life of every student. In native language lessons, all students in the class should also be able to fully master this topic, so the necessary knowledge is needed. It is clear that most readers, those who are adapted to write business documents on a selective basis, can not write independently on their own. In the 10th grade, we observed cases of asking each

other mutual questions about the role and use of lexical units that formed the official text. Consequently, the law "on education" defines that "the implementation of state educational standards is mandatory for all educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan". It should also be noted that each of the textbooks of grades 5-11 in the native language were given samples of office documents and theoretical information about them. In particular, the textbook "native language" of the 10th grade consistently provides detailed information about documents on procedural cases. This tutorial discusses the types of speech, methodology, language and style, type of speech styles, the use of lexical tools in speech styles, methodological coloring, suffixes and morphological techniques, as well as exercises and tasks.

It is necessary to carefully read the topics of school hours allocated by classes in the curriculum of the native language, the rules on the subject, remember the rules consciously, retell the rules when they are understood, correctly perform exercises and form an opinion based on scientific data, absorb the sides of educational significance along with reflection on them.

Oral and written speech are the main forms of speech. These forms of speech are considered to be related to speech styles and types.

The rules of mathematics, which are given in the textbook for grades 10-11 "native language", form the understanding of the subject, while exercises and tasks help to strengthen the subject along with a deeper understanding of the subject. This is due to the simplicity of a certain part of the exercises and tasks in the textbook, as well as the complexity of the set of requirements. As an example, we can say that the 11th exercise in the textbook of the 15th grade "native language" serves for the growth and development of the oral form of speech. After reading and analyzing this text, the reader, making the appropriate conclusion, describes the semantic features of the words fantastic and fantastic, the spiritual interpretation of the Persian and Tajik languages. This type of exercise teaches students the skill of using words in accordance with their semantic characteristics in place of words characteristic of forms of the notebook, some syllables, words in place of words in the literary language.

Errors and omissions in oral speech for students in grades 10-11 are less than three years old. But they proved to be difficult in writing and in the process of self-writing.

M. Mirtojiev separately pointed out the errors arising from the inability to use words in speech of pupils instead of them [2; 30-b.]. You need to be more interested in the acquisition and study of knowledge in order to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, they impose in the speech of students.

It should be said that both forms of speech perfectly study the rules of speech given in the textbooks "native language" by students of grades 10-11 and, as a result of performing the exercises given on this subject, the effect in the development of speech compartments in them will have a high level of effective leadership and will be provided in the future.

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ON THE THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURIOSITY IN PRESCHOOL AGE

L.Kh.Sagdullaeva

Assistant teacher of TUIT

Abstract: The article examines the problem of the development of curiosity of preschool children, highlighting. There are psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of curiosity in preschool children.

Keywords: curiosity, the development of curiosity, cognitive activity, motivation, preschooler.

The problem of curiosity has repeatedly fell the subject of study. In the works of B. G. Ananiev, D.E. Berlain, N. B. Shumakova and others noted that researchers have not yet reached a single opinions regarding the nature of this phenomenon. The concept of curiosity is viewed from different perspectives. B. G. Ananiev, N. B. Shumakova viewed as a character trait that is closely interconnected with the content of children's issues and appears in them. According to A.M. Matyushkin, V.S. Yurkevich , curiosity is a certain low level of development of cognitive need focuses on the fact that activity is an important condition for motivating behavior human. As part of an integrated approach, curiosity is considered as a systemic property of personality, which is characterized by age specificity. Representatives this approach consider curiosity from the point view of the set of motivational-semantic and instrumental mental and stylistic characteristics due to which the readiness and constancy of human aspiration is created to master new information. Researchers note that in the development of the inquisitive a certain kind is important obstacles and difficulties that stimulate curiosity. There are also difficulties that hinder the development of curiosity.

In a systematic approach, these include the following groups: operational difficulties with curiosity indicate the benefits of the development of the cognitive sphere, the inability to generalize information emotionally. In the study of curiosity, researchers pay great attention to the analysis of children's issues, J. Piaget, L. S. Vygotsky, P. P. Blonsky believe that children's millet is a necessary question of their cognition development, in preschool many questions stimulated by the manifestation of affective, that is, emonational curiosity and associated with a lack of desire of any subject or the inability to fulfill the desired action with the subject.

The authors indicate that in children's issues there are two peaks of curiosity: the first peak is for senior preschool age (5-7 years), second peak accounted for by young adolescents (11-13 years).This fact is very important within our framework. following, since it convincingly proves sensitive preschool age for the development of love of knowledge. In the development of curiosity stands out two main lines, the first line of development of the inquisitive related to the fact that questions appear as necessary my link in a child's dialogue with adults and other children, in this aspect spontaneous curiosity is manifested. The second line of questions is related to the development of independent thinking of the child when he examines the problematic the situation.

A number of researchers E. A. Baranova and N. G. Kapustina consider curiosity as specific level of development of cognitive needs, for example measures, by curiosity is understood cognitive- non-external activities low . The approach of K.M.Ramonova to understanding the development of any cognition in preschool is the most adequate to the content of our study, since it defines the criteria and levels of development of curious preschool activities .

Moreover, K. M. Ramonova identifies in the structure curiosity into three categories.

There are three components: 1) The cognitive component. Reflects the presence of attention and interest in the subject or activity. 2) The emotional component. Reflects positive new attitude to the process of cognition. 3) The active component. Reflects stand alone cognitive actions. In the structure of curiosity, Berlain highlights also three components: motivational, operational-result-active, reflective and evaluative. Curiosity reflects a measure of selective man's relationship to the objective world, to activity, his depth, degree of stability. Thus, summarizing the results of the study, we can conclude that curiosity poses a complex phenomenon that can be considered to rush from different positions. Curiosity is an integrative quality that manifests itself in the pursuit of knowledge, the need to possess the way and system of obtaining knowledge, aspiration to the processing of new information.

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EFFICIENCY OF POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS IN LEARNING A LANGUAGE

Miyasar Satbaevna Azatbaeva

sophomore student of Nukus state pedagogical institute

Abstract: Nowadays, using innovative technology in classrooms is the most effective methods of teaching. Since we are living among a number of them, there are a great number to select. This article shows one of them, PowerPoint software, as an example of technology tool, on students' learning and motivation in language classes.

Key words: class, key point, element, carry, capture, content, produce, structure, crucial, program, review, benefit, practice, highlight, visual.

Nowadays, technology plays an important role in pedagogy. When teachers use it in their classrooms, in fact, they want to attract the students' attention, so that they can enhance effective ways of learning. It is obvious that learning a new language in a traditional way is not so enjoyable for today technology-dependent students, for this, the environment of the classroom has been changed. According to Ybarra & Green (2003), the process of learning a new language can be boring and painful for students, so they need much language support and the teachers who teach English know that any language support is helpful for language acquisition. There are a number of technology devises that can be used while teaching in classes; however Power Point Presentations also play a very crucial role in education system.

Microsoft Power-Point is a presentation program developed by Microsoft. It is a part of the Microsoft Office system which is widely used by business people, educators, students, and trainers. As a part of the Microsoft Office suite, Power-Point has become the world's most widely used presentation program. It is a complete presentation program that allows teachers to produce professional-looking presentations in EFL classroom (Segundo & Salazar, 2011).

Ozaslan & Maden (2013) concluded in their study that students learned better if the course material was presented through some visual tools. They, also, reported that teachers believed that PowerPoint presentations made the content more appealing; therefore, they helped them to take students' attention. Students learn better when their attention is captured via highlighting, color, different fonts, and visual effects. Power-point presentations could be used for presenting new structures to students, practicing and drilling, or for reviewing language structures which have already been taught.

Although PowerPoint is used to be in existence for some years, it has just begun to spread to schools and language classrooms. More and more classrooms and teachers have computers and the equipment to use PowerPoint. Not only are more teachers using these presentations, but more are producing their own. Some are even placing them on websites for others to download. PowerPoint is a useful tool that is now being used in many classrooms. In order to make sure the benefits of using PPTs we carried out an experiment conducting an English lesson at school number 29 in Nukus. Participants were pupils of eighth grade and we had 40 minutes to do an experiment. The topic of the class was "Prepositions". In the beginning we asked students' ideas about the topic to know their knowledge level of it. After having their replies we started our main part, showing prepared PPT. We used various pictures, short rules with examples, and a short text that consists of specific prepositions and at the end quizzes to revise the whole material. It seemed to us that the lesson was interesting and productive because pupils participated actively. Anyway we wanted to be aware of learners' point of views about

the lesson and reach to our major aim, so they were asked to write them in a sheet of paper. These are some of them:

- The lesson with power-point was interesting.
- It was easy to follow and understand.
- It helped me to learn more language elements.
- It helped to review key points during the lesson.
- I prefer lessons with power point.

From these feedbacks we realized that using Power Point during the class is not only following modern standards but teaching and learning productively and managing short time to explain all necessary materials.

The study results show that technology plays a big role in language classes; it can be used as a tool to facilitate teaching and learning. As one of the most important goals of using new ways of teaching language in secondary schools is to promote students' motivation towards learning, we can see in this study that using power point presentations operates as a powerful pedagogical tool in English classes. This study supports the effect of superiority of technology-based lessons as compared to traditional lessons. English teachers should consider their students' needs and interests, and the questionnaire results indicate that the majority of the students show their positive perceptions towards using technology in English classes.

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THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS-PHILOSOPHICAL TEACHINGS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS

Obidova Orasta Azamovna

Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article focuses on subversive and destructive ideas, rather than religious-philosophical teachings, in revealing their characteristic features. Emphasis is also placed on the role of religious and philosophical teachings in the prevention of ideological threats in the context of globalization and their implementation.

Keywords: destructive and destructive ideas, religious-philosophical doctrines, ideology, "Avesto", globalization, spiritual heritage, threat, biblical, philosophical observation.

Ideas of destructive, destructive content, which represent ideological threats, have been called by different names and concepts in different periods, and have been one of the central problems of all philosophical, religious and philosophical doctrines.

In particular, the invaluable cultural heritage of our people, the priceless spiritual masterpiece recognized by the world "Avesto" is a classic example of condemning evil ideas, leading people and society to goodness. In order for this work to be created 2,700 years ago, it is inevitable that at least two thousand years of life experience, scientific knowledge and philosophical observation preceded it. After all, the emergence of such a doctrine is a product of the development of certain socio-philosophical thought, a reflection of the spiritual and ideological interests of that period.

These chrestomatic lines in the Avesto express the essence of the Zoroastrian ideology: "With good thoughts, good words and good deeds, I welcome good thoughts, good words and good deeds. I dedicate myself to good thoughts, good words (words), good deeds, I turn away from all bad thoughts, bad words and bad deeds.

Given that evil, no matter its form or content, appears as an idea in the first place, it is a scientific fact that Ahriman in the Avesto is interpreted as the cause of destructive and evil ideas and an ideological threat to the spirituality of society.

The Bible states that goodness comes from the divine nature of man, that God created him in his own image and likeness, and that evil comes from his animal nature. Christian theology and narration speak of the "seven deadly sins." Defects in human morality and behavior, such as greed, sexuality, jealousy, arrogance, and laziness, are explained as sins that destroy a person.

In general, in religious teachings, savagery, bestiality, and violence are interpreted as "satanic temptations" and "devil's tricks" as primary threats to human virtue. It is said that a person who strives for perfection, for God, should be free from these qualities.

According to Islamic philosophy, the consequence of destructive, evil ideas is the "plague of lust." It is acknowledged in the teachings of Sufism that there are 7 different nafs. These are: 1. An-nafsul-ammora, 2. An-nafsul-lavvoma, 3. An-nafsul-mulhama, 4. An-nafsul-mutmayinna, 5. An-nafsul-ridya, 6. An-nafsul-mardiyya, 7. An-nafsul-komila. The first and the second of these are taught as specific to people who do not belong to the sect of perfection. For example, an-nafsul-ammora is a sharp nafs, a nafs that leads a person to evil. It embodies the characteristics of human physical nature, animal feelings, and various vices. According to mystical teachings, ignorance, greed, greed, arrogance, anger, sexuality, jealousy, indifference, gossip, enmity, etc. are signs of this lust.

The second is an-nafsul-lavvoma, which is a reprehensible, reprehensible, reprehensible nafs, the signs of which are: the tendency to blame others, the fabrication of fabricated words, arrogance, intolerance, hypocrisy, glory, and ruin.

According to mystical teachings, the source of all human qualities - good and evil, virtue and evil - is the nafs. The purpose of the leech is defined as to purify the nafs from sexual desires, animal passions, domestic desires, and to cultivate perfection.

In general, religious teachings clearly distinguish between life examples, events, processes that threaten the spiritual and ideological existence of man and society, and their prevention, ways and means of combating them are described in religious doctrines and instructions. In this sense, pure religious teachings have a special role in the fight against spiritual and ideological threats and are an integral part of human spirituality.

Although Abu Nasr al-Farabi did not use the term "evil, destructive idea," he considered evil to be the greatest obstacle to human happiness and the happiness of society. In his view, education and upbringing are important means of achieving perfection. For example, education teaches theoretical wisdom, virtues, and upbringing forms pure moral qualities. Kindness and happiness are one concept in essence. According to Farabi, happiness is absolute goodness, because true happiness is achieved only by goodness, goodness, and evil prevents it.

The French philosopher Destuyt de Tracy, in his time, sought to create the science of ideology by laying the foundations for the science of ideology. His *Elements of Ideology*, published in 1801, contained important ideas about the origin, types and evolution of ideas, and general laws. However, the concept of "ideology" was soon used in the sense of political nonsense, philosophical idealism, and the meaning of this term did not correspond to the original interpretation of the author. For example, this play does not describe evil, destructive ideas.

While philosophers of the new and most recent period, political scientists have expressed many valuable ideas about destructive ideas and ideologies, which are complex social phenomena, they also did not specifically define the concept of "evil idea" or "destructive idea".

It should be noted that the scientific work carried out in recent years to reveal destructive and destructive ideas and their characteristics is based on the conceptual views and philosophical generalizations expressed in the works of President IA Karimov. After the independence of our country, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emerged not only as a political leader, but also as a spiritual leader and ideological leader of our people. In their speeches and lectures, books and interviews, ideological and ideological issues were analyzed in depth, theoretically and philosophically, the tasks and problems in this field were covered in detail.

In the works of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such concepts as "false ideology", "foreign, destructive ideas", "destructive ideas", "spiritual threat", "ideological aggression", their meaning, reactionary nature, social roots, their prevention, issues of protecting the people from threats have become widespread. It can be said that Islam Karimov created destructive ideas and the concept of combating them, substantiated its theoretical, methodological and practical aspects. "In fact, in my opinion," Karimov said, "the two forces of creation and destruction are always at war." It is unfortunate that the experience of history shows that it is easier to provoke savagery, instincts, that is, behavior, than the humanity in human nature.

The above idea illustrates the social, biosocial foundations of destructive ideas. Their main focus was not only on analyzing the consequences and manifestations of alien, destructive ideas, but first and foremost on uncovering their root causes and roots.

The social danger, the spiritual and psychological damage of destructive ideas manifested in new forms and images at the present time, the process of globalization covers almost all spheres of society. Every state and society, which cares about its future, the spiritual unity of its people, the future of its youth, realizes that indifference cannot be allowed

in this regard. The essence of ideological threats as a system of destructive ideas in different directions becomes clearer when their historically variable characteristics are revealed.

THE ISSUE OF EDUCATING BAD BEHAVIOUR YOUNGS

Orakbaeva Gullala Orakbaevna Practical psychologist of IDUM No. 36 of Chimbay district.
Eshmuratova Amina Togyzbaevna Practitioner Psychologist No. 41 of Chimbay district.

Abstract. This article gives information about the issue of educating bad behaviour youngs.

Keywords: bad behaviour youngs, its reasons, social attitude, environment, the problem of upbringing, the period of adulthood.

Young people are our future, so a harmoniously developed generation will be formed first of all in a family environment. Not only the external environment and factors hinder the comprehensive development of young people in society, but also the many negative experiences that are manifested in their own inner emotional feelings are a big problem in front of them. It is well known that low self-confidence, low self-esteem, anxiety, capriciousness, excitement, contradictions, and many other psychological factors that are present in children have been studied by scientists in the field of psychology in many and varied ways.

It is known that the success of educational work with young people depends on knowing and taking into account their age and psychological characteristics. This situation is a separate feature of the period of adolescence, which is considered a turning point, and the link belongs to this period. Adolescence is called the transition period, because it is during this period that the transition from childhood to adulthood occurs. It is associated with a serious reconstruction of mental processes, swimming activities. Therefore, adolescence requires drastic changes in the forms of interaction, the organization of activities.

The difficulty in educating adolescents is that it is important to change the way they control their lives and activities in their relationships with adolescents. They will have to find some new ways and means of influencing them. At the same time, of course, it is advisable to treat each age separately.

The forces that drive the mental development of adolescents are the emergence and elimination of the contradictions between the new needs created by their activities and the possibilities of satisfying these needs; these contradictions are the forms of interaction of adolescents with their increasing physical, intellectual, and moral capabilities with the old, pre-formed world, the old contradictions of their activities, and the increasing demands of adolescents' contradictions between the forms on society by community, adults, and society.

In addition to social causes, there are pedagogical and psychological reasons for the origin of children with difficult upbringing, capricious, negative behavior. The reasons and motivations for the occurrence of inappropriate behavior in young people are different. Depending on the degree of violation or misconduct, badly brought up juveniles are divided into groups that break the criminal law and those that break the normal rule.

In order to turn the behavior of adolescents in a positive direction after their upbringing, it is necessary to instill in them a high sense of responsibility, pride, amenability, confidence. To do this, it is important to give assignments, taking into consideration their age, strength, abilities and interests. Negative behaviors can be reduced as a result of the use of a small team, a sports section, a "living corner", psychological

training, games, methods of assistance aimed at the psychocorrection of children with special needs.

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THE PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF DEVELOPING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS

Sherzod Primov

Jizzakh State pedagogical institute
Jizzakh Uzbekistan

Abstract: this article deals with the pedagogical bases of developing communicative competence of the teachers . The main meaning of pedagogical subjects are routed to developing communicative competence of the students of Higher education .

Key words: communicative competence, communicative skills , vocational interest motivation, vocational conversation.

Focusing on the deployment of innovative technologies in the process of education, assisting in cultivating a communicative competence of teachers along with sharing experience , and also creating an equal opportunities for both teachers and students of Higher education matters a lot .

The reforms which have been being conducted in the republic paved the way for our students competing with foreign peers in the fields of education, culture , sports and business . In the Strategy of movement which is pertained to " enhancing capabilities and work skills of future teachers" in the year of 2017-2021 has been highly estimated as a vital task in order to develop Higher education.

One of the main premises of developing a communicative competence is to shape humanitarian abilities of teachers. So we are considering that the main meaning of pedagogical subjects could be useful for developing communicative competence of teachers.

Pedagogical conversation is deemed as a single in the process of education, but perceived as a whole outside . Individual qualities , pedagogical abilities , pedagogical case , vocational knowledge and experience , pedagogical theories , regimes along with technologies are the things that will be introduced in the lessons . Hence , the chances of developing communicative competence of humanitarian bases are not fully utilized on full scale in that process.

In addition to this, individuals humanitarian communicative competence marks the character of the cooperation between teachers and students by being the bases of pedagogic communicative competence .

Obtaining the humanitarian qualities of children implies of realizing each of persons' existing spirituality and rareness .

So ,one of the main aim of teaching pedagogical subjects to students is to prepare for realizing himself or herself equally to students as well as unbiasedly . But, each of teachers must realize the fact that a true equal approach is mainly involved in approaching objectively to everyone of them . Hence , managing to notice the individuality of pupils and developing a sense of sympathetic figure on children , in other words , during the process of education in Higher education developing humanitarian communicative competence must be emphasized closely.

Moreover , literature analysis indicated that , up to now, the cooperation between teachers and students have not been highlighted enough in the subject of pedagogy . Research works about the solution to the matter have shed light on installing either of the type of pedagogic interactions:

- The causes of breaking these aspects
- Searching for resources to identify the galvanizing effects of emerging such attitudes

- Setting up as a degree of interaction from the pedagogical skill of teachers
- The role of teachers in students life and interaction with each other

There has been existing a unique form of interactive effect , without a word, and this has serviced as a special feature of communication amid teachers and students

This kind of structure is called as an imaginary preferences : this does not require general approach , basic requirements , understanding , so that we might be able to reorganize interaction , contrary to this, it helps with not only checking the quality of learned knowledge of children but also saving reading time.

On the base of education routed to an individual , we could deduce that on developing communicative competence of people one ought to also factor in a child - a prior aim

The meaning of "Teachers communicative competence " which has been produced by us as one of prerequisites of developing communicative competence has been marked as a assistance in developing humanitarian communicative competence in themselves.

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ART AS A SPECIAL MEANS OF EDUCATION

Soliyeva Khavaskhon Omonovna

Teacher of social sciences department,
Kokand state pedagogical institute

Abstract. Recent research on art and personality structure provides a new basis for a careful study of the unique characteristics of art as an important tool in human education. The process of studying the impact of art on the individual requires the use of all methods and approaches of modern methodology, including the idea of system and structure, in modeling two complex dynamic systems - the artistic image and some aspects of personality relationships.

Key words: education, civil society, art, art education, educational practice, effect, educational function.

Today, civil society has put on the agenda the issue of educating a new person, the successful solution of tasks related to the formation of a broad outlook, high morals, aesthetic culture. Scientific and technological changes not only make great changes in human life, but also in the system of their upbringing, revealing new aspects of the meaning of old problems in human education and making rational and emotional balance a very urgent problem. This includes the issue of seeing art as a unique means of education.

In many works on the theory of aesthetic education (Plato, Aristotle, Schiller, Hegel, Russian revolutionary democrats) art is given such a place. However, despite the fact that this problem has existed for many years in aesthetic science, it has not yet been fully explored, the specific features and mechanism of the educational impact of art on man have not been revealed. Without defining these theoretical aspects, it is impossible to make a multifaceted accurate analysis of the dialectical relationship between the individual and art. In turn, it is impossible to achieve a more effective development of educational practice.

Recent research on art and personality structure provides a new basis for a careful study of the unique characteristics of art as an important tool in human education. The process of studying the impact of art on the individual requires the use of all methods and approaches of modern methodology, including the idea of system and structure, in modeling two complex dynamic systems - the artistic image and some aspects of personality relationships.

In recent years, a number of researchers have begun to use the term "model" to describe the specific features of the depiction of a being in art. For example, the German aesthetic scientist H. Redeker writes: "To enjoy art is, first of all, to enter the model of the universe and watch it carefully, to observe it as if you saw it in reality, but not in reality, but in the game. creates a picture that is similar to what literature shows in front of his eyes. " The model is a unique, flawless, unique phenomenon in terms of its emergence conditions, content and function. At the same time, its unique aspect is aimed at discovering something completely general, weighty. In the model, the shape of the essence is equal to all in comparison with the original, and is pushed to the fore. It stands out as the model's own choice, with the uniqueness of its entire structure.

Art assimilates the world in its relation to man, in turn, the object of art, as a product of man's relation to the universe, manifests itself in all its clarity. These relationships are specific to the subject-object relationship, through which all manifestations of human activity take place.

Art uses all its means of artistic expression to convince people that the reality perceived through art is the same in real life. As the Russian writer FM Dostoevsky noted, in a real artist, the characters are "almost real." Emphasizing this feature, M.S. Kagan connects it with the peculiarities of art's modeling of existence. "Artistic models," he writes, "do not simply interpret the universe in contrast to scientific models, but rather coexist with the' illusioned being 'that almost exists and perceives us as such. In art it is a peculiar form of illusion, in which the model is taken as an object of its own substitution. At the same time, the perception of art by listeners, spectators and students always preserves a sense of norealism, the illusion of art models.

The educational function of art is a specific form of communication between two systems (model and person) in which all the educational channels that affect the person are realized. In this case, it is necessary to consider a one-sided epistemological goal and to recognize art as a specific carrier of true beauty, thereby understanding the obvious influence of art on the emerging thinking conveyed by artistic means. The full impact of art on the individual is complex in all respects. The fact that the influence or other means formed here is only one link in the general system of influence.

Art has a holistic effect on the individual, forming it as a system: the pursuit of a goal in accordance with a certain stage of social relations; the specificity of the ideal of society, the comprehensiveness of all ways of educational influence; directly, as if substituting real-life events in artistic images. Art is a powerful tool that has a profound effect on the formation of the individual, but its widespread use in pedagogical practice requires a knowledgeable approach, a keen sense of the specificity of artistic image models, skillful application of theoretical knowledge accumulated by science in the field of art.

THE PECULIAR SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COMMERCIAL TERMS USED IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND THE METHOD OF TEACHING THROUGH MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

Toshpulatov D.A.

Teacher of Samarkand branch of
TUIT named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi
E-mail: dilshodjontoshpulatov@gmail.com

Abstract: This article provides a brief overview of the specific semantic features of commercial terms used in foreign economic relations and the international division of labor and their meanings.

Key words: Dividend payment, International division of labor, Cash dividend, declared dividend, Permanent medium.

The rapid development of information technology and their introduction in various fields has an impact on the formation and development of modern personality. As a clear example of this, computers are one of the most widely used and tested means of advertising and commercial companies to present their products with the great potential of modern television, VCR or information technology. In order to have a worthy place in the international arena, it is also necessary to know the commercial terms used in international relations and the division of labor.

The strong influx of new information in this regard, including advertising, and the advent of the Internet have had an impact on the commercial sector as well as all sectors. As a result, commercial lexemes began to be widely used at fairs and exhibitions. As a result of international relations and its day-to-day development, the demand for it has increased among customers.

As Uzbekistan is a developing sector, there is not much to do in this direction. The existing work was also considered mainly from an economic point of view. Commercial vocabulary is also historically developed and its history dates back to the XV century. Economists who had already lived in those long periods made extensive use of special words such as wealth, money, commodity, market in their works when methodically studying various socio-economic phenomena.

There is no denying that. Due to this, economics is taught not only in Uzbek, but also in English, one of the international languages, in higher and secondary special educational institutions.

The teaching of economics and commercial terms in Uzbek and English has shown that many economic terms, especially commercial terms, concepts and expressions, do not have their own scientific and theoretical interpretation and translation. Here are some examples

So let's look at them; foreign economic relations and international division of labor - foreign economic relations and international division of labor: Divide c. to be, to separate, to distribute, comes as a verb phrase. Dividend n. - dividend, the horse comes as a phrase. Dividend on account interim dividend - the initial dividend, Dividend payment - dividend payment, dividend payable, Cash dividend - Declared dividend - declared dividend. Stock dividend - dividend paid on shares, Divisible a. - divisible, Division n. -1) division, separation, distribution, 2) division, division, division. International division of labor, Permanent a. - permanent, unchanging, continuous, long-lasting, mature, consolidated, Permanent address - permanent residence, Permanent assets - fixed assets, Permanent color - stable, indestructible color, Permanent debt /

loan - consolidated debt, loan, Permanent investment - long-term capital investment, Permanent medium - stable currency, Permanent repair - current correction, Permanent residence - permanent residence, Permanently adv.-Permanent, lifelong, long-term, Resource n. - auxiliary tool, Resource industry - mining industry, Limited resource - limited funds, Source n. -Source, Source of income / supply from a reliable / an authentic source -income, supply source, derived from reliable sources, Scale n. - scales, scale, scale, size, quantity, line, coin, Scale - car (pan) - wagon scales, Scale test (weight) - to make the scales, to check the scales, To turn the scales factors, Scale of charges - by conciliation, fee, cost scale, tariff, Scale of commissions (salaries) - by conciliation, commission mediation, remuneration, Large (small) scale - large-scale, Natural reduced scale - natural reduced scale, Convention n. - convention, agreement, convention, a. - agreed, conditional, contractual, 2) simply accepted, traditionally recognized by all, This encourages a great deal of interest in the term or concept being studied. The role of computers in working with terms is also significant here.

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USING MODERN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Yusubbayeva Nilufar

Teacher.Khorezm regional Law college

Yo'ldashev Asadbek

Student.Khorezm regional Law college

Kholmurotova Ravshanoy

Student.Khorezm regional Law college

Annotation. Today , from anywhere on the globe , and using modern information and communication technologies (ICT) in education possible . It stands to maintain its position in the traditional education , distance learning technologies. Start your day more and more popular in recent years .

Key words: hardware, software, devices, supply, distance education, videoconferencing

Today, a new world of information and education on the environment integration - oriented education system . This is the organization of educational process with modern technical capabilities to meet significant changes observed . Modern information technologies brings into the sphere of education, teaching methods , and forms the basis of a new approach to teaching quality . Information and communication technologies are the most important part of the process of modernization of the education system . ICT is a variety of hardware and software devices with data processing techniques . He is first of all necessary software and computers with information on the means of communication .

Since 2012, all higher education institutions (HEIs) in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the only videoconferencing technology and now it pays great attention to education . The opening up new opportunities and perspectives on the nature of the work is carried out to all higher education institutions For example , the remote control , training of personnel in the region . Electronic or distance education to a new stage not only in information technology , but also the sources of supply will be provided in electronic form .

Electronic and distance education technologies of information and communication technologies options .

Electronic learning (E-Learning) - The term ' e- learning ' computer training , but it was understood that this concept is further expanded with the development of information technology . Today , many e learning educational technology covered getting them suspended 2 different types , which can be synchronous and asynchronous types .

Synchronous e- learning distance education , but this education to be carried out in real time .He is like aregular full-time education , the difference is that the participants will be far away from each other . Webinars , which are becoming more and more popular , are the brightest manifestation of this form of education . Special software is used to organize lectures .

Asynchronous e- learning is the students with all the necessary information to online sources or electronic media (CD, DVD or flash- cards) , and the pace of development of the material and the organization of an independent schedule . Asynchronous e- learning system for all types of CD courses and e- learning courses . Today , a majority of the e- learning has become an integral part of the educational process , as well as the organization of training courses in their place , some of the units of the corporation , their task is to organize e- courses for employees .

Distance learning technologies for distance education of employees to learning broader concept than an independent , interactive education, and support the synthesis of intensive counseling . As a result , a part of the e- learning distance education . The main supply of educational materials to students and distance learning students and teachers to work in an interactive learning process . At the same time aids for the supply of computers and the Internet can also be carried out .

The advantages of distance education, remote training using technologies there are a lot of positive aspects .

- Displaced up the opportunity to read , go to the residents of the remote villages to large cities , entered the university is not always a possibility .

- Distance learning technologies them to leave the city , and the opportunity to read.

- Study and work together to carry out the students will be able to work mural education , especially higher education , training or other recipients .

- The quality of the technology and the content of the curriculum - to take the students to communicate with the quality of teaching materials , teacher training and create their own individual learning plan .

- Objectivity - to assess the quality of distance education technology knowledge , constant surveillance , human factors and to assess the results of an objective evaluation of automated free areas will lose interest in the material .

Individual approach - changing graphics , education and reading , also be implemented , as well as material information to individually adjust the speed of the development of distance education made easy for all .

The modern humanities academy is one of the leaders in distance education . This innovative university , the students changing their way of in various parts of the world , at affordable prices providing quality e- learning education .

Education Technology also spoke on e- learning environment for a wide range of vehicles , which is included in the reports , supertyutorlar , logical schemes , flexible CTELT servicemen training , test and evaluation programs , spoke on this individual training plans Mapping to assess the implementation of the plans , regulatory , financial , considered forming the record book and the carrying out of the didactic robot .

Electronic educational resources is carried out through students ' personal studio on the site . IIS administration of the educational process carried out in the light of intelligent information system .The system allows each student to read up to diploma patients entering the study at the time of observation and control , evaluation , and academic ma'murlashda students electronically . Improved in all segments of the educational institutions of the republic based on the principles mentioned above the introduction of our educational process , I think going on from the model , which will serve as a part of the effective implementation of reforms .

WRITING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES AND TO TEACH TO EXPRESS AN OPINION IN WRITING

Yusubbayeva Nilufar

Teacher. Khorezm regional Law college

Rahmonov Mavlon

Teacher. Khorezm regional Law college

Khusinov Khudoyshukur

Student. Khorezm regional Law college

Annotation. Written speech has two main meanings . Written speech as a process is the process of expressing, expressing an idea in writing, and expressing the meanings of the text that is the result of that process. Written speech always occurs in the form of oral speech and written language skills in oral speech engine, based on the viewfinder.

