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AGRICULTURE SCIENCES

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИ АКТИВНЫХ И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИ БЕЗОПАСНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ ПРИ ХРАНЕНИИ ФРУКТОВ

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Аннотация: В статье описаны предпосылки, которые способствуют развитию такого направления в хранении свежей плодовоовощной продукции, эффективность которого доказана научными исследованиями и практикой, как нанесение пленкообразующих веществ на поверхность плодов, овощей и фруктов. Показано, что препараты в основе хитозана со съедобными органическими кислотами усиливают антибактериальное действие полимера.

Ключевые слова: хитозан, уксусная кислота, янтарная кислота, антибактериальное действие, фунгистатическое действие, антиоксиданты, противомикробные агенты.

Annotation: The article describes the prerequisites that contribute to the development of such a direction in the storage of fresh fruit and vegetable products, the effectiveness of which has been proven by scientific research and practice, such as applying film-forming substances to the surface of fruits, vegetables and fruits. It is shown that preparations based on chitosan with edible organic acids enhance the antibacterial effect of the polymer.

Key words: chitosan, acetic acid, succinic acid, antibacterial effect, fungistatic effect, antioxidants, antimicrobial agents.

Сохранение свежести и продление срока хранения пищевых продуктов является актуальной проблемой современной пищевой промышленности. По оценкам ВОЗ, каждый десятый человек в мире раз в год болеет из-за потребления пищевых продуктов, не отвечающих микробиологическим нормам. Для решения данной проблемы в настоящее время используются различные методы обработки продуктов, основанные на изменении температуры, давления, химического и газового состава, заморозке, или газомодифицированной средой, облучении γ -лучами, добавлении антибиотиков и консервантов. Однако, у вышеперечисленных методов существует много недостатков бионегативного характера, вызывающие снижение питательной ценности, органолептических свойств, а также потребительской привлекательности продуктов питания.

Пищевая промышленность применяет ортофенилфенол (Е 231) исключительно для обработки внешней части фруктов и овощей, продлевая тем самым их сроки хранения и защищая от разрушающего воздействия грибов и бактерий. Е 231 применяют для обработки не только самих фруктов, но для обработки ящиков, в которых фрукты и овощи перевозят на далекое расстояние при длительном времени. При попадании в организм ортафенилфенола, или нарушении технологии могут наблюдаться сильные судороги, раздражение кожи и рвота. Очень сильно раздражает слизистые покровы, вызывает ожоги дыхательных путей, носа и глаз.

Одним из распространенных веществ, с помощью которых обрабатываются

импортные фрукты, является бромистый метил.

Бромистый метил - это органическое вещество - фумигат, с помощью которого обрабатываются фрукты и овощи, отправляемые на экспорт с целью защиты от вредных насекомых. Фрукты, обработанные метилбромидом, хранятся дольше, чем необработанные.

Между тем, при отравлении бромистым метилом сильно поражаются легкие, почки и нервная система, изменяется состав крови, что часто происходит у людей, работающих с бромистым метилом при обработке фруктов, овощей и зерна на складах.

Использование бромистого метила запрещено в скандинавских странах, Германии, Италии, Нидерландах. ООН признала бромистый метил веществом, истончающим озоновый слой земли и к 2010 году все индустриальные страны должны были поэтапно отказаться от применения его в качестве фунгицида.

Промышленный этилен широко применяют в качестве ускорителя созревания фруктов на складах (мандаринов, лимонов, апельсинов, бананов, дынь, томатов и др.). Количество этилена, которое может сохраниться на фруктах, считается безвредным для человека.

Однако, стоит помнить, что этиленом обрабатываются неспелые фрукты и с помощью него можно добиться лишь внешней декоративной спелости. Но внутри фрукты не будут иметь букета вкусов и ароматов, а также полезных веществ, которые могли бы приобрести фрукты, полностью созревшие на солнце.

Наиболее опасным из всех химикатов, используемых для увеличения сроков хранения фруктов, является дифенил.

Дифенил (бифенил) - пищевой консервант (Е 230) - обладает сильным антибактериальным действием. Дифенилом обрабатывают поверхность фруктов и овощей для увеличения сроков хранения. Консервант (Е 230) препятствует развитию бактерий, плесени и дрожжей. Дифенил является канцерогеном (веществом, вызывающим рак), который накапливается в организме. Негативно влияет на дыхательную систему и глаза, вызывает аллергические реакции.

Оксид серы - SO₂ - сернистый газ, он бесцветен, имеет сильный едкий запах, хорошо растворяется в воде. Сернистым газом обрабатывают овощи, фрукты, сухофрукты и свежий виноград для увеличения сроков хранения. Изменения в винограде и сухофруктах происходят уже в процессе обработки оксидом серы, а именно изменяется химический состав клеточного сока, разрушаются некоторые витамины и микроэлементы.

Поскольку оксид серы - это газ, то после окончания обработки на поверхности сухофруктов может остаться небольшое количество сульфитов (солей сернистой кислоты), в то время, как сам газ улетучивается. Однако, у астматиков сульфиты могут вызвать сильную аллергию, а при попадании в организм сульфиты разрушают витамин В1, что при длительном воздействии может вызывать нервные расстройства.

Парафин, воск и сорбиновая кислота - этой смесью обрабатывают яблоки, груши, цитрусовые, перец и т.д. Сорбиновая кислота - консервант, антибактериальное средство. Ученые установили, что сорбиновая кислота разрушает витамин В12, который так необходим нашей нервной системе. Сорбиновая кислота может вызвать желудочно-кишечные расстройства. Однако, этот препарат широко применяется в пищевой и фармацевтической промышленности. Парафин и воск не дают испаряться влаге из фруктов и делают их "долгоживущими" и более привлекательными на вид.

Одним из наиболее перспективных путей решения этой проблемы заключается

в создании так называемых "съедобных" полимерных покрытий на поверхности овощей и фруктов. В литературе широко описаны антимикробные свойства хитозана. Покрытие фруктов полупроницаемой пленкой из хитозана изменяет уровень эндогенных газов (CO_2 , O_2 и этилена), затрудняет аэробное дыхание, чем и объясняется бактерио- и фунгистатическое действие данного биополимера [1-4].

Съедобные покрытия могут быть использованы также и в качестве основы для включения функциональных ингредиентов, таких как антиоксиданты, ароматизаторы, противомикробные агенты и нутрицевтики (биодобавки) [5].

Целью настоящего исследования является создание новой полимерной композиции на основе хитозана для покрытия и увеличения срока хранения фруктов и овощей. Для решения поставленной задачи предлагается использовать оптимальный композиционный состав полимерной системы: хитозан - органическая кислота - вода и нанести на поверхности фруктов и овощей.

Нами использован хитозан с молекулярной массой M_{gl} - 25000 и степенью деацетилирования 85 моль% в уксусной, молочной и двухосновной янтарной кислоте аналитической степени чистоты.

Комплекс хитозана с глицирризиновой кислотой при соотношении хитозана в 0,2%-ном растворе уксусной кислоты, с раствором 0,01%-ной глицирризиновой кислоты в растворе этилового спирта при соотношении 1:1.

Рабочие растворы готовили растворением в водных растворах органических кислот 0,2%-ного раствора хитозана в соотношении 1:1, 1:2 и 2:1 в течение 24 часов при температуре 250С.

В качестве модельной системы для покрытия пленкой из хитозана использовали зимние сорта яблок "Ренет Симиренко", "Наманганский красный", "Голден Делишес".

Покрытие фруктов хитозановой пленкой проводили путем индивидуального погружения фруктов в раствор полимера на 1 минуту с последующей сушкой на воздухе.

В качестве контроля использовали дистиллированную воду, обработанные фрукты взвешивали и хранили в холодильнике фирмы "Лидер" вместимостью на 1000 кг при температуре + 30С в течении 18-ти месяцев.

Оценку пищевой ценности фруктов проводили визуально и органолептически.

Результаты обработки выражали в процентах как отношение массы испортившихся фруктов на конец эксперимента к общей массе обработанных фруктов (процент потерь).

Полученные данные приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

**Результаты обработки яблок растворами хитозана при $t - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, влажность 95%,
рН - 6,5-6,7**

| № | Параметры хранения и обработки | Сорта фруктов яблок | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------|------|------|
| | | Ренет Симиренко | | | Наманганский красный | | | Голден Делишес | | |
| Процент потерь, % | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Время, суток | 180 | | | 180 | | | 180 | | |
| 2 | Соотношение хитозан:кислота | 1:1 | 1:2 | 2:1 | 1:1 | 1:2 | 2:1 | 1:1 | 1:2 | 2:1 |
| 3 | Уксусная кислота | 5,1 | 4,62 | 5,0 | 4,2 | 3,4 | 3,5 | 9,6 2 | 8,72 | 9,1 |
| 4 | Янтарная кислота | 6,3 | 5,5 | 6,9 | 5,9 | 5,7 | 6,2 | 7,3 | 7,1 | 8,2 |
| 5 | Комплекс с глицирризиновой кислотой | 5,2 | 4,71 | 5,4 | 5,0 | 4,1 | 5,3 | 8,4 | 8,9 | 9,3 |
| 6 | Контроль (дистиллированная вода) | 11,3 | 12,5 | 12,5 | 8,8 | 7,9 | 7,4 | 12,5 | 12,8 | 13,6 |

Из таблицы 1 видно, что процент потерь при хранении трех сортов яблок, обработанных растворами хитозана, существенно ниже по сравнению с контролем. Наилучшие результаты зафиксированы для яблок, обработанных раствором хитозана с уксусной кислотой и комплексов хитозана с глицирризиновой кислотой.

В меньшей степени на увеличение срока хранения оказала обработка яблок растворами слабой двухосновной янтарной кислотой.

Таким образом, новизна предлагаемого подхода заключается в разработке новых композиций на основе хитозана, при использовании в качестве растворителя пищевых кислот, усиливающих антибактериальное действие полимера.

Композиции можно предлагать использовать для антимикробных покрытий не только фруктов и овощей, а также мяса, рыбы, в качестве бактерицидных добавок хлебобулочных изделий и др.

Преимущество обработки пищевых продуктов полимерными композициями на основе хитозана - это простота получения и нанесения покрытия, экономическая доступность и экологическая безопасность, отсутствие негативного воздействия на питательные вещества, а также возможность повышения витаминной и питательной ценности посредством введения в состав покрытия витаминов и нутрицевтиков.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЯ САЖЕНЦЕВ ГОЛУБИКИ

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Аннотация: Голубика - это ветвистый листопадный полукустарник или кустарник высотой до одного метра, обычно 30-50 см, иногда со стелющимся стеблем. В нашей статье мы описываем технологию высаживания голубики не в природной среде, с улучшенным результатом

Ключевые слова: Голубика, микориз, торфяной, посадка, кислотность, загнивание

Цель исследования: Научиться выращивать голубику в условиях нашей страны. Определить технологию выращивания голубики с хорошим плодородием.

Материал и методы:

Нами наблюдалось произрастание черники не в природных условиях. При этом мы использовали почву подходящую к нашей среде, а так же саженцы черники отобранные специально для использования в нашей технологии.

В естественных условиях произрастания растение питается с помощью эндотрофной микоризы - грибка, с которым сожительствуют корни (так называемый симбиоз). Многие из питательных веществ находятся в почве в формах, труднодоступных для усвоения растениями. В этом случае помогает микориза, с помощью которой эти вещества переводятся в формы, доступные для усвоения. Для нормальной работы микоризы нужно поддерживать оптимальный уровень рН (в пределах 3,4- 4,8 единиц). Поэтому одним из наиболее важных условий успешного выращивания голубики является кислотность грунта, которая должна быть благоприятна для микоризы (а именно РН почвы от 3,4 до 4,8). Опыт выращивания высокорослой голубики на верховых торфяниках подтверждает сделанные учеными выводы о том, что она не выносит застоя воды. При затоплении посадок в период вегетации на несколько дней растения погибают. В то же время при выращивании на песчаных, легко проницаемых для воды почвах растения голубики страдают от недостатка влаги, если в течение нескольких дней подряд стоит жаркая солнечная погода. При более длительной засухе (две недели и более) растения засыхают. Лучше всего голубика растет и плодоносит при влажности почвы в пределах 60-70 % от полной полевой влагоемкости (как, собственно, и большинство овощных культур). Кроме воды очень важным является наличие в почве воздуха, содержащего кислород, ведь он нужен растениям не меньше, чем вода. В почве, где распространена корневая система, должен постоянно происходить газообмен и насыщение корнеобитаемого слоя кислородом. Для большинства растений нормой считается содержание воздуха в почве в пределах 15-20 % от ее объема. Избыток влаги в почве ведет к вытеснению из нее воздуха, без которого нарушается жизнедеятельность растений. В корнях происходит накопление продуктов метаболизма и отравление ими растений, что в конечном итоге приводит к их гибели. Поэтому грунт для выращивания голубики должен быть хорошо воздухопроницаемым. Голубика высокорослая - светолюбивое растение. Незначительное снижение освещенности влечет за собой снижение урожая, а также уменьшается количество цветочных почек, закладывающихся в текущем году. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к снижению урожая в следующем году. Высокий уровень освещенности растений в конце апреля - начале мая (т. е. в начале вегетационного периода) создает предпосылки для хорошего развития растений и формирования высокого урожая. В июне, июле и августе при хорошей

освещенности кустов идет интенсивная закладка цветочных почек урожая будущего года, а также формирование и созревание урожая текущего года.

Выбираем место для голубики. Все сорта голубики, как и дикорастущие виды, любят легкие кислые почвы. Они прекрасно растут на торфяниках, песках и супесчаных субстратах с перепревшей лиственной подстилкой, значительно улучшающей водный режим и плодородие земли. Такую почву можно создать на садовых участках используя торф, листву, кору, опилки или другие подобные материалы, доведя кислотность (pH) до 3,5-4,5 единиц. Нельзя высаживать голубику и на землях, которые расположены очень низко, так как здесь существует опасность заболачивания. У голубики, долгое время растущей в почве с избыточным количеством влаги, повреждаются корни (из-за недостатка кислорода нарушаются процессы дыхания и обмена веществ, что ведет к загниванию и отмиранию корней). Аналогичные явления наблюдаются и при выращивании растений на тяжелых глинистых почвах.

После выбора места посадки приступают к разбивке участка. Лучше и проще всего размещать кустарники правильными рядами, располагая их для более полного использования солнечного света с севера на юг. Обязательно учитывается расстояние в рядах и между ними, чтобы обеспечить площадь питания 1,5-2 м² на куст. Кроме того, учитываются агрегаты и механизмы, которые будут применяться для ухода (в том случае, если высаживается большое количество растений с целью производства ягод). В связи с этим расстояние между рядами может быть от 1,5 до 3,0 м. Расстояние между кустами в ряду зависит от сортовых особенностей. Низкорослые сорта высаживают на расстоянии 0,6 м друг от друга, средне и сильнорослые - на расстоянии 0,8-1,2 м. Для получения крупных ягод, при условии ежегодной обрезки, оптимальное расстояние между кустами в ряду - 0,8 м.

Лучшим посадочным материалом являются 2-3 летние саженцы с закрытой корневой системой (в пластиковых горшках). Особенностью посадки таких растений является то, что производить эту операцию можно в течение всего года. Ведь вы, не повреждая корней, просто вынимаете растение из контейнера и сажаете его в заранее подготовленную яму, как это делаете с комнатными растениями, переваливая их из меньшего горшка в больший. А если под уже купленный саженец яма еще не готова, в таком горшке растение проживет несколько месяцев, пока приготовления к посадке не будут закончены, только не забывайте регулярно его поливать. Перед посадкой горшки с растениями на 10-15 минут погружают в емкость с водой. После этого растения осторожно вынимают из горшков. После посадки саженцев на постоянное место зону обитания корней поддерживают во влажном состоянии, не допуская пересыхания.

Нужно иногда мульчировать растение. Мульчировать посадки можно соломой, перепревающими листьями, хвоей, а лучше всего сосновыми опилками, или сосновой корой. В зависимости от возраста и высоты кустов слой мульчирующего материала может составлять 10-15 см.

Обрезка - очень важный и эффективный прием воздействия на рост и развитие любого растения, в том числе и голубики. С помощью этой операции можно довольно сильно изменить качество и количество урожая.

Голубика начинает цвести на третий год, но если у вас высажен только один куст или несколько кустов одного сорта, могут возникнуть трудности с опылением, так как эта культура частично самобесплодна (это значит, что при самоопылении снижается количество урожая, а также его качество). Для того чтобы получить хороший урожай, рекомендуем иметь на участке несколько сортов. Смешанная

посадка разных сортов не только обеспечивает лучшее завязывание плодов, но и способствует их более раннему созреванию.

Если использовать все вышеуказанное при выращивании голубики, то вы получите хорошие плоды и красивое растение для декора.

Выводы:

При использовании вышеуказанной технологии выращивания голубики все методы дали эффективный результат и красивые, сладкие и крупные плоды голубики.

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НОВАЯ РАБОЧАЯ СЕКЦИЯ ХЛОПКОВОГО КУЛЬТИВАТОРА ДЛЯ ОБРАБОТКИ МЕЖДУРЯДИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА

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Аннотация: В данной статье приведены анализ существующих рабочих органов хлопкового культиватора и техническая характеристика нового рабочего органа для обработки междурядий хлопчатника.

Ключевые слова: хлопчатник, технология, культиватор, почва, рабочий орган, конструкция, дисковая батарея.

Междурядная обработка почвы хлопкового поля является одним из сложных и ответственных технологических операций. Для обработки междурядной почвы в разных периодах развития хлопчатника культиваторы комплектуются различными рабочими органами. В период всходов хлопчатника культиватор комплектуется меньшим количеством рабочих органов, т.е. на культиватор устанавливается две полольные лапы, наральник и стрельчатая плоскорежущая лапа.

Обработка междурядной почвы после полива хлопчатника водой усложняется, так как внутренние смоченные водой стенки борозды при высыхании образуют твердый монолитный слой почвы. Это увеличивает сопротивление на агрегат и препятствует достижению обработки почвы с мелкой комковатостью. Известно, что комковатость почвы влияет на длительность сохранения влаги в ней. Чем больше комковатость в почве, тем быстрее из неё испаряется влага, тем самым это обстоятельство приводит к повторности поливов. Для обеспечения мелкокомковатости почвы при обработке междурядья хлопчатника после полива водой увеличивают количество рабочих органов устанавливаемых на культиватор, т.е. на него устанавливают четыре полольные лапы так, чтобы они проходили на разных уровнях борозды, наральник и глубокорыхлительную стрельчатую лапу[1].

Практика показала, что увеличение количества рабочих органов устанавливаемых на культиватор не дает желаемого результата по улучшению качества обработки почвы с мелкой комковатостью и увеличивает энергозатраты. Согласно требованиям не менее 80% комков в обработанной почве должна иметь величину в 20-30 мм [2].

Анализ устройств существующих рабочих органов хлопкового культиватора приводит к выводу, что они по конструкции не совершенны и следует их улучшать так, чтобы они обеспечивали качественную обработку междурядной почвы хлопчатника.

В Нукусском филиале Ташкентского государственного аграрного университета для комплекта рабочих органов культиватора разработана батарея из дисковых ножей, установленных на одной оси вращения, причем диаметры правых и левых дисковых ножей от центрального диска последовательно уменьшены в сторону торцов оси вращения и прикреплена к грядили спереди основного рабочего органа (стрельчатой глубокорыхлительной лапы) (рис.1).

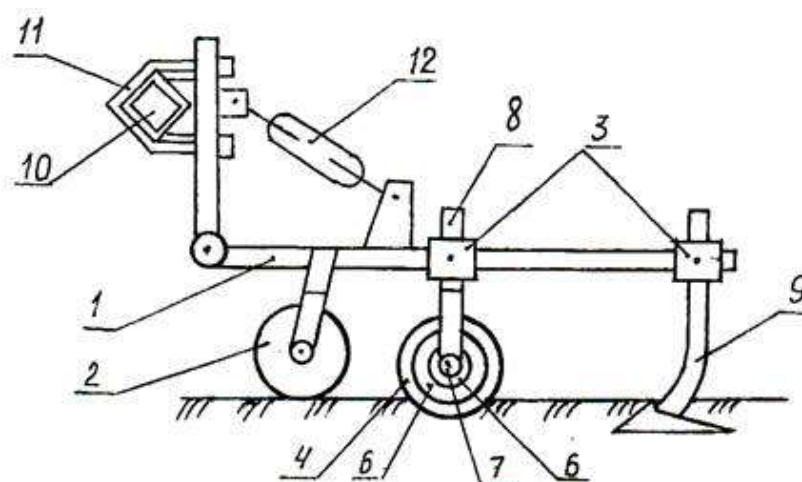


Рис.1. Рабочая секция культиватора

При такой комплектации рабочих органов в процессе работы дисковые ножи разрезают твердый монолитный слой почвы, образованный на внутренней поверхности борозды и создают хорошие условия для обработки почвы рабочим органом, установленным за ними и снижает его тяговое сопротивление.

На рис. 1 показана схема установки батареи из дисковых ножей на грядиль рабочей секции культиватора.

На рис. 2 показано батарея из дисковых ножей спереди.