Key words: Graphics, Calligraphy, Spelling, correspondence , punctuation

To be able to express an idea in writing, to correctly express the letters of the alphabet in writing, to express sounds and sound combinations by letters and letter combinations, to connect graphic symbols of words and phrases with meaning and to put them on paper to be able to take, to use punctuation marks and finally to be able to write down the idea in a logical sequence, following the rules of this language. Oral and written expression of thought is a reproductive type of speech activity . Expressing an opinion in writing differs from oral communication in the process of putting it down on paper . However, exercises designed to improve oral speech can also serve to improve written speech. Written speech, in turn, serves as a tool to improve oral skills. It is a good idea to start teaching writing in writing. The process of teaching writing techniques consists of 3 stages.

1. Graphics (writing characters and linking them together) 2. Calligraphy (writing) 3. Spelling The teaching of graphics is inextricably linked with the teaching of a) sound-letter relations, b) the functions performed by sounds. The lack of quantitative correspondence between sound and letter makes it very difficult to teach writing. The fact that students read the letters of the native language in a completely different language also leads to errors in the writing process. Sound - In the teaching of letters, which is difficult in letter relations, the training of sounds and letters is very effective For example, letters and

determine and compare the amount of sounds. The second step in teaching writing is to teach students calligraphy. Teaching a foreign language calligraphy is based on the experience gained in the process of teaching the native language in the primary school. Working on students' spelling errors is also important in teaching written expression . The sound of the word are encouraged to spray improperly setting records Orthography error current submission. To prevent errors and eliminating the use of weapons of piloting effective be worldwide. The development of writing skills is the final stage of writing teaching . This stage widely distributed according to the method described writing. According to the method of expression: description, explanation, observation; n addition to teaching students to express ideas in writing, correct use of punctuation is required in the text. Because punctuation in foreign languages is different from punctuation in the native language. Students are also required to teach the rules of articulation and perform exercises. Dictations should be held frequently so that students can write correctly Along with dictations, it is necessary to conduct written work aimed at controlling the acquisition of grammatical and lexical material Written materials per class and students must be

mastered. Assignments for written work are required to have two or more options. This allows students to copy from one to another. During the written assignment, the teacher should supervise the students in the classroom, but should not tell them that the assignments have been completed. The student who has completed the written work hands the notebook to the teacher and receives additional assignments for class work. When checking written works, the teacher underlines the mistakes with a red pencil and marks the border of the notebook or draws the word with the mistake and writes the correct form on it. Assessment is made taking into account the completion of the task and the number of errors in the text, as well as the spelling. Depending on the size of the written work, errors will be worked on in the next lesson. Mistakes made by most students in the class are analyzed in class and the rules are reinforced with additional examples.

It is known that people's speech speeds vary. Therefore, it is necessary to teach students not only to listen to the teacher, but also to listen to other people. The size of the audio text depends primarily on the stage of training, the complexity of the material, the sources of information and the place of the exercise. The main purpose of control is to study the level of achievement of practical, educational, pedagogical and developmental goals of foreign language education.

The educational nature of any control is one of the main factors that ensure the success of the learning process. At the same time, the control must have a diagnostic character. This allows you to keep the teacher and the student in a certain rhythm, to make some changes, to take into account the conditions of education, to make adjustments to the components and methods of teaching. It is the basis for identifying the strengths and weaknesses of learning outcomes. The purpose of the inspection is to correct the cause of the error. Learning activities are difficult for the student, they are incomprehensible, they do not correspond to his strength. So, error is a sign of difficulty. Correction of mistakes is one of the current issues of the educational process. Monitoring of knowledge, skills and abilities of students allows to determine the characteristics of the process of determining the level of their formation and growth, the difficulties encountered in the acquisition of knowledge by students, the effectiveness of teaching methods. Supervision in the educational process should be a tool, not a goal of education. Control is the development of the educational process, the replacement of ineffective methods with effective ones, the correction and elimination of errors, the acceleration of practical language skills, language education requirements.

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

SEVERAL ELEMENTS OF READING AND WRITING

Abdurafova Umida

Karshi State University, Kashkadarya region, Faculty of Preschool and Primary Education, student of Preschool Education

Nurmattova Madina

Karshi State University, Kashkadarya region, Faculty of Preschool and Primary Education Preschool student

Matjanova Bakhtigul Saparbay qizi

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Turkish Languages, 2nd year student

Annotation: Reading and writing are types of speaking activities, and writing skills are speaking skills. Reading skills Writing skills are also formed in connection with oral speech, which is another type of speech activity, listening comprehension of the speech of others, internal speech. A certain activity needs to be repeated many times for the formation of a skill. Therefore, in the process of teaching literacy, the child needs to read and write a lot.

Keywords: tongue, lips, soft palate, small tongue, opka, flour strands.

New text is obtained for both reading and writing, because it is difficult to achieve the goal by re-reading a text several times, which often leads to superficial memorization of the read text. In addition, the exchange of content with the situation in the repetitive activity helps to strengthen the skill, increases the ability.

Our writing is a sound recording, the stage of converting graphic characters (actions) into sound in a stream, and vice versa in writing, which makes it much more difficult to read and write, making it necessary to analyze the word by sound-letter. At first glance, sound recording seems to complicate the flow process, but in fact it simplifies the flow process because the number of letters representing the basic sounds in our language is not large; it is sufficient to minimize the rules concerning the interrelation of sounds and letters in order to organize flow and writing.

Since the process of reading and writing is the stage of turning a letter into a sound and vice versa, these two skills are formed together, in parallel. This requires taking into account the peculiarities of the system of sounds and letters of the Uzbek language in the method of teaching literacy.

Uzbek writing is more phonemic, that is, each basic sound or phoneme in the speech corresponds to a lesser sign (grapheme) in the writing system. The method of teaching literacy takes into account the features of the phonetic system of the Uzbek language in informing students about sounds. For literacy, it is important to know the sounds, that is, the phonemes, that serve to differentiate the meanings of words.

Literacy is based on the principle of positional flow, so from the first days of learning to flow, students are taught to flow with the intention of flowing. Of course, children cannot be taught to flow according to the rules of orthoepy all at once. They came, one, but they read the i sound in their words with a long pronunciation. In such cases, as the spelling is written) leak, then orthoepic leak is recommended. In some difficult cases, students are allowed to read a word that is unfamiliar to them for the first time, first in letters, but after reading the letter, they are taught to read the word in syllables and then

as a whole (without syllables).

It is also necessary to take into account the fact that the letters of the Uzbek alphabet are used in literacy (print and writing, uppercase and lowercase letters). First graders practically spell the first word of a sentence and capitalize people's names in the literacy process. They also need to know the function of punctuation, question marks, and exclamation marks in order to flow correctly, consciously, at a normal speed.

In solving methodological problems, it is important to divide the word into syllables. Sounds made with a pulse given to the stream of air coming out of the lungs, or some sound, are called syllables. A vowel sound is a sound that forms a bond. Therefore, the more vowels there are in a word, the greater the number of syllables. There are two types of syllables: 1) an open syllable is a syllable with a single vowel or a syllable ending in a vowel: o-i-la, ba-ho, da-la, bri-ga-da; 2) closed; the end of the syllable is a syllable ending in a consonant sound: kok zum-rad, like a chair. Students have no difficulty in reading an open syllable of the consonant type (bo-la, lo-la) and a closed syllable of the vowel type (oz, ol, yoz).

Leaking and writing is a complex process. An experienced adult reader will not notice this complicated process because it is an automated child of reading and writing. But a child who is just beginning to learn to read and write cannot turn all elementary movements into a single action, for a child action is an element of independent action, sometimes very difficult, requiring not only willpower, mind but also physical movement.

It is impossible to teach a child to read and write without considering that it is made up of several elements of movement.

Reading. An experienced reader will not stop to look at every letter, even a word, because he will see 23 words (even several lines) at a time. As he pauses, he begins to understand the content of the text. The number of pauses depends not only on the experience of the reader, but also on the ease and difficulty of the text.

How is the leakage process of a child who has just started to leak different?

1. The child sees only one movement in the process of flowing, and sometimes compares it to other letters in order to know it; he wants to read it aloud when he sees the movement, but the teacher asks him to read the whole syllable, after which he has to recite at least one more movement, remembering the previous movement. In this case, many children face a certain difficulty. In order to read a word, it is not enough to say the sounds in it, the action is to perceive a letter and perform the act of knowing, in addition, it is necessary to form a word from sounds, so the flow process is slow.

2. A child who is now learning to flow often misses the line because he has to re-flow the movement, the joint. His eye is not yet accustomed to walking parallel to the row. This difficulty disappears as the reader's attention span expands and he or she gradually begins to comprehend the syllable or word as a whole.

3. A child who is learning to read does not easily underestimate the content of the text he is reading, because he pays great attention to the technical side of reading, each element of the action, as well as how to read and pronounce the word. Understanding the meaning of a word separates it from the flow, the meaning of the word is diminished not at the same time as the flow, but after it. The school places great emphasis on conscious flow. Pictures, questions, and teacher explanations, exhibition guides provide conscious flow; leaking with sound also helps to make the leak conscious.

4. The inexperienced reader will usually find the word according to the first syllable, either the picture, or the context. Even if this condition leads to error flow, the reader will try to flow consciously. (Finding is also characteristic of the experienced reader, but it is rarely mistaken.) In order to correct the mistake made in such a finding, it is read slowly, word-for-word, analyzed and synthesized.

adding sounds to a flow is a difficult endeavor, with many students pronouncing the sounds separately but not forming a syllable.

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THE STUDY OF THE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF A SENTENCE IN THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

ABIDOVA ZILOLA XABIBULLAEVNA
charmingmum@mail.ru

Teacher English language chair TSUE

KHUDOYAROVA ZIYODA MARATOVNA

zolushka_0708@mail.ru

Teacher of English language chair. TSUE

Abstract. In each of the stages of development of the field of linguistics, in the process of forming different types of speech, there was a general educational exchange, and the conceptual mechanism of periodic exchange would be such that provides rapid development in the field of linguistics. Therefore, the goal of linguistic theory is not only to search for new ways and achieve new results, but also to make many it is only to promote the results accumulated because of understanding and knowledge

Key words: syntax,, structure ,words , sentence, grammar problems, ancient linguistics, connective.

In the history of syntax, the structure of a sentence and its analysis have always played an important role. Such fundamental problems of syntax are different from the primary syntactic analysis, the concepts of syntactic relations, the hierarchy of left parts, the principles of sentence structure considered in syntactic schools.

"The historical approach and the theory of science mean that the achievements of the past should not be bypassed, but rather modern.

In the historical aspect of his methods, he directs the strengths and weaknesses of the syntactic concept towards the goal. In our view, syntax analysis has both theoretical and practical implications for different linguistics.

Logical flow in the study of speech problems Ancient Greek scholars were the founders of the logical direction in syntax. Ancient Greek scholars worked on all grammar problems.

In ancient linguistics, as in Hindi, Greek grammar also studied writing. As oral speech developed, so did ancient manuscripts the preserved speech remains unintelligible. To explain such speech words and phrases, the grammar of philology came into being. It was during this period that grammatical categories of word groups were established. Based on his teachings, Aristotle was a person, a connection and distinguishing speech analysis, dividing speech knowledge into three categories, showing it in full accordance with the discussion: person, verb, and connective.

Ancient in terms of morphology and phonetics less detail was added to the syntax in grammar. But in Aristotle's science there are elements of speech science and some speech the interrelationships of thinking can be seen. Aristotle defined a sentence as "a basic sound, having an independent meaning." Logical direction underlying the similarity in the grammatical structure of language and the system of logical thinking. Proponents of the logical direction make sense of the sentence similar to reasoning, and based on this they defined a sentence as an idea expressed in words.

According to the representatives of the logical direction, the meaning of a sentence is a reflection, and the reflection has a personal-spiritual structure: on the one hand, the reflection is a person, on the other hand, the meaning. Proponents of logical directions have as the main parts of speech and define the cut. The concept of possession and cutting they are personality and meaning logically related

Consequently, a reflection of the structure of logical thinking can be seen in the sentence. The logical subject, with the grammatical subject, i.e. with possessive is similar to. Logical thought is similar to grammatical thought, i.e., cut. Later, in the time of Alexander, Dionysius of Thrace spoke described an incomplete idea as a combination of words.

The Greek scholar Apollonius Discolus paid great attention to the problem of syntax, that is, the structure of individual words in a sentence. In the development of syntax theory, the analysis and determiner of speech play an important role. Speech analysis is divided into primary and secondary parts. Such a traditional basis of speech analysis is inherited from ancient Greek linguists. has the essence of a series. Speech analysis focuses on its logical form. Until the second half of the nineteenth century, that is, rational philosophical development and in the period when linguistics prevailed, the logical direction developed separately in the field of syntax. Then in the spotlight of philosophers which was a universal problem of grammarians.

The emergence of rational grammar in the history of linguistics was a necessary stage in the development of grammatical ideas. First rational or universal grammar, published in 1660 by Arno and Lanslo. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, general grammar, under the heading of simple philosophical grammar, appeared. Rational and universal grammar are built on separate basic laws. According to the scheme of the basic principal cases of rational grammar can be expressed as follows.

A means of interpreting language. Thought is learned through logic, and language through grammar. According to the representatives of the logical direction, grammar must be based on logic in accordance with the interrelationship between logic and grammar; grammar levels of logic levels should be considered as expressions.

Thus, it is determined by the interaction of thought and language. Grammar based on the level of logic will be rational grammar. Logic must be one, and therefore grammar must be one. The authors of rational grammar, the laws of logic are all the uniqueness for humanity, the existence of an (in-depth) functional grammatical system for all languages.

THE COUNTRY ALLAH SAID TO ALPOMISH CHILDREN.

Allanazarova Mohira Bakhtiyor qizi

Student of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute.

This is the place where God told Alpomish.
Sirojiddin Sayid der-Onam Vatan.
My tongue does not rotate, my pen is full
Homeland, if the elders talk to you!
At-Termizi's grandfather's words are a verse
Shafolat Termizi's poems are bayot
You are the one who raised the geniuses,
Homeland! One of your daughters is over.

Annotation. In this article, I have described the life and work of the great Uzbek poet Sirojiddin Sayyid as an amateur researcher of his homeland.

Keywords: Homeland, Village, creativity, poet, poetry, childhood, success, trust, innocence, loyalty, kindness, love, book.

Yes, the more we sing about this Motherland, the more poems and verses we write about it less. Because he grew up with his hot taffeta and spread his arms around us I know like a mother who grew up with a gentle caress. I am an amateur artist as I envied a Master, and this man is older than an oasis I am very proud to be from Surkhandarya. Teacher Before writing about Sirojiddin Sayyid, I would like to mention the childhood of that man years before the threshold of creativity and the pen to sharp poetry I want to explain. Sirojiddin Sayyid was born on October 30, 1958 in the Surkhandarya region. He was born in Kundajuvozh village of Sariosiyo district. From childhood in the world of fairy tales and legends grew up. Oyibibi's grandmother, Saidumar's uncle, heard it from his uncle Islomiddin folk songs, Abdurahob bobo, poems of the Wahhabi poet, mother Holbibi The stories told by Nasriddin's daughter play an important role in his poetry holds. Sirojiddin Sayyid Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) He studied at the Faculty of Journalism (1974-1979). Research and Tests and examinations of the student period, which turned into years of intense reading, imitations and repetitions, separations and hijras make his way and his voice played a special role in his discovery, formation as a person and a poet. His first story, Hayrulla's Team, was published in 1972, the eighth It was published in the republican children's newspaper when he was in class. "Dream" and His first poem, Istak, was published in 1975 at Tashkent University His poems "Love" and "Dream" were published in "Sariosiyo Haqiqati" newspapers published. His first book, The Map of the Soul, was published in 1985 by Ghafur Ghulam Published by the Literature and Art Publishing House. Like onion peel This collection is thin and unobtrusive, "printed on economized paper." soon became much more "popular." The ideology of the dictatorial regime accused the poems in the booklet of nonsense. Not long after that Sirojiddin's epic "Eighty Years" published in "Yoshlik" magazine Sayyid was widely known as a poet. After that he wrote "In the palm of cool rocks" (1986), "The Land of Love" (1987), "Asragil" (1990), "Mercy remains, love remains" (poems, articles, 1992), "Kuydim" (1994), "Uyingdagi beshiklar" (1996), "Vatanni exploring" (1996), "The Land of the Owner" (2001), "Give the Swallows Your Tents" (2005), "Dil fasli" (2007), "Yashasin yang'irlar" (poems, conversations, literature) articles, 2007) "Yuz oh, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur" (epic, 2011), "Bugdoyboy Vatan" (poems, poems, articles, 2011), "Open, O flower,

that It's time to dump her "(2014). In 2008 Sharq Publishing and Printing Joint-Stock Company The editors have selected two volumes of the poet's works entitled "The Way of the Word" published.

My country, I do not need dice,
If my eyelashes kiss, it's from your neck.
I became a nasim, I became a nasim,
Let me tell you about your old problems.

In this sense, Sirojiddin Sayyid's "I burned", "Studying the homeland"

beautiful and melancholy, which began to lock in the poems included in his collections The country of birth, the motherland, whose feelings have become more widespread and serious Nostalgia and excitement about the homeland, love "Vatan abadi" (2001), "The Months Over Us" (2003), "My Blues in My Chest" (2005) appears in all of his collections of poetry. Poet "Coast of the Soul" ("Shamnoma", Quartet, 1995), published in recent years, Poems from books such as "Dil fasli" (2007), "Bugdoyboy Vatan" (2011), poems and epics are welcomed by the scientific and literary community received. S. Sayyid's "Tanazzul" (1989), "Farewell to Topalondaryo" (1992), "Goodness does not become obsolete" (Forty Hadiths, 1992-2001), "Spring from Surkhandarya begins "(2002)," The Story of the Stork and Mankind "(1998)," One Hundred Oh, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "(2010) is an epic genre of the years of independence plays an important role in creating the image. Sirojiddin Sayyid also worked in the field of translation, from Pushkin's lyrics examples, Andrei Voznesensky's poems "Eternal Food" (1991) and prose book, poems of the Bulgarian poet Lyubomir Levchev, artist Pablo Picasso's poetic experiences, Abu Hamid al-Ghazali's "Prayer Lazzati "by Jalaliddin Rumi and Hafiz Sherozi with his wisdom, poems by Rudaki, Alexander Feinberg, Loyik Sherali translated into Uzbek. The poet's poems and epics are in Russian, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Tajik, Kazakh and translated into Azerbaijani. People's Poet of Uzbekistan Sirojiddin Sayyid is now a Writers of Uzbekistan chairman of the association. He was awarded the Order of Friendship in 1999. "Oh, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "for the epic" Babur Foundation International awarded the prize.

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INVARIATIONAL AND DIFFERENTIAL FEATURES AS THE MOST IMPORTANT CONDITION OF SYSTEM ORGANIZATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL FIELD.

Amriddinova N.Sh.
(SamSIFL)

Abstract. The article dwells on linguistic approach to the study of the semantic phraseological field as a set of language units, possessing invariational and differential features.

Key words: phraseological unit (PhU), semantic field, sema, differential features, invariational features, semantic components.

Phraseosemantic group is a set of phraseological units (PhU) in grammar relation with a certain part of speech, possessing one general semantic feature and a range of differential features (notional and stylistic), which characterize the notional structure of PhU.

Idea of physical motion, i.e. invariational feature, is general for all the members of semantic field of motion and for the phraseological group of horizontal movement in space. Sema of physical movement is the basic component of the meaning of any PhU in a group and field. This sema can be articulated according to interpretation of PhU in phraseological dictionaries and further analysis of definitions on explanatory dictionaries. Let's consider phraseological units, definitions of which express the notion of any movement:

to bend one's steps, to carry a scent, to escape by (with) the skin of one's teeth, to take to one's heels, to go full bang, to take French leave, to take the air, to follow one's nose, to wing one's way, put in an appearance, to have the legs of one, to make tracks, etc.

According to the structure, qualitative features and the direction of movement they express, these PhU differentiate from each other not only by the sphere of usage, but by their stylistic features as well. However, all of them are united by one idea - idea of space movement. This general sema of movement is articulated according to the definitions of different dictionaries, i.e. by collective interpretation of PhU, as one of objective linguistic criterion of component selection of the meaning.

Depicted PhU are interpreted through such key words as "go, walk, run, appear, depart, escape", which express the idea of movement in the most general form besides specifics, character of movement, etc.

The general idea of movement is expressed by the verb "move", through which all the mentioned above verbs are explained as lexical synonyms of given PhU of movement. The verb "move" is stylistically neutral. It can express various forms of motion, beginning from simple mechanic movement until compound cogitative process. Thus, we articulated general semantic feature in the field and in a group, i.e. invariant.

The group of PhU of horizontal movement in a space possess some general features with phraseosemantic field of motion; moreover, they have distinctive characteristics due to which they are articulated from the general field of movement and contradict other semantic and structural-semantic groups of PhU.

PhU of horizontal movement are articulated from the general field of physical motion by the following differential features:

*Movement in a space of alive creature or object. Therefore, PhU which mean "movement" of parts of subject of action, e.g. "to drop a curtsey, to make a long arm for, to shut away" are presented by "move", that is connected with different types of physical and physiological actions. Every semantic feature should go with a certain key word or

word-combination in a lexical definition, thus we can present the notional structure of PhU "to make tracks" by the following scheme: to make tracks-to depart in a hurry-to go away +in a hurry- to move + away + in a hurry.

The basic semantic component, expressing the idea of movement is conditionally depicted by the word "move"; other semantic features of analyzed PhU are "away" (with a meaning of leaving) and "in a hurry" (characteristics of the motion pointing at speed). As we see, semantic features of PhU "to make tracks" let include it into the group of movement.

Phraseological unit "to show one`s face" is interpreted in dictionaries in the following way: to appear, to put in an appearance, appear.

Further we can see the explanation of the word "appear" through the expression "to come forth into view" and notional structure of PhU "to show one`s face"; come forth into view - to move nearer + forth into view + to move + nearer (forth) + into view. "Move" is a basic semantic component; "nearer" (forth) - direction of approaching of a person; "into view" - characteristics of the movement, including its result. In this way, the analyzed PhU should be also included into the depicted group.

Accordingly PhU "to go the pace" is interpreted in dictionaries as follow: to go at great speed, to go along with great speed, to go or proceed very rapidly.

The scheme of analysis of this PhU: to go the pace - to go at great speed - to move along + at great speed - to move + along + at great speed.

"Move" is a basic semantic component of meaning, other notional characteristics are: "along" - moving forward; "at great speed" - pointing at speed. PhU "to go the pace" is also included into the depicted group.

PhU "to pad the hoof" - to travel on foot, tramp, walk.

The scheme of notional structure: to pad the hoof - to travel on foot (walk) - to move about + on foot - to move + about + on foot.

"Move" is a basic component of meaning, other elements of meaning are: "about" - pointing at general motion; "on foot" - characteristics of movement - the way of motion of the person. This PhU is included into the depicted group as well.

So we can watch that "move" is a basic semantic component of depicted phraseological units and general semantic feature of the whole group, additional characteristics are the way of motion, character of movement and direction.

Definitional analysis gave us possibility to distinguish the basic semantic component of each PhU, included into a field and a group with the semantics of movement. This component ("move") expresses the idea of motion that is general for all the members of the field and the group.

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IMPORTANCE OF ACQUIRING EUPHEMISMS FROM FICTION IN LEARNING PROCESS

BABAYEVA KOMILA RISHATOVNA.

camilla379@mail.ru

Senior teacher English language chair TSUE

TOSHMURODOVA MUHABBAT NAZARALIEVNA

toshmuradovamuhabbat@gmail.com

Teacher English language chair TSUE

Abstract. At the syntactic level, a word or phrase with an unwanted denotation can be omitted. The passage "The pass was subjected to bribes. The narrator of the "History of one city" in a fragmentary and indirect way conveys replicas from the dialogue of the farmer and the mayor. However, if the unspoken in the dialogue itself was realized due to the situation, then when the narrator transmits the unsentimentality of the syntactic position is removed by the context.

Key words: name, verbal substitutions, interest, linguistics, euphemism, indicative from.

In modern linguistics of particular interest are the euphemisms of the classics of fiction. Masters of the word were not indifferent to the euphemistic potential of linguistic units. We are going to research the use of euphemisms in fiction. From the point of view of spheres of social life, in the creative work of M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin with a large number of language units are represented euphemistic replacements of names of unseemly acts and officials and repressive actions of the authorities. The name of a bribe is always subject to verbal substitutions in the speech of both the bribe taker and the bribe taker. In addition, the substitutions themselves can be committed in various ways. Actively used euphemistic encoding based on deliberately inaccurate speech. For example,

"Upon drawing out of the oven, everyone will take a knife in his hand and, after cutting out of the middle part, bring it as a gift (History of a city).

The secretary, who had not received any gifts for ten years, objected to this, that the solicitor was a scoundrel, and the solicitor replied that he was not a scoundrel, but that scoundrel, who steals from his pockets, and struck the secretary squarely on the cheek (Provincial Sketches).

In the above example, attention is drawn to and the euphemistic use of the verb is not suitable, replacing very drunk. The name of a bribe is also replaced by a phrase. For example: It was also known that he did not enter Madame Pompadour with the help of any "peculiarity", but simply with the help of monetary offerings and with his mediation got rid of the court and even received a higher one against the former appointment (History of a city). The dependent word in the example under consideration removes the semantic uncertainty of the main word and clarifies the nature of the bribes that the character gave.

The euphemistic character of the paraphrase is also seen in the following example: Of course, all these nonsense clauses end in trifles, but you have done your work: and the peasant has cleansed himself of the vainness, and he himself received grateful gratitude, and caught the criminal (Provincial essays). The dependent word in the phrase indicates not the sincerity of gratitude-bribe, but its quantitative significance. Words of generalized semantics are a frequency tool for the formation of euphemisms. For example, "on the following day a farmer came to us and offered his services" (Pompadour and pompadouress). To illustrate this example, let us turn to the historical and literary

commentaries given under this phrase: "In other words, he suggested to the newly appointed governor a constant bribe - the share of income from the purchase in the province where the" pompadour "went.

The narrator of the "History of one city", telling about the activities of the chiefs of the fools, is not able to speak critically and truthfully about their actions, although by way of allegory tells the reader what the real character of the words and actions of the chiefs was. Since the narrator cannot change the character of the actions of city governors in the past and does not want to distort the fools in history, that is, lie, he resorts only to formal verbal ways to improve the unseemly acts of the first persons of the city of Glupov, that is, to euphemisms: So, for example:

It was known that while he was a Proviantmeister under the army in force, he quite casually disposed of state property and facilitated himself from censuring his own conscience only by looking at soldiers who had eaten musty bread,

Shed copious tears (Story of a City).

The above example is indicative from the point of view of the euphemism: he did not steal, but rather freely disposed of state property - euphemism.

"He did not rid himself of the pangs of conscience, but facilitated - the reception of deliberately inaccurate speech; was not stale at the sight of the unfortunate soldiers, but he felt compassion because he shed abundant tears-a false justification." The irony of the narrator is obvious; all the language tools used in the example realize the Aesop style of the narrative. Assault and tyranny are also related to the unseemly actions of the authorities. Similar to the above way of forming a euphemistic paraphrase we find in the following example: At first I did not hear his explanation and continued to do my thing; but, I confess, when the word "new will be!" New will "clearly touched my ears, then my hand involuntarily descended (Pompadour and pompadouress). The tautological revolution with the words of pronominal semantics is used with the meaning of "beat". In the meaning of "beat," the selected verb is used in the following example: Then the prince, seeing that they are here in front of him, do not abandon their disagreement, strongly disintegrated and began teaching them with a rod (History of a city). The euphemistic transfer is carried out thanks to the common seed contained in the verbs to teach and to beat, "to carry out systematic actions directed at a certain result." Without the use of verbs - another way euphemization, for example, is to go into the thicket of the hook, pull out the attacker and plant (History of a city). The frequency of using a verb with a strong valence without the usual actant framework leads to a steady use of the word, to its lexicalization. Knowing and comprehending euphuisms will serve to better understanding the communicative competence formation at students learning the foreign language as well as facilitate send language acquisition.

JANE AUSTEN'S LEGACY IN THE EYES UZBEK READERS

Begmatova Sokhiba Mustafayevna

Teacher of Uzbek State World Languages University

Abstract. This article discusses acknowledging of Jane Austen's beautiful novels among readers of Uzbekistan. Her novels anticipate 19th-century prose, rather than contemporary romantics who sought to portray in unusual, mysterious, vibrant works. And we can also find out how Uzbek readers admire her novels.

Key words: Jane Austen, Uzbek readers, "Pride and Prejudice", "Sense and Sensibility", "Emma", "Persuasion", "Mansfield Park", "Northanger Abbey".

People can not even imagine how much time it takes to learn to read. For this I have devoted eighty years of my life. But I still can not say I have learned.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe
(our translation)

Jane Austen is one of the brightest representatives of world classical literature. Literary lovers know Jane Austen well as a writer who created in a more realistic genre. While her works still attract the attention of young and old lovers of literature, the world's famous filmmakers are never tired of re-embodiment of the works of this charming writer in the world of film industry. Jane Austen's fascinating works have been in the eyes of readers for more than 200 years. There are many works of the author that have conquered the pulpit of world literature and are still the subject of discussion among literary critics. In recent years, our Uzbek readers have also become fans of Austen's works.

Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775, in the small town of Steventon, South Hampshire, England, into the Austin family. They lived a humble life. The head of the family, George Austin, was a local rector of the town and his wife, Cassandra, was a housewife. Before Jane was born, they had five sons and one daughter. Jane was the seventh child in the family. The family was a large family suitable for life in England at the time, with George Austin raising a total of eight children. Jane's sister's name was also Cassandra, and they were extremely close sisters. Cassandra is interested in painting and it is worth noting that the only portrait of Jane Austen was drawn by her sister Cassandra. The cover book with this photo is now housed in the National Portrait Gallery in London. It has a note "L'Aimable Jane" in French on it. "There is only one picture of the writer, which was painted by her sister Cassandra, and it depicts a twelve-year-old girl. Thus, it is necessary to look in the humble nature of the writer to see that there is no portrait of Jane Austen, who rose to fame in English literature and was admired by such famous writers as Walter Scott, Sheridan, and Virginia Woolf. "(our translation) writes Uzbek literary scholar Masuma Akhmedova. [Akhmedova M. My dear Jane. Scientific article, 2016. Khurshid Davron library, www.kh-davron.uz.]

Jane Austen's father takes great responsibility for the education of his children. A father, especially his youngest daughter, Jane, who had a knack for philosophy and literature, even sat by her, and read a book with her. George Austen gave his advice if she needed. The father was more interested in literature than his daughter, and this is probably why Jane has loved the works of Shakespeare, Yuma, Richardson and other famous writers of her time since childhood. She loved to read books, may be for this reason she later described her love for books in the language of the heroes of her works. "I declare after all there is no enjoyment like reading! How much sooner one tires of anything than a book! -When I have a house of my own, I shall be miserable if

I have not an excellent library". [1. Austen J. *Pride and Prejudice*. Novel. Maple press, 1314, Chiranjeev Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi, 2008.] Jane, in turn, shared all that she had learned with her beloved sister, Cassandra, and discussed them together.

The great German writer and philosopher Goethe said: "Knowledge is not enough, it must be applied. The wish itself is not enough, it must be fulfilled" (our translation). [Akbarov M. Johann Wolfgang Goethe "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State scientific press, T. 2018.] It is no exaggeration to say that Jane Austen is one of the few people who has been able to make the most of her innate talent and knowledge. She began writing at the age of 14 and completed her first collection of short stories, *Love and Friendship* (1790), in a short period of time. This was the beginning of our writer's journey into the world of literature. Attractive works began to be born in the series.

Jane Austen entered the world literature as a leader of realism. In her works, events and people were depicted without exaggeration and metaphors. She was one of the few writers who was able to use literary colors in his works in their place and in moderation. As an example, consider the first words of Jane Austen's world-famous work "*Pride And Prejudice*": "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in the possession of a large fortune, must be in want of a wife". [1. Austen J. *Pride and Prejudice*. Novel. Maple press, 1314, Chiranjeev Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi, 2008]

The author's works attracted the attention of the public with their popularity and began to take a deep place in the hearts of literary lovers. She published *The History of England* (1791), *The Three Sisters* (1811), and *Sense and Sensibility* (1811) under the pseudonym Lady. . In 1813, our author's work "*Pride and Prejudice*" was published and presented to readers. According to many literary historians, Jane Austen began working on this work at the age of 21. However, the publishers of that time refused to publish the work due to lack of satisfaction with the work. A manuscript copy of the work has been waiting for its time on Jane's bookshelf for more than 15 years.