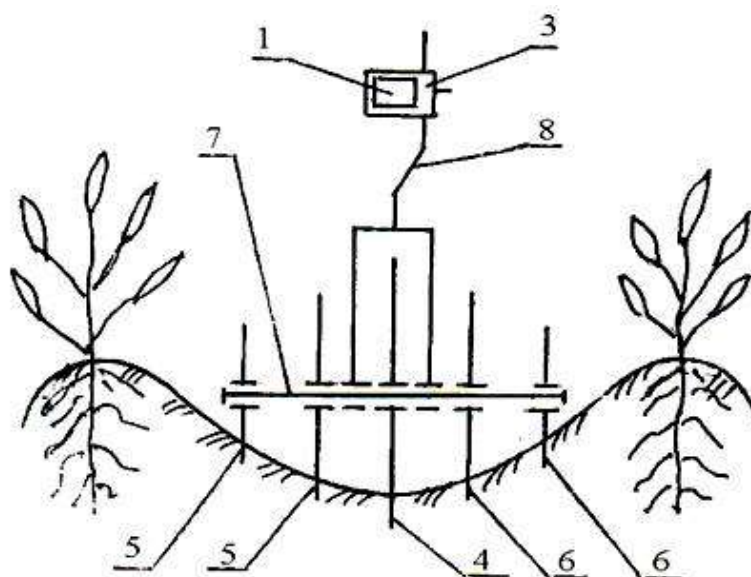


Рис.2. Дисковая батарея спереди.

Рабочая секция культиватора в новой комплектации состоит из грядиля 1 с опорным колесом 2, держателей рабочих органов 3, батареи, содержащей центрального 4, правых 5 и левых 6 дисковых ножей, установленных на оси вращения 7. Батарея с дисковыми ножами прикреплена к грядилю 1 с помощью вилки 8, спереди основного рабочего органа (глубококорыхлительной лапы) 9. Грядиль 1 прикреплен к раме культиватора 10 посредством кронштейна 11. Горизонтальность крепления грядиля 1 к культиватору регулируется стяжной

гайкой 12.

Рабочая секция культиватора работает следующим образом. Рабочую секцию опускают на почву таким образом, чтобы центральный дисковый нож 4 батареи разместился на продольной оси борозды. При движении агрегата центральный 4, правые 5 и левые 6 дисковые ножи углубляются в почву и за счет сцепления с почвой перекатываются. При этом ножевые диски 4, 5 и 6 разрезают твердый слой почвы на внутренней поверхности борозды параллельными линиями её оси, тем самым разрушают её монолитность. При этом создаются хорошие условия для равномерного мелкокомковатого рыхления почвы рабочим органом (глубокорыхлительной лапой) установленного за дисковой батареей и уменьшается его тяговое сопротивление за счет сокращения количества рабочих органов, устанавливаемых на культиватор. Таким образом, новая рабочая секция хлопкового культиватора позволяет повысить качество работы и снижает тяговое сопротивление при междурядной обработке почвы после полива растений.

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BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE USE OF MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING MEDICAL BIOLOGY AND GENETICS

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Abstract: This article describes the importance of the use of advanced pedagogical practices in the teaching process in medical universities, the role of professors and teachers, the use of modern innovative technologies in the classroom, its effectiveness and approaches to best pedagogical practices.

Key words: Innovative technologies, advanced pedagogical experience, medical biology and genetics, virtual slides, information and communication technologies.

As we all know, attention is now paid to education in our country. One of the main tasks of educators today is to provide high-quality education to young professionals and to use modern, innovative teaching methods.

In the era of science and technology, traditional education has become less effective with the rapid increase in the amount of scientific information that a student must master. That is why there is a growing interest in the introduction of interactive methods, techniques, innovative pedagogical and information technologies. Modern technology teaches students to search for knowledge independently, to study, analyze and draw their own conclusions.

To do this, it is imperative for the teacher to work on a regular basis, gain extensive knowledge and skills in the use of information technology and skills to use them. It is well-known that each subject has to use specific technology, methods and tools to study the topic. In order to achieve high results in the learning process, it is necessary to plan the sequence in advance of the course. In this case, the teacher should choose the specifics of the subject, the learning process and conditions, the needs and capabilities of the students, the level of knowledge, and the technology used.

Medical biology and genetics are the disciplines that study all the laws, the essence of life, and the survival and development of living things, heredity and variability. Of course, using a textbook with one-dimensional images can be quite difficult to learn about all the organ parts and their functions. There are many illustrations and diagrams in textbooks of medical biology and genetics. All of this is hard to keep in mind. Imagine live slides, 3D views of the cell and its organoids, moving virtual layouts, and so on. Such presentations will be remembered by students for a long time.

Reading the texture of the chromosome in a textbook is more complex, but using visual representations becomes more vivid and clear. Generally, when a teacher conducts a classroom activity with students using the most lively or virtual presentations, it will not only make the student understandable, but will also add to the classroom's charm.

In addition, professors and teachers need to create live classrooms using projectors and information and communication technologies to make classroom lessons more effective. In today's world, the use of ICT is an urgent need in our daily lives. It is important that students not only gather formal knowledge about new concepts but also understand them. In order to be more effective in teaching medical biology and general

genetics, teachers have the opportunity to create thematic presentations in Power Point, and various video information using Ullead video studio, Movie maker, and more. ICT helps to prepare students for their future activities, as well as to learn new ways of learning, to take a different approach to teaching and to present their ideas in a creative way. Information and communication technology saves time by managing and controlling the lessons.

In other words, it reduces the preparation process for the lesson and makes the reading session more enjoyable for the students. For this purpose, professors and teachers of higher education institutions should constantly improve their knowledge and skills in information and communication technologies.

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**INFLUENCE OF ETHANOL ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF THE
ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI THIELAVIA MICROSPORA-MO46L FROM MELISSA
OFFICINALIS**

**ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭТАНОЛА НА АНТИБАКТЕРИАЛЬНУЮ АКТИВНОСТЬ
ЭНДОФИТНОГО ГРИБА THIELAVIA MICROSPORA-MO46L ИЗ
MELISSA OFFICINALIS**

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The article presents experimental data on the elicitor effect of ethanol on the morphological characteristics, growth, development, and antibacterial activity against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus and B. subtilis of the endophytic fungi Thielavia microspora - MO46L from Melissa officinalis.

Key words: endophytic fungi, the effect of ethanol, morphological characteristics, antibacterial activity.

В статье представлены экспериментальные данные по элиситорному влиянию этанола на морфологические характеристики, рост, развитие и антибактериальную активность против E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus и B. subtilis эндофитного гриба Thielavia microspora - MO46L из Melissa officinalis.

Ключевые слова: эндофитные грибы, влияние этанола, морфологические характеристики, антибактериальная активность.

Метаболизмы растения и эндофитных микроорганизмов, бессимптомно обитающих в них, могут взаимодействовать в различных вариантах: (А) эндофит индуцирует метаболизм хозяина, (Б) растение-хозяин индуцирует метаболизм эндофита, (В) хозяин и эндофит одновременно участвуют в специфическом метаболическом пути и каждый вносит свой вклад, (Г) хозяин метаболизирует продукты эндофита, (Д) эндофит метаболизирует вторичные метаболиты хозяина.

Наиболее востребованным аспектом изучения взаимоотношений растения-хозяина и эндофита является именно биосинтез растительных веществ эндофитом. Таким, наиболее известным на данный момент, примером биосинтеза растительного соединения эндофитом, является продукция паклитаксела (таксол). Однако, проблема сохранения и повышения продуктивности эндофитов при культивировании в искусственных условиях - в отсутствии растения-хозяина, остается весьма актуальной. Особое внимание в этом процессе уделяется низкомолекулярным эпигенетическим модификаторам и элиситорам, как индукторам криптоических путей биосинтеза различных биоактивных соединений.

В данной работе было изучено элиситорное влияние этанола в составе среды Чапека-Докса (2 и 5% от объема) на рост и развитие в динамике (7, 9 и 11 сутки) эндофита Thielavia microspora-MO46L, выделенного из листа Melissa officinalis, а также антибактериальные свойства его экстракта, ранее показавшего высокую активность против тест-культур. Этилацетатные экстракты получали модифицированным методом Lang et al. с модификациями Nazalin et al. Антибактериальную активность экстрактов проверяли луночно-диффузионным методом против тест-культур: Грам "-" Escherichia coli и Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Грам "+" Staphylococcus aureus и Bacillus subtilis, сохраняемых в лаборатории "Коллекция промышленно важных микроорганизмов" Института микробиологии АН РУз.

В результате исследований установлено, что внесении в среду культивирования 5% от объема чистого этанола приводит к полному отсутствию роста биомассы.

Внесение 2% этанола вызывает морфологические изменения в мицелии *Thielavia microspora*-МО46L, выражающиеся в потере пигментации, уменьшении размеров колоний и толщины гифов, как следствие, снижении выхода грибной биомассы (Рис.1). При этом в экстракте метаболитов также снижаются показатели биоактивности. Так, экстракт, полученный через 7 суток культивирования при внесении 2% этанола, не влиял на рост *E.coli* и *P.aeruginosa*, а зоны подавления роста *S. aureus* и *B. subtilis* уменьшились на 10%. Экстракты полученные через 9 и 11 суток культивирования с этанолом показали наличие антибактериальных свойств на уровне контроля, когда зоны подавления роста составили 22-25 мм (Рис.2). Вероятно, культуре требуется время для перестройки метаболизма и включения способности метаболизировать этанол.

Таким образом, внесение этанола в объеме 2 % не оказывает ожидаемого элиситорного эффекта для увеличения антибактериальной активности экстракта *Thielavia. microspore* - МО46L, проявляя негативное действие на рост и биоактивные свойства метаболитов, увеличивая сроки культивирования.

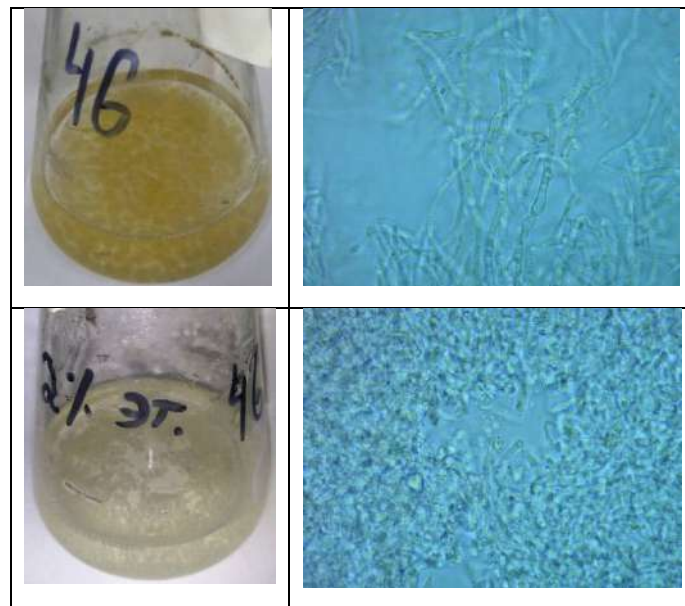
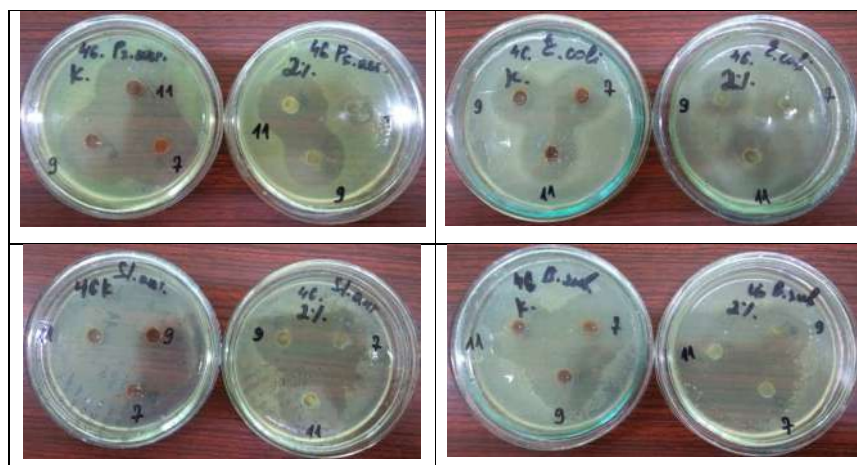


Рисунок 1. Влияние чистого этанола (2%) на морфологические характеристики эндофита *Thielavia microspora*-МО46L



**Рисунок 2. Зоны подавления роста тест-культур экстрактами эндофита *Thielavia microspora*-МО46L,
полученными через 7, 9 и 11 суток культивирования**

CHEMICAL SCIENCES

SYNTHESIS OF BETULONIC ACID FROM BETULIN

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*Abstract: One of the most important tasks of today is the further development of the pharmaceutical industry, obtaining medicines from local raw materials. This article describes the production of betulin from the bark of *Betula verrucosa* growing in Uzbekistan, the synthesis of esters, as well as the study of the structure of the obtained substances.*

Keywords: betulin, Betula verrucosa, betulonic acid, IR spectroscopy, extraction.

From the studied literature data it is known that various methods are used for the oxidation of betulin. In these studies, nitric acid, potassium permanganate, chromium oxide and others were used as an oxidizing agent. When hexavalent chromium salts are used, betulonic aldehyde is formed, and betulonic acid is formed under the action of RuO_4 and NaJO_4 [1].

In this connection, the aim of this work was to extract betulin from birch bark (*Betula verrucosa*) growing in the Zaamin district of the Jizzakh region using ethanol extraction. The recovered amount of extractives was recrystallized from various solvents. At the same time, betulin was obtained with a purity of 96% (according to HPLC). Pure betulin was used to produce betulonic acid. The betulin oxidation reaction scheme can be represented as follows:

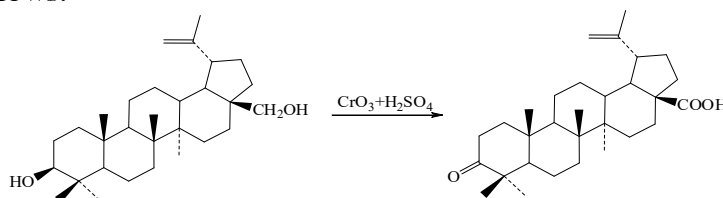


Fig.1. Betulin oxidation

The signals of symmetric stretching vibrations of the OH group of betulin were appeared in the region of 3351.67 cm^{-1} , while the signals corresponding to the OH group in betulonic acid, respectively, were appeared in the regions of 3395.25 cm^{-1} and 3062.08 cm^{-1} . Similar differences were observed in the corresponding spectral lines for other groups, this signals show the occurrence of a chemical reaction.

Experimental part

Initially 2.5 g (0.056 mol) of betulin was weighed on a technical scale. Then, betulin was dissolved by 50 ml acetone in a 250 ml bottom flat tube, slightly heated, and the system was cooled to 00°C . After the solution cooled, 14.7 ml of Jones reagent (betulin and Jones reagent in a ratio of 1:7) was added to a 45 ml ethanol solution. The reaction mixture was stirred during 10 min using a magnetic stirrer. As a result, a whitish sediment

is appeared. The precipitate was filtered and washed with 5% cold chloride acid until a neutral environment was formed. The yield of betulonic acid was 37%.

Conclusion: One of the best solvent which gives the highest yield is selected from various solvents to extract betulin from *Betula verrucosa* bark. Cleaning of extracted betulin and its oxidation through various oxidizers were studied.

There are certain differences between the vibrational frequencies of the functional groups in the betulin which is obtained by drowning again of extracted betulin and the functional groups of synthesized substance on the basis of betulin. The signals corresponding to the carbonyl group (C=O bond) at 1705,64 cm⁻¹, the signals corresponding to the carbonyl group (C=O bond) carboxyl group at 1687,11 cm⁻¹, as well as the signal specific to the O-H bond in the carboxyl group at 3395,25cm⁻¹, 3062,08 cm⁻¹, this means that betulonic acid is formed through reaction. do not reaction betulonic acid that is playing.

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БРОМИРОВАНИЯ АЦИЛПРОИЗВОДНЫХ 1-ТИАИНДАНОВОГО РЯДА

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Известно, что реакция прямого бромирования 1-тиаинданов в среде четыреххлористого углерода, которая проходит в насыщенном серосодержащем кольце и приводит к монобромпроизводным [1].

В продолжение работы по изучению этой реакции мы распространили ее на ацилпроизводные 1-тиаинданов. В сообщении излагаются взаимодействия 5-ацетил-, 5-ацетил-2-метил-, 2-метил-5-пропионил-1-тиаинданов с молекулярным бромом в среде четыреххлористого углерода в отсутствие катализаторов. Опыты проводились при температуре 200С в течение двух часов при молярном соотношении реагирующих веществ.

Исследования этой реакции показали, что в случаях бромирования ацетил-1-тиаинданов были получены синие кристаллические вещества, которые разлагаются при взаимодействии с водой. По-видимому, в отличие от моноалкилпроизводных в данном случае образуются S-дибромпроизводные ацетил-1-тиаинданов. Синтезированные S-дибромпроизводные при взаимодействии с водой легко переходят в соответствующие сульфоксиды. Что касается пропионил-1-тиаинданов, то в рассматриваемых реакциях они ведут себя подобно кетонам и замещение направлено в α -положение насыщенной части кетонной группы.

Таблица 1. Физические константы синтезированных соединений

| Название соединений | Т.пл., °C | Выход, % | Брутто формула |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| S-дибром-5-ацетил-1- тиаиндан | 85 | 56 | $C_{10}H_{10}OSBr_2$ |
| S-дибром-5-ацетил-2-метил- 1-тиаиндан | 68 | 70 | $C_{11}H_{12}OSBr_2$ |
| 5-ацетил-1- тиаиндансульфоксид | 95 | 83 | $C_{10}H_{10}O_2S$ |
| 5-ацетил-2-метил-1- тиаиндансульфоксид | 90 | 36 | $C_{11}H_{12}O_2S$ |
| α -бром-5-пропионил-2- метил-1-тиаиндан | 50 | 78 | $C_{12}H_{13}OSBr_2$ |

Строение полученных соединений подтверждено ИК- и ПМР-спектральным анализом.

Таким образом, можно считать установленным, что взаимодействие ацетил-1-тиаинданов с молекулярным бромом в среде четыреххлористого углерода без катализаторов приводит к присоединению по гетероатому, а в случае взаимодействия пропионилпроизводных-1-тиаинданов бромом замещение происходит в α -положение насыщенной части кетонной группы.

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ОЛИГОМЕРНЫЕ ПОЛИФЕНОЛЬНЫЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЯ И ИХ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ

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Annotation: In this thesis oligomeric polyphenol compounds and their biological activity are described.

Keywords: Polyphenols, antihypoxants, oligomers.

Среди используемых в широкой медицинской практике препаратов на основе растительных полифенолов - антигипоксанты встречаются довольно редко. Исследования позволили получить из виноградных косточек, сумму полифенольных соединений. Детальное изучение веществ показало присутствие олигомерных проантоцианидинов, которые имеют ярко выраженный эффект против гипоксии. С связи с этим, были проведены эксперименты физиологической активности.

Сравнительное изучение свойств проводили на мышах и крысах. При этом, прототипом по антигипоксическому действию был выбран российский препарат гутимин. Использовали препараты в виде водного раствора 0,5-1 и 3%. При исследованиях на антигипоксическую активность сравниваемые препараты использовали в оптимальных по эффекту дозах: гутимин 100 мг/кг, полифенолы из винограда в дозах 20, 40, и 120 мг/кг.

Французский препарат Эндотелон является химическим аналогом и представляет собой очищенный сухой экстракт из косточек винограда и содержит полифенолы того же ряда. Препарат рекомендован для «снятия усталости ног» в связи с нарушением крово- и лимфообращения, сопряженных с нарушением сосудистой проницаемости. В связи с этим препараты сравнивались на различных моделях нарушения сосудистой проницаемости.

Эксперименты проводились на экспериментальной модели гипоксической гипобарической гипоксии (барокамерная гипоксия), в опытах на белых крысах. На «высоте» 11 км подопытные крысы оставались живыми (латентное время гибели на этой высоте) в среднем $5,0 \pm 1,4$ мин (контрольная группа).

При внутрибрюшинном введении в дозе 20 мг/кг – $24,0 \pm 4,75$ мин (т.е. продолжительность жизни удлинялась в 3,8 раза); в дозе 40 мг/кг – $35,5 \pm 5,42$ мин (в 6 раз), при этом 50% крыс оставались живыми и через 45 минут экспозиции на этой высоте. В дозе 120 мг/кг удлинял продолжительность жизни до $39,0 \pm 3,8$ мин, т.е. в 6,8 раза и сохранял 67% крыс выжившими.

Гутимин в дозе 100 мг/кг (оптимальная доза) удлинил латентное время в 5,4 раза (контрольная группа на этой высоте погибала в среднем через $3,6 \pm 0,19$, опытная через $19,5 \pm 3,8$ мин) и не защитил ни одной крысы при 45 минутной экспозиции.

На модели гипоксической нормобарической гипоксии (ГНГ) опыты проводились на белых мышах.

В дозе 50 мг/кг выделенный препарат удлинял продолжительность жизни мышей в замкнутой камере соответственно в 1,9 раз (контрольная группа прожила $26,25 \pm 2,5$ мин., а опытная $50,0 \pm 3,6$ мин); гутимин в дозе 100 мг/кг - 1,6 раза (контрольная группа прожила $32,3 \pm 1,97$, опытная - $52,0 \pm 2,07$ мин.).

На модели цитотоксической гипоксии – при введении абсолютно смертельной дозы цианистого натрия (8 мг/кг, в/брюшинно) препарат в дозе 50 мг/кг удлинил продолжительность жизни мышей в 3,1 раза (в контроле латентное время гибели $2,71 \pm 0,28$, в опыте $8,56 \pm 1,60$ мин); гутимин в дозе 100 мг/кг как и выделенный препарат - в 3,1 раза (в контроле $2,71 \pm 0,28$, в опыте $8,6 \pm 1,72$ мин).

Выделенная нами субстанция на моделях гипоксической гипобарической гипоксии, нормобарической и цитотоксической гипоксии по активности в 2 раза превосходит гутимин.

Проведено полное фармако-токсикологическое изучение препарата, а также исследование его физико-химических параметров согласно требованиям Госфармакопеи.

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SALT CONDITIONS AND CHANGES OF SOILS OF JIZZAKH REGION

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Annotation. This article provides information on the reclamation of irrigated lands in Jizzakh region and the level of salinity. The type of salinity and its variability in irrigated soils in Zamin, Dustlik, Arnasay, Zafarabad districts are shown.

Keywords. Soil, salinity, melioration, degree, climate, type

Soil formation processes in the territory of Jizzakh region take place in multifaceted lithological - geomorphological and climatic conditions. Efficient use of irrigated lands has been established, and their reclamation status is moderate, ie, when viewed in terms of districts, salinization has not completely occupied the territory of the district. The problem of salinization of irrigated soils is more common in Zamin, Dustlik, Arnasay, Zafarabad districts. The results of the study show that the situation with the salinity of soils is different in the districts, which is the result of reclamation measures carried out in these areas.

Saline irrigated land in Zafarabad district 17,502 hectares, which is 63.4% of the irrigated land. In particular, weakly saline soils make up 8215.8 hectares of irrigated lands of the district, which is 29.8%. The salinity type of weakly saline soils in the district is chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Weakly saline soils are prevalent in all regions. The average salinity of soils is 8696.3 ha. This is 31.49% of the district's irrigated land. The salinity type is mainly chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Moderately saline soils are also prevalent in all areas of the district. Strongly saline soils 251.9 ha. This district accounts for 0.91% of the irrigated land. The salinity type is mainly chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Very strongly saline soils amount to 338.1 ha. This district accounts for 1.22% of irrigated land.

Saline irrigated land in Arnasay district 28445.4 hectares, or 89%. In particular, weakly saline soils make up 15216.8 hectares of irrigated lands of the district, which is 47.6%. The salinity type of weakly saline soils in the district is chloride-sulphate and sulphate. The average salinity of soils is 10,165.6 ha, which is 31.8% of the district's irrigated land. The salinity type is mainly chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Moderately saline soils are also prevalent in all areas of the district. Strongly saline soils are 3053.1 ha, which is 9.55% of the district's irrigated land. The salinity type is mainly chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Very strongly saline soils are 10.0 ha. This district accounts for 0.30% of irrigated land.

Saline irrigated land in Dustlik district 24355.5 hectares, which is 71.55%. In particular, weakly saline soils make up 9694.4 hectares of irrigated lands of the district, which is 28.5%. The average salinity of soils is 13270.8 ha, which is 38.98% of the district's irrigated land. The salinity type is mainly chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Strongly saline soils amount to 1218.3 ha, which is 3.58% of the district's irrigated land. The salinity type is mainly chloride-sulphate and sulphate. Very strongly saline soils cover 172.0 hectares, which is 0.51%.

There are 24663.2 hectares of irrigated lands in Zamin district, the reclamation condition of which is unsatisfactory, ie almost all irrigated lands are saline to varying degrees, which is 1.05% less than in 2003. The area of non-saline soils is 899.7 hectares, which is 3.60% of the total irrigated land. Weakly saline soils make up 8256.89 hectares in the district, or 33.5%, while the salinity type of weakly saline soils is sulphate and chloride-sulphate. The average saline soils in the district are 13,342.8 hectares, which

is 54.10%, which shows that more than half of the irrigated soils in the district are moderately saline. Salinity type is sulfate and chloride-sulfate. Strongly saline soils occupy 2163.8 hectares of the district area and make up 8.80%, the salinity type is chloride-sulfate. Strongly saline soils are distributed in "Galaba", "Guliston", "Iqbol", "Mustaqillik", "Yangi Hayot" estates of the district. Very strong saline soils are not found in Zamin district.

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CULTUROLOGY SCIENCE

АНСАМБЛЬ НАДИРА ДИВАН БЕГИ

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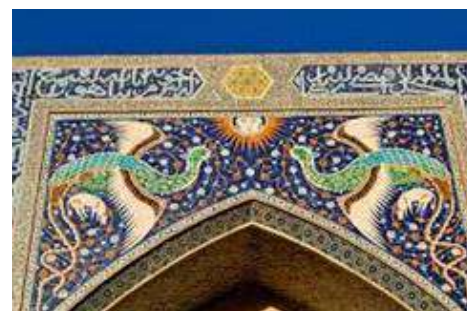
Аннотация в данной статье изложены истории о Медресе Надир Диван Беги медресе в Бухаре, входящее в архитектурный ансамбль XVI-XVII веков Ляби хауз. Ключевые слова Регистон, ширдор, ширдори берун, ширдори дарун.

Если внимательно взглянуть на страницы истории Бухары, то можно убедиться в том, что на этой святой земле проживали не только знаменитые философы, писатели и поэты, но и мудрые предприниматели своего времени. Медресе Надир Диван Беги медресе в Бухаре, входящее в архитектурный ансамбль XVI-XVII веков Ляби хауз. Медресе было построено в 1622-1623 годах визирем Имамкули хана Надиром Диван-беги в качестве караван-сарая, но в дальнейшем было переоборудовано в медресе. В 1993 году медресе вместе с другими памятниками исторического центра Бухары включено в список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО. По источникам истории мы узнаём, что при правлении Имам-кули-хана (1611-1642) во дворце пост визиря по экономическим вопросам занимал глава налогового управления, составитель списков налогов Надир Диван беги. В средние века авторитет Бухары, как города просвещения и науки, возрос. Для обогащения своих знаний, по религии и точным наукам Надир Диван беги уезжает в Афганистан. По своему великолепному уму и таланту он был приглашён в Индию и в течении двух лет обучал там учеников этим наукам.



За свои заслуги перед Индией, шах этой страны подарил ему два больших драгоценных камня "Гавхари шамчирок". На обратном пути он посетил Афганистан. Правитель Афганистана просил продать ему эти драгоценные камни. Но, Надир Диван беги не согласился на это.

Вскоре он вернулся в свою родную Бухару, и Имам-кули-хан женил его на своей дочери. В это время Бухаре процветало дело торговли. Караваны с грузом уходили из Бухары в Россию, Китай, Индию, они доходили даже до Западной Европы. Красивые сабли, щиты и кинжалы, изготовленные золотыми руками Бухарских мастеров и покрытые золотом, серебром, драгоценными камнями, были очень популярными и поднимали авторитет



Имам-кули-хана, как властителя. Во времена его правления было построено много водных сооружений продукцией сельского хозяйства.



Имам-кули-хан придавал большое значение строительству мечетей и медресе, развитию науки и культуры. Известен факт истории, что им был разбит сад в Медене, он также построил из золота и серебра порог для одного из ворот Каабы. Надир Девон беги был знаменитым меценатом многих таких добрых дел. Но, у такого богатого визиря была одна неисполнимая мечта. У них с женой не было детей. Однажды, во дворце была большая свадьба сына

одного из визиря. Вернувшись с этой свадьбы, домой, жена Надира Диван беги сказали мужу: - вот уже прошло десять лет как мы поженились, но, детей у нас нет! После смерти люди оставляют всё богатство своим потомкам. А мы?! Кому мы оставляем своё богатство?! Что и кто останется после нас?! После этих слов жены Диван беги опечалился всю ночь он не мог спать. Утром он сказал всем, что поедет в Афганистан. Узнав его, шах Афганистана, принял как высокого гостя. Надир Диван беги сказал шаху: - вы хотели покупать у меня эти драгоценные камни.

Я согласен продавать их вам. За эти два драгоценных камня шах Афганистана дал Надеру Диван беги бесчисленное количество золота. Получив золото он, вернулся в Бухару.

Собрав самых лучших мастеров зодчих, он приказал им построить около медресе



Кукельдаш пруд, ханако и медресе. Так, в 1620 году были построены пруд и хонако. Это был самым большим прудом, построенным до него, размеры пруда 36 метров на 45, метров, а глубина составляет 5 метров. Если прошагать по берегу Шахруда, то на левой его стороне расположено медресе Надира Диван беги, построенное в 1622-1625 годах. Рядом с ним находится пруд. Медресе и ханако имеют среднюю величину, несмотря на их простоту, они в ансамбле составляют единое целое Ляби Хауз! При входе на верхней и боковой сторонах изображены легендарные птицы Симург, стремящейся к Солнцу! Рано утром после завершения работ, Надир Диван беги вышел в сад рядом с медресе с женой и

показав, новое здание медресе сказал: - вы, дорогая, сказали мне, что после нас не останется ничего! После нас останется красота, построенная за счет бесчисленного золота, равной которой нет в мире! Вот уже в течении тысячелетий служат потокам, радует глаз - это творение наших мастеров зодчих. Оно служит в течении четырёх веков как прекрасное место для отдыха горожан и туристов из разных стран мира. Мухаммед Надир Мирза Тагай ибн Султан Надир Диван беги построил также в Самарканде множество сооружений и зданий, чем внёс свою весомую лепку красоте великого Самарканда. По его приказу было построено здание Намазках в четырёх километрах на западе города.

В 1632-1635 годах в восьми километрах юго-запада города им было построено медресе Ширдор. На портале здания нарисованы рисунки льва и оленей символов Туркестанского края. Так, в истории Самарканда было построено два медресе Ширдор.

В Регистане - Ширдори дарун и Ширдори берун, который находится вне города. Автором проекта Ширдори дарун является мастер зодчий Абдул Джаббар,

он же возглавил и строительство медресе Ширдори берун.

В 1977 году Самаркандский мастер зодчий А. Хаккулов возглавил работу по полному восстановлению медресе Ширдори берун. В наши дни эти прекрасные шедевры зодчества радуют глаз тысячам посетителей и туристов со всех стран мира. Сегодня медресе Надира Диван-беги стало любимым местом жителей и гостей древней Бухары. Здесь царит удивительная атмосфера который позволяет в полной мере приобщиться к культурному наследию узбекского народа и познать всю прелесть фольклорных представлений и тщательно оберегаемых национальных традиций.

Регистон - наименование парадных площадей в городах Среднего Востока.

Ширдор - Медресе Шердор ("Обитель львов") было построено в Самарканде на площади Регистан в первой половине 17 века - через 200 лет после того, как на ней появилось Медресе Улугбека.

Ширдори берун- внутренний Ширдор

Ширдори дарун -внешний Ширдор

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"Неведомый шедевр истории" Бухара 2013 И.Мухсинов, М.Мухсинова

ОРАТОРСКАЯ (РЕЧЕВАЯ) ИМПРОВИЗАЦИЯ В ОРАТОРСКОМ ИСКУССТВЕ

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Резюме В статье изучается импровизация находчивости в ораторском искусстве в истории каракалпакской истории. Здесь кратко излагаются источники возникновения импровизационного литературного явления, этапы формирования, история развития. В статье идет речь о вопросах искусства острословия в наследии таких крупных представителей ораторского искусства, как Жийренше шешен и Муйтен жырау.

Ключевые слова: импровизация, импровизатор, оратор, ораторский стих, жырау, Жийренше острослов, Муйтен жырау

Метод импровизации - это литературно-художественное явление, которое существует во всех видах искусства (художественная литература, музыка, театр, жиповись, хореография). Это художественное явление имеет такие свойства, как импровизация (создавать какое-либо художественное произведение без предварительной подготовки), остроумие, мгновенное возникновение природного дарования, находчивость. [2:40-41;3:152]

В каракалпакской литературе, в словесном искусстве, жырау, поэты, бахши, ораторы, остряки обладали свойствами, способностями импровизации, т.е. создания без подготовки какого-либо художественного произведения, талантом мгновенно придумывать истории. Творческих личностей, обладающих такими импровизационными качествами можно встретить в нашем народном творчестве, в творчестве жырау-поэтов (Соппаслы Сыпыра жырау, Асан каиғы, Доспанбет жырау, Муйтен жырау, Жиен жырау, Жиренше шешен (острослов) и поэтов-классиков XIX века Кунходжи, Ажинияза, Бердаха, Утеша, а также народных поэтов последующих времен, как Садык шайыр (поэт), Рам шайыр, Т.Жумамуратов и т.д..

Импровизация в художественной литературе особенно часто встречается в жанре айтыс (импровизированное состязание двух акынов), в состязании девушек и джигитов, поэтов. Айтыс требует способности к импровизации, если нет такого таланта, способности, человек не может состязаться или же проиграет. Состязание поэтов является более сложным и интересным жанром, чем другие формы поэзии. Это в целом совместное произведение, которое создается непосредственно перед народом. Состязающиеся перед большим собранием людей вступают в спор, парируя аргументов соперника, как батыры, вступившие в сражение, краснея как скаковые лошади. Трудность в том, что поэты участвуют в состязании без подготовки, они придумывают слова песни на месте, используя свои импровизационные таланты. [4:17]

Кроме состязаний между девушек и джигитов, между поэтами, других значительных признаков импровизации, можно встретить в творчестве жырау-поэтов, в состязаниях ораторов, в ораторском искусстве.

Красноречие (шешенлик) - это искусство, которое решает всякие споры, великое мастерство, культурность, природное дарование могуществом слова. Красноречивость - это народное звание, поднесенное группе людей, мастерам

словесного искусства, которые обладают даром красноречия, говорить меткие слова. Сейчас красноречивого, мастера говорить называют оратором, а искусство красноречия заменено международным термином - ораторское искусство.

Известный литературовед К. Мамбетов, который изучал ранние периоды истории каракалпакской литературы, выразил следующее мнение:- "Искусство красноречия у тюркских народов возникло ещё в древние времена, а период его наибольшего развития -это XV век". Красноречие в XV веке признано как искусство, а его основателем народ называет видного деятеля в области ораторского искусства Жиренше шешен (острослов). С его именем связаны многие остроумные, мудрые цитаты, которые получили широкое распространение среди тюркских народов. Можно назвать имена ещё многих людей, которые обладали талантом красноречия, в их числе Асан кайгы, Муйтен жырау, Маман би, Айдос би, Ерназар би, Турым би, Ережеп тентек (бедовый), Омирбек лаккы (остряк) и т.д.

В каракалпакском литературоведении не проводились специальные исследовательские работы, изучающие ораторское искусство, импровизационные таланты ораторов.

Но в каракалпакском литературоведении, в трудах ученых - Н.Давкараева, К.Аимбетова, К.Максегова, К.Мамбетова, Ю.Пахратдинова и С.Бахадыровой немного сказано об этом, и те в основном имели историко-автобиографический характер. [5;1;6;8;9]

В каракалпакской литературе Жиренше шешен (острослова) называют основателем ораторского искусства, великим мудрецом, а также нам известно из истории, что последователи его дела, жырау, поэты и защищающие честь нашего народа Маман би, Айдос би, Ерназар би, Турым би, Ережеп тентек были могучими людьми, которых никто не мог опередить в красноречии. Каждое остроумное, веское, заслуживающее внимания слово, сказанное ими, было на устах народа.

Согласно преданиям, которые столетиями передавались из поколения в поколение, талантом красноречия обладали сам Жиренше, его отец, жена, а также его дочь. [8:140] Жиренше шешен был советником хана Жанибека, поэтому остроумные слова, связанные с его именем, тесно связаны с именем Жанибек хана. Жанибек хан был очень мудрым человеком своего времени, который знал и высоко ценил могущество художественного слова.

Один из визирей, который завидовал тому, что Жиренше всегда получает подарок от Жанибек хана за свою находчивость и остроумие, тоже захотел заслужить внимание хана своей находчивостью. Он подходит хану и говорит - Почтенный хан, я вышел на охоту и стрелял в дикого козла, пуля попала в его правое ухо и в левую заднюю ногу. Хан говорит:- Ухо находится наверху, а нога внизу, как твоя пуля одновременно может попасть в них? Визирь не знает, как ответить на этот вопрос. Хан приказывает казнить его за то, что он не смог дать правильный ответ. Тогда Жиренше встаёт с места и просит хана его выслушать, он говорит: - Почтенный хан, когда ваш визирь стрелял в дикого козла, я был с ним рядом. Козёл задней левой ногой почёсывал ухо. И хан опять даёт премию Жиренше. Вот в этом случае, который происходит за короткое время, можно увидеть пример импровизационного явления. Находчивость Жиренше, который мгновенно, без подготовки смог разругать эту ситуацию видится как признак импровизационного явления.

Нам хорошо известны из истории литературы ораторы-жырау Соппаслы Сыпыра жырау, Асан кайгы, Муйтен жырау, Жиен жырау, Шанкай жырау и т.д., которые смогли объединить ораторство и поэзию жырау. Мы хотим оценить их

находчивость, мастерство, способность выходить из трудной ситуации с помощью ораторского искусства как картину импровизационного явления. К примеру, такая находчивость, которая носит импровизационный характер можно увидеть и в истории, где Муйтен жырау истолковал сон хана. Бухарскому хану снится плохой сон, в котором он видит, что все его зубы выпали, и остался один единственный зуб. Он послал за мудрецами, чтобы они истолковали его сон, они говорят: "Почтенный хан, никто из ваших потомков не останется в живых, все умрут, вы останетесь одни". Хан, разозлившись, приказывает отрубить им всем головы. Когда подойдет очередь Муйтен жырау, он говорит: "Не знаю, что будет с другими, но вы будете жить долго". Смысл тот же, но Муйтен жырау произнесёт это по-другому. Вот это понравилось хану, он одобряет толкование Муйтен жырау и преподносит ему подарок. Это указывает на то, что Муйтен жырау обладает талантом красноречия и импровизации.

В целом, толкование, изучение, исследование с теоретической точки зрения импровизационных явлений, представленных в образцах устного народного творчества: в сказаниях, сказках, народных песнях, в малых лирических эпосах, легендах, в поэзии жырау и в ораторской речи, является одним из важных задач литературоведения.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCES

THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

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Abstract. This thesis discusses the concept of human capital. The combination of individual and productive activities of human capital development factors is also mentioned. At the same time, the algorithm of human capital is also expressed.

Key words: human capital, labor productivity, production, economic growth.

Given the nature of the economic activity of modern companies, it can be noted that for them human capital is of particular importance, since it is through its use that companies can carry out innovative activities in any form. Production, commercial, managerial and general business projects lead to the creation and implementation of organizational and economic advantages that the company already has.

The concept of human capital proceeds from the position that human capital is a fundamentally significant asset for enterprises, since the development and implementation of innovations without its presence is not possible in modern socio-economic conditions. In aggregate, human capital seems to be a key asset of the organization, without which it cannot exist in the current development of the national economic system. Thus, according to the concept of human capital, for a modern company, this asset is of particular importance, since it allows you to effectively implement innovations in practice, introduce them into production, commercial, and managerial activities, as well as create organizational and economic advantages.

Human capital reflects the potential available to ensure the growth of intensity, efficiency and rationalization of human professional activity. The presence of human capital implies the ability of people to participate in production. The concept of human capital considers this phenomenon as a special economic category, which is a combination of intellectual abilities, acquired knowledge, professional skills, and abilities that a person receives as a result of training, experience and practical activity. At the same time, human capital, being a factor in the development of a person's potential, leads to direct and indirect growth of labor productivity in existing enterprises, as well as an increase in the efficiency of their activities through the use of available human capital. In fact, human capital is a priority factor in the innovative type of economic development, since enterprises are able to achieve great success in their economic and economic activities, developing it through the use of human capital.

In a holistic concept of human capital, approaches to its assessment are based on various models of organizational and managerial nature, using qualitative and quantitative parameters for evaluation. At the same time, the capabilities of an enterprise that evaluates human capital are usually limited by its ability to create such a valuation system that would make it possible to objectively determine the available human capital, in addition, the needs for valuation may differ from one enterprise to another. It should be noted that the most formalized approaches are based on quantitative parameters and cost indicators for assessing human capital, while purely managerial models do not allow the company to evaluate it accurately enough, since they operate only with qualitative or natural characteristics. Consequently, the concept of human capital operates

on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of this asset.

Human capital development factors include the following combinations of individual and productive activities:

1.The combination of natural and acquired as a result of training and life activities abilities and physical energy with their demand for production with subsequent optimal costs.

2.The combination of knowledge and experience used by a person in the field of social reproduction, with an increase in labor productivity and an increase in production efficiency.

3.The stock of knowledge, abilities and skills is accumulated in the process of an appropriate combination of production activities and the corresponding motivation of the employee.

4.The increase in individual incomes is combined with the reproduction of human capital in a broad sense (additional education, professional retraining are reinvested in production activities).

The process of circulation takes place: human capital itself contributes to production efficiency, efficient production invests in the development of human capital. Consequently, the factors of the development of human capital and their actual influence on the development of capital have the nature of a cyclically repeating process. This process is endless, since the desire to increase individual and national wealth has no upper limit. Human capital development factors determine the algorithm on which the development of human capital is based; this algorithm is shown in Figure 1.