It was only after "*Sense and Sensibility*" that Jane Austen began to explore the world of literature with confidence. She revisited "*Pride And Prejudice*" (1813) in places which she did not pay attention before. She made changes to some parts of the work. This time the work was successfully accepted and presented to the readers. In 1814 Jane Austen's "*Mansfield Park*" has seen the light of day. In 1815, Austen's "*Emma*" became a new gift to readers. The work was steeped in sharp humorous notes, a humorous work about a young lady who seeks to forcibly change the private lives of her acquaintances and loved ones.

Jane Austen died in 1817 at the age of 41 due to incurable severe pain. But even before her death, she had written "*Persuasion*" and "*Northanger Abbey*" (1817). These works were published only after her death. Another of her work "*Sandition*" unfortunately, remains an unfinished draft.

In recent years, our Uzbek readers have also been lucky enough to read the author's famous work "*Pride And Prejudice*" The work was translated into Uzbek by a skilled translator Muhabbat Ismailova. Jane Austen's most famous novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, is about the dangers of self-deception, held captive by the proud intellectual Darcy and charming Elizabeth Bennett, who is full of prejudices. Both hardly master the difficult art of understanding each other, free from the bonds of all kinds of addictions, and this becomes the basis of their future happiness.

According to our research we acknowledged the first and most essential feature while reading Austen's novel is being able to read. In this case our Uzbek readers, especially young book lovers are accomplishing the task. The world of novels by Jane Austen is a world of ordinary men and ordinary women: young "district" young ladies who dream of marriage, hunt for inheritance; the venerable matrons by no means

shining with their minds; selfish beauties who think that they are allowed to control the fate of other people. Although this world is devoid of the mystery that was so honored by contemporaries of Jane Austen, it is by no means cloudless. Emotions dominate here, errors occur, caused by improper upbringing, the bad influence of the environment. Jane Austen looks at this world and at his heroes ironically. She does not impose her ratings on readers, but her position is always tangible. Matters of marriage, not only the structure of life itself, but the responsibility in choosing a companion, which both parents and young people themselves bear, is one of the main topics in *Pride and Prejudice*. Although Jane Austen lived in a society where it was customary to organize "bride fairs", she was perhaps the first English novelist to talk about how to marry without love is immoral, that money can in no way be considered the only measure of happiness. The payment for comfort and prosperity - alienation, indifference, loss of interest in life - may be too high. Loneliness, Jane Austen makes it clear, perhaps based on her own experience, is sometimes better than being alone in a marriage.

The writer - and this is very important - always explains what made her characters the way they are - the environment, education, bad influences, bad heredity. Only in the second half of the 19th milestone George Eliot acknowledged for the first time after Jane Austen talk about heredity and its role in the spiritual and social development of the individual.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the themes of love, marriage, family, friendship, upbringing, education and enlightenment praised in Jane Austen's works. Our Uzbek readers are never tired reading and re-reading her beautiful novels. It is noteworthy that Austin's works do not lose their charm over the time.

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USING INTERESTING GAMES IN THE CLASSROOM

Boboyeva Muazzam Narimonovna

an English teacher of Namangan region, Namangan city, school # 31.
muzi_1989@mail.ru

Annotation. A pleasant and lively atmosphere plays an important role in learning English. To create such an environment, you need to make a variety in the learning process, play interesting games in the classroom. Moreover, it does not matter for whom the lessons are conducted: for children or adults. After all, everyone will be interested in doing this activity.

Keywords: games, develop, memory, mental, activity, communication, also

Based on my experience at school, I can conclude that game moment is one of the most necessary and relevant forms in the methodology of teaching English. Play at any school-age not only does not lose its psychological significance as a desired activity but also continues to develop the child's mental functions, primarily imagination, communication skills in games with rules, in intellectual games. Also, play as a free activity has a relaxing effect on the child. In educational activities, game moments can be used, which helps the child not only take a break, remove the feeling of oppressive tension, but also learn to distinguish features, features of the game and educational activities. The use of games in the classroom is relevant in modern pedagogy- the game is one of the most important means of physical, mental and moral education of a child. The use of games in the educational process helps to activate the child's activity, develops cognitive activity, observation, attention, memory, thinking, supports interest in the subject, develops creative imagination, imaginative thinking, relieves fatigue in children, as the game makes the learning process entertaining for the child. Thus, my goal is to demonstrate the use of game technologies in the school system in grades 5-7, to prove that their use is important for students, contributes to the development of memory, imagination, creative thinking of children, expands their vocabulary, instils an interest in the English language and culture of English-speaking countries. These are just some definitions of the game, but I want to note that they are all similar. Despite some differences, researchers of the problem are united by the fact that the game is a way of personal development. Currently, there are many types of games, but among them, you can find divide the following groups:

1) phonetic; 2) lexical; 3) games with phrases; 4) grammar games; 5) games for learning to read; 6) games for learning to listen; 7) games for learning to speak; 8) mixed games; 9) communication games. To help these guys, I use game techniques.

Phonetic games in English lessons: These games are used to develop children's auditory attention and memory, the ability to hear and differentiate sounds by longitude and brevity, to hear interdental sounds, training students in pronouncing foreign-language sounds, learning poems to reproduce them by roles.

Activity 1. "Little Kitty". The articulation of the sounds [?], [l], Children know and sing the song "Little Kitty".

Little Kitty laps her milk,
Lap, lap, lap.
Her tongue goes out,
Her tongue goes in,
Lap, lap, lap.
Little Kitty (lap) likes her milk,
(repeating the last lines).

Lexical games in English lessons:

Activity 2. "And you? ". Children sit in their seats. They play alternately. The teacher starts the game. He says " " I like to run, and you?" At the same time, he passes a "magic wand" to the student he is addressing. The latter, in turn, says his phrase and passes the wand to his companion. The game continues until it will be attended by all students.

Games with phrases:

Activity 3. Remember the word. Children sit in their seats. They all play at the same time. Everyone has a set of drawings or photos of their family members on the table. The teacher calls a word, such as " a mother", and students show a drawing or photo of their mother. If an error occurs, the student returns the drawing. The winner is the one who saves all the drawings or photos. The game can be complicated: after the teacher lists all the words, each student tells about their family: "I have got a mother, a father and a sister".

Grammar games: The main goals of grammar games: to teach children the use of speech patterns containing certain grammatical difficulties; to practically apply knowledge of grammar, to create a natural situation for the use of grammatical structures in natural communication situations.

Activity 4. "Act as you say". Goal: training the use of Present Continuous. The task consists of executing commands with comments. Play 3 students: 1-gives the command, 2-performs and says what he does, 3-describes the actions of the second.

Daily life

1 - Play volleyball. 2 - I am playing volleyball. 3 - He/ She is playing volleyball.

1 - Wash your face. 2 - I am washing my face. 3 - He/ She is washing his/ her face.

1 - Do exercises. 2 - I am doing exercises. 3 - He/ She is doing exercises.

Games for teaching reading in English lessons: When starting to read, students should already know all the letters of the alphabet, be able to name them, say what sound can be transmitted by this letter, and give examples of words in which this letter should occur. For example, the letter P, the sound [p], the words: pen, pencil, pupil. They must be able to write all the letters of the alphabet using a printed font.

Activity 5. "Pairs". Students play in groups or pairs. Use a set of images and cards with words on a specific topic. The set with pictures is laid out with the backside up. Task "Read the word and find the image". The winner is the one who collects the most pairs. If children do not read well, first you need to perform a training exercise on the Board "Connect a picture and a word".

Games for listening comprehension: Today, listening takes a significant place in the teaching of English, because without it, speech communication is impossible.

Activity 6. "Riddles about animals". The teacher reads riddles to the students, and the students have to guess them. For example:

1. It is a domestic animal. It likes fish. (a cat)

2. It is a wild animal. It likes bananas. (a monkey)...For each correct answer, the team gets 1 point.

Thus, an educational game is a type of activity of students in the classroom, during which educational tasks are solved in a game form. The game arouses the interest and activity of children and allows them to express themselves in exciting activities for them, promotes faster and more lasting memorization of foreign words and sentences.

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USE OR NOT TO USE L1 IN THE ONGOING PROCESS

Dauletmuratova Gozzalkhan Kobeisinovna

2nd year student of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: This article we reviewed the use of the mother tongue in the ongoing process of teaching and learning English for young learners. The purpose of this paper is to determine to what extent and in which instances L1 is used, and how EFL teachers deals with when they hear L1 in their classes.

Key words: young learners, native language, teaching and learning, classroom, comprehension

Everyone has something they value and each of us takes care of what was given easily. Is there something that connects us all and the wealth that everyone has? Actually, it is our native language. It reflects such beauty, spirit and wisdom of the people that everyone should appreciate and keep carefully.

There were always been contradictory views about the exploit of the mother tongue in English language learning classrooms. Teachers claim that L1 could be a valuable contribution in the process of English language teaching and learning, on the other hand, state that L1 should be excluded from the teaching and learning process. Studying for teaching methodology we have more than 10 subjects to gain and develop our teaching ability as Language Teaching System for Communication, purpose was identify the main system of language as vocabulary, grammar and phonology, Classroom language aim was clarified as to manage the class and using classroom language in the class, Lesson planning where we are aware of planning one lesson and select suitable activities, Material Designing where we create and adapt materials for classes according to the curriculum and in these subjects using L1 is not suggested. Considerably, since the language used in the classroom influences the acquisition of the target language, this issue can by no means be neglected.

According to certain scholars in this field such as Atkinson (1987), Harbord (1992), or Scrivener (2005), when L1 is used appropriately, it can have a positive effect on the English language teaching and learning process. On the contrary, other scholars such as Bouangeune (2009), Phillipson (1992), or Seligson (1997) hold a different opinion, and somewhat criticize the use of L1. It appears that the use of the L1 is a debatable topic, and the exact role and appropriate extent of the use of L1 has not been clearly defined. It seems reasonable to assume that a balanced approach which carefully uses L1 to facilitate and enhance the learning absorption of L2 might be the solution to this issue along with adjusting that balance to meet the needs and levels of individual learners.

Several scholars believe that the use of L1 can be a positive resource, for instance: Palmer, considers using L1 in the English learning process to be harmless and "in many cases positively beneficial." Deller and Rinvoluceri [3,p 94] call the students' L1 a "useful tool" and they claim that ignoring it would be a waste of a valuable resource. Harbord, [5, pp. 351-354], stats that there are several good reasons for using L1 in the classroom: saving time and avoiding confusion, facilitating teacher-student relationships, and aiding communication and the learning of L2 itself, and he in his next work [5, p. 352] explains that if students are unfamiliar with a new approach and are not given an explanation in L1, they might be demotivated by this method. In connection with this, Atkinson [1, p. 241] calls L1 a "positive resource", these investigators strongly recommend the benefits of mother tongue even Harmer [6, p.39] makes another point

about using L1 stating that a reasonable situation in which to use L1 is to translate particular words, especially abstract concepts "when other ways of explaining their meaning are ineffective".

Various other authors present different contexts in which L1 should be used such as Cook [2, p. 410] he states that teachers should use it for class organization and conveying the meanings as well as cooperative work, he also [2, p. 418] states that L1 does sometimes have a role of "creeping in as a guilt-making necessity", it should be used systematically and deliberately in the classroom. Taking into consideration abilities and awareness of young learners' Atkinson [1, pp. 243-244] provides even more reasons for using L1 such as checking comprehension, discussion of methodology, checking for meaning and managing.

Another instance in which L1 might be a valuable tool is when watching a film in the classroom. In this case, using subtitles in L1 can prove helpful. It is, however, important to have a general aim of the lesson in mind, which is using as much English as possible. Therefore, it can be concluded that teachers should "avoid the temptation to conduct the rest of the lesson in L1 just because it's easier", as learners need to be exposed to the target language in order to acquire it.

Despite the many advantages of using L1 in the classroom there are also disadvantages of using or sometimes overusing L1 in the classroom which may occur. Ellis [4, p. 8] also suggests that the more exposure to L2, the more and the faster the students learn. Seligson sees using English only as a way of giving students a needed amount of exposure of L2 by stating the following: "By using English most or all of the time in class, you give students vital listening practice, and the opportunity to respond naturally to spoken English." According to this author, using L2 also changes the atmosphere in the classroom considerably, allowing the teacher to "establish much more personal contact with the class in English, breaking down some of the traditional teacher/student barriers". Finally, it makes L2 a real communicative tool. When it comes to the use of L1 in the English language classroom, it is necessary to carefully manage the use of it. For my practice at school every year I can recognize that in a most of cases not only to manage the class but also to explain the grammar and new topic was used L1. No matter what kind of nationality the born child is from, he will have mastered the language he has heard since his birth and will understand every interesting detail of it without difficulty.

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REFLECTION OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS IN THE WORK OF HAMZA IMOMBERDIEV

Dilfuza Rasulmuxamedova

Senior teacher of UzSWLU
Department of World Literature

Abstract. This article is dedicated to children's poetry. The study and analysis of the works of the poet and multifaceted artist H. Imomberdiev, who has a specific status in children's literature, as well as the analysis of the author's poems unknown to many lovers of literature are considered in this article. The poet's works are distinguished by the fact that their essence being deep and broad in meaning, have a great educational significance.

Key words: Dream, desire, intention, fairy tale, legend, kindness, fear, courage, curiosity, health, trigger, kindness, honesty, justice, rabbit, dream.

Children's literature narrates much about imaginary world of a child, that is brilliantly depicted in the works of prominent Uzbek writers as Ghafur Ghulam, Quddus Muhammadi, Polat Mumin, Miraziz Azam. Hamza Imomberdiev rightly noticed such sweet feelings in children as well:

Hey sweet elephant, with big ears,
Answer the question.
Where are you going
With a hose full of water[2.p12]

This wonderful poem, rich in meaning and content, belongs to the pen of Hamza Imomberdiev, a talented children's poet of high artistic level. For many years, the poet headed the literary department of the newspaper "Tong Yulduzi" (Dawn Star), and in 1986, when the children's publishing house "Cholpon" was founded, he worked as an editor in this publishing house until the end of his life. During his years of study, he and his creative friends practiced poetry in the "Chashma" literary group of the faculty, headed by Utkir Rashid, in the university newspaper "Ma'rifat yolida". Hamza Imomberdiev, a children's poet who has been among readers since his student years, wrote "Cheerful", "Chocolate Eaters", "Strange Balloon", "City of Laughter". "Joyful Joy", "Chocolate Eaters", "Laughter Town", "Strange Balloon", "Spectacle on the Moon", "Little in the Box", "Lofchilar-Aldakchilar", "Ghalariib Kent", as well a books "One Day Miracle".

The poet's works are colorful and have a wide range of topics. In each of his works, large and small, he teaches his young readers to do something, to learn, to study, to draw conclusions in life. Hamza Imomberdiev in his poem "Bullet" told a similar story to a young reader. Unaware of the bullet fired from the bow, he is terrified, threatening everyone with a vengeful desire. The bullet ignores no one, pushes forward, saying that I will destroy, that I will shoot, that I will beg, that I will kill:

Came face to face
On the way to Mother Oxe.
The sun hardens in the sky,
In the hands of black death.
The flowers bowed their heads in despair
As long as you forget yourself.
Escape Oxe is like a well
Shining grass from his hooves.
"Don't kill me, at home."

my baby is awaiting!
The bullet gave up the target,
He passed on one side.
He is still flying
As he swallowed his breath.
Came face to face
On the way to Old Plane.
"Hey, look into your eyes,"
The maple trembled, -
In the bellies
After all, there are baby birds!
The bullet gave up the target,
On the other hand [2.p16]

Whoever goes to extremes in life, if he does not live in harmony with those around him, if he builds an extra building for himself, he will stumble in life. The reader is delighted that the bullet, which terrified the all missed the targets.

We called the poet's poems colorful. That is true. The work "Educator" is a clear proof of this. If a person is honest, fair, and respectful, if he thinks and knows every step he takes, he will not stumble in life, he will be happy. Such people are called conscientious and honorable. Such positive qualities in a person are not gifted to him by anyone, he observes himself, he is responsible for his own inappropriate behavior. His mentor is his conscience. This observation of conscience always leads him in the right direction and guides him in the right path:

Football on the day of the show
As I was leaving, I hurried away.
The blind old man is on the road
He got lost his way.
I hesitated, what to do [2.p16]

One must grow up healthy, alert, fearless, courageous in life. If he lives in fear of the shadows, such a child will be unlucky in the future. Hamza Imomberdiev addresses the same issue in his poem "In Loneliness". Botir himself is a coward by nature. As they say, it seems to add to the fear, especially in the evenings, he is afraid of any shadow.

In conclusion, many other works of the author can be cited and analyzed as well, the meaning of which is very deep with great educational significance. That is why dozens of Hamza Imomberdiev's songs, many epics and fairy tales are still popular among children's readership. The works of the writer always impress each young generation evoking strong feelings and emotions, as well as teaching them to moral lesson.

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DIFFICULTIES WHICH LEARNERS COME ACROSS WHILE LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES, PROBLEMS WITH INTERLANGUAGE

Dilrabo Kasimova

EFL and ESL teacher, Yeoju Technical Institute in Tashkent

Abstract. Having acquired basics of first language through imitating, people have to learn another language. Most of the time this language is considered as the second language, however, it is also learned through conversation, imitation and daily talks. The reason is this language is used in this are by most of the number of population. Moreover, people want to enlarge their language barrier with some international languages such as, English, Chinese, Korean etc. This article illustrates some experiences of an English teacher while teaching this language and common challenges, misunderstandings and confusions among learners of foreign languages.

Keywords: foreign language, English language, interlanguage, word order, grammar, phraseology, personality traits, language anxiety.

Introduction

Year by year the number of English learners is increasing sharply. The one fact is that some students fail in learning foreign language while they good at in other classes. But other students learn a foreign language successfully and efficiently. Arguing, that learners who have some problems in acquiring language, they have difficulties with their interlanguage and they compare everything with their first language.

As a foreign language teacher I observed my students who doing well or have difficulties in learning languages. One of my students attracted my attention because of some problems with his first language which affect a lot to his second language learning. In this process, I have read and learnt some research based articles and compared other countries' and our case.

Literature Review:

S.Rabia et.al. investigate and examine in their article the relation between linguistic skills, personality types, and language anxiety among Israeli Grade 11, students whose mother tongue is Hebrew and who are learning English as a second language. The participants were given various tests measuring their basic linguistic skills in Hebrew as their first language (L1), including phonological and morphological awareness. For instance: working memory, rapid naming and a series of language tests: vocabulary, word and text reading, pseudo-word reading, and spelling. They were also given tests in English as a foreign language (EFL): vocabulary, word recognition, letter identification, text reading, and pseudo-word reading. The findings demonstrated a significant positive correlation between all the L1 and EFL linguistic skills.

Furthermore, next investigation compared successful and unsuccessful college foreign language learners on measures of intelligence, language aptitude, native oral and written language and math. They were given Modern Language Aptitude Test, on tests of written and oral language in the syntactic and phonological domains and on math calculation. Authors suggest that students with difficulties in acquiring foreign language have problem especially in the areas of syntax and phonology. Suggestions for analyzing a foreign language disability are made.

Learner's Profile:

I observed my classes and I selected one student who faces some obstacles in acquiring a language. For confidentiality purpose, this student will be renamed as student A. He is 13 years old and studies at school № 160 at 7th class(Tashkent, Uzbekistan). He attends

to math courses and his general intelligence is good. He interested in math, physics and geography. This student is an auditory learner who prefers listening to audiotapes and music. In addition, he showed good results in listening activities. Learner enjoys working in groups, interacting with other students. He has been learning English for four months and his level is Elementary. From the beginning of his learning he did well. He knows present and past simple, present and past continuous, present perfect very well. Moreover, he can differentiate these all tenses and he did significant results in learning adjectives and adverbs. He said that it was an easy theme for him because this topic is similar to his first language and he knew this topic very well in his native language. When it came to make sentences he confused in word order. This problem is cause of his native language. Uzbek language sentence structure differs from English. For example in Uzbek language in order to make sentence the structure below is used:

Subject+time+place+object+verb

Place of 'time' changes according to the context. However, in English it is vice-verse Subject+verb+object (present tense)

When he makes sentences he does not give attention to the structure, he translates his speech from native language to foreign language without changing the structure. As a result, he makes many mistakes in writing and speaking as well. Before expressing his opinion, at first, he speaks in native language and he translates into target language.

While observing I wanted to check his reading skills and I gave him reading comprehensions which are appropriate to his level. While reading, he translated each word separately and at last, he made one meaning from the text. The main problem is, he always analyzes and compares every minor thing in his interlanguage, his main problems are connected with his interlanguage and language anxiety. During conversations he sets sentences according to criteria of his first language and while translating others words again he understands everything directly especially, phraseological units and idioms. Idioms, such as kick the bucket, egghead, big cheese and others caused some misunderstanding because of leaning on his first language. As the result, it is recommended to work on his weak sides tried to get rid of his learning habits. Authentic listening exercises, watching daily talks and cartoons and making small texts are used for eliminating these problems counted above.

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GENDER PROBLEMS IN COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Farmonova Go'zal
UzSWLU, student

Key terms: Anthropocentric paradigm, culture, real gender, logical gender, grammatical gender, biological sex, male and female peculiarities,

In linguistics, the new directions of anthropocentric paradigm have been developing in recent years and gender linguistics can be included in this development. It is known that the first researches on gender started to be investigated in western humanitarian sciences. The reason of appearing them was the new views of investigations of the problems of intelligence, philosophy of science and philosophy of society. "Gender" is considered the main object of genderology. It includes national description of cultures, the roles of male and female in society and their relationship and behavior. Post-structuralism has provided a major challenge to essentialist notions of gender and has been crucial in the developing understanding of gender. With its emphasis on the constitutive nature of discourse, it has thoroughly informed linguistic study - and indeed has been largely responsible for the "linguistic turn" in many other disciplines. Chris Weedon famously characterized language as 'the place where actual and possible forms of social organization and their likely social and political consequences are defined and contested. Yet it is also the place where our sense of selves, our subjectivity is constructed' [Weedon, 1996, 21].

In addition, the term "gender" is considered as one of the problematic concept in this direction of linguistics. The main attention of linguists was paid to distinguish the terms of "gender" and "sex". Cameron points out that a 'correlational' relationship between sex and gender is usually seen in one of two possible ways: first, that gendered behavior is 'built on' to pre-existing sex differences, and, second, that the sex-gender relationship may be arbitrary, but that there will always be gender differences in behavior, which then come to "symbolize" sex (Cameron, 2008). This sex-gender relationship entails differences or tendencies in what women and men do and say, stemming from the notion of gender as an idea about the importance of differentiation between women and men. "Gender refers to the array of socially constructed roles and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviors, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Whereas biological sex is determined by genetic and anatomical characteristics, gender is an acquired identity that is learned, changes over time, and varies widely within and across cultures. Gender is relational and refers not simply to women or men but to the relationship between them". O.V. Ryabov explains the relationship of these two terms as one whole and part: "Sex is biological, consists of sociocultural sex with sociocultural elements. That is why "gender" and "sex" is appeared as "whole and part".

Genderological analysis of a language can serve in understanding not only its anthropocentric paradigm but also its male and female peculiarities. The opinion of V.A. Maslova can be example for this understanding: "human being can receive majority of data through linguistic frequency, therefore human lives in his own world created by himself with intellectual, spiritual and social need concepts than the world of things". [Maslova, 2001, 24] Moreover, through gender humanity can understand and evaluate the existence as individual and collective consciousness, they can investigate flamboyant relationships of human being based on relations between male and female. Thus, gender as a meaningful source identifies all sociocultural sides of human's life.

According to Jane Sunderland [2006] gender can be found and can be analyzed in the following contexts:

The list below represents a starting point:

- in differences between women and men, boys and girls;
- in similarities between women and men, boys and girls;
- in diversity within women, within men, within boys, within girls;
- in aspects of linguistic dealings with (individual, and groups of) women, men, boys and girls, for example, how they are addressed, what is said to them ('hearer sex');
- in aspects of what is said and written about gender differences/tendencies, similarities and diversity;
- in aspects of what is said and written about (individual, and groups of) women, men, boys and girls (the assumption being that gender may be relevant in such spoken and written texts).

Gender can be observed in the vocabulary of every nation. Male and female characteristics are reflected in phraseological units and proverbs in the vocabulary of different ethnos and cultures. As an example, a number of groups of phraseological units can be used for comparison of genderological features of three languages:

- a list of phraseological units can be related only male features such as: general's battle, brother of the angle ? шут гороховый, рыцарь без страха и упрека? қулоғида кун кўриниб қопти, жон куйдирмасанг - жонона қайда.

- a list of phraseological units can be related only female features such as: lady of the house, one's good lady, ? подруга жизни, талия в рюмочку? онаси ўпмаган, аёл макри қирқ туяга юк.

Another example can be observed in hidden semantic form of possessiveness:

- Phraseological units with the peculiarities of male and female appearances and their characters that cannot be met in the language system of other cultures or nations and their possessive concepts have hidden semantic distinctiveness. For instance, English "May Queen" (May-queen a young woman crowned with flowers as queen on Mayday, hyponyms can be filled, girl, miss, missy, young lady, young woman, i.e. the full structure of "May Queen" is "Queen of the May", and obviously the hidden form of possessiveness can be observed here). "Girl Friday" (it is a female employee who has a wide range of duties, usually including secretarial and clerical work, originally by extension, from the character Man Friday in Robinson Crusoe, and structurally it is "girl (man) of Friday"). In Uzbek "устаси фаранг" (expert of his work), "бекойим" (mother or wife of beks (landlords) and form of addressing to them), the structural form of possessiveness is "бекнинг онаси" and others.

- Phraseological units of male and female characters, which can be observed in lexicology of most languages. For example, in Uzbek "эркак сабзи" or "эркак шода" is used for women who does the work of men and in appearance. Also, looks like a man, or in English the equivalent of this phrase can be "blue stocking" (an intellectual or literary woman originally late XVIIth century: originally used to describe a man wearing blue worsted (instead of formal black silk) stockings; extended to mean 'in informal dress'. Later the term denoted a person who attended the literary assemblies held (circa 1750) by three London society women, where some of the men favored less formal dress. The women who attended became known as bluestocking women or blue-stockingers).

However, in Russian there are these types of female characters. Instead of this they interpret female as scandalous creature as базарная баба or androcentric metaphor like аппетитная женщина etc.

To understand this difference it is necessary to explain the problem categorization in comparative linguistics. The problem of gender categories follows after the appearance

of the main idea of comparative linguistic. Investigating the system of the definite language traditional linguistics reveals categories.

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GRAMMATICAL ASPECT OF THE TRANSLATION

**Hasanov Suhrob
Ibodullayev Firdavs**

Annotation. It is obvious that every word in the text is used in a particular form and all the words are arranged in sentences in a particular syntactic order. Grammatical forms reveal the semantic relationship between the words, clauses and sentences in the text. According to V. Comissarov "they can make prominent some part of the contents that is of particular significance for the communicants."

Key words: grammatical transformations, passive forms, grammatical structures, parts of speech, morphological substitution, part of speech substitution,

Though the bulk of the information in the original text is conveyed by its lexical elements, the semantic role of grammatical forms and structures should not be overlooked by the translator. Grammatical aspect of the Source Text (ST) may be reflected when using parallel forms and structures in Target Language (TL).

However, in many cases equivalence in translation can be best achieved if the translator does not try to mirror the grammatical forms used in the ST. It is natural that there are no permanent grammatical equivalence and the translator can choose between the parallel forms and various grammatical transformations. He may opt for the latter in case there is no absolute identity of grammatical forms in SL and TL.

For instance, the idea of prior action expressed by the Perfect Tense is not present in Russian Language. The similar difference can be observed if one compares the finite forms of the verb in English and Russian. Both the English and Russian verbs have active and passive forms, but in English passive forms are more numerous and often used. It is not characteristic of Russian where the Passive

Voice is used in formal style only. As a result the Passive Voice in the ST is often rendered by the Active one in the translation: He was given a cool reception - Еmy оказали холодный прием.

Speaking about grammatical equivalence L. Bahudarov singles out two types of Grammatical Transformations: Transposition and Substitution. T. Levitskaya and A. Fitterman, on the contrary, do not admit that there are grammatical and lexical transformations in their pure form. They suggest their definition - Lexico -Grammatical Problems of translation.

As far as translation of Winnie-the-Pooh is concerned we think that Bahudarov's classification is more appropriate for our analysis.

There are some types of grammatical transformations:

In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another one is obliged to resort numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are as follows:

substitution;

transposition;

omission;

supplementation.

The cited types of elementary transformations as such are rarely used in the process of translating. Usually they combine with each other, assuming the nature of "complex" interlinguistic transformations.

Substitution as type of grammatical transformation can be classified:

By substitution we understand the substitution of one part of speech by

another or one form of a word by another. Consequently, there are two kinds of substitutions constituting a grammatical type of transformations; substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word. Transformation by substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or another grammatical form or construction in the target language; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding form and construction as well as lexical reasons - different combinability and use of words, lack of a part of speech with the same meaning.

An example of the substitution of a word-form may be the interpretation of the meaning of the grammatical category of posteriority of the English verb, which is presented in two particular meanings: absolute posterity /he says he will come / and relative posterity / he said he would come /. Uzbek and Russian verbs do not possess word form of this kind and communicate their meaning with use of other grammatical means: У келишини айтаяпти. Он говорит, что придёт.

У келишини айтди. Он сказал, что придёт.

In Uzbek the meaning of this category is expressed by a substantivized participle ending in -jak or by the infinitive ending in -(i)sh; in Russian the future tense form of a verb is used.

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech; obligatory and non-obligatory.

The obligatory substitution is observed when in the target language there are no part of speech corresponding to that used in the source language e.g. the English articles and may be used for emphasis. In cases of the kind it is necessary to substitute them with functionally - adequate means of expression in Uzbek and Russian.

E.g. When we were in Majorca, there was a Mrs. Leech there and she was telling us most wonderful things about you.

Биз Малоркада булганимизда, у ерда кандайдир миссис Лич бор эди. У бизга Сиз тугрингизда жуда кутганимизда кизикарли нарсаларни айтиб берди.

Когда мы были в Малорке, там была некая миссис Лич, которая рассказывала очень много интересного о Вас.

In Uzbek and Russian an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article.

Non obligatory substitution is a substitution undertaken by the needs or demands of the context:

The climb had been easier than he expected.

Кутарилиш у кутгандан осонроқ булди.

Подняться оказалось легче, чем он ожидал.

A noun in the English sentence is substituted by infinitives in the Uzbek and Russian languages. There are two kinds of grammatical substitutions:

Morphological Substitution and Syntactical Substitution. Let us take Morphological Substitution. It is subdivided into:

Part of Speech Substitution which means that one part of speech in ST, is substituted for another one in TT. It happens when grammatical pattern in the original text does not coincide with that in the TT.

What about of mouthful of something?

А не пора ли нам подкрепиться?

As far as "mouthful" is translated as "глоток", "кусочек" the translation aiming at preserving the same part of speech would be impossible. Very often adjectives performing their predicative function are substituted by verbs.

Eeyore frisked about the forest waving his tail so happily that Winnie-the-Pooh came over all funny.

Иа - Иа принялся носиться по лесу с таким восторгом, что у Винни - Пух

защекотало во всем теле.

The Substitution of Grammatical meaning for Lexical one. L.Barhudarov does not include this kind of Substitution into his classification, but we think it is extremely important for rendering stylistic peculiarities of the original text.

Indeed, he has eaten most of it (honey).

К счастью, оказалось, он съел ещё не всё.

The translator could have translated it without the word "оказалось", but having aim of emphasizing the result that Pooh faced, B. Zahoder introduces this very word. Thus, the goal of rendering the specific role of the Present Perfect in this context was achieved completely.

There is an inverted substitution - when lexical meaning is rendered by grammatical one. Let us take an example from the passage where Baby Roo was washing (very proud he could do it by himself) and suddenly fell into the river:

"So much for washing!" said Eeyore.

-Доумывался! - сказал Иа.

Though it could be rendered "Вот и всё умывание!" and we could speak of more accurate translation, Zahoder's variant which is based on Grammar Substitution(the lexical meaning is rendered by word formation resources of Russian language) sounds much better. Combination of Russian prefix "до-" and reflective postfix "-ся" (like in words "допрыгался", "дописался" etc.) in a certain contextual environment helps the translator to render Eeyore's attitude, his image of always grumbling sort of pessimist, and even to convey his sarcastic intonation. The following example seems to prove the same phenomenon: a "small high vice" is translated as "тоненький голосок". Russian diminutive suffixes -еньк (-онк), -ок (-ек) mean something small and delicate. More over, they render the speaker's emotional attitude - tenderness. However there is the reverse of the medal - using these suffixes quite often the translator takes the risk of making the text sound too sweet. For instance, silly old Bear is always translated as "глупенький мой мишка". Perhaps, it would be more feasible to omit one of the suffixes and to translate it like "глупый медвежонок" or "глупый мой мишка".