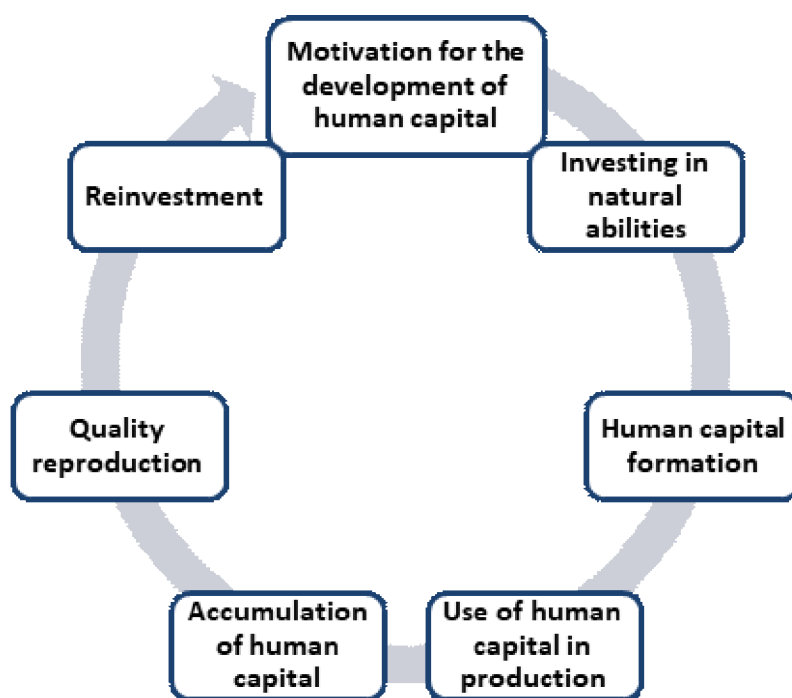


Figure 3 - Human Capital Development

The process of human capital development is organizationally integrated. The renewal of human capital is accompanied by the development of the capabilities and abilities of the individual with their subsequent implementation. Therefore, the motives that influence this process can be both material and spiritual. It can be rightly argued that the main motives for the development of human capital are the following:

- physiological motives,

- safety reasons
- social motives,
- motives of respect,
- motives of self-esteem.

By increasing the individual incomes of the owners of human capital, the country's economic growth is taking place - this is how the influence of human capital on economic growth can be characterized. The individual skills and experience endowed with an individual can make him make informed human rights decisions - this is the effect of security needs on the development of human capital. Reasonable rational decisions of most people create an atmosphere of security in society. By increasing individual labor productivity, a person is able to carry out work that has great social value - this is how social motives influence the development of human capital. New ideas, scientific developments introduced into practice, increase respect for the people who proposed and embodied them - such is the influence of the motive of respect on the development of human capital. The development of intelligence and the generation of new technical and technological ideas lead a person to self-esteem.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FINANCING EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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Annotation The development of agricultural exports depends on improving the practice of financing it. And this necessitates the study of the scientific and theoretical foundations of this practice. The article explores scientific and theoretical views on financing the export of agricultural products and assesses their practical significance.

Key words: budget, subsidy, commercial bank, tax incentive, credit, bonding, farming, trade and economic cooperation.

The growing export potential of our country, in turn, contributes to the development of the logistics system for the supply of goods. We know that agricultural products are the main trade objects in the field of logistics. Ensuring the development of agricultural exports makes it necessary to improve the practice of financing the export of agricultural products.

This, in turn, is of practical importance for developing countries. This is because a portion of the loans provided by commercial banks to farmers and agricultural enterprises, including export loans, are bonified by the state.

In 2017-2019, there was a tendency to increase the share of loans for agricultural exports in the total volume of loans to agriculture. This is a positive development in terms of improving the practice of financing the export of agricultural products.

In order to use the best international experience in improving the practice of financing the export of agricultural products in the practice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following measures should be taken:

1. It is necessary to introduce a procedure for state subsidization of 50% of the interest rate on loans issued by commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan to finance the export of agricultural products.

2. It is necessary to expand the use of mutual insurance instruments. Because this instrument reduces the amount of costs associated with the insurance of agricultural products and the low level of profitability of farms, part of the costs associated with the export of their products must be paid from the state budget.

Increasing the volume of agricultural exports in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state economic policy. Therefore, special attention is paid to creating the necessary conditions for increasing the volume of agricultural exports, including the improvement of the practice of financing the export of agricultural products.

In accordance with the Regulation "On the procedure for export of fruits and vegetables", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2019 No 163:

- Business entities have the right to export fruits and vegetables without a wholesale license. In this case, the procedure of taxation, which provides for the payment of a single tax on export earnings of individual entrepreneurs, is applied;

- exporting legal entities have the right to export fruits and vegetables without down payment, without opening a letter of credit, without a bank guarantee and without an insurance policy against commercial risks;

- From the date of registration of the customs cargo declaration on export operations,

the period of occurrence of overdue receivables is set at 120 calendar days for fruit and vegetable products;

- export of fruits and vegetables on the basis of invoices by exporters without concluding an export contract on the basis of bank transfers in foreign currency from non-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan to commercial bank accounts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as 100% prepayment by depositing foreign or national currency cash has the right.

It should be noted that during the period analyzed by Agrobank, no documented letters of credit were issued and no guarantees were issued for export operations of agricultural producers and enterprises. This is a negative situation in terms of improving the practice of financing the export of agricultural products.

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ИНДИКАТИВНОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

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INDICATIVE PLANNING AS A TOOL FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING OF AGRICULTURE

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается теоретическое и методологическое обоснование необходимости широкого использования индикативного планирования, как важнейшего элемента управления аграрным производством в условиях рынка, решение научной проблемы формирования и стимулирования выполнения индикативных планов, разработка практических мер по совершенствованию внутрипроизводственного планирования в фермерских хозяйствах.

Summary. The article discusses theoretical and methodical justification of the necessity for broad usage of indicative planning as a vital component of managing agrarian production in terms of market, dissolving scientific issues of forming and stimulating of accomplishing indicative plans, developing applied steps for improvement of interproduction planning in farming entities.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, агропромышленный кластер, стратегия развития АПК, формирования и стимулирования.

Key words. Agro production complex, agro production cluster, strategic development of APC, forming and stimulating

В принятой Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства на 2020-2030 годы предусматривается ускоренное и стабильное развитие сельского хозяйства для обеспечения продовольственной безопасности Республики Узбекистан.

Благодаря проводимой аграрной реформе в сельском хозяйстве созданы благоприятные условия для диверсификации отраслей аграрной отрасли, созданию сети многопрофильных фермерских хозяйств, формированию районных агропромышленных кластеров. Не исключением является Республика Каракалпакстан. Страны добиваются хороших успехов, когда рыночные механизмы эффективно сочетаются с планированием. К сожалению, в аграрной сфере переход на рыночную систему хозяйствования в отдельных случаях сопровождался отказом от использования в хозяйственной деятельности плановых методов руководства аграрным сектором. В науке также появились тенденции отрицания необходимости использования даже индикативного планирования. Результатом этого явилась утрата ответственности органов управления и конкретных лиц за стратегию развития АПК и отдельных хозяйствующих субъектов со всеми вытекающими из этого негативными последствиями.

Индикативный план является важнейшим инструментом управления в современной рыночной экономике, поскольку управление любой сложной системой включает в себя планирование, организацию, стимулирование и контроль. Только на основе тесного взаимодействия этих функций может быть

достигнут управленческий успех. Отсутствие планирования как функции управления означает полное преобладание саморегулирующих факторов, что равносильно анархии. Однако такая ситуация в сфере экономики невозможна и практически не встречается. Поэтому важнейшей задачей является поиск оптимального соотношения планирования предстоящей деятельности в сочетании с рыночным механизмом функционирования хозяйств. Оптимальность такого соотношения во многом определяет эффективность функционирования всей социально-экономической системы государства.

Важной проблемой является отсутствие научного обоснования границ применения индикативного планирования и его сочетания с директивным планированием, а также отсутствие эффективного механизма доведения и стимулирования выполнения индикативных планов в сельскохозяйственном производстве. Не менее актуально исследование эффективности практической реализации множества разрозненных республиканских и региональных целевых программ развития АПК, на осуществление которых выделяются значительные бюджетные средства. При этом система субсидирования отрасли нуждается в совершенствовании, так как она громоздка и не отвечает интересам государства с позиции требований вступления в ВТО.

Следовательно, совершенствование индикативного планирования, как элемента управления на уровне государства и каждого хозяйствующего субъекта, является объективной необходимостью и представляют научный и практический интерес.

Уровень разработанности этой проблемы показывает, большой вклад в её развитие внесли известные учёные российские ученые такие, как В.А. Базаров, А.И. Барбашин, И.Б. Загайтов, Н.Д. Кондратьев, И.Т. Крячков, В.А. Леонтьев, А.Н. Сёмин, К.С. Терновых, И.Г. Ушачев, Э.А. Уткин, А.А. Черняев, Ф.К. Шакиров и др. Значительный вклад в разработку теории и практики индикативного планирования внесли такие зарубежные учёные, как: У. Беверидж, Дж.К. Гэлбрейт, Л. Йохансен, Дж.М. Кейнс, К. Ландауэр, К. Маркс, У.К. Митчел, Г. Мюрдаль, Г. Сиркин, Я. Тинберген и др. В Республике Узбекистан данная проблема частично рассмотрена Н.С. Зиядуллаевым, С.С. Гулямовым, Т.Ш. Шадиевым, Б.Б. Беркиновым и другими учеными. Однако практика требует дальнейшего изучения содержания и особенностей планирования в условиях рынка, поиска оптимального его сочетания с рыночным механизмом, что очень важно для вывода аграрного сектора из глубокого экономического кризиса.

При всей актуальности вопросов индикативного планирования они не находят достаточного места в экономической литературе и в нормативно-законодательной практике. Используемая сельскохозяйственными организациями плановая документация не отвечает современным требованиям, а типовые формы перспективных планов сельскохозяйственных организаций и годовых программ работы внутрихозяйственных подразделений вообще отсутствуют. Нуждается в обновлении нормативная база планирования.

Необходимость исследования проблем индикативного планирования диктуется и тем обстоятельством, что в условиях республики ещё не установлено оптимальное соотношение между плановым и рыночным регулированием развития АПК.

В соответствии с этой целью были поставлены и решены следующие задачи:

- развиты принципы разработки индикативных планов, соотношения в них индикативного и директивного применительно к условиям рынка;
- выявлены недостатки в сложившейся практике индикативного планирования и в используемых формах плановой документации, их причин, последствий;
- обоснованы концепции формирования и стимулирования выполнения

индикативных планов в изменившихся условиях сель-скохозйственного производства;

-разработаны предложения по совершенствованию субсидирования аграрного сектора;

-исследована эффективность практической реализации большого количества разрозненных целевых программ развития АПК в Республике Каракалпакстан.

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE LABOR MARKET IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Studying the demographic problems is multi-faceted and always relevant, since in all countries, including Uzbekistan, there are still significant reserves for improving the demographic mechanism and its impact on the labor market. New trends in the demographics of the population as a whole testify to the powerful demographic potential of Uzbekistan.

Key words:

Demographic processes are one of the most important elements of the development of society, since population reproduction takes place within them. In demography, a population is a collection of people living within a certain territory: a country or its part, a group of countries, the whole world. Reproduction of a population is a process of continuous renewal of generations of people as a result of three types of population movement:

- natural (due to the interaction of fertility and mortality);
- mechanical or migration (due to the movement of people between territories);
- social (due to the transition of people from one social group to another).

The natural movement of the population is a generalized expression of the totality of births and deaths that cause a change in the population of a particular territory.

Uzbekistan is characterized by high rates of natural population growth, the result of which is the growth of its population. Uzbekistan in terms of population is the largest state in Central Asia. At the beginning of 2017, the population exceeded 31 million people. Uzbekistan accounts for more than 44.0% of the total population of the region.

Unlike many countries, Uzbekistan has a growing population, with an annual population growth in the range of 1.1 - 1.5%. In recent years, demographic growth in the republic has slowed significantly. On average, the population increased by 408.0 thousand people per year. Current population growth rates compared to the early 1990's lower by almost 2 times, and since the 1980's - 2.5 times. For example, compared with the beginning of 2016, the population grew by 545.8 thousand people, or 1.7%. This tendency is caused by two most important factors - a decrease in the birth rate of the population of the republic and an increase in the migration outflow of the population beyond its borders.

The population size and its dynamics, the ratio of births and deaths, the prevailing population reproduction regime in Uzbekistan and the new trends of its change as a whole testify to the powerful demographic potential of Uzbekistan and its rather large potential for future development. Currently, more and more clearly manifested trends in decreasing average annual population growth rates will lead in the long term to a decrease in the absolute indicators of their growth. The result of these and other demographic processes has been a significant slowdown in population growth.

If in the 1970's the average annual population growth in Uzbekistan was 4.0%, in the 1980's - 2.4-2.5%, then in the 1990's already 1.6, and at the beginning of the new millennium - about 1.5%, in 2016 - 1.7%.

The main demographic indicators of Uzbekistan for 2016 (as of December 31, 2016)

- Born - 702 827 people.
- The dead - 211 782
- Natural population growth - 491,045

- Migration population growth - 40 669
- Men - 15 198 025
- Women - 15,377,792

At the same time, there are significant regional differences in the republic both in terms of fertility and mortality, and in terms of natural population growth. High rates of natural population growth are characteristic of the southern regions of Uzbekistan.

In past periods, the number of urban residents in Uzbekistan grew faster than rural residents, which naturally led to an increase in the proportion of urban residents. In recent years, on the contrary, outstripping growth of the rural population has been observed.

The level of morbidity and mortality, as well as their causes, depends on the place of residence, nature of work. So, in economically developed countries of the world myocardial infarction and atherosclerosis are found in urban residents 3 times more often than in the rural population, and in people with mental labor - 5-11 times more often than in workers engaged in manual labor. Among the adverse trends in mortality in modern Uzbekistan, we also note the difference in the average life expectancy of men and women.

The second component that determines the natural movement of the population is fertility. A decline in the birth rate is a well-established tendency characteristic of most economically developed countries of the world. Existing concepts explaining the increasing prevalence of small children are built on the basis of a generalization of the experience of research on reproductive behavior of the population. The reasons for small families should be sought in changes in the relationship of the family with production as social progress develops, in a historical change in the function of the family and the role of children in it.

Society and the state should not detach themselves from the problems of the demographic development of the country. The government should take special measures to stabilize the birth and death processes by implementing a targeted demographic policy, which is part of the state's socio-economic policy aimed at managing the demographic development of the country and its individual regions. Management of demographic development is the impact of the state on demographic processes in order to change the trends in their course in a direction that is desirable for society.

The course of demographic processes is closely related to the socio-economic development of society as a whole. The population plays a dual role in the economy, acting as a producer and as a consumer of material and spiritual goods at the same time. However, the role of various socio-demographic groups in production and consumption is not the same. The able-bodied population of working age forms the main contingents of the economically active and employed population. The scale of attraction to work of adolescents and persons of retirement age will no longer be determined by demographic, but socio-economic factors. It:

1. standard of living of the population.
2. ratio of demand for labor and its supply from people of working age.

Thus, the demographic policy pursued in Uzbekistan is closely connected with the main goal of the state's socio-economic policy - improving the welfare of the people.

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THE ROLE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SCHOOL OF STATISTICS (NATIONAL STUDIES) IN THE FORMATION OF THE DISCIPLINE OF STATISTICS AS A SCIENCE

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Abstract: This thesis analyzes the worldviews of different scientists in the emergence of statistical science, their differences and the views of the representatives of the school of state studies in the formation of statistics as a science and draws general conclusions.

Keywords:

Status, statistics, state, nationalism, population, armed forces, agricultural sector, trade, economic growth

Etymology, that is, the term statistics in terms of the origin of words, has a Latin root that is not directly related to any classical Greek. It is derived from the Latin word "status", which means "state", and the Italian word "state". The word statistics entered our daily lives and science in the 18th century. First of all, I would like to ask you about the economic and political situation of the people of the country, who have gathered to meet the needs of trade, finance, capital and money. The data are referred to as statistical information.

Later, however, the subject of nationalism emerged, describing the country's most notable aspects, and it came to be known as a statistics, and professional person who knows statistics well was statistician. It was German Conrig (1606-1681) who began teaching state science as a subject at universities. According to Conrig, the purpose of teaching this science is to explain the reasons for the important gifts of the country. These gifts are divided into 4 types:

- Understanding of material-territorial and population
- Formal-political structure
- Target - the material condition of the state and the people
- Administration - management of the state and its staff

These 4 sections marked the development of demographic, political-geographical, budgetary and administrative statistics.

The most prominent representative of this discipline was the German scientist G. Achenwall (1719-1772), who was the first to use the word statistics (from the Latin status) as a term in 1748 and put it into scientific circulation. Beginning in the mid-18th century, G. Achenwall began teaching the subject of statistics at the universities of Marburg and Gottingen. According to him, statistics are a manifestation of the issues that are important for this country. However, the use of the term statistics in this context today has lost many of its properties. Although in our daily lives the collection of information about the economy and the population is considered a statistic, it is a bit different from the subject of "nationalism" in the past.

Anton Friedrich Bushing was one of his 'opponents' who did not agree with Achenwall. He says that in a statistical situation, it should be carried out not on the basis of the country, but on the basis of the object of study (population, armed forces, agricultural sector, trade, etc.). The proposal sparked the first controversy among nationalists. Bushing used the concept of population density and considered it a factor of economic growth. According to him, foreign trade will compensate for the lack of natural resources and

help to develop the economic life of the country.

August Ludwig Schleser, a disciple and supporter of G.Achenwall, developed the traditional ideas of statehood. According to Schleser, statistics do not have to describe the political structure of a country, its power or strength. According to Schleser, the subject of statistics is a society that has taken the form of a state. As a historian, Schleser also interpreted statistics from a historical standpoint, pointing to it as a reflection of the state of affairs in the country. He said, "History is a statistic in motion, and statistics is a history of immobility." Schleser's book, *The Theory of Statistics*, was published in 1804. In doing so, he suggested that the statistical survey should be divided into several stages (observation, summary, grouping, and analysis). He critically evaluated the data collected, demanding accuracy and reliability. He considered statistics to be a tool for both education and the fight against despotism, and for a deeper understanding of the "bad consequences" of the people's war, the Göttingen Statistical Journal published a report on the military of various countries. He published information about his plans. Schleser focused on what was available. The reason is that the search is historically non-statistical. In France at the time, individual statisticians (Peshe, Donnan) were not the most important things, but rather what the country could offer to study the productive forces and potential opportunities. He was of the opinion that it was important. In France, there was a new definition of the purpose of statistics, that is, the study of the cause of the connection between a particular state of humanity.

Thus, the representatives of the School of Characteristics gave a clear definition of statistics, which led to the development of statistics, as a science, which introduced the spreadsheets and graphs into the scientific community. They asked about the structure of this science and the nature of the materials used. They outlined the stages of statistical knowledge. The term statistics was used by Achenwall, a representative of the School of Characteristics, and statistical theory was developed by Schleser.

IMPROVING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS BY MANAGEMENT BY SPECIALIZED RESPONSIBILITY CENTERS

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Abstract: The article describes the procedure for management accounting in apartment utilities, classification indicators of specialized responsibilities of management accounting in the management of apartment buildings, the methodology of optimal distribution of tasks and functions related to management accounting in the management of apartment buildings to specialized responsibility centers. In particular, scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the allocation of tasks and functions of multi-apartment utility companies and management organizations to specialized responsibility centers at the expense of management are widely covered.

Keywords: management accounting, responsibility centers, classification indicators of responsibility centers, distribution of tasks and functions in management accounting to specialized responsibility centers.

Development and implementation of effective and promising measures to increase the welfare of the population in the period of transition of the economy of Uzbekistan to the digital economy, their economic development, further improvement of organizational, economic and financial activities of economic entities operating in the country and their introduction of modern management systems issues have not lost their relevance. In particular, it is expedient to conduct scientific and practical research aimed at radically reforming the management system in housing and communal services, providing high utility services to the population and improving the consumer culture among consumers.

The reform of housing and communal services is an important part of the integration of the management system of the economy of the whole country, and the urgency of this issue is explained by its social significance. Therefore, today the development of the market of utilities for apartment buildings has brought to the forefront the issues of effective management accounting in network enterprises.

Establishment of a management account in the management system by the partnership of homeowners and the management organization managing the apartment houses means the formation of a set of accounts and reports in order to effectively process accurate, reliable and timely information and make management decisions and control over the execution of tasks. It should be noted that a number of internal and external factors affect the management of the company and the management organization, as well as its organization is based on the system of goals and objectives formed by the management of a particular enterprise. Such cases require different forms of organization of management accounting and standardization of the document management system in the standards of collection, registration and presentation of management information in the management of apartment houses.

To date, Uzbekistan has not developed a clear methodology for the preparation of information and management accounting for the management of multi-apartment houses. Another important element of the organization of management accounting in the management of multi-apartment houses is the effective distribution of tasks and functions of workers and employees in the management account according to the workplace.

Among the problems of optimal distribution of tasks and functions in the management

of multi-apartment houses include:

- lack or non-availability of required staff units in partnership of homeowners and governing bodies;
- lack of responsibility centers in in partnership of homeowners and management organizations;
- no attention is paid to the cost estimates made at the beginning of each fiscal year;
- the fact that the cost estimates are not even considered by the owners of the premises at the general meeting and are forged or drawn up without their consent, that is, the estimate becomes a simple paper (has no legal force);
- lack of costing in the center of costs, that is to say the formation and increase of tariffs for in partnership of homeowners and the amount of payments for services for management organizations, etc.;

The practical materials studied and analyzed during the research and the analytical results obtained allowed to develop the following recommendations for the solution of the above problems:

- 1) management accounting in the management of apartment houses in the framework of financial and economic services (accounting, planning departments);
- 2) establishment of a center of responsibility for specialized management accounting;
- 3) the opening of the necessary staff units, the optimal distribution and assignment of tasks and functions of management accounting to workers and employees in different centers of responsibility, based on the objects of accounting.

As noted above, it is unfortunate that specialized management accounting responsibility centers and their services have not yet been established on the basis of the partnership of homeowners and management organizations that manage the surveyed apartment buildings. However, the main issue, namely the efficient implementation of the distribution and the maintenance of specialized management accounting, first of all, saves time, efficient distribution of labor and functions, which in turn leads to an increase in the quality of services.

We can see this in an example observed in practice. Suppose that the necessary staffing units of the partnership of homeowners are not created and an order has been received from the owners of the premises to service it, in which case the chairman of the company hires a service worker or an employee on a private business basis (without a contract, by cash). due to the lack of a division or responsibility center, the landowners themselves can hire those private entrepreneurs to work and provide services without the involvement of the partnership of homeowners, which is more efficient for the landowners. In this way, the functioning of specialized responsibility centers and divisions of partnership of homeowners and management organizations at the expense of management will lead to the optimization of their activities. These suggestions are presented in table 1.

Table 1

Distribution of tasks and functions related to management accounting in the management of multi-apartment houses to specialized responsibility centers

| Tasks and functions related to management accounting | Accounting Department | Supply Department | Public Relations Department (Dispatching and Payments Department) | Department of repair and restoration works |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| Creating budgets of responsibility centers | + | | | |
| Consolidation of budgets of responsibility centers and preparation of a single budget (cost and revenue estimates) | + | | | |
| Preparation of internal reports on the formation of orders and distribution of services | | | + | |
| Revenue and cost planning by type of service | | | | + |
| Planning the purchase of resources | | + | | |
| Conduct an analysis of deviations from the resource consumption plan | | + | | |
| Quick accounting on budgets | | | + | |
| Planning the need for types of services | | + | | |
| Planning the cost of maintaining 1 m ² in setting the tariff | | | + | + |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Tariff and cost calculation by types of work and services | | | + | |
| Formulation of internal management reports | + | | | |
| Carrying out the analysis of deviations of the plan (budget) indicators of responsibility centers | | | + | |
| Analysis of deviations from the tariff and cost estimates for the types of work and services | | | | + |
| Carrying out an analysis of the current financial turnover, the status of receivables and payables | | | + | |
| Creating current and future plans | + | | | |

In the management of apartment houses, the classification indicators of the specialized responsibility centers of management accounting should consist of the following:

- indicators describing the types of work and services provided to landowners;
- indicators of income from primary and secondary work and services;
- projects of specialized responsibility centers;
- financial indicators calculated by clients (consumer organizations, intermediary organizations, landowners);
- distribution of functions in specialized responsibility centers;
- indicators of types of income and expenses in specialized responsibility centers;
- items of tariff and cost calculations;
- Assets and liabilities, accounts receivable and accounts payable, etc.

In the management of multi-apartment houses, the main task of the management account is to record, compile primary information and create a database of chart of accounts. The current chart of accounts in Uzbekistan allows you to record accounting transactions for both financial and management purposes. It is possible to use single and double-sided accounting systems. The single accounting system can be maintained in two variants, that is to say with or without the use of special accounts of the management account.

This approach is to enable the proposed accounts to be used for both the financial account and the management account in order to ensure the interaction of the financial and management accounts of the model chart of accounts. The second approach is to record information in one account for financial accounting purposes on the one hand, and in another account for management accounting purposes on the other, and to group it in separate special registers.

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HISTORY SCIENCE

THE COURAGE OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE IN THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY

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Abstract: This article analysis vital data about the place of Uzbek nation in the period of World war II, difficulties of nation before 1991, the remembrance of veterans in independence years and Cold war participants an importance for our generation.

Key words: memory, Cold war, battlefield, honor, weapons, veterans, disabled, defenders, celebration.

World War II left an indelible mark on the history of nations. Our country was not left out of the clutches of the Cold War: millions of Uzbek young men and boys died on the battlefields, hundreds of thousands of homes were left homeless. The resilience, dedication and hard work of the people behind the front is a special theme. According to the data, during the war, the population of Uzbekistan collected 649.9 million soums in cash, 4 billion 226 million soums in loans, 52.9 kilograms of gold and silver in the defense fund. More than 7,518,000 gymnasts, about 2,639,000 cotton boots, more than 2,221,000 boots were sent to the battlefields. Light industry enterprises supplied products worth more than 246 million soums. In addition, 1,282,000 tons of grain, 482,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables, 1,000 tons of melons, dried and fresh fruits were sent to the front. Weapons produced in Uzbekistan during the war played an important role in the defeat. The bulk of the industry was focused on the production of military weapons, which were constantly sent to the battlefield. According to some estimates, 2,100 aircraft, 17,342 aircraft engines, 17,100 mortars, 27,000 anti-tank artillery pieces, 60,000 military chemical equipment, 22 million mines, 560,000 shells, 2 million 318 thousand aircraft bombs, 1 million grenades, more than 100 miles of wire, more than 3 million radio lamps for field radio stations, tanks and aircraft, 5 armored trains, 18 military-sanitary and bath trains and laundry trains, 2,200 mobile kitchens. There were also a lot of weapons made at the expense of the Uzbek people and sent to the battlefield. For example, 320,000,000 soums were collected from the population to build a tank colony and an air squadron. Thus, the Uzbek people risked their lives and property to defeat in World War II. More than a million of their children fought valiantly in the battles against the war. Hundreds of thousands were killed and injured. Meanwhile, Uzbek Workers' Battalions worked tirelessly for the front in Russia and elsewhere. Many of the people who saw nothing but hard work and suffering during the war years died in a whirlwind of grief. Many of the war veterans did not see the light of day. However, it should not be forgotten that our ancestors left an indelible mark on the history of the world, making a huge contribution to the elimination of the catastrophe that befell all mankind through unprecedented suffering and loss. The peoples of Uzbekistan, who made a significant contribution to the post-war victory over fascism, faced the difficult task of building a militarized economy, bringing it to a pre-war level and developing it. After war, process was accompanied by a race for conventional and nuclear weapons that threatened to lead to World War III. One such catastrophe was the 1962 Caribbean Crisis. This was followed in the 1970s by efforts by both sides to "alleviate" international tensions and limit armaments. The USSR's gradual technological backwardness, along

with the stagnation of the Soviet economy and the huge military expenditures of the late 1970s and early 1980s, forced the Soviet government to carry out political and economic reforms. Reconstruction and transparency, proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985, led to the loss of the leadership of the CPSU and a severe economic and social crisis, which in 1991 led to the disintegration of the USSR. On August 31, 1991, the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared. There is no blessing more precious to man than freedom. September 1, 1991 has become a great holiday, which is celebrated every year as the greatest and dearest holiday, which has a unique place in the spiritual life of our people. First president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said, "The independent Uzbek state is a historic achievement of our people. Uzbekistan, whose people have dreamed of freedom for hundreds of years, has achieved true independence, prosperity and a worthy place in the international community as a developed democracy." At the initiative of the head of our state, our language, religion, national pride, Navruz, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha and other national holidays have been revived. At the initiative of the head of our state, our compatriots are free to go on Hajj and Umrah. After independence, the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov issued a decree on April 18 "On incentives for participants of the Second World War", "On May 9, the national holiday - the Day of Remembrance and Honor, as well as 1941 Adopted on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Victory over fascism in World War II in 1945 and for the purpose of financial incentives for war veterans and the disabled. Islam Karimov, taking into account the numerous requests from war veterans, participants and families of war victims, the will of our people and public organizations, the freedom and independence of those who died fighting fascism in World War II. Considering the importance of perpetuating the memory of all the peoples of Uzbekistan who gave their lives for the sake of peace, to pay tribute to all those who stand in our ranks today and contribute to the spiritual and moral upbringing of young people. In order to "declare May 9 as the Day of Remembrance and Honor. Currently president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromovich Mirziyoyev also signed a decree about memorable day. The decree states that "the main task of all state, non-governmental and public organizations, agencies and enterprises is to ensure the wide celebration of the Day of Remembrance and Honor as a national holiday, the work of honor, conscience and traditional duty of all citizens of Uzbekistan. No veteran, no one who contributed to the victory over fascism, who sacrificed his life and all his strength for the independence of our Motherland, should not be forgotten, and each of them should be given due respect. Human memory is sacred, precious and honorable. Such humane principles are reflected in the essence of the Day of Remembrance and Honor, which is widely celebrated in our country at the initiative of the head of our country. From that time, each participant and invalid of the Second World War was solemnly presented with a congratulatory letter from the President, a lump sum prize of 7.5 million soums and holiday gifts. In order to provide medical and social protection to each of the war veterans and the disabled, appropriate personnel are assigned and regular patronage services are provided. Free passes to sanatoriums in our country are provided. The lonely and low-income World War II veterans were repaired and improved. In addition to war veterans who have served behind the front lines, material and moral support is also provided to the families of servicemen and law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during the years of independence. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city authorities, the Ministries of Culture, Defense, Interior, Women's Committee, Youth Union, Academy of Arts, Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment, Nuroniy Foundation and Mahalla Public Charitable Foundation together hold special meetings and educational and artistic evenings dedicated to the defenders

of freedom of our Motherland. The true resilience and courage of our people during the war years is an example for all mankind. The Uzbek people have provided housing for about one million people evacuated from the battlefields. Hundreds of Uzbek families sheltered 200,000 of them, saying, "You are not an orphan," and shared the last loaf of bread with them. The Shomahmudov family from Tashkent has 14 children, the Samadov family from Katta-Kurgan has 12 children, and the Jorayev and Ashurkhojayev families from Bukhara have 8 children. There are many more such examples. An example of this tolerance is the re-erection of a monument to the memory of the Tashkent blacksmith Shomahmudov family on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the People's Friendship Square in Tashkent. The return of the statue of General Sabir Rakhimov to its former location in front of the Almazar district administration in Tashkent was another noble step in honoring the memory of our compatriots who fought valiantly on the fronts of World War II in 1941-1945. As the 75th anniversary of the victory in the Cold War is celebrated in 2020, the regional administration in Samarkand has been contributing to the celebration of May 9 in memory of war veterans for several years. People who contributed to the war in our city will be congratulated by officials and presented with souvenirs as a sign of kindness. Of course, those who sacrificed their lives for victory on Memorial Day are always immortal and eternal. All information gathered above, one can proud of being the generation of courageous people. Their memory always in the heart of Uzbek nation and unforgettable.

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ATTENTION TO THE MILITARY IN THE KINGDOM OF AMIR TEMUR

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Navoiy State №1 some disciplines are
deep a specialized school teacher

Annotation: This article presents the attention paid to the military in the reign of the great commander Amir Temur and his views on the art of war. And the Russian scientist M.I.Ivanin, academician A. Yakubovskiy, the historian Juvayniy's views on the subject are analyzed.

Keywords: Amir Temur, military, kingdom, history, "Temur's rules", Golden Horde, people, creativity, centralized state, military art.

History knows many warriors who passed away in this ancient world. Most of them just broke. The difference between Amir Temur and them is that he was engaged in creative work all his life. His words "... wherever I took a brick, I put ten bricks in its place, and if I cut down a tree, I planted ten saplings" (1, p. 55) are proof of our opinion.

In his reign, Amir Temur not only carried out creative work, but also improved his command. Since this activity was formed under the influence of the establishment of a centralized state, justice and humanity prevail in its treatment of its citizens and sepoys.

However, some historians argue that Amir Temur's military activity was similar to that of Genghis Khan. We see this idea even in the titles of some books. For example, in the XIX century, a Russian scholar named M.I.Ivanin wrote a book "On the military art and conquered lands of the Mongol-Tatars and the peoples of Central Asia in the time of Genghis Khan and Temurlang." In this book, Amir Temur's martial arts and his attitude towards his troops are emphasized with similarities to those of Genghis Khan. In his book the "Golden Horde", Academician A.Yakubovskiy argues against M.I.Ivanin's argument and proves with historical evidence that Amir Temur's army was very different from Genghis Khan's army. For example, Genghis Khan did not pay his navkars. The following words of the historian Juvayni were proved by A. Yakubovsky: "According to Genghis Khan's law, navkars were half-starved during the military campaign, because, as Genghis Khan said, "Dark salt does not hunt well, and if hungry, it is diligently thrown to the prey" [2, p. 342]. Genghis Khan, who likened his navkars to hunting dogs, taught them to live only on plunder, to enrich themselves with the spoils of war.

We see that the ways of Amir Temur and Genghis Khan in this regard were completely opposite, that Amir Temur did not consider his soldiers to be hunting dogs, but human beings like him. In a special charter dedicated to encouraging the Sipohi, Amir Temur says: "I have ordered that the services of no soldier be overlooked," he said. Because while they are in public service, the fact that they have not spared their eternal lives for the money of the mortal world deserves a gift and material security. He should not be deprived of his salary when he reaches old age." [3, p. 79].

At the same time, Amir Temur did not harm the people, soldiers or enemies in the conquered territories. It is written in the Statutes: "My advice to capture those who were afraid of me and threatened to kill me for their deeds - Amir Hussein's captives and emirs" will now kill us "after I was taken prisoner. they suspected. Although at first my intention was to kill them, later I said, "Are they soldiers?" I forgave them and reassigned them to military service. Their commander-in-chief, who ruled in Badakhshan, was a man who came face to face with me many times in battle and drew his sword. When Amir Hussein heard that he had been executed, he became vigilant for fear of my

wrath, and I would not have done the right thing if I had sent an army to capture him. So I acted as if I had forgotten him, and I used this measure about him: I remembered him with kind words at meetings and gatherings, and praised his courage and bravery, until his friends wrote him a letter saying, "The Emir is a blessing and grace to you." He forced me to write a letter and came to my shelter hoping for my grace and blessing" [3, p. 40].

It is known from history that when one state occupied the territory of another state, it received compensation from the defeated state, tortured the common people by introducing new taxes without easing taxes.

Amir Temur did not use such methods. "I have commanded," he wrote in the Tuzuklar, "that when collecting tribute from the people, one should refrain from putting them in a difficult situation or from impoverishing the country." After all, the destruction of a citizen's home leads to the impoverishment of the state treasury. The depletion of the treasury will cause the army to disperse. The disintegration of the army, in turn, leads to the weakening of the kingdom" [3, p.98]. And the military had a special place.

Amir Temur encouraged the servicemen of his kingdom according to their service and treated them with sincere humanity. In "Tuzuklar" the salary of an ordinary soldier, provided that he performs his duties, was equal to the price of a horse. The salaries of the warriors were set at four horses instead of two. On the eve of a dangerous battle, Amir Temur rewarded his soldiers with an additional salary called "uluka". For example, on the eve of the battle with Yildirim Boyazid, he gave all the soldiers seven years' salary in advance [4, p. 114].

Such attention paid to the military in the kingdom served as an important factor in increasing their zeal.

Amir Temur always encouraged the sarkadars who showed courage in battle. "... I have delighted my commanders and soldiers with ranks and titles and jewels. I gave them a place next to me at parties, so they sacrificed their lives in battles. I did not withhold dirhams and dinars from them. To make their work easier, I loaded and nurtured them with hard work. In alliance with the amirs, sipohsolors, and warriors, relying on their bravery and valor, I seized the throne of twenty-seven kings with the blow of the sword [3, 54-p].

As we study the attention paid to the military in the reign of Amir Temur, it is as if the voice of the master echoes in our hearts. My descendants, do not forget that those who tried to tarnish our name, those who tried to discredit our nation, our people, have perished today. [3, p.85]

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МИРЗО УЛУГБЕК - УЧЕННЫЙ И ВЕЛИКИЙ ПРАВИТЕЛЬ ДИНАСТИИ ТЕМУРИДОВ

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Аннотация: В данной статье отражено научное деятельность Мирзо Улугбека. В качестве объекта исследования и анализа в статье рассматриваются страницы истории образования эпохи Мирзо Улугбека на основе научной литературы и исторических источников. Целью этой статьи является дать немного информации о династии Темуридов и правителях этой династии, в особенности о Мирзо Улугбеке и о том, что происходило в период его правления, какой вклад он внес в мировую историю.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, Мавераннахр, обсерватория, медресе, "Новые астрономические таблицы", "История четырех улусов", трактат

Династия Темуридов сыграла важную роль в жизни и развитии народов Средней Азии. В 1409 году Улугбек был назначен правителем Мавераннахра. С юных лет он впитывал основу философии государства Темуридов - "Сила в справедливости". И познав эти принципы он пользовался ими как государственный деятель. Улугбек, как достойный внук великого Сахибкирана Амира Темура, обеспечил мир в стране, уделял большое внимание благополучию народа. Он занимался литературой и живописью, точными науками, правилами государственного строя и управления страной. Занимаясь государственными делами Мирзо Улугбек не забыл и о литературе, философии, математике. Но основной его любовью и мечтой были звезды. Мирзо Улугбек основательно занимался астрономией и добился никем не сравнимых успехов.

После смерти отца Мирзо Улугбека разгорается борьба за трон, так как он не успевает назначить правителя. Несмотря на то, что Улугбек правил всего лишь 40 лет и на то, что в стране была сложная политическая и экономическая обстановка он всегда старался укрепить и сохранить государство в единстве, хотел, чтобы народ жил в мире. Более того, он способствовал экономическому и культурному развитию Мавераннахра.

Так, он провел множество реформ в стране, которые помогли экономическому развитию страны. Более того, благодаря ему в тот период были построены множество медресе и начало развиваться образование. По его указу в 1471 году было построено медресе в Бухаре, после в 1420 году в Самарканде и в 1433 году в Гиждуване. И на воротах медресе которая была построена в Бухаре есть надпись: "Стремление к знанию является обязанностью каждого мусульманина и мусульманки". Эти медресе были построены в трех древних городах Мавераннахра. Медресе, которое было построено в Самарканде позднее превратилось в учебное заведение. В этом медресе преподавали различные науки знаменитые ученые средневековья, такие как Казизаде Руми, Гиясиддин Джамшид Кашани, сам Мирзо Улугбек и его ученик Алауддин Али Кушчи.

Мирзо Улугбек был не только мужественным государственным деятелем, но и опытным ученым, математиком, астрономом, просветителем и поэтом своего времени, он изучал науку. Так он основал одну из важнейших обсерваторий средневековья, которая находится в Самарканде. Она была построена в 1423-1429 года при поддержке многих известных ученых того времени. В этой

обсерватории Мирзо Улугбек проводил исследования, изучал звезды и определил расположение и расстояние 1018 неподвижных звезд и в результате создал астрономическую таблицу.

Улугбек не был обычным правителем. Посвятив жизнь знаниям и искусству, этот талантливый ученый объединил многие великие умы своего времени. При нем Самарканд стал центром передовых астрономических исследований XV века. За 150 лет до того, как Галилей изобрел телескоп, Улугбек построил величайшую обсерваторию, равной которой не было в мире, создал звездные таблицы, произвел точные вычисления, используемые и сегодня. Вот только два примера его выдающихся достижений. Улугбек измерил длину астрономического года с погрешностью всего в 25 секунд. Сделанный им более 500 лет назад расчет наклона оси Земли - 23,52 градуса - по-прежнему остается наиболее точным.

На сегодняшний день известны некоторые его труды. Но самой знаменитой считается "Новые астрономические таблицы", которая состоит из двух частей: первое - это общее введение и второе, таблиц расположения 1018 звезд. Также известны такие произведения Мирзо Улугбека как "История четырех улусов".

Жизнь и научная деятельность Улугбека лежат в основе духовности нашего народа и свидетельствуют о том, что в нашей стране много столетий назад придавалось важное значение развитию фундаментальных наук. Ярким подтверждением этой мысли является то, что астрономическая таблица Улугбека "Зижи жадида Курагони" в средние века была переведена на латинский язык и широко распространена среди ученых Европы.

Созданная Улугбеком самаркандская научная школа была не только высшим учебным заведением, но академией того времени. В этой научной школе работало более 200 ученых. Улугбек продолжил традиции Мухаммада Хорезми, Ахмада Фаргони, Абул Аббаса Жавхари, Холида Марварруди, Ахмада Марвази, Абу Насра Фариби, Абу Райхана Беруни. [1. 47]

С периодом правления Улугбека в Мовароуннахре связан высший расцвет науки и культуры. Продолжая традиции великого Темура, Улугбек создавал условия для развития светских наук - математики, истории, астрономии, медицины, богословия, литературы. Летописцы утверждают, что Улугбек лично принимал участие в постройке медресе в Самарканде, а позже читал там лекции. [3.14]

В Самаркандском медресе Улугбека проводились и астрономические наблюдения с помощью небольших инструментов. Уже тогда выяснилось, что координаты звезд, приведенные в каталогах, несколько отличаются от их реального положения на небе. В это медресе Улугбек пригласил большое количество астрономов и математиков исламского мира. Одним из первых преподавателей там был Кази-заде Руми. За чрезвычайную ученость современники называли его "Платоном своей эпохи". Впоследствии, став главным мударрисом (ректором) медресе Улугбека - центра научной мысли тогдашнего Востока, Кази-заде Руми стал считаться главой всех самаркандских ученых.

Кроме этого в обсерватории проводились работы по определению наклона эклиптики к экватору и длины звездного года; по вычислению значения синуса одного градуса - важной астрономической постоянной - с точностью до восемнадцатого знака после запятой!

Сегодня обсерватории и медресе, возведенные по инициативе Улугбека, включены в список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО. Проведенная им школьная реформа, указывает на то, что еще в те далекие времена Мирзо Улугбек разработал систему обучения, которая очень похожа и близка к современной. Созданная им научная школа продолжила традиции Хорезмской Академии Маъмуна. [2. 75]

Богатое научное наследие Улугбека свидетельствует о том, что он был не только великим сыном мусульманских народов. Гений творческой мысли внес неоценимый вклад в развитие науки и цивилизации всего человечества. Поэтому, спустя многие века и поныне имя Улугбека остается символом, объединяющим народы Востока и Запада во имя достижения благородных целей.

Высокое духовное и значительное научное наследие Мирзо Улугбека в настоящее время изучается в ведущих высших учебных заведениях и научных центрах мира. Превосходная память и постепенное накопление знаний привели к тому, что у Улугбека усилилось стремление к науке. В последствии он оставил в дар потомкам свои научные труды об истории, медицине, поэзии и музыке. Одним из изобретений было создание каталога звездного неба. Точность данных таблиц, которые были переведены на многие языки мира поражает, ведь за долгие годы ни один ученый-астроном не достигал подобных открытий.