Syntactical Substitution

There are four types of the Syntactical Substitution :

1.The Composite Sentence is substituted by a Simple one.

What was a Heffulump like?Did it come when you whistled?

Какой он этот Слонопотам? Идет ли он на свист?

A subordinate clause in Russian composite sentence would sound superfluous. It would need more semantic elements:

А он придет, если ты ему свистнешь?

There is an inverted substitution.

E.g.: I couldn't have made such a noise just felling down.

Не мог же я сам наделать столько шума, когда упал.

The Simple Sentence would be less appropriate in this case. Piglet's words would sound formal: Не мог же я падая, (при падении) наделать столько шума

2.Principal Clause is substituted by aSubordinate one or vice versa.

3.Subordination - Coordination substitution There are numerous examples to prove it, because in the Russian language Subordination is characteristic of mostly formal style, whereas Coordination dominates in colloquial one.

E.g.:the jumped up and down to keep warm and a hum came suddenly into his head which seemed to him a Good Hum.

он прыгал, чтобы согреться и вдруг в его голове внезапно зазвучал шум, и он

показался Вيني хорошим шумом.

E.g.:The wind had dropped and the snow, tired of rushing round in circles trying to catch itself up, now fluttered gently down until it found a place on which to rest□

Ветер утих и снежок, которому надоело вертеться, пытаюсь поймать самого себя за хвост, тихонько спускался вниз, и каждая снежинка сама отыскивала себе место для отдыха.

4.Clauses bound syndetically are substituted by Asyndetic Construction.

Now don't talk while I think.

А теперь помолчите - я буду думать.

Having analyzed a lot of examples we come to the conclusion that grammar plays an important role in rendering the style of the original text. Moreover, handling peculiarities of Russian word formation the translator manages to convey even small stylistic nuances of emotional colouring in the Source Text.

STUDY OF PHRASAL VERBS IN INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF ENGLISH TEACHERS

IBRAGIMOVA SEVARA BAHODIROVNA,

Email: sevara.ibragimova.87@bk.ru

Teacher English language chair TSUE

RAKHIMOVA GULNOZA SHARIPJANOVNA

gulnoz0802@gmail.com

Teacher English language chair TSUE

Abstract. In English classes, game participants can make adjustments to their actions as needed during the game. Thus, when an English teacher organizes an innovative activity, the use of various games in the classroom stimulates students to learn the language, uses phraseological verbs to develop positive qualities, increase their intelligence and, most importantly, introduces them to another country's culture.

Keywords: innovation, English teachers, phrasal verb, technology, monitoring, evaluation, harmoniously developed personality, the end result.

In English lessons, the game preparation phase consists of two parts: game development and game introduction. Game development involves the development of game scripts, guidelines, and logistics. Business game in English lessons: learning objectives; game task, details of the problem to be studied; consists of a description of the situation and a description of the participants. Entering the game in English means:

- prepare the group for communication in English;
- expression of the main purpose of training;
- create a problem and a situation in English;
- distribution of roles,
- setting game rules, etc.

Based on the effective pedagogical orientation of the teacher, the student acquires positive qualities, develops intellectually and develops a deep knowledge of languages. During the learning process, the exchange of ideas and participants' defense of their decisions and conclusions increase. Today, the classification of innovations in the education system is approved as follows:

- Depending on the direction of activity (pedagogical process, management).
- according to the description of the changes (radical, modified, combined).
- according to the scale of changes (local, modular, systemic).
- according to the source (taken internally or externally for this community).

The goal of innovation is to get the most out of the money or effort expended. Unlike many other spontaneous innovations, innovation is a mechanism of controlled and controlled change. Thus, the innovative activity of an English teacher means a qualitative reconstruction of his professional and methodological skills.

The preparation of English teachers for innovative activities is carried out in three stages:

1. To analyze the activity of teachers in the period before the application of innovation in pedagogical activities.
2. Analysis of the period of active formation of innovative activity.
3. Analysis of post-innovation activities in the pedagogical process.

It is well known that a person's qualities and attributes are formed in the process of activity and are the result of activity. Therefore, it is necessary to inculcate in teachers the psychology of a desire for innovation and a constant need for independent reading.

Because novelty gives a person more pleasure than glory. The study of phraseological verbs in the innovative activity of the English teacher is a creative approach, creative activity, technological and methodological preparation for the introduction of innovations, new thinking is reflected in the culture of behavior. Levels of innovative activity: reproductive, heuristic, creative.

During the period of innovative activity, news, innovations are literally absorbed into the educational process. Therefore, the introduction of innovations in the education system in the pedagogical process is carried out in several stages:

- Analysis of the existing pedagogical problem;
- design of the planned education system;
- planning, organizing and monitoring changes and innovations in the pedagogical process.

Innovative activity is the creation of a new technological process or a new improved product using scientific research, development, experimental work or other scientific and technical achievements. The essence of innovative activity is the formation of a new technology in practice, the result of which is an activity aimed at transforming an invention into a project, a project-technology.

Today, there are different approaches to the organization of innovative teacher activities. For example, according to N. Azizkhodjayeva, the renewal of activities will take place in several stages: preparation, planning and implementation.

The computerized interpretation of phraseological verbs in English learning is computer-based learning. Computer technology in education is a new type of information technology. Other media (television, video, etc.) can also be used in information technology. Teaching students based on computer technology develops their programmed learning ideas, reveals completely new and unexplored technological options for teaching related to the great potential of modern computers and telecommunications.

Telecommunication systems, including computers, are the product of modern scientific and technological progress. Scientific and technological progress is determined by the rapid growth of scientific and technical information.

Given the individual abilities of students, the acquisition of as much information as possible can only be done with the help of computers. Computer-assisted learning can accelerate the learning process and maximize its effectiveness.

THE FEATURES OF USING PUZZLES IN INCREASING OF MATHEMATICAL ABILITIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION.

**Iminova Barnokhon Muminjanovna
Botiraliyeva Mokhinur Shukhratbek qizi.**

Teacher of primary classes in No. 30 secondary school in Andijan city.
Undergraduate student in Andijan State University in the field of primary
education.

Abstract. In this article discussed the use of innovative methods, in particular, the use of puzzles in teaching and improving the mathematical abilities of school children in the elementary classes. The importance of innovative approaches in the field of education in general, and in particular in primary education, was described. There was investigated the theoretical and practical significance of the use of puzzles in the development of mathematical abilities of primary school students.

Key words. Primary education, educational innovations, mathematical abilities, puzzles.

The concept of "innovation" in Latin means, "development, innovation or change". Innovation is the introduction of new methodologies and stereotypes into the process. Under the innovations in education, we understand the process of improving teaching technologies, a set of methods, techniques and means of study. Nowadays, in the conditions of a high-tech world, pupils of the 21st century should be trained to be resistant to changes, trained to respond appropriately to environmental changes, determine the necessary information, and analyze it.

While in primary school, children must be taught: the logic of thinking in all spheres of life, the independent choice of tasks, the choice of effective means, the assessment of the quality of the independent activity, the ability to work with sources and generally the skills of independent education, the ability to work with other people.

Thus, innovative technologies should not be one-sided, offering only the development of the mental abilities of children or health. Innovation in education should carry, first of all, the process of developing the confidence of a small person in himself, his strengths. Innovation in education is an inevitable need for new approaches to the educational process.

Puzzles are one of the didactic tools to provide a number of necessary qualities for school children. According to Gorev (2018) [1], by a puzzle, we mean a difficult task (in accordance with the age and psychological characteristics of students), for which, as a rule, savvy, possession of certain mathematical abilities and not special knowledge are required.

The main types of puzzles include the following:

- " arithmetic (rebuses, magic squares, sudoku, ken-ken, etc.);
- " tasks on permutations (problems with matches, playing at 15 and the like);
- " cutting and folding pieces (Tangram games and the like, including voluminous ones, for example, Soma cubes);
- " topological puzzles (flexagons, drawing figures in one stroke, rope and wire puzzles, etc.).

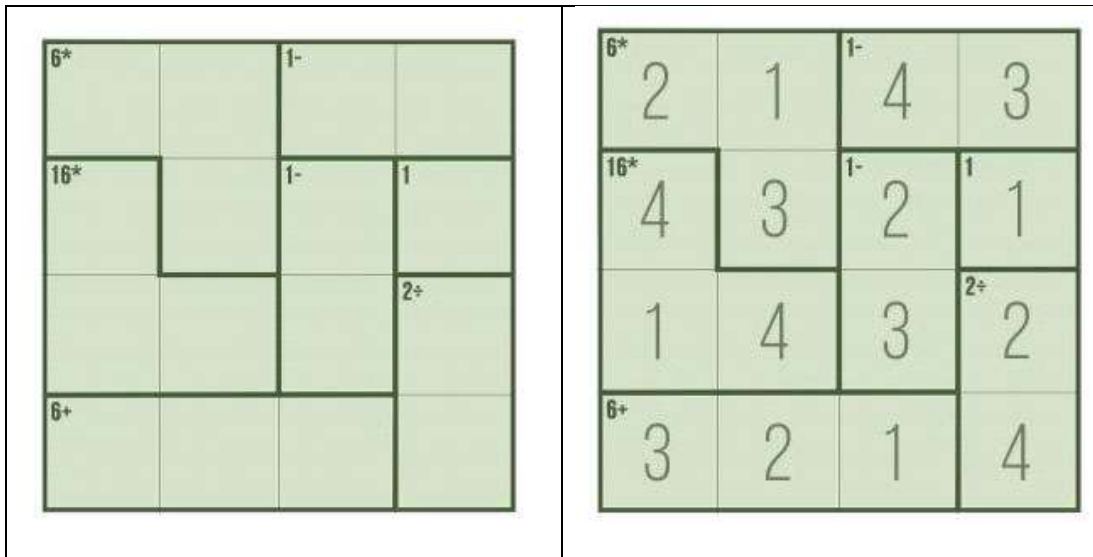
According to Dubrovsky and Kalinin (1990) [2], traditionally puzzles refer to entertaining mathematics (implemented more often in the additional mathematical education of children and adolescents), not only because almost any puzzle is based on a certain mathematical concept, but also because the solution to the puzzle is close to solving mathematical problems.

Krutetskiy (1968) [3] in his studies structures mathematical abilities and gives the following classification of them: 1) clear logical thinking, the correct use of logical methods; 2) the power of abstraction; 3) combinatorial ability; 4) the ability to spatial representation and operation of spatial images; 5) critical thinking, the ability to abandon erroneous train of thought; 6) mathematical memory (generalized memory for mathematical relations, typical characteristics, reasoning and proof schemes, methods for solving problems and principles of approach to them).

During the study, we tried to apply theoretical and empirical methods; analysis of the productive activities of students; analysis of the results of educational activities, pedagogical experiment.

In order to improve the mathematical abilities of students in the 3rd and 4th grades of secondary school No. 30 in the city of Andijan, we used the Ken-Ken puzzle. Children were taught how to solve the puzzle in the math group after classes. Basically, they solved problems at home with their parents, as there are special Ken-Ken Apps and programmes for computers and smartphones.

Ken-ken is a grid (table) with numbers: 1) The player needs to fill out the grid so that the rows and columns contain a complete set of numbers, but they cannot be repeated in rows or columns; 2) Also in the grid there are blocks surrounded by a bold line, numbers can be repeated in them; 3) The number of digits that can be used depends on the size of the grid. If the Ken-ken grid has only 4 cells in height and 4 in width (4x4), you can use numbers from 1 to 4, in a 5 x 5 grid - numbers from 1 to 5, and so on. 4) Signs of arithmetic operations - addition, subtraction, multiplication or division - are indicated in blocks. When applying this action to all the numbers in the block, the number should be in the upper left corner of the block. 5) In the most complex Ken-ken grids there are no signs of arithmetic operations at all.



This is a learning tool for basic arithmetic and logic skills in a playful way. Children love Ken-Ken, play with pleasure and excitement, getting involved in this system more and more, with each new personal record. With Ken-ken, mathematics acquires a new status for children. They strive to reach new results, challenge each other, enter into competition with each other. Children note that Ken-ken helps them in their studies and in life. This fun and gambling game very animates the learning process. Children participating in Ken-ken solving competitions say that this experience helped them learn to think quickly in stressful situations, make innovative decisions and think clearly in the face of fierce competition.

Parents are also very pleased, because their children do not spend their time on useless computer games, but rather combine interesting with useful. Sometimes parents themselves play ken-ken with pleasure, because ken-ken stimulates the brain, mathematical and logical thinking, and also activates the ability to cope with problems. It is scientifically proven that Ken-ken develops cognitive abilities in young people and supports brain activity in people after 30 years. In order to maintain the sharpness of mind in old age, it is necessary to regularly train the brain. Then clarity of thinking and self-confidence will not leave you for many years.

In previous studies (2020) [4], we examined the Ken-Ken Puzzle as a good tool for developing mathematical skills in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide and in other circumstances requiring distance learning.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the use of puzzles as didactic tools allows improving the results of students mastering program material. Monitoring the results of the educational activities of students shows a positive trend. In solving educational and extracurricular problems, students show the creativity of thinking, initiative, resourcefulness, activity, the ability to emotionally perceive mathematical problems and reasoning, take responsibility for choosing a solution and answer method. This means that puzzles can be a means of achieving not only objective but also personal results.

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WAYS TO DEVELOP CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE PROCESS BY DEVELOPING THEIR INTERESTS.

Jabborova Maftuna Komil qizi.

QarSU, Faculty of Pedagogy, Department of Preschool Education, 4th year student.

Akhmadjonova Dilnoxa Ibroximovna

Teacher of English language of the 15th school of Kurgantepa district of Andijan region

Atakoziyeva Iroda Abduvahobovna

English teacher at the secondary school No. 1 of Marhamat district.

Annotation: The knowledge given to children is insufficient for their good development. To organize the educational process exemplary, it is necessary to take into account not only the aspirations and capabilities of children, but also their interests. If the child is interested in what he is studying, we will achieve the expected result. When a child is interested, the level of utility in the work that he does is high. Therefore, the educational process should be organized taking into account the age of the child, psychology and, most importantly, his interests.

Keywords: Knowledge, interest, aspiration, potential, mastery, efficiency, activity, psychology.

The importance of curiosity in a child's development is that he strives to know as deeply as possible what he is interested in and therefore does not get bored of dealing with it for a long time. This, in turn, helps to develop and reinforce important qualities such as the child's attention and will. In this sense, when directing children to think independently, it is important to first engage them in the object of free thinking. In the science of preschool child psychology, taking into account the acceleration of qualitative changes in children, it is expedient to study this period in three stages: the early preschool period (3 - 4 years); preschool period (4 - 5 years); senior preschool age (5-6 years); school age (6-7 years).[1]

The child develops an understanding of the world of events, the actions that take place through them - actions, the mother tongue and the relationship between people, and at the same time the development of motives for action. This happens with the help of parents in the family and educators in preschools. Basically, it is from this period that the child's independent activity begins to grow. Independence in action is the basis for independence in self-thinking. In addition, the pre-school stage is also a period in which they develop complex movements, develop basic hygiene, cultural and labor skills, develop speech, and form the first buds of social morality and aesthetics.

According to P. F. Lesgaft (1837 - 1909), "at this stage of human life it is determined what kind of character he will have in the future, and the foundations of moral character emerge. A striking feature of preschool children is mobility and imitation. The basic law of the nature of the child at this age can be expressed as follows: the child requires constant movement, but he is tired not of the result of activity, but of the uniformity and one-sidedness of movement.[2]

It seems that the ability to organize purposefully, without limiting the mobility, which is the basic law of the nature of school-age children, gives the expected effect in the education of children of this age. The needs and interests of preschool children are rapidly evolving. This is primarily due to the fact that there is a need to go to a wide circle, to communicate, to play. Children of this age need to interact with adults and peers who

are close to them because they have a certain degree of slurred speech and excessive mobility. They begin to strive for a wider range of relationships. They also play as a team with the children of the neighbors. The need to know everything is growing. Another of the strong needs inherent in the nature of the preschool child is the desire to see everything as new and to know it in all its aspects. The role of interest in the lives of children of this age and in their mental development is also enormous. Curiosity is one of the factors that motivate a child to do something, just like need. This is why psychologists consider curiosity to be a complex mental phenomenon associated with the process of knowing. The rational use of these natural features of children's curiosity and curiosity in preschool education and the introduction to fiction is in line with the main goal of national pedagogy - the formation of a well-rounded personality. The fact that children of kindergarten age have questions in all areas indicates that their thinking is becoming more active. If the child can't find the answer to his question or if the adults don't pay attention to his question, his curiosity starts to wane. Passive and shy children don't ask any questions. Such children should be asked questions by adults themselves in various activities and trips, thereby activating them. Therefore, this comparison, analysis and synthesis is called the process of thinking in the science of psychology. Travel helps to activate and develop reasoning in children. On trips to nature, children compare different things and try to analyze and synthesize. According to the literature, a two-year-old has a vocabulary of about 250 to 400, a three-year-old has a vocabulary of 1,000 to 1,200, and a 7-year-old has a lexicon of 4,000. [3] This means that during the preschool years, a child's speech improves significantly, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The growth of children's speech at this age also depends on the spiritual level of the family. The bottom line is that while adults are involved in developing children's speech, it is important to remember that children of kindergarten age may not be able to fully comprehend their speech qualities in some cases.

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EFFECTIVE METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING HISTORICAL TERMS TO IMPROVE SPOKEN ENGLISH.

Khayotkhon Shernazarova Ma'rufjonovna,

Western European languages department
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
e-mail: Shernazarova2018@mail.ru

Abstract. This study aimed to improve the speaking skills (conversations) using historical terms. The researcher implemented various sample methods. The least frequent trouble that students face is the communication. This study also discusses the ways and appropriate techniques to solve the problems which are indicated above in order to improve the students speaking skill using terms. There are some effective methods and skills, such as to teach terms effectively using interesting methods to urge them to speak respectively. Furthermore, inside and outside classroom activities are taken into consideration to get improvement of students speaking skills

Key words; spoken, terms, history, methods, techniques, ESP, CLIL

Introduction and Background

In the last few decades the demand for improving speaking skills in teaching foreign languages has increased and its importance has been seen as one of the important skills that should be taught with the help of integrating skills. The purpose of the study is to analyse the ways to teach spoken English using historical terms effectively as the high demand of the National Staff Training Program of Uzbekistan (1992). Language for specific purposes (LSP) is the best known and most documented of content-based language model. (Awatif Moamed Diab, 1997). The need of educating professional staff in Uzbekistan put high demand for teachers to teach them language through Content and Language integrated learning (CLIL).

As teaching for specific purposes requires to prepare the learners for the demand of real life such as participation of international conferences discussing about the history of Uzbekistan and so on.

When it comes to English classes with the students who study history it is one of the problem. Because, English teachers (ELTs) do not have enough knowledge at history that can be concerning while teaching the content subject to the students while teaching them English. Additionally, lack of practical use of historical terms using integrated speaking methods makes the classes more boring and insufficient. Students develop their skill to learn the target subject through a language (which is not their mother tongue)

As learners are always reluctant to speak, they need perfectly designed curriculum which can help them to be professionally-developed language learner. Staab (1992) states, "I believe that oral language is important not only as a vital communication tool that empowers us in our daily lives but also as a valuable way to learn".

Purpose of the study

Since, students are learning English, organising classes based on the real life enhance student's critical thinking and also improve their employability which is considered to be the most important requirement of the developing world. Implementing historical terms to make students love speaking through CLIL can be the most effective way if some problems do not exist. Teachers can find out the way not to enjoy that with the help of the shown methods

Methodology

The language is viewed through the content and grammar and vocabulary are considered

as apart of discourse rather than "isolated fragment"(Richard and Rodgers,2001, p208). There are different methods are shown as effective methods to teach and make students speak .Then the result of the questionnaire is discussed. As mentioned above the students were questioned after using the methods and techniques that are chosen using historical terms.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS (DATA ANALIS)

Uzbekistan has gained its own way and history after the independence. Since the first days of independence, Uzbekistan consistently carries out large-scale reforms in politics, social, economic and other spheres. Since that day the history of Uzbekistan is being written on the new pages. New state has started to bring up its youth intellectually developed and teach them its history. Implementing historical terms to improve the student's speaking skills has to be major objectives of the class. In order to gain success, topics are chosen that are being taught. In this article some effective methods are discussed that have already been practised successfully with the students of university of oriental studies. There are 4 classroom and 2 outdoor activities. The teacher speaks most of the time using English language gives opportunities for the learners to speak. There are some methods are shown:

1.Information stick (helps to understand terms in context and gives opportunity students to understand data and facts through vocabulary). This is one of the interesting and effective method and student- centered task in which class are divided into small groups (3-4). In each group should make some stickers related to the historical facts and events such as ; The first group can choose some words to write the stickers on Rule of Mongols and Timurids

1.Empire, tribal groups, artisans and soldiers, astronomer, dynasty, Khanate, troops, metal thumb ring,

Then the group shows the stickers other students that is required to find the time of the history with the help of the terms. Then each group should talk some facts using the following terms.

The second group also chooses one of the card in which there are some stickers to write terms related to the chosen topic.

2. Gathering historical terms.

In this task students should participate actively in order to be understandable and enjoyable of the task. But the most important task is for teachers because they have to prepare their materials beforehand and they also should study what are going to be done during classes. Firstly, the instruction should be explained thoroughly so that students follow it to do the task properly. Secondly, the group is divided into 4 small groups. The first group is responsible for choosing one of the interesting fact cards that are given several cards by the teacher. For example; Amir Timurid's dynasty, Khudayorxon periods and so on. Then they send one of the card to the next group. The second group analyse information to find out and list of the terms related to this event or history. Then they write on the lists these chosen vocabulary. Subsequent stage, they send vocabulary card to the third group. Their task is to speak the time or history of chosen fact using the list of the vocabulary. The last group should check their speech whether they are speaking correctly or not.

This is very effective task that students learn terms related to the history and review their lectures and also establish relationships between terms that are connected. The more students revise terms the more they can use them orally.

The outdoor classroom activity has been designed for the students of history subject. Approximately 20 students can participate in the lesson. The level of English, concerning all students, is between B1 and B2 according to the Common European Framework of

Reference for Languages. The lesson mainly includes the example of pair work or group work to encourage students to improve teamwork skills.

Teacher's role is to give clear explanation for the students to be ready outdoor classes. The aim of the teacher is to motivate students to use historical terms in teaching speaking. The students are required to be ready for the role-play in the historical place. They are given roles to play and found out most specific details and facts about history and need to learn by heard terms related to history.

This activity can reinforce the learning of new terms, vocabulary, and history. It gives students the chance to implement the new language they are learning. Organizing such activities with the students can contribute to involve each student in every speaking activity and learners enable practise with different ways of participation.

Teaching speaking through historical terms has always been a struggle. So, "Students' theatre", "Exploring real objects" and giving the chance the students to become the experts are also the inspirational activities that can all students be actively involved in classes.

Conclusion

As the study aimed significant improvement in teaching historical terms in English classes by minimizing teacher talk enhancing students to communicate and practise to produce language. It has implication all the classrooms where English as language is taught because the way language is used in the classroom remains broadly similar because whenever they are and whatever they are teaching, teachers in schools and other educational facilities are likely to face some similar practical tasks. English language learners should have the chance to work with and communicate with their fluent English speaking peers on a regular basis and engage in instructional conversation that require critical thinking and more elaborated forms of language production. Any new teaching skills have to be shared and discussed by other ESP teachers so that these models are expanded and improved. And new challenges of creativity may lead learners for the successful future.

Differences of methods and materials encourage students to deal with people from different social backgrounds and to perceive diversity as a part of other culture that enriches them. It improves teamwork and contributes any learner to find their roles in a team. The use of various kinds of materials helps to develop learners' flexibility.

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ABDULLA QODIRIY'S NOVEL "THE DAYS GONE BY" AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

Kholmurodova Madina Alisher Kizi

Doctorate of Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Ro'ziyev Alisher Kholmurodovich
teacher of Karshi State University

Abstract. The article describes the creation of the translation of the novel "The Days Gone by" by Abdulla Qodiriy. Translation theory has been consistently developing in a foreign country and also in our country. The quality of translations is gradually improving as well.

Key words: bygone days, days gone by, praymaster.

In this novel, for the most part, graphic and systematic research strategies are used to depict the historical backdrop of "O'tkan kunlar" and its English interpretation, the article is a general diagram to the work and the inquires about dependent on the masterpiece. The work additionally breaks down the interpretation highlights of "O'tkan kunlar" as "The Days Gone by" by A.Qodiriy and explores the reasons why the work was composed, the shrouded ideas in it and looks at whether the interpreters could serve the elaborate impact through saving the concealed importance in the work.

For the following decades, as in all nations, interpretation hypothesis has been reliably creating in our nation. The nature of interpretations is slowly improving also. It ought to be noticed that the group drove by I. Tukhtasinov has been working successfully throughout the previous barely any years and interpreted the perfect works of art of Uzbek writing. They likewise deciphered the novel "The Days Gone by" into English into Abdulla Qodiriy. Obviously, it is difficult to interpret, alter, and print such huge and genuine examples of our exemplary literature. Most importantly, participation with outside specialists has been started for distributing them. Specifically, he was basically editorialized by American Kristin Smart in English. It was altered by English expert Elise Brittain and distributed in 2017.

Likewise, the Fund named after Islam Karimov additionally added to the conservation and advancement of the rich social legacy of Uzbekistan by assigning awards for interpretation and distribution of social, instructive and logical assets and distributions of Uzbek writing. "Days Gone by", the main case of the Uzbek school of the novel, was perceived as a genuine pearl of the twentieth-century Uzbek writing. Almost a century back, the novel is one of the most broadly read works of Uzbek literature.

The novel "Days gone by", which has become a national spiritual treasure of Uzbekistan, has its own fans of foreign readership. At the same time, the work introduces a foreign reader for the spiritual world of the Uzbek people, high artistic backgrounds and vital values and traditions. The first example of the Uzbek writing was additionally distributed in Nouveau Mond, the French distributing house in 2019. As indicated by reports, the novel was interpreted by British writing essayist Carol Ermakova who deciphered more than works, and altered the interpretation by Julien Wiesen.

Uzbek Youth Association in America, the Qodiriy family and talented translator Mark Reese have launched Muloqot Cultural Project. They hope to promote the English translation of O'tkan kunlar among western readers through this fundraising. Uzbek children living abroad to learn more about Uzbek history and values. The novel was translated by an American scholar, former Director of the Center for Regional Studies of the US Naval Academy, Mark Reese. He was one of the first Peace Corps volunteers in Uzbekistan, where he worked in 1994-1996. The work on the translation of the novel

lasted more than fifteen years. This translation book is called "Bygone Days". 660 pages of the book contain more than 400 explanations of various terms and idioms used by the author, as well as comments explaining the peculiarities of the culture, traditions and customs of Uzbek people.

The imaginative inheritance of Abdulla Qodiriy is, unfortunately, not well-known for foreign readers, and they have not gotten enough information. Therefore, these interpretations of the work, alongside associate with the author's works, give foreign readers information about the period, the one of a kind national qualities and customs of the Uzbek country. The Days Gone by" is the primary play of Abdulla Qodiriy. The explanation of calling "The Days Gone by" is that the creator meant to exhibit the first of otherworldly existence of the Uzbek individuals based on communicating "dark days" of country's history. The essayist attempted to portray lovely propriety, incredible regard to others, extraordinary other worldliness in correspondence of individuals with one another, various frameworks of way of life of country at that period.

This work is important for national culture of the Uzbek individuals was depicted however much as could reasonably be expected. You can see occasions dedicated to intuition, saying and acting like Uzbek in interchanges among Otabek and his folks, between Mirzakarim praymaster Oftoboyim and their husband to be, Otabek and Kumush. It gives incredible delight on national culture of the Uzbek people to readers.

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PECULIARITIES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO GROWN-UPS

Latipov Aziz Akbaraliyevich

English language teacher of
Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages
E-mail:aziz3351565@gmail.com

Abstract: This article discusses about the features of teaching a foreign language to grown-ups learners. The necessary pedagogical conditions are determined for productive study of a foreign language by grown-ups identifying the aspects of solving this issue.

Key words: foreign language, grown-up students, linguistic experience, motivation, pedagogical conditions, approach.

Nowadays the globalization of society a large number of grown-ups feel the need to learn a foreign language in order to become a participant in international activities and communication in the expansion of international relations and cooperation with other countries in the field of politics, economy and culture. Despite this, many grown-ups have some difficulties of learning a foreign language. Knowing and taking into account some of the features of teaching a foreign language to grown-up students will help to optimize the learning process and make the best use of teaching methods. According to psychologists logical memory improves with the age but short-term memory got worse. A favorable factor is compensates for individual shortcomings with the interconnectedness and coordination of functions [4]. For example, accumulated experience and well-developed logical thinking will help to fill up the amount of short-term memory. Linguistic experience can demonstrate both of negative and positive effects on the period of effectiveness of learning. Lack of knowledge in the native language can be difficult of making understanding and assimilation for grammatical and lexical constructions.

In contrast, a high level of knowledge of the mother tongue can inhibit to the study of a foreign language, since the grown-up students need to express their own thoughts about rich life experience which contradicts the possibilities in a foreign language and causes numerous errors. Even though this practice proves that linguistic experience in learning one foreign language helps in successful learning second foreign languages. Moreover, motivation plays an important role in grown-up's learning, which encourages a person to act and mobilize his internal energy and directs his actions. While working with grown-up audience, our attention should require to the personality of each student and taking into account his social role. To create suitable comfortable conditions for increasing students' speech is required an activity of a striving for natural and informal communication, which is characterized by responsiveness, participation and direct attention to the interlocutor. The tone should be interesting and trusting. In addition, to create the emotional comfort of students in interpersonal relationships, one person should take into account not only the level of language proficiency but also group members' age. It is necessary to evaluate the results of students to correct their mistakes and reward for successes and efforts. Following A.V. Ballastov it is possible to identify several pedagogical conditions for the effective teaching of grown-ups a foreign language. According to many scientists, the main differences between grown-up students are follows as: [1]

1. A grown-up student is an independent and self-governing person including educational experience who has his own life experience.
2. Each grown-up student has his own specific motivation to learn a foreign language,

which is most often associated with his professional activity.

3. A grown-up learner directly tries to put theoretical knowledge into practice in everyday and professional life.

4. A grown-up student has rather high requirements for the quality of training and its results.

Based on all of the mentioned above, the main pedagogical principles in teaching a grown-up group of students the principle of joint activities and the practical orientation of training are to individualization and into reliance on experience. The teacher's role in organizing training is to providing advice about knowledge and the necessary of quality. Many psychologists identify eight important features in grown-up learning.

1. The grown-up learners must act a motivation to learn. Their studies will be effective only if they have new strong desire skills about master. Motivation cannot be imposed but can be stimulated from the outside.

2. A grown-up student will only study about importance and necessity of practical use what they consider.

3. A grown-up learners learn in the process. If they have the opportunity to put their knowledge into practice, consolidating and repeating them regularly the new knowledge will last longer than with "passive" training.

4. While we are teaching grown-ups it is necessary to use realistic problems from practical life and look for a specific solution.

5. Previous life experience has a great impact on a grown-up learner. How a student depends on his previous life experience perceives new knowledge directly.

6. A grown-up students need an informal atmosphere, having an unpleasant memories associated with school activities.

7. When teaching a grown-up group of students, it is necessary to remember the use of different teaching methods. Learning will be more effective if new knowledge is perceived by several senses, for example; by sight and by hearing. Audio recordings, visual aids and videos contribute to a better assimilation of knowledge. And the discussion method of training helps student to consolidate the knowledge better, increasing, applying and attracting the attention.

8. Grown-up learners should be directed but not "evaluated." Many of their abilities are critical of themselves so competition can negatively affect them because the fear of public condemnation [3].

Interpersonal interaction is one of the most important conditions for effective and successful grown-up learning of a foreign language. Taking into account the psychological characteristics of interpersonal interaction improves the learning process and leads the most effective grown-up learning. I believe that for successful grown-up learning of a foreign language is necessary constant interaction of the student and teacher at all stages of the educational process from planning to results. G.A. Kitaigorodskaja notes that the need is "to create those situational variations in which the student himself is forced to activate his creative abilities, mobilize his attention and whip up his memory under the influence of the emotional experience of events" [2].