Как заключение можно сказать, что Мирзо Улугбек был великим человеком, он был великим правителем династии Темуридов и в то же время он считался великим ученым, который внес большой вклад в развитие астрономии, построил множество медресе, которые тогда являлись учебными заведениями, но на сегодняшний день они считаются достопримечательностью узбекского народа. Академия Улугбека, организованная в Самарканде, способствовала формированию великих ученых, которые повлияли на мировую науку, увеличив научный потенциал во время правления Улугбека в Самарканде. Приведенные выше факты позволяют сделать вывод, что Улугбек был великим государственным деятелем и покровителем науки и каждый человек должен ценить и передавать из поколения к поколению историю о великом человеке.

Вклад Мирзо Улугбека и его научное наследие сегодня имеет важное значение в нашей жизни, служит повышению международного авторитета Узбекистана.

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КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ СТРУКТУРЫ БИБЛИИ

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доц. **Э.Ибрагимов**

Основные положения христианского вероучения сформулированы в Библии ("Священное Писание") и в постановлениях Вселенских Соборов, сочинениях отцов церкви и т.д. ("Священное Предание"), Библия (греч. - книги) состоит из двух больших частей: Ветхого Завета и Нового завета. Следует отметить, что книгами в Библии принято называть не только собственно книги, но и письма, короткие послания, рассказы.

Ветхий Завет (39 книг) записан на древнееврейском языке с X по III в. до н.э. В III в до н.э. переведен на древнегреческий язык. Этот перевод, который позже вошел в состав Библии, известен под названием Септуагинта ("перевод семидесяти"). Новый Завет (27 книг) написан в I - II вв. н.э. на древнегреческом и арамейском языках.

Еврейские Священные книги в иврите принято называть - Танах, который состоит из 24 книг. Танах в христианской традиции практически соответствует - Ветхому Завету. Слово "ТаНаХ" представляет собой акроним (начальные буквы) названий трёх разделов еврейского Священного Писания:

Тора - Пятикнижие

Небиим - Пророки

Кхетубим - Писания (Агиографы)

Соединяя две книги Самуила (1 и 2 Царств), две книги Царств (3 и 4 Царств), и две книги Паралипоменон в одну книгу, затем Ездры и Неемии в одну книгу, а также 12 малых пророков в одну книгу - эти 24 книги равны 39 книгам Ветхого Завета.

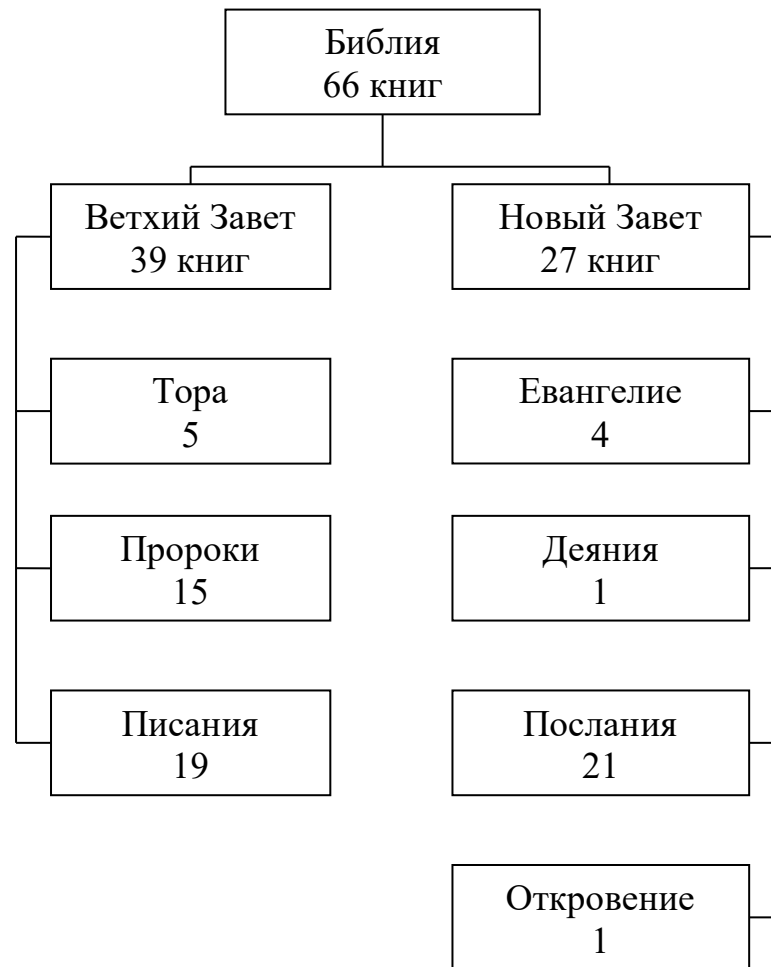
| Книги | Еврейское название (перевод) | Русское синодаль- ное название | Латынь |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Тора (Пятикнижие) | | | |
| 1. | Бе-решит (В начале) | Бытие | Genesis |
| 2. | Шмот (Имена) | Исход | Exodus |
| 3. | Ва-йикра (И призвал) | Левит | Leviticus |
| 4. | Бе-мидбар (В пустыне) | Числа | Numeri |
| 5. | Дварим (Слова) | Второзаконие | Deuteronomium |
| Небиим - Пророки | | | |
| Ранние пророки | | | |
| 6. | Йехошуа | Книга Иисуса Навина | Iosue |
| 7. | Шофтим | Книга Судей Израилевых | Iudicum |
| 8a. | Шмуэль А (I Самуила) | Книга 1-я Царств | 1 Samuelis |
| 8б. | Шмуэль Б (II Самуила) | Книга 2-я Царств | 2 Samuelis |
| 9a. | Мелахим А (I Царей) | Книга 3-я Царств | 1 Regum |
| 9б. | Мелахим Б (II Царей) | Книга 4-я Царств | 2 Regum |
| Поздние пророки | | | |
| 10. | Йешайяху | Книга Пророка (Пр.) Исайи | Isaias |
| 11. | Ирмияху | Книга Пр. Иеремии | Ieremias |
| 12. | Йехезкель | Книга Пр. Иезекииля | Ezechielis |
| 13. | Малые пророки | | |
| I | Хошеа | Книга Пр. Осии | Osee |
| II | Йозель | Книга Пр. Иоила | Ioel |
| III | Амос | Книга Пр. Амоса | Amos |
| IV | Овадия | Книга Пр. Авдия | Abdias |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| V | Иона | Книга Пр. Ионы | Jonas |
| VI | Миха | Книга Пр. Михея | Michaeas |
| VII | Нахум | Книга Пр. Наума | Nahum |
| VIII | Хавакук | Книга Пр. Аввакума | Habacuc |
| IX | Цфания | Книга Пр. Софонии | Sophonias |
| X | Хагай | Книга Пр. Аггея | Aggaeus |
| XI | Зехарья | Книга Пр. Захарии | Zacharias |
| XII | Мал'ахи | Книга Пр. Малахии | Malachias |
| Кетубим – Писания | | | |
| 14. | Техилим | Книга Псалтырь | Psalmorum |
| 15. | Мишлей | Книга Притчей Соломоновых | Proverbia |
| 16. | Ийов | Книга Иова | Iob |
| 17. | Шир хаширим | Книга Песни | Canticum Canticorum |
| | | Песней | |
| 18. | Рут | Книга Руфь | Ruth |
| 19. | Эйха | Книга Плач Иеремии | Lamentationes |
| 20. | Кохелет | Книга Екклесиаст | Ecclesiasticus |
| 21. | Эстер | Книга Есфирь | Esther |
| 22. | Даниэль | Книга Пр. Даниила | Daniel |
| 23а. | Эзра | Книга Ездры | Esdrae |
| 23б. | Нехемья | Книга Неемии | Nehemiae |
| 24а. | Диврей хаямим А (I Хроники) | Книга 1-я Паралипоменон | 1 Paralipomenon |
| 24б. | Диврей хаямим Б (II Хроники) | Книга 2-я Паралипоменон | 2 Paralipomenon |

Новый Завет состоит из 27 канонических книг: четырех Евангелий (от Матфея, от Марка, от Луки и от Иоанна), повествующих о жизни, учении, смерти и воскресении Христа; книги Деяний святых апостолов, описывающих проповеднические подвиги апостолов, вдохновленных Святым Духом, сошедшим на них на 50-й день после Пасхи; 21 послания святых апостолов; Апокалипсиса (с древнегреческого - "Откровения последних событий"), изображающего картины "конца времен", второго пришествия и Страшного суда. Таким образом, Библия начинается с сотворения мира и человека, а заканчивается описанием их будущей гибели, после чего должна наступить новая жизнь - жизнь с Христом.

В течение первых веков христианской эры считалось, что библейские тексты имеют несколько смыслов. Александрийская богословская школа, находившаяся под влиянием Филона, разработала систему истолкования библейских текстов как аллегорий, за которыми стояли - в дополнение к их буквальному смыслу - скрытые истины. Всё в Библии рассматривалось под христианским углом зрения, а самостоятельный смысл Ветхого Завета фактически игнорировался. Ветхозаветные события и их участники повсеместно интерпретировались как прообразы событий и персонажей Нового Завета; этот метод истолкования получил название типологического. Так, Иона, изверженный на третий день из китового чрева, трактовался как прообраз Христа, воскресшего на третий день после распятия.

Соперничающая богословская школа в Антиохии разработала учение об историческом и буквальном смысле библейских текстов. Эта школа отвергала поиск аллегорий, за исключением случаев сознательного их использования. Латинские отцы церкви попытались найти компромисс между крайностями позиций александрийской и антиохийской школ.



К 11-12 вв. общепринятой стала классификация, различавшая четыре рода смыслов (она широко используется и по сей день): 1) буквальный, или исторический смысл; 2) переносный, или метафорический смысл, который соотносит данный текст с Христом или его церковью; 3) аналогический смысл, раскрывающий духовные или небесные истины; и, наконец, 4) моральный смысл, относящийся к душе и дающий указания для жизненной практики.

LITERATURE SCIENCE

NATIVENESS IN ABDULLA ORIPOV'S POETRY

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Abstract. This article deals with the problem of interpretation of the image of the nativeness in Abdulla Oripov's poetry. the mysteries of poet's poetic skills were viewed based on the ideas about poems such as "The philosophy, I realize", "Hear, this would be eternal sound", "It is said, dog barked, caravan passed", "Nightingale is an orphan among crows". Additionally, the poet had written many quatrains using the national proverbs and they give the further wise meaning skillfully to the poems.

Key words: Population, poetry, nativeness, poetic explanation, poetic hero, quatrains, national proverbs and phrases.

"Abdulla wrote as a child of the Great Homeland. Homeland stays at his foreground, it doesn't matter which theme he tries or the poems' topics. As a result, his poems are always life giving elevated courage, sound is audacious spirit is healthy" - wrote Matyokub Kushjonov.

As speaking the typical sides of AbdullaOripov's poetry, one of his poem's characteristics, which is worthy of attention of population, is nativeness, they were written in native language. The poet translated his soul to population's soul. Without doubt, translation need a word. Whereas, the word must be the population's own word. Right, all poets write in their own language. However, there are some poets in different route, they write poem in uzbek but they are not uzbekish(poems). Ordinary population don't understand their poems. Their poetic heroes philosophize to the whole world, to the XX century.

In some poems the poet exclaims to acquaintance with the dreams and commiserate with the pains of the person who stands in your side view than foppish sentences. Yes, poet wrote the population's soul with the population's word, as writing, poet wrote with a lovely melody, grieving, and sorrowing. If there are very many incomprehensible poems to the population in an extremely philosophy in the shape of different experiments, without doubt, many people always miss the poems of Abdulla Oripov, looking for Erkin Vohidov, searching Omon Matjon. In our view no one wrote "the most and best" as Abdulla Oripov after Mirtemir in "Uzbek onanomasi". The image of the mother created by the poet, is dove-like as the rhythm of her lullaby, she is a mother, encouraging to kindness. Is it possible, to express more hearty than the following lines in the thankful agitation of grieving child for the endless sorrowing generosity of the mother living the last minutes of life?! As AbdullaOripov was exalting his mother's dove-like image and righteous memory, he created the image of dear mothers who gave Alisher(Navoi) to the world and she cradles all of the goodness.

Abdulla was a poet who can tell the period's big speeches in strange lines. In his poems, such as, "Face-to-face", "The iron man", "Sleep", "To the see" our period's actual problems are raised. There were very many debates about these poems. Great linguists commented these poems multilaterally and valued them great. Raised lines to the surface of the poet's troubled soul exclaim humanity to be awoken with their soul, iman and

conscience.

In most of the poems in Abdulla Oripov's book named "Discontentment of years" express more radically his views about the wreckers of his soul in other words, envies, gossipers, wrigglers, and goodness and evil deed, gentleness and demoralization. As if the poet was going to take the honest people among the crowd with his hot-blooded lines. Nevertheless, the poet came across the demoralization of vile people and damaged more and more from moulers harm, he always believed on generosity of human's soul and eternity of generosity. Unfortunately, it is not a secret for anybody that kind which should be written in capital letters, is going to stagnate gradually in our period that development is very fast. Certainly, without doubt, this situation bustles the soul of a poet. Kind meant the sun in the past. Kind needed souls' poet Abdulla Oripov wished the kind to be abundant as the lights of the sun.

In Abdulla Oripov's poetry, the most generous traditions of Uzbek poetry are continued successively. Poet explains humanitarizm, generosity, kindness, remorseless hatred to demoralization humanoid love and affections, written by also Alisher Navoi, in hot-blooded lines and explicites above-mentioned ideas with enthusiasm. In classical poets' works beauties of the world are used comparatively with people's mein. We may meet with flowers, florals, leaves, zyphers, silk lights of sun and such kind of comparatives in every lines of great poets such as Alisher Navoi and Fuzuli. All beauties of this world compared to beauty of sweetheart, affection is to the bright universe and to the human who is a corona of the world. While, Abdulla Oripov described in his every line, those flowers and florals from green leaves of autumn to miserable whispering of the rain. But, these descriptions serve to character images of spirit. The image of tempestuous moments in the people's life were described by the image of scenes of nature.

Abdulla Oripov used the proverbs and phrases very reasonable and as an artist as a result, the proverbs mentioned by the poet, begin to live by poetical way. Mainly, the poet used national proverbs effectively in his quatrains. National proverbs are used skillfully in his quatrains such as, "The philosophy, I realize", "Hear, this would be eternal sound", "It is said, dog barked, caravan passed", "Nightingale is an orphan among crows". Poet did not use these proverbs just prove his ideas, otherwise he enriched them with new sides.

The world resembles to the market,
This is a meaning, resembling to a market
But by no means, I can't see anybody among them
Who says may goods are wicked.

The poet entitled the quatrain as a "The philosophy, I realize". Right, the poet's realized philosophy is the philosophy of eternal truth of subsistence of market. Speaking honestly, Abdulla Oripov's poems do not choose period and place, utterance of wise ideas keep their importance during one, or two centuries after also, they keep their starch.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СТРУКТУРЫ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ВАЖНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ ЛИЧНОСТИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье исследуется проблема формирования структуры профессионально важных качеств личности и подчёркивается её актуальность. Анализируется специальная литература, где рассматриваются такие личностные качества, как ответственность, самоконтроль, профессиональная самооценка, эмоциональная устойчивость, тревожность, отношение к риску, свойства темперамента и др. Даются практические рекомендации в данном направлении.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: формирование структуры, профессионально важные качества, труд, личность, ответственность, самоконтроль, профессиональная самооценка, эмоциональная устойчивость, тревожность, отношение к риску, свойства темперамента.

ABSTRACT: The article investigates the problem of forming the structure of professionally important personality traits and emphasizes its relevance. Special literature is analyzed, where such personal qualities as responsibility, self-control, professional self-esteem, emotional stability, anxiety, attitude to risk, temperament properties, etc. are examined. Practical recommendations are given in this direction.

KEYWORDS: structure formation, professionally important qualities, work, personality, responsibility, self-control, professional self-esteem, emotional stability, anxiety, attitude to risk, temperament properties.

Как известно, в последнее время в психологической литературе появилось чрезвычайно много работ, посвящённых изучению индивидуально-психологических особенностей личности в процессе трудовой деятельности. В данной работе мы рассмотрим проблему формирования структуры профессионально важных качеств личности, под которыми будем понимать индивидуальные качества личности, влияющие на эффективность деятельности и успешность её освоения.

При всём имеющемся многообразии комплексов профессионально важных качеств в различных видах профессиональной деятельности можно, однако, назвать ряд личностных качеств, выступающих как профессионально важные практически для любого вида профессиональной деятельности. Это, прежде всего, ответственность, самоконтроль, профессиональная самооценка, являющаяся важным компонентом профессионального самосознания, и несколько более специфические, как - эмоциональная устойчивость, тревожность, отношение к риску. Особенности нейродинамики и некоторые свойства темперамента (в частности, экстра-интроверсия) также оказываются значимыми во многих видах профессиональной деятельности.

Поскольку эти психологические феномены рассматриваются обычно как свойства более низких уровней психики - в частности, индивидного [1], - целесообразно остановиться на них по двум причинам. Во-первых, некоторые авторы, рассматривающие личность более широко, включают эти свойства в одну из её подструктур [8]. Во-вторых, особенности нейродинамики являются базой для целого ряда профессионально важных качеств личности - эмоциональной устойчивости, тревожности, склонности к риску, даже самооценки [4] и настолько тесно с ним связаны, что не могут быть удалены из рассмотрения. Для психологии

труда очень важным является тот факт, что особенности нейродинамики оказывают существенное влияние на формирование профессионально важных качеств личности. Известно, что слабость нервных процессов порождает повышенную тревожность, эмоциональную неустойчивость, пониженную активность в деятельности и так далее [7]. Для лиц с очень высокими показателями силы нервной системы повышена вероятность установления негибкой неадекватно высокой самооценки [5].

Важная роль самооценки в профессиональной деятельности подтверждена в ряде работ [7, 5]. Общая успешность деятельности отрицательно коррелирует с неадекватностью самооценки и с её неустойчивостью. В несколько меньшей степени эта закономерность выражена у начинающих, особенно в период профессиональной подготовки. По мере роста профессионализма на первый план выходит умение профессионала на основе прошлого опыта оценить свои возможности в тех или иных условиях деятельности; роль же эмоционального компонента снижается и актуализируется лишь в экстремальных условиях [6].

Самооценка во многом определяет формирование целого ряда профессионально важных качеств личности. Так склонность к риску часто порождается неадекватной самооценкой. Но работа, включающая принятие ответственных решений тоже во многом регулируется "отношением к риску". В экспериментальных исследованиях А.А. Кондрацкого [2] показана связь отношения к риску с успешностью профессионального обучения. Во всех случаях неблагоприятны крайние значения выраженности этого свойства. Высокие оценки приводят к тому, что деятельность профессионала детерминируется потребностями аффективного плана; типичная недооценка требований ситуации и переоценка собственных возможностей. Низкие оценки связаны с боязнью принятия решений, медлительностью и пассивностью. В обоих случаях нарушено вероятное прогнозирование в деятельности. Результат - существенное снижение общей эффективности.

Эмоциональная устойчивость как способность сохранить оптимальные показатели деятельности при влиянии эмоциональных факторов также во многом зависит от особенностей самооценки. Она тесно связана с тревожностью - свойством, существенно обусловленным биологически. Оба эти качества, рассматриваемые иногда как свойства темперамента, а чаще - как личностные характеристики, профессионально значимы во многих видах деятельности, и отмечаемы во многих видах регулярной профессиональной деятельности [5].

Подобная же зависимость чаще всего наблюдается между успешностью деятельности и эмоциональной стабильностью. Во многих видах деятельности важной оказывается эмоциональность - интегральная способность к эмоциональным переживаниям. Особенно серьёзные требования к этой сфере предъявляют профессии, требующие высокой эмоциональности и одновременно эмоциональной устойчивости, - например, деятельность учителя, профессионального музыканта, актёра.

Свойство экстра - интроверсии принято считать профессионально важным прежде всего для групповых видов деятельности или профессий, связанных с общением, работой с людьми. Но это качество может иметь значение и для индивидуальной работы. Есть данные, что интроверсия связана с более высоким уровнем активации коры головного мозга в покое, поэтому интроверты предпочитают деятельность, позволяющую избегать чрезмерной внешней стимуляции. Экстраверты же стремятся к такой стимуляции, предпочитают деятельность дающую возможность дополнительных движений, эмоционально-мотивационной вовлечённости.

Известно, что интроверты более устойчивы к монотонной работе, лучше справляются с работой, требующей повышенной бдительности, точности. В то же время в напряжённых рабочих ситуациях они проявляют большую склонность к тревожным реакциям, отрицательно влияющим на успешность деятельности. Экстраверты же менее точны, хотя неплохо ориентируются в напряжённых рабочих ситуациях. При групповой работе необходимо учитывать большую внушаемость и конформность экстравертов [3]. Среди собственно личностных свойств чаще всего упоминается в качестве универсального профессионально важного качества - ответственность. Ответственность рассматривается рядом авторов [5, 6] как одно из свойств, характеризующих направленность личности, влияет на процесс и результаты профессиональной деятельности прежде всего через отношение к своим рабочим обязанностям и к своим профессиональным качествам. Большинство других личностных качеств является более специфическими и важно лишь для определённых видов профессиональной деятельности. Суммируя результаты экспериментальных работ, можно предположить, что особенности личности могут выступать как профессионально важные качества практически в любом виде профессиональной деятельности.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

LEGAL REGULATION OF COMPULSORY CONCLUDING OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Generally, the compulsion to conclude a contract is not permitted. The following shall be excluded from the general rule: if the obligation to conclude an agreement is envisaged by the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan or any other law, or if the obligation has been obtained.

The compulsory order of the contract may be defined in the direction of development of a particular sector of the state, provision of economic and food security of the country, implementation of defense objectives. This procedure, which at first glance appears to be contrary to market law, applies to business entities carrying out certain types of activities.

For example, there is a practice of contracting between farmers and their producers of agricultural products, between energy producers and consumers, ie some monopoly subjects and their consumers. In the event that compulsory agreements are to be made, Kh.R.Rakhmonkulov points out that the compulsory order of the contract is applied at the conclusion of the mandatory contractual arrangements stipulated by the law or by the agreement of the parties .

According to A.N.Linev and N.D.Eriashvila, the study of the order of occurrence of property relations arising from the agreements concluded in relation to the suppliers, employers and service providers is of particular importance. These contracts are mainly used in such a field of social life, in which substantial satisfaction of consumers' demands is carried out on a contractual basis with the authorized body or non-profit organizations .

In our opinion, the practice of compulsory contracting is excluded from the principle of freedom of the contract. This provision is defined in the second part of article 354 of the Uzbekistan Republic. According to it, compulsory labor is not permitted, except when the obligation to conclude a contract is envisaged by the present Code, another law or the undertaken obligation.

Commitment to a contract is known to the person engaged in a particular type of activity prior to commencement of such activity. For example, a person participating in a competition as a farmer may become a winner in the competition and, as a farmer engaged in the production of agricultural produce, anticipates a compulsory contract with agricultural producers of appropriate types and will be allocated to him on the same terms.

It should be noted that Article 377 of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates two cases of compulsory concluding of a contract - a situation where the transferring party is compelled to conclude a contract and subject to a forfeiture contract .

In the event that the contract is binding on the party (contract draft), the party must file a relevant notice within thirty days. It may look like the following:

1. Acceptance Criteria. The contract is considered to be concluded from the date it receives it.

2. Acceptance of the Acceptance Notice. In this offer, the party refuses to sign the contract, which in turn entitles the court to apply to the court for the compulsory conclusion of the contract.

3. Make a request to make a reservation on a different terms than on the offer made on the offer. However, this communication, in contrast to the provision set forth in article 375 of the civil codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan, indicates that the acceptance was made. In this case, the contract signed with the project will also include a statement of disagreement.

It should be noted that the 30-day term for the action is fixed in the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is calculated by law and is valid from the date of receipt of the offense. Moreover, reviewing and responding to the proposed terms of the contract is not the right of a person who receives the certificate.

The notice of acceptance on other terms on the merchant received by the facilitator shall entitle the agent to submit the dispute to the court for consideration. In this case, he has the right to appeal to the court within thirty days upon receipt of such notice. Receipt of receipts as a proof of receipt of the notice, a telegram confirming the receipt of the mail, telegrams and so on. and can serve.

The holder also has the right to appeal to the court within thirty days for the termination of the offer, even though no notice from the person who has been made available. In this case, the offender may exercise his right within thirty days of the expiration of the period of validity.

In case of compulsory concluding of the contract (contract draft), the other party may send a dispute to the drafts. The dispute shall be communicated within thirty days. In this case, the forerescision shall notify the party within thirty days of the receipt of the dispute. There are two ways to do this. The first is the adoption of the treaty on the basis of the dispute protocol. In this case, the contract shall be deemed to have been settled on the basis of all consequences.

The second is disagreement with the dispute protocol. At the same time, the contract is not concluded. The same thing happens if the party sending the dispute does not receive any notification from the sender within the aforementioned period. In such cases, the party who dispatched the dispute shall be entitled to submit the dispute to the court for consideration.

It should be noted that the terms of the mandatory contracting process are disposable. Other terms may also be established by law or by agreement between the parties (for example, on a courier or in reply to it).

If the compulsory party to the contract refuses to conclude it, it may be compelled to conclude an agreement with the court on the basis of the claim of the other party. There are other negative consequences for the contraction. It should compensate for damage caused by contraction. According to Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if the law or contract does not stipulate payment of a lesser amount, the person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation.

When compulsory arrangement of the contract is concluded, the parties may have a disagreement on the amount, price, method of delivery, cost recovery, or the like. One of the parties may agree to conclude a contract, requiring a contract to enter into a particular type of contract, whereas the other party may agree that entering into such a contract would violate its interests or that it is unacceptable for the distribution of costs and costs in the contract.

In order to avoid such situations and eliminate potential conflicts, the law provides for specific provisions. In particular, Article 439 of the CC of Uzbekistan establishes rules for the elimination of disputes in the delivery of the supply contract.

According to the first paragraph of this article, if the other party agrees to conclude the contract on delivery of the contract, the other party agrees to conclude the contract on other terms, within thirty days after receipt of the project, draws the protocol of disagreements and returns it with the signed agreement, the party that receives the dispute protocol shall take measures to co-ordinate the terms of the contract within thirty days (jointly with other party) or contract to the other party in writing.

The following guideline sets out the following procedure for dealing with disputes:

- 1) Formation of a Minutes of Confiscation and sending it to the sender;
- Reception of correspondence and receipt of the statement of disagreements;
- 3) Negotiations on objections and suggestions expressed in the Protocol of disagreement;
- 4) Judicial settlement of arbitration.

In each of these occupiers, each party intending to conclude a contract will endeavor to satisfy its own interests and provide relevant evidence.

According to experts, the protocol of disagreements is not a merchant, not an act. Because it will be a new offer for the contract .

An agreement on the supply of goods for state needs, for example, may be made in a mandatory manner, for example, when a contract (contract draft) is to be signed by the sending party. The basis and order of this type of economic agreement are unique. Having analyzed these issues, Kh.Kh.Makhmudov stated that the state order for the state procurement of goods and services was established by the relevant government agencies and approved by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

Some experts state that there are administrative and legal features in these types of contracts, and that they are also reflected in the contract. In particular, according to O.Kamalov, the relations between the Department of material and technical and military support under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal entities carrying out the order - administrative and legal character, and the managing organization - logistical and military the relations between them are civil-legal .

M. Kalandarova's views on this issue are remarkable. She noted that the administrative activity of the supreme body can be carried out within the framework of agreements. Obligation to fulfill obligations arising under the jurisdiction of an administrative authority plays an important role in the formulation of state contracts. In this case, agreements are made with the higher levels of management system, but the contract is executed by subordinate organizations. This type of contractual relationship is contrary to the principles of economic reform .

An addition to this, it should be noted that the practice of compulsory contracting must be a practice of self-liquidation of market conditions. It is expedient to carry out economic activity in the cluster mode, which has been actively used in recent years, and to establish partnerships between state and economic entities. In this regard, in our opinion, it is necessary to elaborate general provisions concerning the exclusion of Article 377 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and its agreements for joint activities.

It is noteworthy that the Article 377 of the CC of the Republic of Uzbekistan is called "Joint Venture Agreements" and concludes that joint arrangements are to be concluded by the participants in which the meeting minutes and resolutions are included in the annex to the treaty, such as the acceptance of voice .

In addition, the current legislation does not reflect the procedures for dealing with business entities, the procedure and procedures for concluding an economic agreement; it is desirable that these issues be reflected in the CC.

In dealing with the issue of compulsory agreements, one should pay attention to another treaty set out in the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This contract is a contractual agreement that has long been a source of controversy in national traditions.

K.O.Sindorov, who researched this agreement, points out the following characteristics of agricultural contracts:

a) By using contractual arrangements in other sectors of the economy (purchase, sale, etc.), parties have equal access. In the law, the Agricultural Sector Initiatives are primarily reserved for producers, suppliers and service providers.

b) One of the peculiarities of the agreements concluded in the agricultural sector is the compulsory nature of the contractor's contract (contract draft).

c) In principle (Article 376 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan), the contract shall be considered to have been settled in the place of the person who sent it. In agriculture, this is the place where the acceptance is accepted.

d) Establishment of the contract in this area from the date of registration.

d) Such contracts are characterized by the fact that some aspects of the principle of freedom of the treaty provided for in Article 354 of the Uzbekistan's civil codex do not apply to agricultural contracts .

You can join those ideas. However, it is time to abandon the contract of contract, which is a traditional contract in the agricultural sector, which, in our opinion, has a long history and is a useless method for the government to purchase agricultural products and thus to conclude contracts.

First of all, complains of the low price of agricultural producers in this case, the processors are not satisfied with the quality of the delivered product, which in turn affects the contracting operation. Governmental involvement agreements with a single state of the agricultural sector are characterized by excessive governance, and the long and multistage (7 stages and up to three months principles) processes are strictly regulated by law. In this research, we have not found it necessary to cover them separately because we have a negative attitude to this procedure and practice of contracting.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the practice of compulsory contracting, as defined in the current legislation, requires liberalization, based on today's requirements of competition, supply and demand. Instead of setting up a requirement to conclude a compulsory agreement on economic relations participants, it would be advisable to use more commonly used public-private partnerships, and to enforce the relevant provisions in the law.

In our opinion, it is necessary to define the section on public-private partnership agreements in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This section should be known as the "Public-Private Partnership" contract, which includes the understanding of such contracts, the order of their creation, the rights and obligations of the parties, the liability under this agreement and the basis for its cancellation.

ОЦЕНИТЬ МИКРОБИОЦЕНОЗА ВЛАГАЛИЩА ПРИ ВЫПАДЕНИИ ПОЛОВЫХ ОРГАНАХ У ЖЕНЩИН

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Актуальность: Частота различных видов опущения половых органов у женщин в возрасте до пятидесяти лет в Узбекистане разнообразна и составляет от 15 до 30 %. А уже к пятидесятилетнему возрасту данный показатель увеличивается до 40 %. Среди пожилых женщин опущение и выпадение половых органов еще более распространены. Их частота достигает до 50-60 %. Нормальная микрофлора влагалища является уникальной и сбалансированной экосистемой. Выполняет роль естественной защиты женских половых органов от патогенных микроорганизмов. В поддержании нормальной микрофлоры влагалища играет роль анатомическое и функциональное состояние репродуктивной системы. К анатомическим особенностям защиты влагалища можно отнести: сомкнутую половую щель, волосяной покров в области лобка и промежности, целостная шейка матки. К другим природным механизмам антимикробной защиты можно отнести влагалищный секрет, имеющий pH 4-4,5; в слизи шейки матки содержится высокая концентрация факторов местного иммунитета - слизистая пробка, так же важную роль играет ежемесячное очищение матки и влагалища при отторжении эндометрия - менструация

Цель работы: Изучить значение микрофлоры влагалища при выпадении половых органов у женщин.

Материал и методы исследования: Микробиоценоз влагалища наблюдался у 25 пациенток с пролапсом гениталий, проходивших лечение в гинекологическом отделении Областного перинатального центра и в частной медицинской фирме "Доктор". имеет большое значение в результатах лечения. Для этого были исследованы мазки со слизистой оболочки влагалища на патологические бактерии, нарушение pH, наличие или отсутствие лейкоцитов и молочнокислых бактерий. Возраст пациенток было в пределах 30-60 лет.

Результаты: Установлено что городское население 12 (48%), сельское население 13 (52%) Не существует единого стандарта для качественного и количественного состава вагинального микробиоценоза у женщин разного возраста и женщин в постменопаузе. 20-29 от 1 до 4%; 30-39 6 24%; 40-49 5 20%; 50-59 8 32%; 60 и старше 5% 20%. Микробиоценоз влагалища здоровой женщины характеризовался 2 большими группами микроорганизмов: облигатные микроорганизмы (лактобациллы, бифидобактерии), факультативные микроорганизмы (стрептококки (A, V, D), микрококки, стафилококки, спорообразующие микроорганизмы энтеробактерий). В постменопаузальном периоде у женщин наблюдалось уменьшение количества лактобацилл, сужение влагалища. Постменопаузальный пролапс гениталий связан с повышенным дисбактериозом из-за атрофии стенки влагалища и недостатка эстрогена. В результате предоперационной подготовки, помимо общеклинических и гинекологических методов обследования для предотвращения послеоперационных осложнений, была изучена микрофлора влагалищного и цервикального каналов. Больше пробиотиков было использовано для сохранения микрофлоры влагалища.

Выводы: Таким образом микрофлора женщин с пролапсом гениталий была бактериологически и бактериоскопически исследована в этой группе пациентов

с тяжелым дисбактериозом, и риск осложнений был уменьшен путем использования пробиотиков для улучшения микрофлоры влагалища.

УЛУЧШЕНИЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ У БЕРЕМЕННЫХ С ПРОГРЕССИВНОЙ ВАРИКОЗНОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ

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Актуальность: Варикозная болезнь вен нижних конечностей является самой распространенной патологией периферических сосудов. Согласно эпидемиологическим данным, различные формы этого заболевания встречаются у 26-38% женщин трудоспособного возраста, это в 4 раза чаще, чем у мужчин. По данным отечественных и зарубежных авторов ежегодный прирост новых случаев варикозной болезни вен нижних конечностей в популяции жителей индустриально развитых стран достигает 2,6% среди женщин. Несмотря на то, что за последние годы появилось много новых исследований, посвященных хирургическим проблемам лечения венозных заболеваний, вопрос лечебной тактики при этих осложнениях на фоне беременности и после родов остаются изученными недостаточно. Особого внимания заслуживают тромбоз эмболические осложнения варикозной болезни у беременных, профилактика и лечение которых остаются недостаточно разработанными.

Цель работы: Изучить результаты осложнения и рецидивы варикозного расширения вен ног при тромбозах во время беременности.

Материалы и методы исследования. В Самаркандском областном перинатальном центре обследовано 30 беременных с варикозным расширением вен ног, пролеченных в 2017-2020 гг. У них проводили общие клинические обследования, доплерометрические обследования, обследования ангиологов и терапевтов.

Результаты: Кроссэктомия (операция Троянова-Тределенбурга) была проведена под эндотрахеальным наркозом у 8-26,6% обследованных беременных.

Средний возраст беременных женщин составлял 25-32 года. Правосторонние 2-6,66%, левосторонние 1-3,33%, варикозное расширение вен обеих ног 12-40% и одновременное возникновение наружных половых органов 15-50%. Клинические признаки заболевания у всех пациентов были в соответствии с классификацией СЕАР. Продолжительность и рецидив заболевания увеличились у 83,3% из 25 пациентов с увеличением беременности. У 8 из 26,6% пациентов наблюдались кожные изменения, гиперпигментация и липодермсклероз. Пациенты были изучены в 2 группах. Кроссэктомия (Троянов-Тределенбург) использовалась одновременно с терапией гепарином у пациентов 1-й группы, поскольку варикотромбофлебит и тромбоз глубоких вен, вероятно, были осложнениями тромбоз эмболии легочной артерии. Во 2-й группе пациентов без операции проводилась только гепариновая терапия. Койки пациентов составляли 4-6 дней в группе 1 и 8-9 дней в группе 2.

Осложнения рецидива заболевания, варикотромбофлебит, тромбоз глубоких вен, тромбоз эмболии легочной артерии не наблюдались при проведении хирургического лечения гепарином у всех пациентов основной группы. Осложнения острого варикозного расширения вен мигрени были получены с использованием гепариновой терапии в послеродовом периоде.

Заключение: Большинство методов лечения варикозного расширения вен во время беременности противопоказано. Хирургия скрещивания (Троянов-Тределенбург), используемая для предотвращения осложнений, сокращения

пребывания в стационаре, снижения потребности в медикаментах, снижения материнской смертности из-за осложнений варикотромбофлебита, тромбоза глубоких вен и тромбоэмболии легочной артерии, остается основным методом лечения во время беременности.

ОЦЕНКА НЕКОТОРЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОПЕРАЦИЙ ДОСТУПОМ ПО JOEL- COHEN В НЕОТЛОЖНОЙ АКУШЕРСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ.

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Цель работы: Изучить результаты поперечного доступа при кесаревом сечении, а также определить показания для выбора доступа в неотложной акушерской практике.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для проведения исследования были выбраны 30 беременных, родоразрешившихся путем операции кесарево сечение с хирургическим доступом по Joel-Cohen в неотложной акушерской практике. Каждой беременной были проведены лабораторные и инструментальные анализы: общеклинические анализы, ЭКГ и УЗИ.

Результаты: Все операции КС у 30 беременных, выполненные доступом по Joel-Cohen были проведены в экстренном порядке. Беременные были родоразрешены в сроках беременности 22-42 недели.

Выбор метода анестезии решался совместно с анестезиологом. При доступе по Joel-Cohen у 10 беременных был применен эндотрахеальный наркоз, у 20 беременных спинальная анестезия. Показаниями выполнения операции КС явились: предлежание плаценты- в 6.7 % (2) случаях; несостоятельность рубца на матке (после КС, миомэктомии, перфорации матки, удаления рудиментарного рога, иссечения угла матки при трубной беременности) в 33% (10) случаях; препятствие со стороны родовых путей рождению ребенка (анатомически узкий таз II и III ст сужения) в 3.3 % (1) случае; рубец на матке после 3 и более операций КС у 6.7 % (2) беременных; тяжелые формы преэклампсии, не поддающиеся терапии, эклампсия у 10% (3) беременных; преждевременная отслойка нормально расположенной плаценты в 13.3% (4) случаях, а также неубедительное состояние плода в (1) случае 3,3%, поперечное положение плода в 1 (3,3%), тазо-головная диспропорция (1) 3,3% случае

В течении операции по вышеуказанной методике важным явился объем кровопотери - объем кровопотери составил от 400 до 1800 мл. Необходимо отметить, что у 2 женщин 6,7% случаях после операции в раннем послеоперационном периоде наблюдалось осложнение в виде внутреннего кровотечения, геморрагического шока 2 ст, ДВС синдрома, по поводу чего выполнена релапаротомия, ревизия органов брюшной полости, гистерэктомия с придатками, перевязка внутренней подвздошной артерии. Причиной геморрагического шока послужили гематома передней брюшной стенки, а также атония матки.

Выводы. При выборе способа лапаротомии при КС следует подходить строго индивидуально и руководствоваться возможностью доступа к матке, экстренностью проведения операции, состоянием брюшной стенки (наличие или отсутствие рубца на передней брюшной стенке в нижних отделах живота), профессиональными навыками. Необходимо выбрать наиболее бережный и щадящий вид доступа при кесаревом сечении при неотложных состояниях в акушерской практике.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СУДЕБНО-МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ СЛУЧАЕВ ПРЕРВАННОЙ АСФИКСИИ

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Проведен анализ материалов судебно-медицинской экспертизы в случаях прерванной асфиксии. Всех случаи возникли после суицидальных попыток путем повешения. 91,3% суицидентов оказана медицинская помощь. Нарушение сознания отмечено в 81,1% случаях, глубокая кома - 55,1%. Подчеркнуто значение учета характера и динамики клинических изменений в судебно-медицинской оценке постасфиктических состояний.

Ключевые слова: прерванная асфиксия, судебно-медицинская экспертиза.

Судебно-медицинская экспертиза в случаях незавершенной асфиксии сопряжена с определенными сложностями, связанными с особенностями каждого происшествия (вид, характер, продолжительность асфиктического воздействия, возраст, состояние здоровья пострадавших и т.п.) и многообразием комплекса клинических проявлений. Нередко возникают трудности в выборе критерия определения степени тяжести причиненного вреда.

Целью исследования был анализ материалов судебно-медицинской экспертизы живых лиц при постасфиктических состояниях с верификацией квалификационного признака при оценке степени тяжести повреждений.

Материалом исследований были заключения судебно-медицинских экспертиз по поводу прерванной асфиксии, проведенные в Андижанской области за 2017-2019 годы. Всего за указанный период было проведено 69 экспертиз в подобных случаях, что составило в разные годы 0,15%-0,26% от общего числа экспертиз живых лиц.

В каждом случае анализированы обстоятельства происшествия, данные медицинских документов, анамнестические и объективные данные, полученные при осмотре потерпевших. Все случаи были следствием суицидальных попыток путем повешения.

Из общего числа наблюдений мужчин было 56,5%, женщины - 43,5%. Установлено, что большинство составили лица в возрасте 19-29 лет (31,9%) и 40-49 лет (23,2%). При этом средний возраст мужчин - суицидентов был значительно выше. Так, если 70% женщин были в возрасте 19-39 лет, то более половины мужчин были в возрасте 40 лет и старше.

В большинстве случаев имело место типичное повешение (94,2%) и типичное расположение узла петли (86,9%). В 35 случаях длительность strangulation была более 1 минуты (до 3-5 минут). В 63 случаях обращались за медицинской помощью, из них 60 были госпитализированы. Потеря сознания отмечена в 56 случаях, в том числе в 40 - более 30 минут. В 48 случаях имела ретроградная амнезия.

В 38 случаях развилось угрожающее жизни состояние в виде глубокой комы и повреждения были квалифицированы как тяжкие. В остальных случаях степень тяжести определена по длительности расстройства здоровья.

Резюмируя изложенное, можно заключить, что при судебно-медицинской оценке постасфиктических состояний важное значение имеет характер и динамика клинических изменений, приведенные в медицинских документах. В данных

случаях глубокая кома является основным угрожающим жизни состоянием.