For grown-up students I usually use role-playing games, modeling real life situations in the urgent application of new knowledge skills and abilities. It's important in connection with them. In addition, as I said before, grown-ups have more motivation to study than children and adolescents, so the teacher needs to support and manage it in order to achieve the planned result. For better memorization of new words, I usually use visual images and associations. Instead of assessing the knowledge of students by the teacher the most effective way is to evaluate the results by the student himself and then discuss them with the teacher. Thus, we are talking about desire to develop a "competency-

based" approach, which implies the formation and creation of opinions, relationships and development of various competencies. All these goals correspond to the expectations of a grown-up student.

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THE ROLE OF DISCOURSE AS A SPEECH SPACE

Madjidova Diyora Alisherovna

English teacher at Karshi State University Rubric- Philological sciences /
Pedagogical sciences

Annotation. The genesis of the term "discourse" is described in detail in many of both domestic and foreign studies. Summarizing data from different scientific approaches, we can talk about the ambiguity of the term and dynamic aspect in its semantic variation. In the most general form of discourse with all its structural and content components can be viewed with the theoretical side - as the most general level of linguistic representations of thought processes-speech. Among the layer between the linguistic and communicative structures in fact, gives the ontological and epistemological potency - the possibility of reflection of linguistic consciousness.

Keywords: speech genre, speech act, discourse, pragmatics.

Аннотация. Генезис термина дискурс подробно описан во многих отечественных и зарубежных исследованиях. Обобщая данные разных научных подходов, можно говорить о неоднозначности термина и динамическом аспекте в его семантической вариации. В самой общей форме дискурса, с точки зрения теоретической стороны, все его структурные и содержательные компоненты можно рассматривать как наиболее общий уровень лингвистических представлений мыслительных процессов - речи. Среди слоёв между лингвистическими и коммуникативными структурами фактически, онтологический и эпистемологический потенциал дает возможность отражения языкового сознания.

Ключевые слова: речевой жанр, речевой акт, дискурс, прагматика.

In our opinion, the main difficulty of clarifying the general definition of discourse and the development of private structural and content models describe it is that the concept is part of the arsenal of tools and therefore interpreted through already available, though often related, concepts-functioning in a variety of scientific fields, and - already - the scientific tradition of use (the "language", "text", "we", "communication", "communication", "dialogue", "interaction"). This practice is effective in theoretical investigations, since, firstly, it creates a problem of terminology redundancy of the term "discourse" (feasibility of its application, together with the adjacent and close to the semantic relationship); secondly, making eclecticism in the terminological system, which in turn inevitably leads to inaccuracies in the interpretation and the erosion of the concept of discourse - its content and amorphous boundaries in the use of scientific text. In addition, as shown by analysis of scientific sources, the majority of papers describing proposed operational model of discourse (applicable narrowly focused case-studies) in the absence of explanatory models - reveal the essence of phenomenological discourse and to identify the underlying mechanisms discursive deployment. As clearly valid methodological model, we propose a space-field model describing discourse, suggesting generalized holistic view of this phenomenon as "the voice of the space", as projected on the reality - the "field voice", the localization is determined by the particular sphere of communication, in particular cultural professional environment, within which it is possible the selection of private modes of discourse.

Under the proposed approach, discourse appears as a concept which, in turn, with varying degrees of adequacy can be related to consistently and regularly use terms denoting the immediate area of deployment of discourse, namely "communication space", "linguistic reality", "speech reality "(now -" speech environment ")", "space language

equality (thoughts, text). " Apart in this series are the concept of "linguistic existence" and "logosphere". The first suggested B.M Gasparov as a term to indicate "ongoing throughout the life of the individual process of its interaction with the language" where language "serves both as an object on which the speaker is constantly adapting it to the challenges that arise in his the current life experiences, and how the environment in which this experience is immersed in the environment where it takes place "(Gasparov, 1996: 5). This concept in the most general form defined as "discursive area of culture", "a single structure of thought and speech" (Mikhalskaya, 1996: 32, 33), was introduced by Roland Barthes ("war of languages", 1975) and currently has sufficiently well established in the whole body of modern humanities research. Our proposed a descriptive representation of discourse as a space of thought, speech correlates with these nominations in the logical system "form / content": speech reality in linguodiscursive representation - is the outer form of discourse; in sociolinguistic, cultural - his social "shell", construct public.

For the most visually metaphoric representation of the speech fields as projected on the plane of theoretical description and representation of the concept of "space" use definitions proposed ES Kubryakova: space - a "general idea of holistic education between heaven and earth (integrity), which is observable, visible and tangible (a sensual basis), of which the person perceives himself and within which it is relatively free to move or move objects subordinate to it; it spreads in all directions, length, through which slips his opinion and that is available to him at the panoramic scope of the field of view during its review and placing objects "(Kubryakova 1997: 26). Extrapolating this description to real speech reality, we get the following: discourse - is the space directly deploy speech in a given locus (a certain area) communication.

Multiple and diverse internal and external communication discourse syntactics implement it (as a sign of connection with other signs) and defined by us as "power line" voice of the field, which are relatively targeted and to some extent ordered speech flows. Let us compare one of Latin translations in this regard. sigesh - "run around" along with "argument", "conversation". Summarizing the analysis of the use of these words in Latin sources, V.Z Demyankov concludes that "sigesh" as a philosophical concept - the shuttle procedure from the known to the unknown and back" (Demyankov, 2005: 36).

As rightly noted by V.N Toporov, "a set of ways of space defines a space in terms of its permeability, can be overcome, the result is a compressed dynamic potentialities of this space, its design features and drawbacks, which over time can become destructuring trends in this space "(Toporov 1983: 270). Notably in this regard synonym individual values of tokens "point" and "point" (German: Punkt - point item.) And the presence in the structure of the lexical meaning of the common forced activity - a change of state, a call to action (cf. stable combinations ". a starting point, "" turning point "and similar) . Thus, the loading of special structural and functional significance in the descriptive representation of the concept of space become a place and a point. Following E.S Kubryakova defines the first concept "through the presentation of part of the space occupied by the object and limits them" (Kubryakova 1997: 27). In our proposed model of the discourse analysis of the concept of the point, in addition to the specified value, it acquires a specific meaning: on the one hand, the discourse of a point can be defined as one or the other position in the voice box, in this context we can speak of terminological analogy with the notion of "strong text ". On the other hand, the singular points of the discursive space (bifurcation point) perform the function of a marker indicative of the branching lines of force of the field of speech, which are the main speech flows of a discursive modus.

Violation of discourse relations ("weakening" and / or "break lines of force") leads

to the field of speech disharmony. The methodological appropriateness and efficiency of the proposed model to describe the discourse justified by an integrated approach to discourse analysis that takes into account not only the achievements of a conceptual and linguistic discursive sciences, but also in related disciplines and integrative systems, in particular linguistic and cultural studies (B. Cassin, VN Toporov, A. Stepanov, B. Gasparov, Mihai V. Yu-ling, AA Brudnyi, VZ Demyankov etc.); linguistic philosophy (G.-G. Gadamer, Heidegger, H. Rosenstock-Huessy, M. Buber, M. Mamardashvili, V. Prokopenko, V.A Podoroga, D. Rudenko, etc.); school of discourse analysis in structuralism and post-structuralism (Derrida, Roland Barthes, P. Henry M. Pesce, M. Foucault, etc.); cognitive semantics (George Lakoff, G. Fauconnier and M. Johnson, A. Chenki, AE Kibrik, etc...) and - like her private areas - prototypical semantics (L. Wittgenstein, H. Putnam, G. Clark, Givon T. et al.) and the theory of prototypes (Rosch, K. Stumpf, Merleau-Ponty, and others.). This integrative and holistic approach allows us to describe the concept of archetypal discourse and reveal its primitive - "matrix" - a structure enclosing the universal speech-thinking and valuable communicative meaning of a particular type of culture.

Along with this, the analysis of the system in general scientific literature suggests that the linguistic studies and spatially-field representation of discourse and if articulated, it is still not provided in a sequential and moreover the terminology is used, and in particular descriptive approaches to the analysis of discourse - is not reflected systematically. Meanwhile, even the most common linguohistorical and etymological of finding show that the spatial representation of speech implicitly contained and subsequently reconstructed in a number of common Russian-resistant keyboard, for example, "in a nutshell" (talk about anything), "a single word" (convey meaning something) or "Two hours" (driving, walking). In these revolutions the word appears to mean "units" of the speech space and at the same time "sense of volume", "container of content".

In addition, since the era of the science of Aristotle is known for "the definition of fetish in one phrase" (Brudnyi 2005: 117). Following this tradition, the definitive, we use the concept of "logos" for the reconstruction of his private meanings, values for the ancient language of consciousness and methodologically significant to justify our proposed model of discourse analysis. So, in the system of the ancient beliefs logos is conceived as a "continuous speech" (Cassin, 2000: 94) -. The space deployment of speech and at the same time the verbal embodiment of this space (as the form of his "remarks", "word expression" a way of "speaking about it "). This situation illustrates the analysis of representative texts, for example, "Poems" of Parmenides. So, "The poem proclaims the right relationship between being and speechGenesis speaks at the same time as the muthos, the proper name and the hero's poems, an isolated word, the purpose of which - to name a tempting way of truth and conviction. and as the logos, that gives rise to the relationship, and the combination of the syntax - discourse itself."(Cassin, 2000: 33). Thus, antique logo prototypical idea to organize an orderly and space speech, presenting himself as a voice box ("horizontal" discourse), while the field of life ("vertical" discourse). In addition, "the Greeks had a wonderful word to describe the situation when we come to the understanding of an obstacle, they called it atopon. This means, in fact, "deprived of a place," that is something that does not fit into the scheme of our expectations and therefore puzzling "(Gadamer 1991: 45). So, getting to the point of bifurcation in our proposed model of narrative discourse correlated with Gadamer's "bafflement", " - thinking encourages us to inability to move forward", and as a result - the need to take decisions and inevitable mental and communicative choice. Thus, the proposed space-field model describing discourse allows us to solve a number of general theoretical and applied research tasks, trace the dynamics of the operation of individual structures of

discourse and logic of changing the content of components at different stages of historical deployment.

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ENGLISH ECONOMIC DISCOURSE AS LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON

Maftuna Sayfutdinova

ESP teacher of Tashkent University of Information Technologies
named after Mukhammad Al Khwarizmi

Annotation: The article aims to study English economic discourse from the theory of translation. Theoretical analysis shows that it is a process of communication between participants in various fields of professional activity. To expand the interpretation, English economic discourse is studied as an object of translation activity. The study reveals frequent genres of economic texts in translation activity. The survey carried out in different organizations shows that the translation activity deals with commercial documents and correspondence, scientific articles and reports.

Key words: discourse, economic discourse analysis, the theory of translation, commercial documents, extralinguistic aspects, phenomenon.

The study of discourse occupies a central place in linguistic researches since the end of the 20th century. Scholars give numerous interpretations to this phenomenon, study its theoretical and applied problems, the ratio of verbal and extralinguistic ones in it. Despite a large number of scientific works devoted to discourse, the questions of defining discourse and its classification, in particular its species, still remain relevant.

As the investigations show, discourse is a complex object with an indefinitely defined concept in modern linguistics. It is explained by the conditions for the formation and existence of this term, and the uncertainty of discourse place in the system of language categories. In wide sense, discourse is a communicative event occurring between a speaker and an attendant in the process of communicative action at a certain time, space and time context. This communicative action can be verbal, written and non-verbal. In narrow sense, discourse is regarded as a text or a conversation. It should be noted that discourse and text are delineated according to a number of criteria. Discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon that includes extralinguistic factors: knowledge about the world, opinions, attitudes, goals of the addressee. Discourse is a communicative phenomenon that includes the author, the text and the recipient in the activity of constructing and understanding meanings against the background of the social and cultural context. Unlike discourse, the text is the result of speech activity. It is related to the context and its cognitive evaluation on the part of participants in communication. They determine the content of the text and organize its multi-layered structure. Consequently, the text is a result of participants' communicative activities and an instrument of social interaction. Thus, it is possible to conclude that the difference between discourse and text is that discourse is understood as communicative activity, as a process, while the text is its result. Needless to say that discourse is a speech immersed in life or the text, immersed in the situation of communication. It means that discourse is relevant in time; the text does not depend on time. Thus, text has significant differences from the discourse. On the other hand, these two concepts have a number of similar characteristics. Both text and discourse have their own users: the author and the reader as well as the author of discourse who performs a certain role (social, communicative, etc.) Thus, the text and discourse turn out to be related "cause-and-effect relations". At the same time, discourse is a broader concept than text. Extrapolating obtained data to research object, it can be concluded that the economic discourse is a process of communicative activity, and English economic text is its result. In scientific literature, economic discourse is considered as a process of creating texts in conjunction with socio-cultural, psychological

and pragmatic factors. It is also a purposeful social action that involves people's interaction and cognitive mechanisms of their consciousness. In addition, it is defined as a set of speech acts in the sphere of economy in the form of oral and written texts reflecting the realities of economic world. Thus, economic discourse is characterized by the presence of certain extralinguistic features, as well as the features of economic text. Concerning extralinguistic characteristics, it should be noted that the participants of discourse play a special role. E. Benveniste says that the essential feature of discourse is its correlation with specific participants in the communicative act. The participants of economic discourse are also one of its main characteristics. The economy covers a wide range of activities: business, finance and credit, accounting and audit, tax and insurance, and trade. Therefore, the participants of English economic discourse are specialists in different spheres of activity. Economic text has special linguistic parameters. It is characterized by a variety of styles and genres. Economic texts correlate with the texts of official business style. According to the researchers, the official business style constitutes a macro-environment of verbal communication in the sphere of purely formal human relationships. It is possible to refer economy to this area. Commercial documents and correspondence can be called as economic texts of official business style.

Theoretical analysis shows that English economic discourse is a process of communicative activity in various spheres of communication. Its specificity is due to participants and peculiarities of economic text. This text is rich in branch terminology, various genres and styles. As an object of translation activity, English economic discourse implies discursive practices. They are rather variable. They are carried out between an agent and a client, professional journalists and ordinary listeners / readers, professional journalists and nonspecialist journalists. According to the survey carried out in different organizations, the translation activity deals with commercial documents and correspondence, newspaper and magazine articles, scientific articles and reports. It will help to understand and reveal mechanisms of the translation process as a complex multidimensional phenomenon, creation of theoretical models of translation and description of different types of transformations.

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THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN PROMOTION OF GENERAL UZBEKISTAN IMAGE

Mukhlisa Mamasiddikova

Master student of Uzbekistan journalism
and mass communications university

Abstract. This article discusses the role of tourism in shaping and reinforcing the country's positive image in the global community and investigates the ways, in which tourism experience effects on the general image of a country. The growing number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan as a result of reforms in the tourism sector and their perceptions about Uzbekistan are analyzed. Moreover, the article highlights the specifics of Uzbekistan in various areas of tourism, promoting the image of "a safe, free, comfortable tourist destination" to attract foreign tourists by promoting tourism content.

Key words: general county image, destination image, tourism infrastructure, tourism content, gastronomic tourism, eco-tourism, visa liberation, national brand;

Researches show that, the image of the country is a more complex construct, "consisting of generalized images created not only by the degree of economic and political maturity, historical events and relationships, culture and traditions, and the degree of technological virtuosity, industrialization." Despite not many researches so far investigated the effect of tourism experience on the evaluation of the general image of a country, tourism can be a good way to improve and develop destination image and general country image. In view of the fact that, "when individuals visit a place the image that they form after the visit tends to be more realistic and complex and that such an image is able to effect perceptions and attitudes towards the country." Accordingly, development of tourism infrastructure is more profitable and beneficial in promoting the image of the country.

By improving the tourism industry, attracting more tourists to the country, creating opportunities for them to travel freely and safely, the name of Uzbekistan and its positive image can be more widely displayed around the world. Today the positive impressions of tourist returning home from Uzbekistan may inspire several people to visit this country. It means that, a number of measures are being taken to effectively strengthen the image of Uzbekistan in the international arena and ensure the stability of this process. According to official data, in 2018, more than five million foreign tourist visited Uzbekistan. They were served by more than 790 travel companies. Compared to the result of 2013-2016, we can see that the potential and scale of tourism in our country are expanding. The statistics of UNWTO, in 2015 1.9 million tourist visited to the country. According to "plans developed on the basis of the Presidential Decree "On additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in Uzbekistan" from February 1, 2019 introduced a 30-day visa-free regime for citizens of 45 countries. As a result, there is a sharp increase in the number of tourists."

So, how does the whole world view Uzbekistan? How positive is the image of Uzbekistan abroad? Samarkand is known all over the world as "the Pearl of the East". Bukhara is famous as "Centre of Islamic Culture and Science", Khiva is popular as "the Open-air Museum City". In an article in The Telegraph entitled "Uzbekistan: The Most Wonderful Country You Have Never Visited", the author British travel journalist Hazel Plash, described Uzbekistan as the most mysterious country in Central Asia. Focusing on the process of visa liberalization, he noted that there are many places to visit in Khiva, Bukhara, and Samarkand. In addition to historical tourism, gastronomic tourism, eco-tourism, pilgrimage tourism developing rapidly. This year Bukhara has been given the status of "the Capital of Islamic Culture", one of the most peaceful and safe place to visit and second most sacred place after Mecca.

It is also important to organize national festivals, public events, sport competitions to increase the tourism potential of the country. While the "Sharq Taronalari" international Festival was originally intended to be attended only by representatives of the peoples of the East, today the number of people who want to attend from all over the world is growing. A number of events, such as the annual "Boysun Spring" and the "International Crafts Festival" in Kokand, attract the attention of tourists every year. There is a need to create and increase the number of up-to-date information resources, such as documentaries and videos, which will increase the tourist attractiveness of Uzbekistan. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that every visitor to our country, in addition to watching the sights, also enjoys a variety of tourist products and services. In this case, the formation of a "national brand" will be mutually beneficial. The brand element of each region is not only a clear identification, but also a means to make a relevant impact in the international arena and to acquaint stakeholders with the advantages of this or that region of Uzbekistan. Undoubtedly, tourism is the main industry that creates logos and feels the need for them. Because a product that is sold in its state and enters into visual contact with the consumer is a city, country or region. "Well-known logos have a significant impact on the sale of industrial goods, in particular souvenirs (magnets, T-shirts, calendars, workbooks, ceramics, etc.). Based on the above, it should be noted that in order to successfully promote the tourist areas of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to work hard to create well-thought-out brands". There is another easy and inexpensive, self-driving mechanism for promotion. It is enough to create opportunities for tourists in Uzbekistan to have free access to the Internet. Travelers like to share photos of the food they have just eaten, the majestic historical monuments they have seen, on social media right now, not when they have the opportunity to connect to Wi-Fi network in somewhere. Of course, such photos are very powerful advertisements. "The State Committee for Tourism Development surveyed 5,700 tourists from 72 countries. It turned out that most of the tourists decided to come to Uzbekistan on the basis of advice from friends and family, as well as through social networks. In addition, newspapers and magazines, television documentaries and news programs have been shown to play an important role in this regard." From the point of view of the country's geographical location, it may also face a number of challenges in improving its image as an open, easy and safe tourist destination for foreign tourists. To address these misconceptions, the Safe Tourism Authority has been set up to make tourists feel safe and free. Tourist Police information centers are now available in several foreign-speaking areas and are staffed by tourist police officers in areas that are crowded with tourists. They are required to avoid any unpleasant and unpleasant situations that tourists may face, ensure safety and of course take pictures with tourists. Given that the image of the country, the economy and tourism are interrelated and interdependent factors, their development is beneficial to us. Promoting the positive image of Uzbekistan to the world can increase the flow of tourists. It is expedient to take a number of measures to turn our country into a free, easy and ecologically, politically safe tourist destination with foreign tourists. Advocacy and propaganda can be used in the media and social networks. Given that any information published on social networks and websites can reach any corner of the world instantly, and the majority of the world's population is connected to the virtual world, its sphere of influence is very wide.

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SOME ASPECTS OF CORRELATION IN SEMANTIC ACTUALIZATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

N.Sh. Amriddinova
(SamSIFL)

Abstract. The article dwells on semantic peculiarities of lexical encirclement of phraseological units, connected by synonymic relations in the context on the base of English literature.

Key words: phraseological units (PhU), actualization, correlation, semantic explication, context, lexical units, contrapositiveness.

Semantic peculiarities of lexical elements of phraseological units (PhU) can influence the completeness of semantic explication of aspects of phraseological meaning. Correlates of PhU, connected with phraseologisms in context by synonymic relations form homogeneous meaningful context.

Let us review the following examples: Olive Ashley was in some ways a singular person being described by her friends as an odd girl, a strange bird and a queer fish [9]. He was neither very happy, nor very unhappy - a doubting Thomas without faith or hope in humanity [10].

The uniting moment in mechanism of semantic actualization of embodied PhU is the presence of correlates in the context, which interact with phraseologisms on the base of synonymic relations - "singular", "odd", "strange" and "without faith or hope". The mode of semantic correlation between elements of phraseological units is characterized by synonymy in the first example, and by functional-verbal synonymy in the second one.

The second type of semantic connections of PhU and elements of their encirclement is characterized by notional contrapositiveness. It includes antonyms which have qualitative feature in their meaning and that's why are capable of being contrapositive as opposite, according their meaning and having some basis for comparison. Thus, opposite words-antonyms "beautiful" - "ugly" are similar at least as they belong to one part of speech, have one grammatical meaning, the same grammar functions and analogous combinability, though they express opposed notions.

Antonymous relations of elements of PhU are defined as cases of contrapositiveness of phraseological and lexical units, where the usage of one unit is opposed to the usage of other one: And today the fears of possible vendettas remain against two men who were not past members of the rank and life but the leader and the deputy leader; ...They're the rag, tag and bobtail of a glorious and truly noble profession (A.J. Cronin "The Citadel", p.11, ch.12).

In the depicted examples with PhU "rank and life" and "rag, tag and bobtail", correlational dependence of PhU is determined by functioning of semantically homogeneous lexical units - "leader, deputy leader" and "glorious and truly noble profession". This unites the elements of context as the semantic whole and creates conditions of actualization of phraseological meaning. Contextual contrapositiveness of phraseological and lexical units forms antonymous type of notional and figurative correlation on the base of contrapositiveness, according to one component of lexical-phraseological meaning.

The third and the fourth types of correlation are based on semantic relations, determined by belonging of units to one lexical-semantic group (LSG) or by having hyperonymous relations between them.

LSG is represented as a range of words, belonging to one part of speech and united by general meaning.

LSG is collocated with a semantic field, i.e. semantic group of words, united by general notion. The elements, which form the semantic field, are united on the basis of general notional and semantic component, i.e. general denominator of the meaning. LSG is fairly admitted as a basic type of functional-semantic class of words.

The following examples of semantic actualization of PhU "every man jack" and "odds and ends" can be considered as illustration to the inclusion of lexical units into LSG and hyper-hyponymous relations, set between phraseologisms and their correlates:...He went out of Shottsford by the high-road, and took a sheep in open day-light, defying the farmer and the farmer's wife and the farmer's lad and every man jack (H. Haggard, "The Witch's Head"). ...So we ... picked out all the odds and ends... the remnants and added them to the stew. They were half a pork-pie, a bit of boiled bacon left and we put them in (Jerome K. Jerome, "Three men in the boat", ch.14).

The elements of lexical encirclement of PhU "every man jack" don't settle all contextual referents, applied to the semantics of PhU and included into the group of words, united by the meaning "a person". However, considering this illustration, we can say, that the presence of referents in the context of realization of phraseological meaning, is the condition for setting of stable relations between PhU and non-linguistic object expressed by them. Thus, intercontextual relationship of correlative and referential connections of PhU can be seen.

In the second example, explication of hyperonym of the lexeme "remnants" is implemented with the help of correlates of PhU "half a pork-pie" and "a bit of boiled bacon".

Belonging to one lexical-semantic group and hyper-hyponymous connections of correlates of PhU, specify retention of general meaning of hyperonym, which is connected with the semantics of PhU, especially with denotative-significative aspect of phraseological meaning.

Dependence between phraseological and lexical units in the context can be multi-leveled as a large quantity of homogeneous and allogeneous lexemes are used in explication of the meaning of phraseological unit. Associated type of correlation can visibly increase the sphere of reference of PhU, i.e. phraseologisms in their real utilization can go with practically infinite quantity of non-linguistic objects.

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LANGUAGE POLICY IN PRC: IDENTIFYING SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN CHINESE

Nasirova Saodat Abdullayevna

PhD, associated professor

Uzbekistan, Tashkent State University of oriental studies

saodat888@mail.ru

Abstract: this article has incorporated the content analysis material and the problems of translating the socio-political terminology of the modern Chinese language. The question of the theory of translation, the main imperatives of this field, as well as the question of the formation of the main directions of development of the theory of translation in ancient China is touched upon. The analysis of the distinctive features of the translation of political texts in Chinese, including the speeches of the current chairman of the PRC Xi Jinping, made up the main content of this scientific article.

Keywords: translation theory, equivalent, definition, interpretation, de-verbalization, cognition, equivalence, Chinese specificity, harmonious society, the Chinese dream.

The report made by Xi Jinping to the XIX Congress of the CCP is a very curious document confirming the relevance of the above problem. This report traces the use of concepts, words and phrases that have both internal and international contexts, for example, symbolic corrections to the formula for transforming China into a “rich and powerful, democratic, civilized, harmonious modernized socialist power” proposed by the XVIII Congress of the CCP (November 2012 years), the adjective “beautiful” is added, the word “state” 国家 is replaced by the word “power” 强国.

The most important provision for the country's foreign policy is the implementation of the “one belt, one way” initiative, which is developing “in accordance with the principles of joint consultation, joint construction and joint use”. Obviously, the initiative has the global goal of economic "continentalization" of Eurasia. Moreover, the triple use of the word “joint” is another evidence of the invitation of other Eurasian countries to the initiative implementation of this concept. The obvious consolidation at the congress of China’s fundamental transition from a “sheet” to a “leadership” in the world arena is a completely new qualitative state of Chinese foreign policy [K.L.Siroyezhkin, 2018].

The PRC Constitution abounds with new concepts, in which more than 20 amendments and additions were introduced.

Firstly, the Constitution is supplemented by the thesis that led by the CCP, peoples of all nationalities of China, along with Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Mao Zedong, the theory of Deng Xiaoping ... should be guided by "the scientific concept of development and the ideas of Xi Jinping on Chinese specific socialism in the new era" .

Secondly, the thesis was added that it is necessary to promote the coordinated development of not only “material, political and spiritual”, but also “social and environmental culture”, thereby “transforming China into a powerful, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful modern socialist power and achieve the great rebirth of the Chinese nation. ”

It is noteworthy that the phrase “socialist state” (社会主义 国家) is replaced by the phrase “socialist power” (社会主义 强国).

Thirdly, the text of the PRC Constitution was replenished with the term “socialist rule of law”, which replaced the term “socialist legality”. In addition, the

phrase “reform process” has been added to the text, which indicates their special role in the modernization of China.

The constitution was replenished with the thesis about the need to "stimulate the creation of a community with a single destiny" - the main foreign policy concept of the PRC for the near future.

The linguistic interest is also amended by 107 - 58 amendments in the "General Program" and 49 in separate articles of the Charter. One of the main amendments is the introduction in the CPC Charter of "Xi Jinping's ideas about the Chinese specific socialism of the new era." Now, the formula for the CPC's theoretical foundations enshrined in the Charter of the CCP is as follows: “The Chinese Communist Party is guided in its activity by Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Mao Zedong, the theory of Deng Xiaoping, important ideas of triple representation, the scientific concept of development, the ideas of Xi Jinping about Chinese specific socialism new era. ”

Thus, Xi Jinping was placed not only on a par with the founders of the CCP and the PRC - Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, but even higher than Deng Xiaoping, whose name was added to the CCP Charter after his death.

The second amendment is a change in the goals: by the centennial of the CPC, to completely build the Xiaokang society, and by the centennial of the PRC, completely transform China into a modernized socialist power. As K.L. Syroezhkin cites his idea, “replacing the word “ state ” with the word “ power ” would seem a trifle, but a trifle substantial The new wording is a clear signal that China will soon begin to position itself as a society of growing prosperity, who strive to become a great power. ”

The third amendment is a change in the main line of the party. In the new edition, it reads as follows: "the transformation of China into a rich, powerful, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful modernized socialist power."

The fourth block of amendments addresses the concept of “five in one” :

In the paragraph regarding the development of the decisive role of the market in the allocation of resources, the phrases “to fully reveal the role of the government”, “to turn China into an innovative type of state and one of the world leaders in science and technology” are added. The phrase “cultivate and put into practice the basic values of socialism”, “build up the cultural“ soft power ”of China,” and other phrases are added to the paragraph on the development of advanced socialist culture.

All these amendments indicate that the campaign that has yielded good results over the previous five years will continue, which will undoubtedly affect the language policy of China.

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IMPROVING B1 LEVEL LEARNER'S VOCABULARY COMPETENCE.

Nazarova Shoiraxon Abdumo'min qizi,

a 3rd-year student of English Philology Faculty of
Namangan State University

Annotation: The article under discussion outlines the importance of vocabulary in teaching ESL learners in terms of communication and suggests effective ways and helpful strategies to improve the vocabulary competence of learners, exactly in learning the English language. It is obvious that vocabulary illustrates one of the most necessary skills important for teaching and learning the English language. It is the foundation for the development of all other skills: writing, speaking, reading comprehension, listening comprehension, spelling and pronunciation.

Keywords: intermediate-level (B1), text, vocabulary, picture, lists of words, pantomime style.

Introduction

Efficient vocabulary building in students poses a major challenge for a language trainer. It is difficult to choose the best teaching method, particularly during high-level classes such as B1 / B2 students and above, choosing topics which give students the chance to improve their vocabulary sensitively. While the first words and expressions are quickly learned at A1 / A2, when a higher level is reached it does not really suit the rate of vocabulary acquisition. In addition, groups of B1/B2 students tend to be heterogeneous in terms of their acquired vocabulary and requirements: The words that are totally new to one student are well known to the other and vice-versa. The goal of this paper is therefore to present a method for building efficient vocabulary at higher levels. According to CEFR, it is expected that B1-level candidates in ESL learning (i.e. intermediate independent target language users) will be able to understand the main point of clear, standard input on familiar issues that are regularly encountered in work, school, leisure etc. In addition, they are supposed to be able to cope with most circumstances likely to occur when they use the target language at home or abroad, in various social contexts. They may produce a clear, cohesive text on topics of personal or social interest, explain experiences and events, desires, hopes and goals, and provide brief explanations and arguments for viewpoints and plans. Nunan [1] believes that certain standards exist to help students learn vocabulary.

1. Teachers can model how to use techniques and draw learner's attention explicitly to aspects of technique use. For example, teachers can show how to find clues to the meaning of a new word in a picture or in other words in the same sentence.

2. Teachers can teach the sub-skills needed to make use of techniques. For example: to use dictionary efficiently requires knowledge of alphabetical order and lots of practice with it.

3. Classroom tasks can include structured opportunities for using techniques. For example: when reading a story, teachers can explicitly encourage prediction of the meanings of new words.

4. Independent technique use can be rehearsed in classrooms. For example, learners can be helped to prepare lists of words that they want to learn from a lesson, can be shown ways of learning from lists and later can be put in pairs to test each other.

5. Intermediate (B1 level) learners can be helped to reflect on the learning process through evaluating their achievements. For example, at the end of the lesson they can be asked how many new words they have learnt, and which words they need to learn

more about. Through regular self-evaluation, learners can come to understand more about what they are learning and how.

Looking at the basic concepts of intermediate teaching (level B1), there are several ideas that can be applicable to situation in the intermediate classroom. For instance, Harmer asserts ESL learners as active learners and thinkers [2, p.p. 67-89]. That is, in phases of development, they create information from the active contact with the physical world. They understand through their own acts and adventures. Charades technique is one of the valuable techniques that linguists deliver in teaching ESL learners. Nunan identifies charades as an excellent strategy for promoting the learners' emotional education [1, p.p. 34-45]. It can be useful for learners with emotional problems, or for EFL learners who tend to be lacking in emotional growth, to be remedied. Since this method allows the learner to be at the center of focus or for a few minutes, it is genuinely motivating. Charade or pantomime games involving body movement and facial expressions are enjoyable, and promote the child's imagination and naturalness. In addition, your states in charades are a technique which mimics the individual parts of a word [3, p. p. 4-8]. It means mime stile is used in the technique to know the meaning of phrase.

Moreover, your notes in the technique of charades are a technique for creating a mental picture of a word to assist in remembering the phrase. It means charades technique can help the students quickly recall the new vocabulary. On the basis of the above description, the writer concludes that charades technique will enable students to know the meaning of words as the practices of this technique use pantomime style signs, encourage students in physical activity, and increase students' interest to find out, as learners prefer to learn by engaging directly.

Conclusion

Based on the above methods, I can conclude that vocabulary teaching can be done in a number of ways. The teachers can use various techniques based on the learners' needs and level. In addition, the fact that the vocabulary of a given language can never be completely mastered has consequences for the organisation of successful vocabulary building: even at C1/C2 level, not all words are important for students to understand. So, how do you ensure successful vocabulary building? One of the way is that, vocabulary instructor must have experience using simple stages by vocabulary teaching methods that can attract students' attention to understanding the content well. Before using the techniques in teaching vocabulary teachers must first test techniques to decide if they are suitable for use or not, since using a technique that is more relevant to the content increases the interest and excitement of learners. Additionally, learners must be taught in a way that helps them to learn the language they need to communicate with others. A lot of research and surveys are being performed to show what kind of strategies are the most effective and efficient in teaching vocabulary in ESL classes.

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THE NECESSITY OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Nazbergenova Ziyada Iklasovna

School number 17, teacher of English language
ziyada.nazbergenova87.@bk.ru

Annotation: The usage of Idiomatic expressions by those speakers is considered as an important issue and is regarded as an essential part of the English Language competence.

Key words: Idiomatic expressions, native speakers, non-native speakers, linguistics.

Like all types of figurative language, idioms can be a powerful tool when used correctly. Idioms are an easy way to make your writing sound more conversational. If you struggle with making blog posts or emails sound less technical and stiff, throw in an idiom or two. They can also add emphasis to important points.

In the English language, idiomatic expressions are spontaneously used by native speakers daily. It is an essential part of the English language lexicon and vocabulary. Idiomatic expressions are, therefore, considered inevitable for non-native speakers of English. As a result, Non-native speakers of English should get accustomed to using these expressions. Non-native speakers of English need to learn idiomatic expressions and practice how to use them, parallel to native speakers.

Idioms are different from metaphors and analogies because idioms aren't about comparison. They are also different from proverbs. Proverbs are messages or truths, and they often offer advice, such as "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." That proverb's meaning is clear. The meanings of idioms are less literal or easy to deduce.

In Linguistics, it is known that idiomatic expressions carry arbitrary meanings. That is, idioms mean what they mean for no reason other than coincidence. Idiomatic expressions in linguistics are said to randomly carry the meanings that they do. However, it has been found by recent research, that many idioms are explainable and carry non-arbitrary meanings. Idiomatic expressions are found to carry meanings due to reasonable causes. Recent research tells us that idioms are non-arbitrary features of a language. Fortunately, teaching students that idioms carry non-arbitrary meanings help them to realize their meanings and memorize them. So, instead of teaching students to memorize idioms by heart, which is difficult, idioms can be taught in a systematic way. In such a way, idiomatic expressions become much easier to understand and remember. Idioms mean what they mean for a reason. For example, idiomatic expressions such as "hot under the collar", "breathe fire", and "let off steam" refer to being angry. These three idioms carry the meaning that they do because anger is processed through the image of something hot inside. By being angry, one's body temperature is raised and that is why many people get red in the face when angry. Also, for instance, the idiomatic expressions "lend someone a hand", "try your hand at something" and "have your hands tied" all refer to the meaning of performing an action. These idioms carry this meaning based on the image that we use our hands usually to perform most activities. Nevertheless, many other types of idioms are derived from specific domains and specific areas of experience. For example, the idiom "clear the decks" which means "to finish a job completely"; the idiom "a leading light" which means "a good example to follow"; and the idiom "be on an even keel" which means "to make steady progress" are all derived from "sailing". Idioms such as "stick to your guns", which means "to refuse to change your opinion"; "fight a losing battle", which means "to be unlikely to succeed"; and "be in the front line", meaning "to have an important role" are all derived from the domain of "war".

Other idioms are derived from other experience domains, such as entertainment, cooking or sports. Even though some of these domains may no longer exist and are uncommon today, learning the original context the idiom was derived from and the original image the idiom is based on will help in understanding its meaning. So, if one recognizes the origin of the idiom, one will be able to work out its meaning. As a result, idioms carry their meanings not by coincidence or chance and not for unexplainable reasons.

Idiomatic expressions or idioms should not be neglected and should not be taken for granted. Idioms are used daily and repeatedly by native speakers of English Language. Idiomatic expressions are a part of every language's vocabulary and are based on that language history, heritage, and culture. Learning idiomatic expressions helps non-native speakers of a language become more fluent, and sound more native-like. Learning idiomatic expressions increases the vocabulary and lexicon of the English Language learner. Moreover, idiomatic knowledge leads to a better understanding of the culture and customs of that particular language. English language teachers should teach idiomatic language to their students and not overlook such a vital issue because becoming more native-like in English Language is by learning idiomatic expressions, understanding their meanings and using them frequently parallel to English Language native speakers.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH IN CHILDREN WITH HEARING DISABILITIES

Niyazmetova Madina Akhmedjanovna

English teacher, school No. 16, Urgench, Khorezm region

Nargisa Rozmetova

English teacher, school No. 2, Turtkul district, Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Khudoerova Dilnoza Bomurodovna

teacher of geography, school No. 29, Bukhara city, Bukhara region

Annotation: begins with the perception and perception of the surrounding environment, that is, the reflection of real objects and events in the child's mind. The child's perception is much improved in the first years of life, and at the age of two he begins to differ from each other depending on the color, shape, size of objects, distinguishes a familiar tone, and so on. It develops a variety of sensory abilities: sight and sight, hearing and hearing, the ability to distinguish objects according to external signs, the ability to imitate what is less visible and heard.

Keywords: deaf from birth, children with hearing loss..

The child should be able to make different impressions, see and touch objects, observe the work of adults, hear different sounds. . Speech has a great impact on the development of mental processes, cognition, memory, etc., children's activities. As a child begins to develop speech, the role of adult speech as an educational tool increases. The formation of a child's personality begins in the first days of life. Based on what he sees and hears every day, the child shows little attitude to the being and the people around him, the behavior of adults, the child's assessment of the events that take place in his work - all this affects the formation of the child's spiritual image. Violation of certain conditions necessary for the development of the child in the womb and after birth can lead to various anomalies, ie physical or mental defects. In the field of defectology, work is carried out on different categories of children with anomalies: children with hearing impairments (deaf from birth, children with severe hearing loss, children with subsequent hearing loss); poor eyesight (blind children); blind-deaf-dumb children; oligophrenia (debil, imbesil, idiot children); children with severe speech defects; children with defects in the movement base organs; children with mental retardation. Abnormal children should be brought up and educated in special educational institutions. Only defects that have a strong impact on a child's overall development can be considered abnormal. For example, if a child has only the left ear and this defect does not affect the overall development of the child, he or she will not be considered an abnormal child.

This defect cannot be considered an anomaly in adults even if the defects that appear for obvious reasons do not affect their overall development. Severe abrupt changes in the physical and mental development of abnormal children have a negative impact on the composition of the boal personality. Therefore, special conditions must be created for the upbringing and education of such children, that is, they must be taught and educated in special kindergartens and schools on the basis of special programs and textbooks.

Any abnormal development may be related to organic or functional changes in the central and peripheral nervous system. Various deficiencies in child development can occur as a result of an uncomfortable environment, improper parenting education.

For example, poor family conditions, pedagogical neglect, the teacher's mistreatment

of the child, and many other factors have a negative impact on the child's development, causing him to not be able to absorb the program materials well, and to become involved in underage students. However, we do not include such a child in the category of anomalous children, because the defects in his development are not due to any organic or functional pathological changes in the body, but are due to other reasons. Educators and teachers need to be able to distinguish such children from anomalous children. After graduating from special schools, visually impaired children work in the institutions of the Republican Society of the Blind. Engaged in intellectual activities (writer, poet, high school and high school teachers, musician, etc.). Thus, there are great opportunities to develop visually impaired children through education. Properly covered, it will withstand a great deal of adverse conditions.

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DISCOVERING THE CULTURE THROUGH THE GASTRONOMIC PHRASEOLOGY (IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Saidakbarova Saodat Parxadjanovna

Researcher and a teacher

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

e-mail: saodat.83@list.ru

Abstract. The paper discusses the importance of gastronomic idioms and the way in which they reflect the ethnic and cultural identity of a given nation. Gastronomic idioms can be analyzed in three different perspectives, i.e. the international, national and the local. The article proves the idea that gastronomic idioms are best option to learn about nation and its traditions. Gastronomic idioms are signs of any nation and can illustrate history and culture of nation. English and Uzbek idioms were excerpted from a variety of lexicographic works and analyzed in a cultural perspective.

Key words: gastronomic, culture, phraseology, idiom, etymology.

Gastronomy (food) is very important in a human life and is reflected in the national language and culture. The connection of the food to the culture increases the value of understanding the world through metaphors or phraseology. (Писанова, 2009)

The diversity of world culinary delights allows different people to express their opinion, show their own characteristic, which distinguishes them from others. For example, it is impossible to imagine French cuisine without white bread, while Italian without tomato sauce. In Jewish and Muslim cultures, when pork is considered "haram" (banned), the Buddhists do not eat beef. National cuisine, and its symbolism and terminology play a huge role in the study of culture as a system in which there is a continuous link between the past, the present and the future. This linkage shows intercultural development of relations, migration of various products and national dishes from one nation to another.

It is known that the technology of bread production came to Europe from Asia, and after the discovery of America, European cooking absorbed almonds, potatoes, turkeys and cocoa from the ancient Indians.

One cannot imagine human's life without food. So the history of gastronomic phraseology begins with the conscious life of mankind. The formation of gastronomic phraseology occupies a special place in each language. First of all, it should be noted that the various linguistic society associated with food are the process of work of the owners of the same profession, while those or those characteristics of the food prepared by them are the basis for the formation of certain images. In connection with this image, many phraseological units were formed. (Маматов, 1991)

The importance of gastronomic phraseology reflects the originality of the ethnic and cultural aspects of a particular nation. Therefore, gastronomic phraseology can be analyzed in three ways: from an international, national and local point of view. Gastronomic formulaic units are the best source of information about the nation and its traditions. They are a sign of any nation, indicating its history and culture in a real sense. For example: bring home the bacon, the phrase traced back to 1111 and the tradition of Dunmow Fitch at Great Dunmow in Essex. According to tradition, if married couples who can prove they have lived for a year and a day without quarreling or without wishing to be unmarried can claim a gammon of bacon. Also, country fairs used to have competitions which involved catching a greased pig. If you 'brought home the bacon' you won.

But this custom began to be used as an expression from the 1910s. When the American

famous boxer Jack Johnson won the World Heavy weight boxing championship, his mother exclaimed: "he said that he would bring home the bacon, and the honey boy has gone and done it.' The Oxford Companion to American History" suggests that this 'added a new phrase to the vernacular. (Rees, 2004) For example, in the following passage, the phrase bring home the bacon was used in the sense of "making money, feeding the family":

Now, course, Mr. Eathorne, you're conservative and may be you feel these stunts would be undignified, but honestly I believe they would bring home the bacon (Lewis, "Babbit", XVII).

L. Pinnavaia (L.Pinnavaia) noted that in the XVII century W. Shakespeare created fifteen English phrases, which included: be caviar to someone, the world is one's oyster, and the milk of human kindness. (Pinnavaia, 2018)

The idiom cannon fodder or food for power (қуруқ ем) in 1814, the French writer and politician Francois-Ren? de Chateaubriand (1768-1848) condemned Napoleon's regime in his book "Bonaparte and Bourbon" and wrote that "his aversion towards to human's life and France was so high that the newly arrived soldiers were called cannon fodder". (Кунин, 1984)

Analysis of phraseological units shows that their number have increased with the development of the world. In XIV century there were only six idioms, in XV century there were two more, thirty seven idioms were created in XVI century, and forty three in the XVII century, twenty one in XVIII century, sixty six in the XIX century and finally fifty six in the XX century. According to L. Pinnavaia, in the last two centuries 76% of all phraseological units were invented, which were usually propagated through magazines and works of art. For example, the phrase couch potato was first used in 1979 year in the fasting "Los Angeles Times" and it reflects the negative side of people. Couch potato means laziness, and it is used in relation to people who spend most of their lives watching various TV programs. (Besley)

It is worth noting that it is possible to meet English and Uzbek idioms which are absolutely identical to each other even though the culture and religion are totally different. For example, the Uzbek idiom "ОҒЗИНИ МОЙЛАБ ҚЎЙДИ" and English idiom "butter someone up" surprisingly similar in both meaning and structure.

In general, in any linguistic fund, gastronomic phraseology occupies a special place. Gastronomic phraseology, consisting of a food component, also has the character of constancy, since they are present in every language. After all, the concept and tradition of food consumption is an indispensable property and history of society.

Gastronomic phraseological units are distinguished both by their nationality and originality. The analysis of gastronomic phraseology serves as a valuable source of information for understanding and studying the worldview of the corresponding world languages and speakers in them, the circle of thinking.

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THE ROLE OF READING LESSONS IN THE FORMATION OF SPEECH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Sayidova Sanobar Ozatovna

She is a teacher at school No. 1 in Urgench
saidovasanobar7@gmail.com

Xusainova Difuza Shuhratovna

Teacher of Yunusabad t 97 school, Tashkent

Annotation: This article discusses the role of reading in the development of speech in primary school students. The importance of speech development and aspects of the development of written and oral speech.

Keywords: Oral, written, multimedia, fairy tales, stories, books

One of the most important aspects of primary education is the development of students' oral speech. The development of students' speech is one of the most important aspects of preschool education. If children develop oral speech, it is especially cultural. If developed, it will be an excellent light upon light. From the first days of admission to school, students will begin to work on oral and written speech. Speech aspects are taken into account in the process of reading and mother tongue lessons. In each subject, students' speech is taken into account, especially reading lessons are a key factor for speech development. Mother tongue and reading lessons chambers are interrelated sciences. While reading lessons develop pronunciation and oral speech in students as they move through a variety of topics, important aspects of mother tongue science include the development of speech, written speech, and the formation of correct and error-free writing skills.

There are two types of speech: oral and written. Although they are inextricably linked, each has its own characteristics. In oral speech, sounds are perceived by the auditory organs when words are pronounced through speech. Therefore, in developing students' oral speech, we must first identify the causes of their speech deficiencies and find ways to overcome them. To speak beautifully, to be literate, to write correctly, to express their thoughts fluently and with a clear statement the student can successfully assimilate the knowledge. Everyone's speech is beautiful, perfect, their pronunciation is clear, fluent, their range of thinking is wide, and their comprehension is deep. Through speech, human beings also express their inner feelings, and speech is not fully developed or formed in all people. Speech-conscious reading, teaching to speak and write, imparting age-appropriate knowledge of the language to students, increasing their vocabulary, increasing attention and interest in the speech of others, the book aims to awaken a love of reading.

Students need to work on words that are difficult to understand in reading lessons, do vocabulary work and write them in their notebooks, so that students can work on their speech, their speech will be enriched.

Speech is the process of speaking and its outcome. In fact, speech is one of the highest, most complex, spiritual tasks of man. In the process of human social work, it emerges as a means of communication between people. Man perceives objects and events in the external world through the senses and through speech. Word signaling, that is, speech, allows a person to perceive existence in general. Speech organs are the various parts of the human body that are involved in the production of speech sounds. Active speech organs include the tongue, lips, and soft palate, while passive speech organs include the teeth, hard palate, and nasal cavity.

There are external and internal forms of speech, oral and written. External speech is primarily intended for communication purposes, so it is structured in a way that is understandable to the audience.

Learn the practical importance of melodic reading in the regulation of students' oral and written speech, in ensuring their balance, in determining the nature and specificity of the national language, in reflecting the laws of expression and pronunciation. It is necessary to follow the norms and criteria of literary language, to read, to find ways to improve reading methods and to put into practice the most convenient ones. The concept of literary language is a comprehensive, multifaceted phenomenon. In order to ensure the sustainable development of literary language, it is necessary to form and educate children's speech cultures from an early age. Primary school is the main mediator in upbringing and composition.

In connection with the implementation of language laws in education, the correct application of methods of teaching children to read - demonstration, ways to learn how to work with handouts - will be improved.

Consideration should be given to the specific development of students' cognitive activities, especially those related to their mental and physiological characteristics. It is necessary to pay attention to them, to be kind and always sweet. One of the main factors in achieving high results in primary school is to listen to the opinion of students, to pay attention to them, to encourage them.

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THE ROLE OF ENGLISH FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THE ABILITY TO USE NEW METHODS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Shukurova Nargisa Nomonjonovna
Teacher of English language at the 3rd
comprehensive school of Bekabad city,
Tashkent region
nelli.braun96@gmail.com

Annotation: This article analyzes the unusual ways of teaching English to primary school students and shows the importance of language in the broadest sense through these methods. At the same time, the article contains ideas on how to provide students with the information they need using a variety of new methods.

Keywords: foreign language, special teaching methods, foreign language subject, education, second language, school

Аннотация: В этой статье анализируются необычные способы обучения английскому языку учащихся начальных классов и показано значение языка в широком смысле с помощью этих методов. В то же время статья содержит идеи о том, как предоставить студентам необходимую им информацию, используя различные новые методы.

Ключевые слова: иностранный язык, специальные методы обучения, предмет иностранного языка, образование, второй язык, школа

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga ingliz tilini noodatiy tarzda o'rgatish usullarini tahlil qilingan hamda tilning keng ma'nodagi ahamiyati bu usullar orqali ko'rsatib berilgan. Shu bilan birga, maqola o'quvchilarga kerakli ma'lumotlarni turli yangi usullar yordamida yetkazib berishdagi fikrlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tili, maxsus o'qitish metodikasi, chet tilining predmeti, ta'lim-tarbiya, ikkinchi til, maktab

Today, great changes are taking place in our country in every sphere, especially in every sphere of the social sphere. Undoubtedly, such changes will have a huge positive impact on science. This indicates that special attention is paid to the proper organization of education and upbringing. However, current approaches to the teaching of second language reading are very different from earlier approaches. In the past reading was usually taught by providing texts (usually contrived texts written to word lists) that students read, followed by comprehension questions. There was little difference in approach between teaching reading and testing reading. And advanced reading served as a form of cultural enrichment rather than any real-world goals. Today the role English plays as the language in the information and communication age has prompted a rethinking of approaches to the teaching of reading. Many learners need to develop effective analytical processing skills, problem solving and critical thinking through reading, and to develop technical reading skills rather than those used for literary reading. They need to access, analyses, authenticate and apply information acquired from different sources and turn it into useful personal knowledge. And much of their reading may not be based on printed sources but on on-line reading. In addition the growing use of English as a medium to teach content subjects in schools as well as the role English as an international language has highlight the need for effective approaches to second language reading instruction.

So far, a number of studies on the "general purpose of a foreign language subject" have provided valuable insights into a number of prohibitions. As elementary school students

learn English for general education purposes, they acquire new knowledge and information about two types of language, vital and linguistic information obtained through language. It is also one of our goals to broaden the horizons of students while learning English. It should be noted that learning a foreign language develops students' mental thinking (thinking, comprehension, analysis, generalization), develops the ability to think independently and work. In addition, the objectives of the methodology include the analysis of language materials, generalization, drawing conclusions, the development of skills to perform the meaning of words independently. In general, teaching English involves several important tasks. In particular, the initial task is to raise the level of students from the bottom up by teaching English, to increase their mental capacity, to help them grow mentally. In addition, the development of students' senses through the teaching of English reflects the essence of the second task, which is to develop the ability to perceive external influences with the help of sensors and analyzers. Thirdly, one of the most important tasks of language teaching is to strengthen the internal motivation to act and learn.

So, teaching methods play a special role in the organization of equal education and upbringing. In order to ensure the equality of education and upbringing, in particular: a) the content of the described educational materials should be scientifically and ideologically correct; (b) Make full use of the opportunities available to reveal the educational and pedagogical nature of the subject matter; c) thorough and solid assimilation of the taught knowledge; g) increase the interest, activity and initiative of students in the educational process.

Of course, teaching a foreign language to primary school students is a difficult task. Evidence of this can be argued that the didactic conflict inherent in education between a teacher's attempt to teach a leadership role in the learning process and the student's desire to maintain independent thinking and action is in fact a source of didactic advancement. The phrase "second language" is known to apply to any language organized after the mother tongue. The second language is the language of brothers and sisters of other nationalities. In our country, the concept of "second language" often means Russian for those who study in Uzbek, and Uzbek for those who study in Russian. According to the requirements of the school program, Russian language skills and linguistic knowledge are taught. Experience in the study of this language in the native language is effective, and at the same time has a profound effect on the study of English.

The field of pedagogy is a complex, responsible field, which always requires consistent, scientifically based exemplary teaching methods. For this reason, the representatives of this industry should be hardworking, dedicated and very responsible people.

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PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

SECURITY OF VALUE UNITY OF SOCIETY AS AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Aytmuratova Ziba Jalgasovna

e-mail: khatira_sab@mail.ru

Assistant of Department of Social Sciences
Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh
Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract. In this article, the author emphasizes the need to ensure the value unity of society in the sociocultural policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Since the most important task of social policy is the socio-cultural education of the personality of a young man in modern life. The author also emphasizes the need to rethink traditional concepts, search for new resources and opportunities in traditional technologies and areas of practice of educating the young generation.

Key words: socio-cultural education of the individual, political, economic and social reforms, social institutions, organization of the interaction system, socialization, socio-cultural integration, self-realization.

The problem of socio-cultural education of the personality of a young man in modern life is one of the relevant topics in cultural and sociological literature. This is due to the order of the time, the realities of which make us rethink traditional concepts, look for new resources and opportunities in traditional technologies and areas of practice of educating the younger generation. The indicated problem is aggravated during the crisis periods of the development of society, when socio-cultural education acquires the status of the most important condition for the quality of life, becomes a means of continuity in life strategies and meanings of life, and ultimately, the preservation of the individual's mental health in society, subject to reform in all areas and spheres human life.

The scale and severity of the problem is due to the nature of the ongoing political, economic and social reforms.

The reforms currently underway in Uzbekistan are aimed solely at protecting human interests. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes, we are all proud that our youth is rightfully becoming the decisive force of today and tomorrow, capable of taking responsibility for the future of our country. We must bring to a logical conclusion the large-scale work carried out in this direction, in particular, the adopted national programs in the field of education and upbringing. [3]

The words of the head of state "We consider it our paramount task to improve all parts of the education and upbringing system on the basis of modern requirements ... In realizing these tasks, we will rely on our centuries-old traditions and the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors" prove the need to apply the historical past and its values. Therefore, the education of young people in the spirit of devotion to national traditions, respect for universal values is a priority area of state policy. In no country can one rise to a high level of development without awakening the national spirit of the people, without developing local and world values, without educating in this atmosphere. [2]

But one cannot but take into account the fact that the activities carried out within the framework of the state cultural policy do not completely alleviate the problem. Our

youth still needs systematic social and cultural events. We consider this problem as a set of measures to create the conditions for creative, intellectual, professional and cultural self-realization of the personality of a young person.

On the basis of a systematic approach, it is necessary to design the activities of relevant bodies and organizations in the field of education of a socio-cultural personality. In this regard, we want to note that a review of the priorities and functions of all social institutions is necessary, and, equally important, the organization of a system of their interaction. [1] To create a space for personal development, to help a young man solve actual life problems, in our opinion, is associated with leisure activities, which by their nature are designed to compensate for the missing conditions for personal development, regardless of their nature. However, the social resources of leisure activities are not always in demand in modern society. This is due to the theoretical underdevelopment of the phenomenon of socio-cultural integration in the context of the accompanying mechanisms of socialization and self-realization of the individual in the sphere of leisure, although the most important aspect of the process of an individual entering the sociocultural system, people developing their sociocultural environment are: cultural space, time, functional objects, technologies, interactions people, their communication, symbolic structures, normative formations in society and so on. Therefore, when designing the activities of the relevant bodies and organizations in the field of educating the socio-cultural personality, it is necessary to take into account that the cultural and leisure activities of young people optimize the conditions of personal formation, which is based on the process of interaction of two trends: socio-cultural integration and self-realization. In our case, social integration is the expansion of personal being in time, multi-level identification with a social group, society, culture.

The direction of socialization is ensured by the "inclusion" of a young man in a common life (social, value) space for the assimilation of knowledge about the world around him (moral standards, law, communication, etc.). On this path, he chooses from the social and cultural context ideas, values of the form of life that correspond to individual characteristics. Therefore, the internal structure of each particular person does not include all sociocultural and social relations, but only certain, intrinsic to her, and the rest exist for her as external social conditions. He as a person absorbs only those relationships and connections that correspond to his nature, are identical to it.

Thus, the joint activities of individuals, their joint dialogue, activities, mutual creation are the basic conditions for the realization of cultural resources within a specific community. And one of the most important resources for the socialization of youth is the individual's value system, which forms the inner core of society, expresses the spiritual quintessence of the needs and interests of individuals and social communities. At the same time, values are one of the most important incentives for social action, they have the ability to integrate individuals into society, helping them to make socially acceptable choices of their behavior in vital situations, including choosing between specific goals of rational actions and differentiating them, contributing to the stratification of society. Therefore, ensuring the value unity of society must be considered as the most important task of the sociocultural policy of any state.

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THE CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC PATRIOTISM AND ITS SOCIO- PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

Sirojiddinova Mamura Sharofiddinovna - teacher
Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan
Numonova Madinakhon Ikboljon kizi,
Student of Kokand University

Abstract. A new approach to life from a new political and economic point of view requires a reconsideration of the process of educating the younger generation. In this article the approaches and the role of social sciences in the youth education of economic patriotism is analyzed.

Key words: Patriotism, economic patriotism, national economy, economic growth, national brands, globalization, integration, national producers.

One of the main ways to solve the social, economic and other problems in the country is to ensure the sustainable development and economic growth of the national economy. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has paid special attention not only to economic growth, but also to its quality indicators. The problem of economic growth is the basis of the economy and economic policy of almost all countries. Therefore, one of the main tasks of teachers in teaching economics is to inculcate in students the idea of economic education and patriotism. In the economic development of our country, the confidence of our citizens in our products, our national producers is important in the formation of our national brands.

After gaining socio-political independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been carrying out radical reforms in all spheres of social life. The main idea of the reforms is to build a democratic, humane, legal society, which is recognized as the path of development and progress of the republic. The task of building a democratic, humane, legal society is entrusted to the younger generation.

A new approach to life from a new political and economic point of view requires a reconsideration of the process of educating the younger generation.

In the process of upbringing, it is necessary to cultivate not only the consciousness but also the feelings of the student, to form in him the moral skills and habits that meet the moral requirements of society to the individual. To achieve this, the student's mind, emotions, and will are influenced. If any of this is overlooked, the goal will be harder to achieve. The educational process is led by a teacher. It defines the activities of students, creating conditions for their participation in the social process.

For effective parenting, it is important to know and take into account the driving force, the source of the parenting process. It consists of internal and external contradictions in the process of upbringing.

In the process of organizing economic education - the formation of skills and competencies to participate in the process of understanding the laws of market economy, ensuring economic stability of the country, compliance with market infrastructure rules, filling the domestic market, creating small and medium businesses, natural resources and conservation of material wealth created by human labor, determination of feelings of concern for their reproduction, economic patriotism and culture One of the main priorities of the formation of the body.

The concept of economic patriotism is a subject of scientific analysis for politicians and economists and is a relatively new term. The term is mainly associated with the process of globalization and protectionism in a modern market economy. But it would be

more correct to say that the term economic patriotism has a different meaning as a "false response to globalization" because it indicates the partial or complete manifestation of protectionism. The author of the term economic patriotism is B. Keyron, who in his reports mainly talks about ways to increase the competitiveness of French enterprises, as well as support national capital. The term, in the author's view, means "social policy, not ideology." Although this phenomenon is less studied in other EU countries, in practice the government of each country protects national business from foreign capital.

The urgency of this topic today can be explained by the ongoing globalization and economic situation in the world economy. A phenomenological-systematic approach to the study of this topic, in our opinion, should first of all make the process of formation of economic patriotism the subject of study not only in economics, but also in other disciplines: history, cultural studies, sociology, psychology and pedagogy. At the same time, it is important to study the phenomenon of the formation of economic patriotism among young people in modern education, who are a more advanced and active layer of society.

We need to create the concept of economic patriotism in the minds of students, who are an active layer of our society, regardless of the direction of education of teachers of economics.

The idea of patriotism is always important not only in the spiritual life of society, but also in all its important spheres - political, ideological, cultural, economic, environmental. The role of economic sciences in the formation of a sense of patriotism in the minds of students is invaluable. The proper performance of this task depends in many respects on the teachers who teach economics. The more we can instill a sense of patriotism in young people, the more they will contribute to the development of our country. Young people are the future of the economy. Their place in the economy depends on the knowledge and skills they acquire. Creating a competitive labor market in Uzbekistan in a market economy requires young people to have high knowledge and skills.

The study of economics changes a person's outlook on all aspects, stimulates his intellectual development, becomes the most interesting occupation. Among the economic disciplines, the science of economic theory plays a special role in conveying the concept of economic patriotism to students. In our country, the theory of economic theory is taught in all areas of education in higher education. In our opinion, every subject of economic theory serves to inculcate the idea of economic patriotism in students.

The role of the subject "Economic Theory" in the formation of economic education in economics is great. The topics given in the program for non-economic education are aimed at the formation of economic education among students. The topic "Market economy and the transition to it and its features in Uzbekistan" provides students with detailed information about the ongoing market reforms in our country. substantiate the need for a transition to a market economy; describe and give examples of different ways of transition to a market economy; Disclosure of the "Uzbek model" of the transition of Uzbekistan to a market economy; It consists of conveying the direction of economic reforms in the country by explaining the strategy and tactics of market reforms in the country. This will help the student to form an idea of the economic potential of our country and the correctness of the ongoing economic reforms in our country in the current process of globalization. Of course, every student is encouraged to contribute to the economic development of our country in a young market economy. In the "Theory of Demand and Supply" students will understand the features of the formation of supply and demand, as well as how much we can contribute to the development of our national economy as an individual through the purchase of goods produced by our national producers. We need to consciously realize how much we contribute to the

development of national producers by purchasing goods produced in our country. This is also a manifestation of economic patriotism.

The advantage of a thorough study of the science of economic theory is again explained by the fact that in order to make the right decision, people must always have the necessary and reliable theoretical knowledge and information. If they do not have their own knowledge, they can use a costly method based on their experience and mistakes, or learn from the experience and mistakes of others, but if they apply their knowledge of economic theory, their work will be much easier, their strategy and plan will be clear.

Economic theory has been the basis of the economic policy of every state for centuries, leading to its successful development. Successful implementation of the transition to a market economy requires the development of science, culture, building a democratic state, raising the consciousness and spirituality of the people to a higher level.

Another condition for the effective implementation of economic reforms is the modernization of the economic education system, the creation of a mechanism for the formation of specialists for the economy.

At present, a number of normative documents that form the basis of reforms in the education system in Uzbekistan have been adopted and are being implemented. On this basis, the laws "On Education" and "On the National Training Program" have a special place. The task arising from these laws is to achieve a high quality of the content of educational programs and the introduction of new pedagogical technologies.

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF PATRIOTISM

Sirojiddinova Muhayyo Sharofiddinovna

Toshpulatova Nozima Sadullayevna
Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Patriotism is formed in a certain living environment, on a social basis and on the basis of existing spiritual and moral values. This article describes the essence of the concept of patriotism, its socio-philosophical analysis and its role and importance in the education of the younger generation.

Key words: patriotism, national education, motherland, family, national proud, duty, conscience, humanism, person, national traditions.

The main goal of national education is to form and develop human qualities in the minds of the younger generation, to teach them to feel duty and responsibility to the Motherland and the nation, to establish the qualities of obedience to the law. Because loyalty to the Motherland, patriotism, with its powerful roots, is based on a deep respect for the family, the honor of ancestors, the devotion of man to his conscience and duty. The high national values of the Uzbek people help to overcome difficulties in the path of patriotism, spiritual growth of national pride, development of society. Along with other types of education, national and patriotic education play an important role in shaping the spirituality of young people.

During the years of independence, the attitude to patriotic education and propaganda in our country has changed radically. Effective mechanisms for the promotion of patriotism have been developed, and a system of full use of technical and technological means has been established in this regard. In order to form a civic position and responsibility among young people, various military-sports competitions, contests are held. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted: "The Youth Union of Uzbekistan should play a strong role in preserving the atmosphere of peace, interethnic harmony, mutual respect and kindness in our country, strengthening military and patriotic education among the younger generation" [1]. Orders "Independence", "Amir Temur", "Jaloliddin Manguberdi", medals "Courage", "For loyal services", "Courage" were established. Particular attention is paid to the formation of a sense of military patriotism, especially among young people. The naming of military academic lyceums "Temurbek School" is a bright proof of our opinion. The Strategy of Actions for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 [2] identifies one of the five priorities for improving the system of state and society building as "ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance and a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy." the need to study related scientific problems.

The issue of educating a patriotic person has risen to the level of a huge social task of the Uzbek people for thousands of years. Our people have rich experience in raising children. From ancient times, our people have wonderful traditions and teachings, including the sacred sanctity of the Motherland, love for the country, not to betray the rights of others, respect for the elder and the younger. In addition, in the pandnoma, philosophical treatises and the heritage of scholars, which are widespread among the Uzbek people, a wide place is given to the education of a harmoniously developed person with patriotic upbringing.

A human child is born into a certain family. For a young child who is beginning to understand his "I", the homeland is his family. The family is a sacred place, its sanctity

is that the first cornerstone of human character and qualities is laid and formed in this family. Later, as his understanding and views on the environment expanded, he became more and more aware of his homeland. In other words, it changes from a narrow concept of homeland to a broad concept of homeland. Patriotism means the love of people for their motherland, their country and their desire to preserve it. Patriotism is one of the universal feelings, spiritual values that have been polished for centuries, common to all people, peoples, nations. Historically, patriotism is also a set of emotions that people have developed in the process of social development related to the fate of their homeland, the struggle of peoples for the inviolability and independence of the territory in which they live. This is reflected in the pride in the past and present of the Motherland, in the protection of its interests.

Patriotism is formed in a certain living environment, on a social basis and on the basis of existing spiritual and moral values. "Patriotism is a social, spiritual and moral qualities that express a person's love for the place where he was born and grew up, the land, the country" [3]. In order for it to be fully and correctly formed, to show its high standards, the people and the Motherland must be independent. Patriotism is a moral concept that expresses a person's love for his homeland, his desire to preserve it. It is often interpreted only as a spiritual and ideological weapon against the enemies of the Motherland. In fact, the scope of this principle is much wider - it is a relatively defined form of humanity. It is, first and foremost, a struggle to preserve the freedom of its fellow citizens, an act of human liberation. The defense of the homeland is the protection of the people, the protection of the nation. But this protection, as mentioned above, can be manifested not only on the battlefield, but in all areas. It is patriotism to rejoice in the successes of the Motherland on all fronts, to grieve over the failures, to be proud of the Motherland, to look kindly at every inch of its land, every brick of its building, ancient monuments, achievements in science and art.

The principle of patriotism is associated with such factors as a selfless understanding of the concept of homeland, a sense of love for a particular region and people. Indeed, a citizen of a particular country may not represent a major ethnic group in that country. There are many citizens who came to another region, country due to different circumstances, and were born far from their historical homeland. In many of them, the concept of "historical homeland" is expressed in the form of an imaginary longing, sweet grief, transient aspiration. In fact, it is not love for this Motherland, but respect for one's ancestors, distant memory, exotic feelings; and it is clear that true love exists only in relation to the Homeland and its compatriots now living, when circumstances require the choice of one of the two Homelands.

The principle of patriotism is a set of moral actions based not on an imaginary feeling, but on love for a certain time, for certain compatriots. From this point of view, it is noteworthy that our Constitution, which recognizes the equality of all nations in our country, emphasizes that we are all children of one Motherland, regardless of nationality, is based on such democratic principles and has a high moral ground. The development of patriotism is associated with many socio-economic, cultural, ideological, educational factors. This is a very difficult task that requires a lot of work. One of the current important tasks of intellectuals and educators of all professions is to develop such qualities as devotion and devotion to the Motherland in people, especially young people.

Patriotism is a guarantee of peace in our country. The words of Mawlana Fuzuli: "I have one life, if I had a thousand lives, I would have spent it all for the Motherland" are invaluable lessons in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism. Patriotism is the spiritual basis of society. It serves as an internal force that develops society, mobilizes the individual to serve his country as an active citizen, and as a social phenomenon is

a key factor in strengthening the survival and development of any nation and state. Knowledge of the history of the Motherland plays an important role in cultivating a sense of patriotism in young people. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said in his speech at the first organizational session of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on January 12, 2015: "The truth, the truth of history is as important for our children as water and air. It is the sacred duty of every human being to pass on the truth of history to the next generation.

We can cite a lot of evidence from our own history to bring up a harmoniously developed generation. In particular, according to the ideas in Farabi's "City of Noble People", every citizen of our society is a noble person, regardless of his position, position, that is, whoever he is. A good man knows all the laws of his country, obeys them, thinks, is a master of his profession, and sacrifices his life for the Motherland when necessary. So, we have a spiritual basis for educating refined spiritual youth in patriotic upbringing. This spiritual foundation serves the development of today's youth of Uzbekistan with high spirituality and knowledge. The biggest issue in educating young people today is to strengthen independence, to study the heritage of our great ancestors, to love our society and motherland, to respect national values, and at the same time to know modern technologies and use them skillfully.

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SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

Kamalova Khatira Sabirovna

e-mail: khatira_sab@mail.ru

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Sociology,
Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences
Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh
Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract. In this article, the author defines as her task a brief generalization of the concept and content of the social process in the system of sociological theories, an attempt at a short digression into the history of world concepts of social development, comparing them with the concept of national development of modern Uzbekistan.

Keywords: social problems, the process of social development, systematic approach, special sociological theories.

At the moment, modern humanity is experiencing the stage of the next round of its development. Due to the global nature of social and environmental problems, as never before, local geopolises are united by a common destiny and the search for solutions to problems both at the national and international levels.

The most important social problems of our time, as well as the process of social development as a whole, must be re-examined fruitfully and re-interpreted as large-scale, systemic, historically and socially oriented tasks. This should be analyzed comprehensively and systematically at all levels, taking into account mutual relations and relationships, an interdisciplinary approach, the joint work of scientists of various profiles. This will make it possible to substantiate the scientific picture of the current state of society, to find out possible alternative ways of development, evaluating them from the point of view of the interests of man and mankind.

Building logical bridges between disciplines, in particular, sociological conceptualization, is not a simple formal procedure, but involves a systematic approach. "The specificity of the systematic study of social phenomena and processes lies in the fact that the focus of research, its logical center, is the laws of society as a holistic organism, as a system, as well as system functions, foundations and structures, intersystem interactions and system-forming factors. At the same time, the systematic approach also presupposes a separate qualitative analysis of various components of the whole, various lines of determination and patterns of subordination of phenomena" [1, P. 245]. Taken in different contexts, systemic qualities can appear both as system-historical, system-structural, and system-functional.

Problems of social development are solved by special sociological theories that directly rely on specific sociological studies, that is, on systematic observation, experiment, statistical survey, and polls. Hypotheses and models in the framework of these theories are developed and tested on the basis of analysis of real social data.

The creative development of special sociological theories on the basis of specific sociological studies of the range of problems associated with human activity, its objective position in society, with its subjective ideas, with its needs and the degree of their implementation, with its attitude to various phenomena and processes of society gives

concrete material for a general sociological theory, ensuring its constant development. "Society and man are historical, changing, developing in time. Through many accidents, historical necessity and regularity makes its way. They are manifested primarily in the successive change of socio-economic formations, in the laws of social progress" [5, P. 53-54].

From the point of view of sociology, it is very important to build a study of social processes in historical terms. Therefore, a special sociological theory called historical sociology is defined as an "important dimension of sociological analysis" [4, P. 85]. One of the sources of foreign sociology - T. Parsons - advises combining structural and functional analysis with comparative historical analysis.

The sociological concept of social processes in our country today is focused on the development of the market and a democratic state in the name of personal development.

The sociology of our days takes into account the pluralism of the paths of social and personal development. A policy that neglects this is doomed to failure: neither family, nor individual freedoms, nor civil rights or obligations can be an end in itself, being partial means in the social development of individual inclinations and abilities. All public institutions should be evaluated only in terms of whether they contribute to this or not.

The concept of the social process in sociological science is closely linked to social policy, which, in essence, arose in ancient Athens, not from a policy of helping the poor, but from a guarantee of the welfare of society, and only later began to serve to eliminate poverty. Social progress poured out on the condition that wage labor gradually turned from despicable to respected. This required a long process of education and discipline, including repressive measures. Whereas in modern society, rigid forms of discipline are beginning to give way to milder ones, including forms of self-discipline. The sociological understanding of the meaning of social progress from the point of view of Western sociologists is that "... in ever larger areas, the system is doing more for more people, moving from the selective principle (small for few in few selected areas) to the universalism of the state" [3, P. 15].

However, the modern social process is gaining momentum due to a number of historical, social, and primarily economic factors. In sociology, it is regarded as a constant qualitative change in social reality. The organic connection of sociology (its tasks, theories, methods) with pressing social problems is now universally recognized, but this fact is interpreted differently by different sociological teachings. Some see it as a guarantee of the humanistic orientation of sociology, others see it as a hindrance to scientific impartiality. From our point of view, this fact should be evaluated primarily in the categories of sociology responsibility.

Certain social facts and phenomena in the structure of the social process are of a specific sociological research character, based on empirical material. However, they cannot be reduced to merely technical procedures for collecting and processing material, and their results are not identical to socio-statistical information (social statistics). Their task also does not boil down to obtaining only such information, which highlights only some of the characteristic features of the process under study and stops at the level of description and observation. Specific sociological studies, revealing the internal laws of the studied phenomena and processes, giving them a theoretical understanding and identifying trends in their development, are called upon to represent truly scientific knowledge.

In building models of social development, an important role is played by taking into account the compatibility factor of existing cultures. For example, in some parts of Asia and Africa, the Muslim religion spread wider than Christianity, partly more because

Christians were negative about polygamy (polygamy), which was part of the culture of people living in these regions. Our Asian society, for example, still cannot institutionalize premarital intimate relationships, realizing that this will cause a conflict not only with our norms and feelings, but also with the existing family structure and the main institutions of Asian traditionalism, which cannot reconcile with the appearance of children outside marriage. In this regard, modern sociologists emphasize that incompatibility with the existing culture has several consequences: a) innovation is simply rejected by society or a social group; b) innovation is accepted along with its conflicting traits, but these traits from time to time cause protest, which makes its adoption unsustainable; c) the innovation is accepted, and the conflicts contained in it, and the cultures existing in it, are hidden and difficult to understand, which causes general tension in society, not aimed at this innovation.

Thus, only such a model acquires vitality, which solves the dilemma: strive to maintain its independence, integrity, independence, at the same time maintaining and strengthening the system of relations with universal principles and norms of development. In essence, scientifically based research on social processes and phenomena is a matter of social forecasting by means of sociological science, the basis of which is the principles of scientific prediction that are developing in every modern state. Foresight of the future conditions of society is the result of a study of the laws of its development, an analysis of its past conditions. Due to the action of a large number of factors, the laws of social development acquire the character of tendencies at both global and local levels. But such foresight has its limitations, suggesting only a certain degree of generalization, since social forecasting has its own characteristics: taking into account the inverse effect of the forecast on the consciousness of people and their activities, which can lead to its self-realization or self-destruction. This, in our opinion, requires the development of a scientific forecast in the form of several options for the development of alternatives that describe possible forms and manifestations, the rate of deployment of processes taking into account control actions, their qualitative changes, and even elements of unpredictability and unforeseen circumstances.

Today's independent Uzbekistan, having joined the global concept of sustainability of development, has chosen its path of renewal, confidently striving to create a humane civil society, a democratic rule of law based on a stable socially oriented market economy, integration into the world community and the global information space. In this strategic orientation system, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, recognition of human priorities, social justice and universal consent are highlighted [2].

Thus, the consideration of the social process as a sequential change in the states or movements of the elements of the social system that occur under the influence of internal and external conditions, in our opinion, has a concrete historical basis. The history of mankind proves that at all times, aware of social injustice, social oppression, people thought about restructuring society, creating concrete historical concepts of social structure, alternative patterns of a future society.

A historical analysis of social processes shows that the development of society goes through liberation from all that is accidental, without stable foundations, realizing the self-organization of the general and the whole. Therefore, sociologists of domestic science among all indicators of the social process single out the absolute priority of environmental criteria over economic, social, political and others. The total mode of survival of mankind and its sustainable development depend directly on the ecosystem of the Earth. And that is only why the modern concept of rational development of Uzbekistan is based on philosophical optimism, on the understanding that the nature of society and the whole universe is good and reasonable.

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STATE AND LAW

THE CONCEPT OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AT THE INVOLVEMENT OF MINORS UNDER THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Azim Shuhrat Obid ugli

Researcher,

Faculty of Postgraduate education, Academy of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article discusses the criminal law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishing responsibility for involving minors in antisocial behavior. The author developed the author's definition of the term "antisocial behavior"; a classification is proposed for dividing the corpus delicti related to involving a minor in antisocial behavior into three main groups with a detailed analysis of each of these groups.

Keywords: Criminal liability, antisocial behavior, minor, involvement, Penal Code.

The current Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on September 22, 1994 [1] and entered into force on April 1, 1995, which characterizes the beginning of independent development of criminal law from the moment of declaration of independence, including liability for involvement minor in antisocial behavior.

In modern criminal law, a special place is given to the norms that criminalize the involvement of minors in antisocial behavior. It is important to note that involving minors in this activity is, on the one hand, an independent type of crime, the subject of which is an adult, and on the other hand, the main cause of crimes committed by minors.

The following formulations for involving a minor are provided: 1) involvement in the use of alcoholic beverages (part 1 of article 127 of the Criminal Code); 2) the involvement in the use of substances or agents that are not narcotic and their analogues or psychotropic, but affecting intellectual and volitional activity (Part 1. Article 127 of the Criminal Code); 3) involvement in the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (part 2 of article 127 of the Criminal Code); 4) involvement in a crime (part 3 of article 127 of the Criminal Code); 5) inducement of a minor to suicide (clause "a" part 2 of article 1031 of the Criminal Code); 6) involvement in begging (part 2 of article 1271 of the Criminal Code); 7) involving a minor as a performer in pornographic acts (part 3 of article 130 of the Criminal Code); 8) the organization or maintenance of brothels of debauchery, as well as pandering from mercenary or other base motives with the involvement of a minor (paragraph "a" part 4 of article 131 of the Criminal Code); 9) involvement in religious organizations (part 2 of article 145 of the Criminal Code); 10) the creation, leadership, participation in religious extremist, separatist, fundamentalist or other prohibited organizations committed with the involvement of a minor (part 2 of article 2442 of the Criminal Code); 11) involvement of a minor in gambling and other risk-based games committed after the application of administrative penalties for the same actions (part 3 of article 278 of the Criminal Code).

The listed structures can be divided into three main groups: the first is the involvement of minors in criminal behavior; the second is involving minors in illegal behavior; the third is involving minors in antisocial behavior. There is no doubt that the degree of public danger of the mentioned types of involvement is not the same, which actually manifests itself both in the grounds of criminal liability, because administrative prejudice

is provided for some of them, as well as in possible penalties that allow them to be categorized as crimes of different severity. But the general thing is that they all encroach on the normal physical, mental and moral development of minors, and the object of the encroachment, as the literature correctly states, is social relations that "function in the field of public education of minors, developing and developing in the process of personality socialization" [3, p. 21].

Ideally, and from the point of view of the principles of the legislative technique for constructing a criminal law, these norms should be placed as independent parts of article 127 of the Criminal Code. Such a decision would be more correct, since it would most optimally reflect the social essence of such attacks and the social conditionality of the mentioned criminal law prohibitions from the position of their gender and species affiliation.

The classification of the types of involvement of a minor in antisocial activity into three groups is determined by a number of factors, which determines the attribution of the concept of "antisocial activity" to a general, generic concept, which means any behavior that is prohibited to one degree or another, is not recommended as the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other laws and acts of legislation, and is not encouraged by the norms of morality and rules of behavior that have developed and adopted in society. It is the normative characteristic of behavior that forms the basis of the classification criterion for varieties of involvement. Note that in this law, the use of the term "systematic" is superfluous in relation to the use of alcoholic beverages, because this gives rise to a conflict of law. Moreover, from the position of the analyzed phenomenon, it is quite enough to operate on a relatively simple, not detailed definition of personality socialization, understood as the development and instilling in minors of the basic legal, moral, ethical, national and traditional standards of behavior established in society and the state.

According to Art. 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency" of September 29, 2010, antisocial actions are understood as the actions of a minor, expressed in the systematic use of alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect intellectual and volitional activity, prostitution, begging, as well as other actions that violate the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of other citizens [2]. Note that in this law, the use of the term "systematic" in relation to the use of alcoholic beverages is unnecessary, because this gives rise to a conflict of law. In Art. 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Delinquency" of May 14, 2014, antisocial behavior means the lifestyle, action or inaction of a person who violates the norms and rules of behavior accepted in society [4]. This definition can hardly be attributed to a legal definition. It is rather general social, but not formalized from the standpoint of legislative technique.

Cases of involvement of minors in a guilty, socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by the Criminal Code under the threat of punishment (Article 14 of the Criminal Code) form a group for involving minors in crimes, which is provided for in part 3 of Article 127 of the Criminal Code. This norm fully covers both cases involving minors in one crime, and involvement in engaging in criminal activity.

This group also includes the composition provided for in paragraph "a" of part 4 of Art. 131 of the Criminal Code, since the fact of attracting a minor is assessed by the legislator as a qualified sign of a *corpus delicti* in relation to the main *corpus*, which provides for the organization or maintenance of brothels as a criminal, as well as pandering from selfish or other base motives. The crime of creating, creating, leading, participating in religious extremist, separatist, fundamentalist or other banned organizations committed with the involvement of a minor (part 2 of article 2442 of the

Criminal Code) also belongs to this group.

The second group - involving minors in illegal behavior - includes those offenses as a result of which the minor begins to engage in illegal behavior. Such behavior is determined by the norms of the current legislation, which evaluates it as prohibited, but does not belong to the category of criminal, and for which non-criminal sanctions are established. Such behaviors include involvement in religious organizations (part 2 of article 145 of the Criminal Code). Violations of legislation on religious organizations, initially punished in accordance with Art. 240 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility and consist of illegal religious activities. This group also includes involvement in begging, which was criminalized again in 2019 [5]. In accordance with such legislative decision, a special rule appeared in the Criminal Code (part 2 of article 1271 of the Criminal Code), which establishes criminal liability for involving a minor in begging committed repeatedly after applying an administrative penalty for the same actions. Involvement of minors in illegal action also includes the composition provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 278 of the Criminal Code - involving a minor in gambling and other risk-based games, since criminal liability can be applied if administrative sanctions were previously applied to the perpetrator.

The third group - involving minors in other antisocial behavior - includes those offenses as a result of which the juvenile begins to engage in behavior that the legislator has not yet regarded as a crime or administrative offense, but in accordance with other branches of law or rules of conduct generally accepted in society or unacceptable. Such behavior includes: drinking alcohol, other drugs or substances that are not classified as narcotic or psychotropic and their analogs, but affecting the intellectual and volitional activity of teenager, the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, the participation of teenagers involved in the activities of religious organizations, studying religions by them, contrary to their will, the will of parents or persons replacing them, prostitution, participation of a minor as a performer in pornographic acts in the manufacture of pornographic products, suicide (suicide).

The proposed classification has not so much theoretical significance as a clearly expressed practical orientation, since it not only allows us to differentiate the nature and degree of social danger of involvement varieties, but also correctly resolves issues of identity and competition in the classification of crimes.

This classification is also significant for the legislator, because it allows in the process of law-making to take into account the form of antisocial behavior in which minors are involved, and accordingly, it is right to decide on the extent of its legal regulation.

Antisocial behavior is to which a minor is persuaded or involved, and is characterized by its legal nature as criminal, illegal or antisocial.

Thus, the criminalization of adults for involving minors in various forms of antisocial behavior, having historical roots, nevertheless, is largely determined by the public relations functioning in the state, depending on the forecast of the increase or disappearance of certain negative phenomena that at all times, unfortunately, accompanied the processes of reforming statehood and society, the transition to a different qualitative state. Therefore, stating the current relative sufficiency of the criminal-legal protection of the younger generation from criminal influence by adults in attracting minors to antisocial behavior, we do not exclude the possibility of further improving the legislation in this part, and most importantly, increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement of the current criminal law.

The last thesis actualizes the need to consider the problem that has arisen in recent years related to the development of information technology, the Internet and related communications. Along with the undoubted positive component of modern technologies,

one should also note the negative side, which manifests itself in the fact that various interest groups are formed on the Network, the organizers of which remotely prompt participants to various actions that are obviously aimed at causing or related to causing bodily injuries of different severity or suicide. So, according to the Lenta.ru editorial staff, one of the problems of anonymity on the Internet is the involvement of adolescents in destructive groups on social networks: according to March 2019, 7 million Russian teenagers were involved [7].

To a certain extent, the legislator of Uzbekistan has eliminated this gap by criminalizing not only suicide (Article 103 of the Criminal Code), but also by introducing liability for suicide in 2017 (Article 1031 of the Criminal Code) [6], where in part 2 of p. "a" as qualified provided for the composition of the "inclination to suicide of a minor". It should be noted the positive nature of this approach, consisting in the fact that such actions have been criminalized from the age of 14, which covers both cases of suicidal tendencies on the part of adults and a tendency to suicide on the part of one minor by another. This composition will be completed when the victim committed suicide, and then, when only the attempted suicide is carried out.

However, this rule does not cover the entire range of activities carried out in the Internet community. Firstly, this norm is designed with the material composition, which is unreasonable from the point of view of the preventive function of the criminal law. Secondly, as a consequence of this composition provides for suicide or attempt on him. Other consequences are beyond the scope of this composition. Thirdly, often the activities of organizers, leaders, and other participants in social groups are aimed at causing any harm not to themselves, but to some other persons, and such activity actually remains outside the framework of criminal law relations. Therefore, it seems appropriate at the level of the legislator to resolve the issue of responsibility for involving a minor by another minor in the participation of computer games, quits, flash mobs, groups that could be known to the guilty party to inflict moderate damage or serious bodily harm to victims or others, lead to suicide, cause death.

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ELECTION SYSTEM AND LEGISLATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Isakjanova Saboxat

The teacher of Khorezm Law college

Ro'zmetova Dirlabo

The teacher of Khorezm Law college

Masharipov Azamat

The teacher of Khorezm Law college

Abstract: In this article it is aimed that to clarify and manifestate the election types and election legislation, also some news which are happening in election system. Besides, here are given some information about the code of elections in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: election, legislation, code, voting, parliament, citizen

The election system of some kind of country is so important and the most essential political process that every country has to legislate the rules and establishments according to that. In Uzbekistan, it is also the main one. When it came to election system and legislation of it, firstly, it is much considerable and worthy for saying that the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis on December 22, 2017 said that the electoral legislation, which is important in the political life of the country, has not yet been formulated as a single document, although it has a number of laws and regulations. Development and adoption of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, corresponding to the norms and standards.

The law was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on February 18, 2019, and approved by the Senate on February 28, 2019. The law came into force on June 26. The electoral code consists of 18 chapters and 103 articles.

Electoral legislation:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. Election Code.
3. Administrative Responsibility Code.
4. Administrative Code.
5. Criminal Code.
6. It is regulated by the normative acts adopted and approved by the Central Election Commission.

About the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

On guarantees of citizens' suffrage about the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Five electoral laws, such as the elections to provincial, district and city councils of people's deputies, have been united into a single election code and have been invalidated.

The Code provides for the following innovations:

- The quota institute for representatives of the Ecological Movement was abolished in the Legislative Chamber;
- The procedure for nominating self-nominated candidates to district (city) Councils of People's Deputies was abolished;
- The procedure for maintaining a single voter register is regulated by law, so voters can access the necessary information on the official website of the Central Election Commission;
- The voter has the opportunity to put one of the several symbols (+, ?, x) on the

ballot;

- Early voting was cancelled;
- Voters had the opportunity to sign in favor of multiple parties in collecting signatures by political parties;
- Polling station precinct election commission's protocol of vote counting was established for public discussion no later than 48 hours;
- Specific actions of precinct election commissions after the completion of the voting process (counting, compilation of protocols, interaction with district election commissions, etc.) are envisaged;
- It has been established that more than half of PEC members may not be recommended by the same organization;
- The procedure for receiving proposals from public associations and organizations on the nomination of PEC members discussed and recommended at district (city) Councils of People's Deputies;
- Establishing a maximum of 10 percent threshold in the constituencies during the formation of constituencies;
- Citizens' right to participate in elections to self-governing bodies as observers;
- In the case of simultaneous elections to the Legislative Chamber and local Keneshes, the district election commissions for the election of deputies of the Legislative Chamber established the procedure for the establishment of single polling stations;
- Voting time is 08:00 to 20:00 is marked.
- The Electoral Code also eliminates the restrictions on the participation of persons in places of detention for serious crimes and minor crimes.
- In addition, the rules governing the nomination of candidates by the self-governing bodies for district (city) councils of people's deputies. Thus, political parties have the exclusive right to nominate candidates to provincial, district and city councils of people's deputies.

Consequently, the existing electoral legislation poses some difficulties in law enforcement. To be more precise, most of the procedures for organizing and conducting the election process are governed by a number of laws, many of which are duplicated, and some of the most important issues are not at the legislative level, but with the relevant provisions of the CEC. The fact that they were labeled with their books was causing some inconsistencies and contradictions between them.

At the same time, some provisions of the election legislation are not fully consistent with the current requirements and international practices for the organization and conduct of democratic elections. For example, at a time when parliament was created equal conditions for all political forces, allocation of seats to the representatives of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan in the lower house of parliament undermined their quota.

In drafting the electoral code, the national and international principles were taken into account

Based on the best international standards, the draft electoral code was developed and adopted in the shortest time in the history of independent Uzbekistan.

During the preparation of the draft Election Code, the electoral legislation was fully enforced. In our country, the accumulated practice of organizing the elections is summarized. The rich experience of developed countries has been studied, and on the basis of their positive results a large-scale work on the development of effective, popular norms.

This Code contains 5 separate laws ("On elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On guarantees of citizens' voting rights", "On elections to the Oliy Majlis

of the Republic of Uzbekistan", " Decisions on the organization and conduct of elections to the provincial, district and city councils of the deputies ", " On the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan "and the Central Election Commission. It contained a single law.

It should be noted that the experience of more than 50 leading foreign countries in the preparation of the draft electoral code was studied.

At the same time, analysis of the electoral legislation and experience of foreign countries shows that currently, electoral codes are adopted in some 40 countries, including France, Belgium, Brazil, Belarus and Azerbaijan.

It is noteworthy that in recent years, many countries, including the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, have increased their efforts to systematize electoral legislation in a unified code.

The Electoral Code has been subject to five rounds of discussion and review. In particular, it was posted on the discussion platform of the draft laws and regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, followed by a lively discussion among civil society institutes, scientific expertise, experts, experts, election commissions and local councils of people's deputies. As a result, more than 400 comments and suggestions were received.

It is noteworthy that for the first time the electoral code has been internationally reviewed. Proposals on the draft electoral code were discussed at an international conference held in Bukhara on 16-17 November 2018 with the participation of international experts. The draft code was reviewed and recommended by international organizations such as the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the World Association of Electoral Bodies, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe. , most of which were taken into account.

The Election Code prepared on this basis was signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and officially came into force.

What are the key innovations in the electoral code?

The electoral code, which reflects all international standards, consists of two parts, 18 chapters, 103 articles, and is further improved by new rules and regulations that were not previously available in our electoral legislation:

- abolished the order of allocation of seats in the Legislative Chamber for representatives of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, while preserving the seats in the Legislative Chamber (150 seats);

- The procedure for maintaining a single voter register was legally established, the ballot paper was abolished by the introduction of a single document - ballot paper, which allowed for early voting and voting on election day;

- a procedure for consideration of appeals of physical and legal persons on the organization, conduct and announcement of the results of elections was introduced;

- the voter was given the opportunity to sign in support of several candidates or parties in the process of collecting signatures by political parties;

- it is noted that a voter may put a + or X or X in the empty box to the right of the candidate's surname in favor of the candidate;

- the procedure of immediate hanging of copies of the precinct election commission protocol for counting of votes at the polling station for not less than 48 hours was introduced for public familiarization;

- Provided that the maximum possible difference in the number of voters in the formation of constituencies during the election to representative bodies of government does not exceed 10 percent;

- Candidates for members of the precinct election commission are proposed by

citizens' self-government bodies, public associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations, which are to be discussed at the meetings of district, city (town) Councils of People's Deputies and submitted for approval to the respective electoral commission. caught;

- In the event of elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils, it is planned to create a single polling station;

- The procedure for electing members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is established by law;

- requirements for election commissions of all levels (twenty-one years of age, with secondary or higher education, as a rule, experience in preparing and holding elections) Citizens who have earned a reputation among the population can be members of the provincial, district and city election commissions, district and precinct election commissions);

- Candidates for membership in the precinct election commission are proposed by citizens' self-government bodies, public associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations, which shall be discussed at the meetings of district, city (town) councils of People's Deputies and submitted for approval to the respective district election commission. the procedure is established;

- It is envisaged that the members of the Central Election Commission will have immunity provisions applied to deputies of the Legislative Chamber and members of the Senate.

This year's elections will be held in accordance with the Electoral Code

This year is the election year. The December election will be organized and held at a high level under the new code.

It should be noted that the electoral code has been radically revised based on national practice, international and foreign experience. Dispersed uniform legislation enriched with new meaning.

Therefore, to ensure openness and transparency in the electoral process, it is important to inform the general public about changes in the electoral legislation in the country and their meaning and importance.

At the same time, it is necessary to familiarize members of the election commissions and working groups at all levels with the new provisions of the Code. At the same time, it is important to have meetings and series of presentations on the Code of Conduct for journalists. At the same time, ensuring the effective use of information and communication technologies in the election management information system is also a priority.

In conclusion, the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides a solid legal basis for consistent implementation of international norms and standards, unification of electoral legislation, elimination of inconsistencies and collisions, and most importantly, implementation and protection of citizens' electoral rights.

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SOME RELEVANT ISSUES IN ASSESSMENT OF LAWFULNESS OF LEGAL ACTS BY PROSECUTION AUTHORITIES CONCERNING INTERESTS OF ENTREPRENEURS

Komilov Avazbek Bokijonovich

Senior teacher of the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

E-mail: a.komilov88@ mail.ru

Abstract: this thesis analyzes some current problems that arise in the activities of the prosecution authorities in assessing the lawfulness of legal acts concerning interests of entrepreneurs and also offers suggestions for solving them

Key words: assessing, prosecutorial supervision, legal act, entrepreneur

It is known that the prosecutorial supervision of the lawfulness of legal acts is one of the most important activities of the prosecution authorities, which is a structural and integral part of the prosecutorial supervision of the law enforcement. Therefore, some researchers point out that supervision over the execution of laws and supervision the lawfulness of legal documents is the main area of the prosecution bodies .

The practice of prosecutorial supervision shows that today there are some problems in assessing the lawfulness of legal documents affecting the interests of entrepreneurs. This is primarily related to the legitimate question between practitioners and researchers as to exactly what type of legal documents' lawfulness a prosecutor should monitor. According to some researchers, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prosecutor's Office" does not clearly define the category of legal documents, so the prosecutor controls both normative-legal acts and individual documents . Other researchers argue that the prosecutor should only monitor the lawfulness of normative legal acts, eliminating non-normative documents from the scope of control . Researcher A.Kazarina also agrees that prosecutors should monitor the lawfulness of normative legal acts, and the lawfulness of individual legal acts should be assessed on the basis of appeals from individuals and legal entities to the Prosecution Authorities . N. But, on the other hand, notes that in the exercise of control over the implementation of laws on freedom of economic activity, the prosecutor should have only imperative (regulatory and protective) norms, which are not dispositive, but strictly binding .

In our opinion, it is indeed impossible for the prosecutor's office to assess the lawfulness of all legal documents within the scope of control specified in Article 20 of the Law "On Prosecutor's Office". There are a number of reasons for this, including the large number of state and economic administration bodies who are authorized to adopt legal acts within the district (city), large number of local public authorities; limited number of staff of the prosecutor's office exercising prosecutorial supervision; an increase in the workload due to the fact that the decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other normative legal acts impose new responsibilities on the prosecutor's office. Accordingly, the types of legal documents (in the particular sectoral order of the Prosecutor General to monitor the execution of laws) that must be regularly assessed by prosecutors in (first of all, the lawfulness of legal acts related to business activities and legal protection of entrepreneurs, land relations should be studied) need to be separated and identified.

At this point, let us focus on another important aspect. It is known that one of the most important tasks of the prosecutor's office is to monitor the lawfulness of legal acts affecting the interests of entrepreneurs, including legal measures applied to business

entities, and special emphasis is given on this in the orders of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, in paragraph 11.8 of the sectoral Order "On further improvement of prosecutorial supervision over the implementation of social and economic legislation" (№ 166, adopted on November 24, 2017) stated that legal acts adopted against business entities, decisions on the application of legal sanctions (against business entities) are reviewed quarterly, also it is emphasized that contradictory documents should be revoked or coordinated in accordance with the requirements of the law. However, in our opinion, it would be more beneficial to reduce the 'on a quarterly basis' period for reviewing documents related to entrepreneurs. Because the consideration of such legal documents on a quarterly basis does not allow timely and prompt detection of illegal documents, restoration of violated rights of entrepreneurs (on time). In most cases, there arise problems with the application of control documents due to the delayed (expired) prosecutor's response to these documents. Or, it leads to the use of another type of prosecutorial document (e.g., filing a presentation instead of a protest) instead of the type of prosecutorial supervision document that should be used.

Summarizing the abovementioned statements, the following conclusions can be drawn:

firstly, it is not possible to fully cover the legal documents adopted by the prosecution authorities in all objects of control in order to assess their lawfulness. Therefore, based on a specific sectoral order of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of supervision of the implementation of legislation, the legal documents that must be regularly assessed by regional prosecutors should be clearly defined. In doing so, in the first place, it is necessary to pay attention to the legal documents related to the legal protection of entrepreneurs. secondly, the reduction of time to revise the sectoral and organizational orders of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a quarterly basis related to entrepreneurship will allow to promptly identify adopted legal acts that are contradictive and wrongful towards entrepreneurs, as well as restore their violated rights on a timely manner.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE POLICY TO SUPPORT YOUNG WOMEN , PROTECTION OF THEIR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Kxursanova Mokhichekhra

Second year student of Syrdarya academic lyceum of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Nasritdinova Marguba Sotivoldiyevna,
primary school teacher, school # 27, Uychi district, Namangan region
Azizaliyeva Dilbarkhon Mamatalievna
Namangan region, Uychi district, school No 27, Primary school teacher

Annotation: In this thesis, the problems and practical solutions in the implementation of public policy to support young women, to create opportunities for them and to protect their constitutional rights and interests.

Key words: public policy, constitutional law, interest, opportunity and practical solution.

Mission of the United Nations of Women. The United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN-Women) was established to protect and promote the interests and rights of women around the world. The birth of UN Women in 2010 has been recognized by the international community as a major contribution to the UN's core mission of promoting gender equality. The work of UN Women is based on the idea that gender equality is an integral part of sustainable development. UN-Women assists UN member states in implementing international standards for gender equality and in developing and implementing relevant laws and programs.

The UN Women Regional Office operates in four countries: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Headquartered in Almaty, Kazakhstan, it assists gender equality governments and civil society organizations in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and peace in the region. Since 2010, UN Women has been contributing to a number of projects and initiatives in the Republic of Uzbekistan under the leadership of a gender consultant. Main activities. Expanding women's economic rights and opportunities. UN-Women, in partnership with the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aims to improve the economic situation and opportunities of women living in rural areas of Uzbekistan, to address national and economic issues, to provide legal services, and to provide financial resources, has been helping to find and expand their use. National Program for Support of Women Entrepreneurs of Uzbekistan.

UN-Women, together with the Women's Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other national partners, is assisting the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan in implementing the national program "Development of Women's Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan". The program is based on the results and experience of the previous Women's Economic Empowerment Project, which focuses on supporting women in need of social assistance, especially in rural areas, focused on measures. Taking temporary special measures in Uzbekistan. One of the priorities of UN Women is to promote the active participation of women in Uzbekistan in the political, economic and social life of the country. At the same time, a program of temporary special measures is being implemented in Uzbekistan. The program is based on the recommendations of UN Women, based on extensive consultations with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, the National Center for Human Rights, the Oliy Majlis, political parties

, and non-governmental organizations. It is planned to increase the number of women in management positions in Uzbekistan.

On the basis of the above clear facts and data, we have witnessed that women and their personal, dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms are legally protected and that women are provided with opportunities that provide broad and effective results, and this continues to be the case. Indeed, it is probable that the laws adopted in the above-mentioned sources, how the opportunities created are reflected in practice, and similar questions, and even some of them have problems. We said that if the positive impact of the reforms does not reach these areas, they should apply to the relevant government agencies. If they do not, it can continue. Women are beautiful, kind and intelligent by nature. These and similar traits are formed in women from birth, but also in the womb, depending on the environment. However, they need a lot of legal and psychological support. The Ministry of Family and Neighborhood was established this year. If a center called "Psychological Assistance and Legal Assistance to Young Women" is opened under this ministry and it is organized in every neighborhood, I hope it will not work. Early marriage is also effective, the number of divorces is sharply reduced, there is no involvement in crime, no one is deceived into wasting his life for profit, and most importantly, they know their rights and can fight for them. This process is the experience of Uzbekistan and will undoubtedly be a turning point in the lives of women around the world.

The number of women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan is growing day by day. This can be considered as a result of the opportunities provided. But there are also problems in this area, that is, the women have to go abroad, the women is married and has children. If the situation is such that free IT technology and digital economy information and training monthly courses are organized for women entrepreneurs, both programming and digital economy knowledge will increase from imports, and as a result will make a worthy contribution to the state economy.

Now, as in many countries, we have a problem with staffing. It can be called a shortage of staff. At the initiative of President SH.M. Mirziyoyev, special quotas for girls were allocated to universities, and the number of grants is gratifying. In the past, girls living in remote areas or with poor marital status could not study in higher education. A positive solution to this problem has been found. Now any gifted, talented, educated women have the privilege. It should be noted that the procedure for making recommendations for participation in the competition for admission on the basis of additional grants for higher education institutions has also been opened. The procedure for issuing recommendations for participation in the competition on the basis of admission indicators and the organization of admission to regulations have also been approved. The Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan will set up a Commission consisting of deputy heads of relevant ministries and departments on relevant issues. This is one of the highest examples of opportunities for education and staffing. Another area we should not forget is that law enforcement agencies (police, prosecutors, courts, etc) currently have a low share of women in these areas, and in practice, when I conducted a voluntary survey "these areas do not apply to women. But we need to work day and night in these areas." But now it would be more expedient to reduce tax rates and working hours for women who work and work in law enforcement agencies, and our peace. And our well-being I stabilized. Under the auspices of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, which includes women between the ages of 14 and 30, Girls' Voice Club has been established to raise their interests, discover their talents and apply positive and practical experiences, a clear example of the opportunities given to women.

While mentioning the state policy on women, I should also mention their role in public administration . we are glad that the numbe of women leaders in our country is growing due to the fct that women are worthy of historically formed "matriarchal" leadership positions and appoint them .it is no exaggeration to say that such reforms will help young girls to increase their courage , enthusiasm and confidence in our bright future together with pride, pride and honor

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COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Mukhamedov Utkirbek Khazratkulovich

Doctor of science, professor, second-in-command of Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article provides the views of leading scientists on the concept and criteria for collecting evidence in criminal proceedings, as well as a scientific and theoretical analysis of the results of a comparative legal study of the procedure for collecting evidence in the criminal procedure legislation of certain foreign countries. Based on the results of the analysis and studies, suggestions and recommendations are made to improve the procedural provisions regarding the collection of evidence, as well as the introduction of positive experience in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: evidence in criminal proceedings, collecting evidence, proving, inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, court, judge.

In part 1 of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan (here in after CCP), it is noted that evidence can be collected only through investigative and judicial actions, as well as through operational-search measures. It follows from this that evidence can only be collected by entities that have the right to conduct investigative and judicial actions, as well as conduct operational-search measures.

As a result of the judicial reforms carried out in our country, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan ZRU-No-470 of April 4, 2018 "On Amendments and Additions to Some Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the adoption of measures to strengthen guarantees of the rights and freedoms of citizens in judicial-investigative activity", on the basis of which, in part 2 of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, appropriate additions were made regarding the procedural rules for the participation of a defense lawyer in criminal proceedings, in accordance with which he received the opportunity to yelling evidence, which is undoubtedly a joyous event.

However, according to the procedural provision enshrined in part 2 of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the defender has the right to collect and present evidence in a criminal case, which must be attached to the materials of the criminal case, as well as to be assessed during the preliminary investigation, inquiry, preliminary investigation and consideration of the criminal case in court.

In our opinion, the procedural provisions provided for in paragraphs one and two of Article 87 contradict each other. Because, if, according to part 1 of article 87 of the CPC, evidence is collected through investigative and judicial actions, as well as through operational-search measures, then what kind of procedural actions or actions relate to the actions of the defense attorney provided for in part 2 of article 87 of the CPC? Or which of the operational-search measures provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code and article 14 "Types of operational-search measures" of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On operational-search activity" [1] does the defense counsel have the right to conduct? In our opinion, these issues are relevant and are considered a problem that needs to be addressed.

As we see, in no norm of the Code of Criminal Procedure is the lawyer given the authority to conduct investigative and judicial actions or conduct operational investigative measures. Meanwhile, despite the fact that the issue of collecting evidence of a criminal case by an advocate is reflected in the code, he is hindered by the procedural provision

on the procedure for collecting evidence, which is strictly defined in paragraph 1 of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In addition, in part 1 of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the types of investigative and judicial actions are listed, however, in Article 14 "Types of operative-search measures" of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On operative-search activities" [1], these operational-search measures are not indicated. As, in reality, E.Kh. Norbutaev and S.B. Khuzhakulov correctly noted: "at present, from the point of view of the legislator, the rights of the defense counsel have been expanded, the rights of the prosecution and the defense have been equalized, however, on the other hand, despite the fact that the rights granted to the defender are secured by a number of legislative acts, ignoring the mechanism for their implementation, namely how the actions of the defender are processed, gives declarative character to the norms related to the right of defense" [2, p. 41].

D.M. Yambaeva, having also put forward a similar thought, notes: "interrogation, requesting information, characteristics, other documents, as well as the receipt by the defender of objects, documents or other information are only a way for the defender to receive information that can become evidence after how they will be introduced into the procedural sphere by the subject of proof. The vigorous activity of the defense attorney participating in the collection of evidence by filing motions, presenting objects and documents has a significant impact on the discretion of the investigator when determining the need for investigative actions, requesting additional documents and making procedural decisions in a criminal case" [3, p. 8].

E.Kh. Narbutaev notes that even if the collection, verification and evaluation of evidence constitutes the terms of reference of the directly inquirer, investigator, prosecutor and court, the defense lawyer can take the opportunity to collect evidence, but the actions taken by the defense lawyer do not meet the requirements for collecting evidence in form and content [4, p. 48].

Yu.Yu. Vorobyova, analyzing the powers to collect evidence provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure to the defense lawyer, notes: "the criminal procedure code contains a number of mutually exclusive provisions, some of which directly allow the defense lawyer to collect evidence and thereby carry out his own investigation (Articles 53 and 86 and other). Others, on the contrary, significantly limit the defense attorney in collecting evidence (part 2 of article 74). In this regard, it is suggested that such a conflict be resolved in favor of the right to a lawyer-lawyer to collect evidence by conducting his own investigation. For this, it is necessary to bring the specified norms of the criminal procedure law into compliance" [5, p. 9].

When studying the research work carried out by scientists, various debatable moments on granting or not giving the defender the authority to collect evidence were also striking. Namely, one can observe how a number of jurists put forward a proposal to include a defender in a number of subjects collecting evidence, while the rest did not support this idea, believing that a defender should be given only the right to collect information that can be used as evidence. In particular, N.A. Popova [6, p. 10], N.P. Tsareva [7, p. 11], L.G. Demurchev [8, p. 13-14], E.B. Smagorinskaya [9, p. 5-10], A.D. Geroyev [10, p. 11-12], I.E. Milova [11, p. 7], Yu.Yu. Vorobyov [5, p. 9], O.V. Levchenko [12, p. 9-10] supported the proposal to include the defender in a number of subjects collecting evidence, and N.N. Egorov [13, p. 8-9], D.M. Yambaev [3, p. 8], A.S. Zakotyansky [14, p. 10-11], G. G. Skrabets [15, p. 6], V.I. Tolmosov [16, p. 7], A.K. Maslov [17, p. 10] and A.A. Larinkov [18, p. 8-10] put forward the idea that the defender can only collect information that can be used as evidence.

In our opinion, it is impossible to join the thoughts of N.N. Egorov, D.M. Yambaeva, A.S. Zakotyansky, G.G.Skrebets, V.I. Tolmosova, A.K. Maslova, A.A. Larinkova and

B.A. Mirensky that the defender can only collect information that can be used as evidence, in this regard, supporting the statements of N.A. Popova, N.P. Tsareva, L.G. Demurcheva, E.B. Smagorinsky, A.D. Geroyev, I.E. Milova, Yu.Yu. Vorobyeva and O.V. Levchenko on including the defender in a number of subjects collecting evidence, we will try to justify the point view on transferring to the defense counsel the authority to collect evidence and further strengthening the mechanism of procedural actions of the defense counsel to collect evidence in criminal proceedings.

When summarizing the above analyzes and the opinions supported by us, there is a need to improve part 1 of article 87 of the CPC. In our opinion, in order to eliminate the contradictions between the first and second parts of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is advisable to state Part 1 of this article in the following edition:

"Evidence is collected by conducting investigative and judicial actions, conducting operational-search measures and conducting other procedural actions provided for by this Code".

The statement of part 1 of Article 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in this form, in our opinion, will serve to prevent the above-mentioned problems and to achieve consolidation of the legal basis of the defense lawyer's authority to collect evidence in a criminal case.

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YOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS

Mullaeva Rano Sultanalievna, teacher of mother tongue and literature of the 1st comprehensive school of Besharik district of Fergana region

Kuziyeva Shirin Botir qizi, a student of preschool education, Faculty of Pedagogy, Karshi State University, Karshi, Kashkadarya region.

Nazarova Nilufar Ilhamovna English teacher of the secondary school Number 1 in Khorezm region Urgench city

Annotation: Attention to youth means attention to the future. Our youth are happy to contribute to the development of science in the development of our country. Today, young people, rising from the foundations of science, are opening the door to development. Currently, a lot of work is being done for young people to raise their morale.

Keywords: People, science, youth, and the economy, spirituality and sports of our country, etc.

The people are the basis of the state, the people are the force that makes this state a state. As our great writer Abdulhamid Cholpon said: "People are the sea". The development of the state also depends on the spirituality of the people. First of all, science reveals the spirituality of the people. We know that almost all the people are young people. Young people are the mainstay of the state. The maturity of young people leads to the country's development. The role of youth in the development of the country is also very important. Attention to the youth means attention to the future. Our youth is happy with their contribution to the development of science in the development of our country. There is a lot of work being done not only in science, but also in various fields, that is, there are many young people who are able to express themselves. They have mastered their field perfectly, increased their knowledge and intelligence, and are recognized by foreign countries. Of course, it makes us happy. But, as without rice, there are people and young people who are influenced by destructive ideas. The development of modern technology affects the lives of our youth. If young people use them for the right purpose and contribute to the development of science, some young people fall into the trap of groups that spread various currents and destructive ideas through these technologies. a. We are saddened to see young people who do not spend their time on good deeds, but only spend hours in front of a computer, idle work, staring at the phone for hours. In fact, there is a gap in the minds of such young people. . In order to fill this gap with spirituality, to increase his thinking, the Head of State is taking many measures.

Destructive ideas are, in fact, a call to the people to the field of struggle, the complete destruction of the roots of spirituality. A person with a weak spirituality falls into the trap of such destructive ideas. He decides his future in advance. He falls victim to this precipice.

The President's address to the youth in this regard is as follows: "We, the youth, must move away from such ideas and build our future together with the noble people." It begins with the introduction of nationalism, identity and pure faith in the minds of the people. "Whoever finds his destiny in an honest way, he will surely enjoy life," says our wise people. Therefore, we, the youth, with an honest and pure conscience, glorify the name of our Motherland and make our contribution. As Uzbek children, we must express our identity at every step, in the heart of every person. We must preserve the spiritual heritage left to us by our ancestors, our great ancestors, and inculcate them in the minds of the younger generation. We need to make a contribution. We must not let destructive ideas poison our minds, but we must take the book in our hands and get

acquainted with it, because the book is the basis for glorifying man. Therefore, the Uzbek people, taking advantage of its simplicity, We must be careful of angry people and step only for the good, for the high. We must be able to show that the Uzbek people, though simple, have a mountain-like heart. We, the Uzbek youth, are against such malicious intentions. We fight against spirituality, we fight against science. After all, anti-thought, anti-idea, anti-ignorance, enlightenment is our highest motto. We, the youth, stand united against these ideas. We will fight hand in hand.

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MAKHALLA AS A SELF-GOVERNING BODY OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Sherniyazova Gulnara Utenyazovna

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Political Science
Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences
Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh
Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article considers the current civil institute of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a makhalla. This self-government body today is an important factor in protecting democratic values, rights and freedoms of people's interests. Here, all conditions are created for citizens to realize their potential, increase their social activity and legal culture. Makhalla helps maintain a balance of interests in society.

Keywords: makhalla, self-government bodies of citizens, social policy, meeting the needs of people, principles of development, reforming public life.

The Concept for the Further Deepening of Democratic Reforms and the Formation of Civil Society in the country noted that civil institutions today are becoming an important factor in protecting democratic values, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of people, creating conditions for citizens to realize their potential, increase their social, socio-economic activity and legal culture, contribute to maintaining a balance of interests in society. Islam Abduganievich Karimov noted that: "There is such a special part of our life that cannot be limited, designated by any law or official document. It is directly related to spirituality, ideological consciousness and thinking of people. In particular, the mutual relations of people, their family, neighborly, family relations - all this is a peculiar and mysterious world, it requires a very careful and delicate approach. Such relations cannot be determined by official orders, laws and decrees. In the East, in Islamic philosophy, one can see how important, significant are the kindness and mercy in living people in mahallas - communities, in maintaining peace and tranquility in society". [1, P. 104]

With the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic for the first time in the history of our national statehood, the makhalla began to have constitutional status. Article 32 of the Constitution states that citizens of our republic have the right to participate in the management of the affairs of society and the state through their representatives, and to hold referenda. And in article 105, the legal foundations of self-government bodies were once again determined. It says that citizens in the makhallas of cities, villages, auls, as well as in their composition and citizens' rallies, being self-governing bodies, have the right to elect their chairman and adviser for a period of two and a half years. These constitutional norms were introduced into the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1993. [3. P.3]

The makhalla performs more than 30 functions of a socio-economic nature that were previously within the competence of local government bodies. Here, a variety of issues and problems of employment among young people are solved by creating small, family enterprises and organizing home-based work. The rational and effective use of personal plots, improving the environmental situation, etc. The structure of this body also includes commissions on issues of education and spirituality, on the issues of educating minors, youth, on sports, landscaping and landscaping, on public control and consumer protection, on social support for working with women.

If necessary, the gathering of citizens can create other commissions in the main areas

of their activities. Today, Makhalla is actively working with the population to preserve peace and stability, revive and develop the best qualities of our people - the traditions of good neighborliness and mutual assistance, humanism and mercy. It has become a real center for providing targeted support to socially vulnerable segments of the population, the development of private entrepreneurship and family business.

At present, the appearance of the gatherings of citizens and their material and technical base has changed, and a number of state programs and regulatory documents have been directed to this. For example, only from the beginning of this year the material and technical base of more than 1,400 mahallas was updated. As part of the state program to strengthen the material and technical base of citizens' self-governing bodies, more than 35 new buildings were erected in 2019, overhauls and overhauls were carried out in 590 buildings, and more than 311 buildings were reconstructed in the first half of this year, more than 30 mahallas noted housewarming.

Our makhallas are constantly working on landscaping. The construction of playgrounds and recreation areas for the local population has gained considerable importance. In this process, a large role is given to the citizens themselves, who take the initiative in conducting regular hashars (subbotniks). This is one of the most wonderful customs of our people, which serves as a powerful spiritual and unifying force. The results of noble work are evident today. Indeed, thanks to the efforts of Uzbeks, many fruit and decorative trees and flowers were planted and grown in makhallas, there by turning citizens' gatherings into a well-groomed ecological zone.

The preservation of the makhalla is one of the main political achievements of the reform. As pointed out by the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, in the country "a unique mechanism of self-government of citizens has been formed, rooted in folk traditions, in historical community relations - the makhalla". [6]

Makhalla committees, councils of elders perform essentially the functions of guardians of folk traditions and customs, initiators of public opinion, organizers of everyday rituals. [4] In Uzbekistan, there are about 10 thousand self-government bodies of citizens. Based on the powers granted to them by law, makhalla gatherings and activists are doing a great job of involving the population widely in public and political life, strengthening spiritual and educational work, preserving well-being in families, providing material assistance to low-income families and people with disabilities, landscaping, and organizing a number of other events. [5] This can clearly be seen at the present time - during the global epidemic of the corona virus around the world. Mahalla workers deliver bags of food daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Basically - on foot, everything is on itself, as the traffic is still blocked. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan these days there are volunteers of the Center for the Coordination of Sponsorship Assistance, focused on helping and supporting socially vulnerable segments of the population.

Thus, the makhalla as a self-government body of citizens in the structure of a new type of civil society was able to revive and restore its qualities. It is fundamentally important that the makhalla is not an institution of the political system, but of civil self-government, it does not participate in the political system, but interacts with it. As noted I. Karimov: "Once again I urge you to raise the prestige of the makhalla. We all grew up in the makhalla. We must do everything possible to raise the authority of the makhalla to a proper height, we must consider this issue not only as an economic one, not only as a social one, but as a political, educational one, if you like, as a spiritual issue"! [2]

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TECHNICAL SCIENCE

PROBABALISTIC REGULARITIES OF MALFUNCTIONS EMERGENCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION STREAM

Mukhammadiev Utkir

Associate Professor, Department of Management in Construction

Khudaykulov Ural

Senior Lecturer, Department of Heat and Gas Supply, Ventilation and Service

Yuzbaeva Mahfuza

Senior Lecturer, Department "Buildings and Structures"

Samarkand State Architectural and Construction

Mirzo Ulugbek Institute; Uzbekistan, Samarkand. yuzbayeva1977@mail.ru

Annotation. The present paper is devoted to the determination of probabilistic regularities of malfunctions emergence of the construction stream. The concept of a failure flow is defined and some remarkable properties of the Simplest failure flow are investigated in the article. The conditions of stationary, lack of aftereffect and ordinariness of a stream of refusals are given. The paper determines the main criteria for the reliability of the construction stream.

Keywords: failure flow, reliability criteria, stationary conditions, lack of aftereffects and ordinariness, "failure burn", "aging" period, exponential distribution.

In practice, there are frequent situations in construction production: uniform events are randomly carried out, for example, irregularities in the arrival of motor vehicles with building constructions for the installation of a building, the occurrence of the construction downtime stream for organizational reasons, etc., by abstracting from the specific content of the event and focusing only on the mechanism of the appearance, all these accidents can be considered as "flows" of failures of homogeneous events.

The failure flow in the Theory of Reliability refers to the sequence of failures, occurring one after the other at random times, the failure flow type determines the system properties and reliability criteria, as well as its calculation and investigation methods.

In the Theory of Reliability, several types of failure flows are distinguished. The Poisson flow is such a "flow", at which the time of failures occurrence is satisfied the conditions of stationary, lack of aftereffect and ordinariness.

The stationary nature of the random process, time of failures occurrence means, that for a group of a finite number of non – intersecting time intervals, the probability of occurrence of a certain number of failures during each of them depends on these numbers and duration of time intervals, but it does not change from shift of all time intervals by the same amount.

In particular, probability of emergence λ refusals during the period of time from T up to $T + t$ does not depend from T and is a function of λ and t .

For a construction flow, the condition of a stationary occurrence of some private flow downtime various reasons may vary within shift.

From Fig. 1. it can be seen that the entire time interval can be divided into three sites. On the first of them, the function $\lambda(t)$ has an increased importance. At the beginning of the working week, an adjustment of a system is being established. For this reason, the first period is called as the running-in period or failure "burn-out" period.

The second period is called the normal operation period. It is characterized

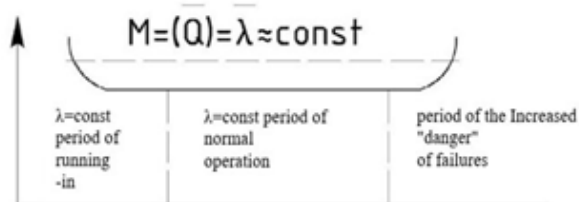


Fig 1. Lambda -is characteristic of ("failures danger")

by a constant (or approximately constant) failure value of danger of refusals.

The last period, called to in the Theory of Reliability as the "aging period," comes due to the accumulation of fatigue at the end of the working week. During this period the risk of refusal increases. However, this probability of such random factors as the failure of machine mechanisms does not depend on the time of the day, that is, it can be accepted $MQ = const$ (in Fig. 1, it is shown by a dotted line).

Lack of after-effect means that the probability of λ failures, within the period of time $T, T+t$ does not depend on how many and how the refusals had previously appeared. This assumption means, that the conditional probability of failures λ for the interval $(T, T+t)$ under any assumption of failures before the moment T coincides with the unconditional probability.

Lack of after-effect means mutual independence of occurrence of a certain number of failures in the intersecting period of time. Bearing in mind that failures, occurring during the flow realization can be considered as random and independent events, the process occurrence satisfies the condition of lack of after-effect. But downtime, due to lack of concrete does not depend on, when it was downtime due to breakdown of mechanisms.

The ordinariness of the failure flow expresses the requirement of the practical impossibility of the emergence of two or more events in a short period of time h . More precisely it means the following: we will indicate through $P_{>1}(h)$ probability of occurrence of two or more events in a short period of time h . Then, the condition of ordinariness consists of in the following $P_{>1}(h) = O(h)$

The probability of occurrence of two or more types of failures for a private flow is negligible, practically it can be considered as zero, and the process of occurrence of downtime itself can be taken as satisfying conditions of ordinariness.

Let's note some of the remarkable properties of the simplest failures flow:

1) If the constant failure rate λ is known, the probability of R simplest flow events occurring at time t is determined by the Poisson formula $P_t(R) = \frac{(\lambda t)^R \cdot e^{-\lambda t}}{R!}$

2) Density probability of time intervals from the beginning of failure flows to R failure is defined by the expression,

$$f_R(t) = \lambda \frac{\lambda t_R}{R-1} \cdot e^{-\lambda t_R}$$

That is represents gamma distribution:

3) If the period of time distributed according to the indicated exponential law has already lasted sometime t , then, it does not affect the law of distribution of the remaining part of the intervals, it will be the same as the law of distribution of the whole interval;

4) The sum of a large number of the Poisson flows during time also forms a Poisson failure flow with intensity λ_γ , equal to the sum of the intensities λ of the constituent failure flows during the same time t . In other words, if the N downtime duration of the different private flows is subject to the exponential law and has an intensity of λ , for time t , then the total downtime duration of the entire construction stream during the same period t is also subject to this law and has a total failure rate to $\lambda = \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_j$, where N is the number of private streams.

It has been found above, that the process of occurrence of downtime can be described by the exponential law of distribution, at which the rate of occurrence of failure

$\lambda(t) = \lambda = const$. Let's focus on this important case. It is known from the Theory of Reliability that the reliability function can be described by the formula $P(t) = e^{-\int_0^t \lambda dt}$. From this formula, it follows, that for the constant danger of failures the reliability function has the form $P(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$. Such a law of reliability is called exponential. For it, the failure probability for time t is $Q(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$ and the density of flow failure probabilities is $q(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$ that is the law of distribution of time intervals between the adjacent failures as well as the duration of downtime is exponential. The average flow up time $T_0 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, thus for exponential law, the danger of failure is inversely proportional to the uptime of the flow.

From the Theory of Probability, it is known that the exponential distribution $\sigma_x = \sqrt{D_x} = X_0$, that is in relation to the construction stream, the root-mean-square deviation and the mathematical expectation of the duration of downtime are equal. This property of exponential law allows us to assume that in this case the mean uptime (or vice versa, mean downtime) is a complete characteristic of reliability.

Thus, in the practical implementation of the construction stream at random times, downtime occurs, causing flow failures. For a sufficiently long time in the functioning of the construction stream, a failure flow is observed which is the Poisson one simultaneously satisfies the stationary conditions, the absence of after effect and ordinarity.

The definition of the basic reliability criteria for the construction stream makes it possible to estimate and predict reliability indicators on the basis of statistical material, on observations of the flow functioning and also allows to take into account the reliability factor, when designing long-term stream parameters.

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COTTON FIBER HUMIDIFIER

Usmanov Zuvaydulla Saydullaevich.
TITLI applicant,
Xatamova Xamodaxon Komiljonova,
assistant of the Andijan branch of TGAU,
Soliyeva Madina Botiro'vna
assistant of the Andijan branch of TGAU
usmanov.khayrulla@mail.ru

Abstract: The article provides materials on energy and resource-saving device for moistening cotton fiber.

Key words: cotton fiber, fiber condenser, humidification, humidifier, flow rate, flow density, air suction.

Cotton fiber accounts for more than 45% of the global fiber market, making it the most important natural fiber. Unlike other plant fibers, cotton is seed hair and consists of a single cell, consisting mainly of cellulose

Cotton fiber consists of several distinct concentric layers located [1], among which four can be distinguished with a sharply different structure: cuticle - Cut., Primary wall - P, secondary wall - S, and central channel L (Fig. 1).

Electron microscopic studies show that the surface of the fiber consists of a large number of grooves, folds, pits, cracks and tubercles. Such a relatively developed surface of the fiber favors its moisture processes. Due to the presence of cracks, moisture can penetrate into deeper layers.

Physico-mechanical bond is characterized by the retention of moisture in an indefinite ratio. It includes: bond in microcapillaries (radius less than 10-5 cm), bond in macro capillaries, wetting bond. [2].

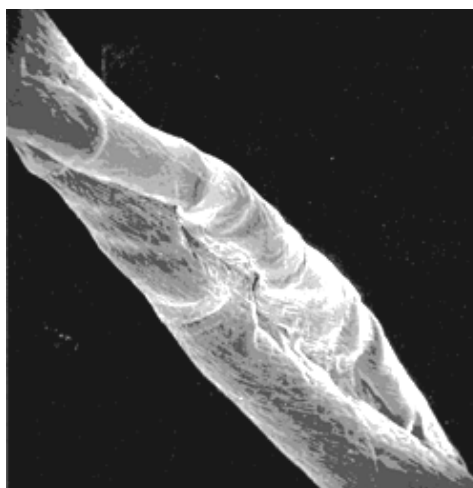
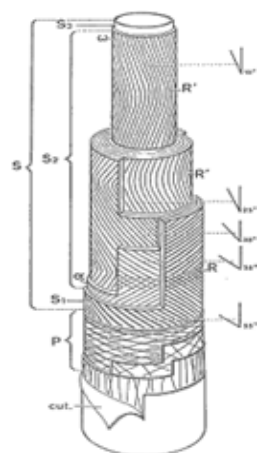


Fig. 1. The structure and appearance of cotton fiber

Moistening the cotton fiber before pressing is a very important process. With the moistening of the fibrous material to 7.5-8.5%, the fibers lose their elasticity and become more pliable, which facilitates the process of pressing it and provides a noticeable increase in the productivity of the press unit, and as a result, the entire plant. The implementation of the process of moistening cotton fiber helps to save packaging materials, reduce transport and storage costs.

It is recommended that the humidification of cotton fiber in accordance with the Technological Regulations for the Primary Processing of Cotton be done after ginning in a fiber bend to a condenser, in a condenser, or after a condenser before pressing into bales.

Taking into account the importance of technological processes for moistening cotton and cotton fiber, a lot of research on the part of domestic scientists and specialists has been devoted to the development of methods for moistening fibrous material and devices for their implementation.

Cotton fiber produced by the ginning enterprises of the republic has an average moisture content of about 5%, which indicates the shortcomings of the existing technology of primary processing of cotton and the need to develop effective methods of moistening the fibrous material and devices for their implementation. To bring the moisture content of the fiber in bales to normalized parameters, the fibrous material must be moistened by 2.0-3.0%.

Existing methods of moistening cotton fiber do not provide the necessary increase in moisture and have a number of technological and design drawbacks, including high energy consumption and the cost of manufacturing and operating humidifiers. In the course of theoretical and practical research, the authors created a portable cotton fiber humidifier for which a patent was obtained for the utility model FAP 01398 from 06/26/2019 [3] (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 General view of the housing and pumps of the portable fiber humidifier

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