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МАЛОИНВАЗИВНЫЙ МЕТОД ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТЕОАРТРИТОВ КОЛЕННОГО СУСТАВА

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Целью данной научной работы явилось определить тактику лечения в зависимости от степени остеоартроза и характера заболевания. К материалу исследования включены 196 больных с разной тяжестью остеоартрита и остеоартроза коленного сустава, пролеченных в отделении спортивной травмы РСНПМЦ ТуО в период с 2014 по 2019 годы. Всем больным проводили стандартные методы обследования. Больные пролечены оперативно по нами предлагаемым 5 видам в зависимости от тяжести и характера заболевания, дополнительно получили физиопроцедуры и ЛФК. Результаты лечения оценивали по шкале Лизхольма с учётом определенных показателей с суммированием балльных шкал. У большинства больных, (188 больных) отмечено улучшение состояния коленного сустава. Только у 4 после проведенного артроскопического вмешательства отмечена кратковременная ремиссия лишь на несколько месяцев, что была связана с тяжестью патологического процесса - гонартроз IV ст. Заключение. Применение рекомендуемые нами разработанные методы операции позволяют улучшить питание и ремоделирование хрящевых тканей с уменьшением внутрикостного давления в субхондральных зонах, а также нормализует регуляцию продукции синовиальной жидкости сустава.

Ключевые слова: Остеоартрит, коленный сустав, артроскоп, лечение

The purpose of this scientific work was to determine the tactics of treatment depending on the degree of osteoarthritis and the nature of the disease. The research material included 196 patients with varying severity of osteoarthritis and osteoarthritis of the knee joint treated in the sports injury department of the republican specialized scientific and practical medical center of traumatology and orthopedics in the period from 2014 to 2019. All patients underwent standard examination methods. Patients were treated promptly according to our proposed 5 types, depending on the severity and nature of the disease, additionally received physiotherapy and exercise therapy. The treatment results were evaluated on a Lysholm scale, taking into account certain indicators with the summation of point scales. In most patients (188 patients), an improvement in the condition of the knee joint was noted. Only 4 after an arthroscopic intervention showed a short-term remission for only a few months, which was associated with the severity of the pathological process - gonarthrosis of the IV century. Conclusion application The developed surgical methods recommended by us allow improving nutrition and remodeling of cartilaginous tissues with a decrease in intraosseous pressure in the subchondral zones, and also normalizes the regulation of joint synovial fluid production.

Актуальность темы. Лечение остеоартрита коленного сустава является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем сегодняшней ортопедии. В настоящее время важность артроскопии в лечении остеоартрита коленного сустава возрастает. До сих пор не существует современного подхода в лечении остеоартритов коленного сустава в зависимости от тяжести патофизиологических процессов самого заболевания.

Целью данного исследования явилось показать результативность применения одномоментного артроскопического дебридмента и артромедуллярного туннелирования при лечении остеоартритов коленного сустава.

Материалы и методы. Исследование проведено на основе данных 196 больных с остеоартритами коленного сустава различной степени (от 0 до IV степени) тяжести в отделении спортивной травмы РСНПМЦ Травматологии и Ортопедии в период с 2014 по 2019 годы. С целью диагностики проведены различные рентгено-физиологические методы исследования, как гониометрические, рентгенологические, МРТ, рентген денситометрические методы исследования. Всем больным проведены одномоментный артроскопический дебридемент и артромедуллярное туннелирование в различных модификациях с одномоментной менискэктомией.

Результаты лечения изучены в ближайших (от 3 до 6 месяцев) и отдаленных (от 6 месяцев до 1 года) послеоперационных сроках. У всех больных в зависимости от тяжести патологических процессов остеоартрита коленного сустава проведены 5 типов оперативного вмешательства, данная тактика запатентована в Агентстве Интеллектуальной Собственности с положительным решением. В комплекс лечения также входили медикаментозные лечения, ранняя реабилитация и физиотерапия. В наших примерах в более 90,0 % случаев достигли положительных результатов.

Заключение. Применение рекомендуемые нами разработанные методы операции позволяют улучшить питание и ремоделирование хрящевых тканей с уменьшением внутрикостного давления в субхондральных зонах, а также нормализирует регуляции продукции синовиальной жидкости сустава.

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СЕСТРИНСКОГО УХОДА В ЛЕЧЕНИИ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ БРОНХИАЛЬНОЙ АСТМЫ

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Аннотация. Задачи, возложенные на медицинскую сестру, делают ее профессию многогранной и технологически сложной. Формирование детей в условиях нелегкой соматической патологии никак не может не отразиться на их личности, специфике отношений с отцом и матерью, ровесниками, учебной деятельности и возможностях адаптации в целом. Помимо этого, возникают трудности, связанные со школьным обучением, с воспитанием в семье, со специфичностью соматогенного и психогенного воздействия заболевания на нервную систему больного, с помещением его в стационар, разлучённой с близкими.

Ключевые слова: бронхиальная астма, медицинская сестра, сестринский уход, работа с близкими, социально-психологические проблемы.

Цель исследования: обучение больного и его родных самоконтролю при бронхиальной астме в семейной поликлинике и "Астма школе".

Материалы и методы исследования. Перед сестринскими вмешательствами следует осуществить анкетирование больного либо его членов семьи, осуществить объективное изучение - это позволит медицинской сестре дать оценку физиологического и психологического состояния больного, таким образом, вовремя обнаружить его настоящие и потенциальные проблемы, удовлетворять жизненно важные потребности больного, проявлять эмоциональную поддержку. Сформировать план ухода.

Собственно работа медицинской сестры с больными бронхиальной астмой происходит в несколько этапов:

1. Оценка физического и психического состояния пациента.
2. Определение проблем и потребностей больного.
3. Планирование.
4. Вмешательство.
5. Оценка.

Исходя из диагноза, результатов обследования, собранной медицинской сестрой информации, она совместно с врачом и самим больным бронхиальной астмой составляет план, по которому ему будет оказана последующая помощь (в решении этих проблем) и организован правильный уход (с целью стабилизации состояния больного и профилактики у него новых приступов удушья) [5].

Медсестра осуществляет следующие действия:

1. Информировать больного. Медсестра проводит с пациентом беседу с целью предоставить ему максимально полную, доступную информацию о заболевании. Она может порекомендовать ему соответствующую литературу, обучающие фильмы, например "Жизнь с астмой".

2. Обучает правильной технике дыхания.

Правильное дыхание играет первостепенную роль в профилактике новых приступов удушья.

Здесь необходимо научить взрослых и детей:

3. Учит купировать приступы удушья, помогает избавиться от страха смерти во

время приступа. Роль медицинской сестры - объяснить больному, что именно от его поведения во многом зависит то, как быстро и успешно его состояние стабилизируется. Она должна объяснить ему необходимость взять себя в руки, научить, каким образом он может помочь себе сам (расстегнуть воротник, обеспечить себе доступ свежего воздуха, расслабиться). Она показывает ему, как пользоваться карманным ингалятором, чтобы купировать приступ [6].

Родителям ребёнка, болеющего бронхиальной астмой, медсестра должна выдать памятку, проинформировать его родителей, как они могут предотвращать у него приступы удушья, как должны вести себя во время приступов, какую помощь ребёнку оказать. [7].

При бронхиальной астме у детей медицинская сестра должна контролировать состояние больного несколько раз в день, измерять температуру, прослушивать сердцебиение, наблюдать за дыханием, всячески поддерживать ребёнка, чтобы психологический фактор не помешал лечению.

При работе с родителями детей с таким диагнозом медперсоналу требуется психологическая подготовка. Сестринский уход при бронхиальной астме у детей очень важен для эффективного лечения и наступлении фазы ремиссии. При улучшении состояния больного могут выписать и перевести на амбулаторное лечение.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение. Было проведено анкетирование родителей в детской поликлинике. Всего в опросе по подготовленной анкете участвовало 30 родителей, имеющих детей, больных бронхиальной астмой, из которых 65 % респондентов составляли женщины и только 35 % мужчины. Количество приступов в год: у детей с бронхиальной астмой чаще всего 3-6 приступов в год. Количество приступов можно уменьшить, если выполнять лечение, назначенное врачом.

Оценка работы медицинских сестёр детской поликлиники: большинство пациентов оценивают работу положительно. Из проделанной работы можно сделать вывод, что главная цель медицинской сестры - улучшение качества жизни пациента, облегчение состояния пациента с бронхиальной астмой, предотвращение обострения заболевания и адаптация ребёнка в социуме после приобретения данного заболевания.

Выводы. Таким образом, проанализировав специальную литературу по данной проблеме, мы пришли к выводу о том, что роль медицинской сестры в профилактике и лечении детей с бронхиальной астмой очень важна. Медицинский персонал при приступах ребёнка с бронхиальной астмой должен вовремя создать благополучную психологическую обстановку и атмосферу, чтобы ребёнок мог успокоиться. Также медсестра должна подобрать правильные слова поддержки для маленьких пациентов. Всегда должна показать позитивные эмоциональные состояния и мотивировать таких детей на благоприятный исход.

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EFFICIENCY OF METHODS OF NEUROISUALIZATION IN PATIENTS WITH PERINATAL STROKE

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Keywords : perinatal stroke, ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke

The frequency of perinatal stroke in children less than 30 days of life is 26.4 per 100,000 (17.8% is ischemic), the frequency of perinatal arterial stroke is 25 per 100,000 newborns, which is the main cause of hemiparetic forms of cerebral palsy. In connection with this trend, it is necessary to conduct an early diagnosis of perinatal stroke in newborns.

Research objective: to study the effectiveness of neurosonography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of the brain in the diagnosis of perinatal stroke in newborns.

Material and methods of the study: We examined 28 patients (According to the type of stroke, the patients were divided into two groups: the first consisted of 19 patients with ischemic stroke, the second - 9 with hemorrhagic. Along with clinical and laboratory studies, all patients underwent neurosonography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of the brain.

Results: Ultrasound examination in the 1st group turned out to be uninformative in 17 cases, while in the 2nd one the correct diagnosis was 8. In computed tomography of the brain in these patients the following results were obtained: in the 1st group in 15 cases a diagnosis was made and the exact localization of vascular disorders was determined, in the 2nd data the indicator was 100%. With magnetic resonance imaging of the brain in both groups, pathological progress was detected in 100%. The results obtained do not reduce the advantages of neurosonography and computed tomography, since in later terms these methods, due to their great availability and relative simplicity, provide great information about the nature of changes in the brain parenchyma and the consequences of vascular disorders of the brain.

Conclusions: The obtained results of instrumental diagnostics showed the effectiveness of magnetic resonance imaging of the brain. This method allows timely detection of perinatal changes in the brain in newborns, which helps to choose the right brain. Tactics of treatment of newborns with perinatal strokes.

PREPARATION OF BIO ADDITIVES BASED ON LOCAL RAW GRAPE SEEDS

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Annotation. This article is mainly devoted to grapes growing in the natural conditions of Uzbekistan. The article describes the oil of grape seed, which was first studied in our country, its benefits, its importance in medicine, and its broad impact on the human body. The medicinal properties of grape seeds are described. Research on this topic has been studied abroad. The topic is also relevant.

Keywords: Grape seed, bioflavonoids, carcinogens, ampelotherapy, cardiovascular diseases, nervous system, trace elements.

Relevance of the topic. This article is mainly devoted to many grapes growing in the territory of Uzbekistan, and for the first time in our country the article describes the grape seed, its advantages, benefits in folk medicine, the complex effect. There are many benefits to using grape seeds. Research in this field has been studied abroad. The topic is well covered and the analysis of the literature is excellent. The topic is also relevant.

The purpose of the topic. It is devoted to the determination of the composition of the grapes growing in the territory of our country and the study of relevant scientific studies abroad.

The cultural variety of grapes appeared 7-8 thousand years ago, and today there are more than 5,000 varieties. The medicinal properties of grapes have long been known. In Oriental medicine, grapes are cooked and used raw, as well as grape juice, vinegar, leaves and stems. Grapes, which are very useful for human health, are a cure for a thousand ailments. This fruit is similar in composition to breast milk. According to Abu Rayhan Beruni, the water that flows when cutting a grape stem has many beneficial properties. Its composition is also diverse, containing more than 300 valuable substances (albeit in small amounts) that strengthen the human defense mechanisms and restore its vitality. [6]

Grapes and their seeds are a natural source of many vitamins, minerals and vital nutrients. Grapes and grape seeds contain bioflavonoids, monosaccharides, pectin, organic acids, various vitamins, sodium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc and other natural substances. The husk and grains of grapes, especially different colored varieties, are very rich in anticancer polyphenolic compounds, which are found in about 20 species, including resveratrol and some tannins. The substances present in grape seeds can perform a protective function in the body. Surprisingly, grape seeds, which some prefer to spit out, contain more valuable substances than grape flesh and skin. In view of the above, in our scientific work we aimed to create a biologically active supplement of the capsule as a result of the study of the composition of grape seeds.

The term bioflavonoid refers to a class of plant substances that have antioxidant properties and help the body fight oxidative stress and free radicals. These bioflavonoids help the body fight viruses, allergens and carcinogens, thereby exhibiting anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic and antimicrobial properties. [1]

Grape seed extract is made from crushed seeds of grape plants. Contains

proanthocyanidin. It is a phenolic chemical that belongs to a large group of plant photochemistry. They are called flavonoids. It belongs to a small group of tannins. Proanthocyanidin can protect the vascular and cardiovascular systems. This happens by stopping the breakdown of collagen. This reduces the risk of heart attack and stroke. It can also have an antioxidant effect. It can reduce the risk of some types of cancer. The tannins in grape seed extract are active antioxidants and antimutagens. Therefore, grape seed extract protects the mucous membrane of blood vessels and other tissues from damage. Grape seed extract can protect against free radicals, oxidized LDL and other harmful parts of metabolism. Grape seed extract reduces histamine production. This reduces nasal allergies. It also prevents premature destruction of vitamin C. [3]

"Grape seed" - grape seed extract improves blood supply to the brain, improves the subcortical structure of the brain, strengthens blood vessels, has a certain protective and stabilizing effect on brain cells, regulates the action of neurotransmitters, retinal improves function and sensitivity.

Grape seed extract is rich in antioxidants, including phenolic acids, anthocyanin's and flavonoids, protecting against oxidative stress, tissue damage and inflammation. Contains vitamin C to help build connective tissue that helps maintain skin's integrity and youthful appearance. [2]

Based on scientific evidence, grape seed helps to improve collagen synthesis and bone density and strength, including: improving blood flow and reducing the risk of blood stasis; lowering blood pressure; Helps lower LDL cholesterol, improve antioxidant and cognitive state of the brain; prevention of memory loss; improvement of renal function; and has a protective effect against non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

Grape Seed Extract "Supplement:

- Helps control blood pressure;
- has strong antioxidant properties;
- improves blood circulation and strengthens the walls of capillaries;
- strengthens the connective tissue of blood vessels, makes blood vessels strong and elastic, reduces the risk of blood stasis;
- normalizes the activity of the cardiovascular and nervous systems;
- neutralizes free radicals, prevents their impact on the myocardium;
- activates the immune system;
- protects eye tissue;
- Protects and replenishes the body's elasticity and collagen supply. [5]

Treatment with grapes is called ampelotherapy in the language of science. Grape seeds improve metabolism, diuretic, mild laxative, diaphoretic and other properties. It is used in the treatment of anemia, respiratory infections, chronic hepatitis, inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, heart attack, stroke. [3]

We checked the authenticity, quality of the substance brought in the performance of the experimental part and created a standard. We analyzed them using modern analysis methods. Weight loss will be followed by fatigue and constant tiredness.

The result. We also aimed to introduce this type of medicine in Uzbekistan for the first time on the basis of a master's dissertation. To do this, we first studied the parameters of the substance, such as quantity, quality and authenticity, and brought it to the standard state. Now, based on the results obtained, work is underway to obtain a capsule from it.

Conclusion. 1. The sources of the studied scientific work are compared.

2. The composition of grape seeds with a broad effect was studied. It was concluded to conduct analyzes using modern methods.

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ORGANIZATION OF INNOVATIVE INTERACTIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN DENTISTRY: NEW APPROACHES

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Introduction. One of the most important aspects of modern postgraduate education is the research for innovative forms and methods of education aimed at improving the quality of training and self-improvement of students (A.I. Artyukhina, V.I. Chumakov 2012; S.B. Stupina 2009). The use of modern educational technologies is a time requirement. Dentistry is one of the most progressive areas of health care, which is rapidly developing in recent years - the emergence of a large number of new dental technologies and materials determines the need for highly qualified personnel.

One of the most effective ways to transfer information to students at the post-graduate stage of study in a medical university is an interactive session - during the interactive study there is an opportunity to observe and study the experience of other people, to obtain additional information, analyze, model situations, jointly in the training group to look for ways to solve problems.

Interactive form of the organization of practical training of students, according to the professional medical educational programs, is problem training and lectures, visualizations, integration lectures and practical classes (A.I. Artyukhina, V.I. Chumakov 2012).

The problem lectures are noted:

1) Lectures of problematic presentation, i.e. educational material is presented problematic (there is no monological nature of presentation, there is no information message of ready scientific conclusions);

2) Lectures where the main material is studied by doctors and students themselves (partially or completely) solving problems - these are conditionally called problem mastering lectures;

3) Lectures where the problem statement is combined with problem assimilation - combined problem lectures.

Lecture-visualization is conducted either with the use of presentations (slides, photos, drawings, diagrams, tables) or with the use of video materials or demonstration of the patient on the topic. Lecture-visualization allows dentists and students, on the one hand, to identify in a logical sequence the most significant aspects of the educational material, and on the other hand, to see the patient, the course of medical manipulations, operations, which otherwise students would be difficult to get acquainted with.

The integration lecture in a medical university is an attempt to introduce integration of large material from different disciplines when considering the most complex problems.

At present the problem is insufficiency of publications devoted to interactive methods of modern non-traditional lectures and practical classes in postgraduate education in dentistry.

The purpose of the work is to determine the importance of new approaches in the organization of innovative technologies for interactive learning in postgraduate education in dentistry.

Materials and methods: At the Department of Therapeutic Dentistry and Children's Therapeutic Dentistry, 200-300 dentists on average annually undergo postgraduate education for advanced training.

We, together with our colleagues from the faculty of the Department of Therapeutic

Dentistry, have introduced into the educational process new modern non-traditional interactive forms of lectures and practical classes on the following topics:

Part I: Treatment of dental caries using modern instruments and filling materials

- Anesthesia at the Clinic of Therapeutic Dentistry.
- Methods and principles of cavity dissection.
- Classification of modern dental filling materials, etc.

Part II. Modern endodontic treatment methods:

- Methods of root canal instrumental processing.
- Errors and complications arising during root canal instrumental treatment.
- Means to stop the bleeding from the root canals.
- Main stages of endodontic treatment, etc.

Part III. Comprehensive treatment of periodontal disease in outpatient dental care.

Part IV: Integrated treatment of periodontal disease under outpatient dental care.

Tactics of a dentist in case of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue and lips, etc.

During the lessons, teachers illustrate the material with tables, drawings, photographs in the form of a multimedia presentation and a link to literary data.

Conclusion. Thus, problematic teaching, visualization lectures, integrated lectures and practical classes are new approaches in the organization of innovative technologies of interactive learning in postgraduate education in dentistry, and allow the formation of clinical thinking and medical mentality.

THE EFFECT OF MEDICAL OZONE ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE PERITONEUM IN EXPERIMENTAL PERITONITIS

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Abstract: an experimental model of peritonitis was created on 41 white rats of the Wistar breed of both sexes, weighing 140-160 g. The animals were divided into 2 groups. In experimental peritonitis without ozone therapy, the death among 18 animals of the first (control) group was 30.4%, 7 animals died. In the second (main) group, losses from death of the animals were not observed. Morphological studies on the effect of ozone therapy on the course of peritonitis and the formation of adhesions in experimental animals have made it possible to establish the high effectiveness of this method in the treatment of inflammatory processes in the abdominal cavity and the prevention of the formation of adhesions.

Keywords: diffuse appendicular peritonitis, ozone therapy, laparotomy, adhesions formation, complication.

Relevance of the topic: despite the introduction of the latest surgical technologies into clinical practice, the development of new antibacterial drugs, widespread peritonitis remains one of the most urgent problems of abdominal surgery.

Purpose. To study experimentally the morphological features of the peritoneum with peritonitis, as well as the influence of the ozone-oxygen mixture on the course of peritonitis and the formation of adhesions.

Results. To establish the pathogenetic mechanisms of the development and progression of peritonitis, the morphological substrate of damage, the peritoneal tissue of experimental animals with simulated peritonitis, was studied. The effect of the ozone-oxygen mixture on the intensity of inflammation and adhesions during experimental peritonitis was also investigated. In 23 rats of the control group with peritonitis, median laparotomy and draining from pus were performed. 18 animals of the main group, after draining the abdominal cavity from pus, carried out its ozonation. In experimental peritonitis without the use of ozone therapy, the mortality among 23 animals of the control group was 30.4%. On the 2nd and 3rd day after the operation, the animals of the main group were repeatedly ozonized. On 3.7 and 14 days after the operation, animals of both groups, under ether anesthesia, were taken out of the experiment by instant decapitation. Samples of the mesentery of the parietal peritoneum in its diaphragmatic part and the walls of the intestines in the area of adhesion formation were examined by light-optical and electron-microscopic examination. Macroscopic changes in the peritoneum and intestines corresponded to the toxic stage of peritonitis during autopsy of the animals of the control group in the early stages of the experiment (3 days). Light-optical studies of various sections of the peritoneum showed significant inflammatory changes. In the greater omentum edema is manifested. Red blood clots are detected in the lumen of most vessels. The walls of the vessels are thickened, infiltrated by polymorphic cell elements. The diaphragmatic part of the peritoneum is sharply thickened due to edema and polymorphic cell infiltration. Microvessels with dilated lumens were filled with blood cells. Cells of inflammatory infiltrate are located between the muscle fibers. There are marked manifestations of edema. In muscle fibers disappears transverse and in individual fibers longitudinal exhaustion. LOEM studies showed a significant expansion of the

intercellular clefts, and the frequent loss of mesotheliocyte contacts with each other. On the surface of the mesotheliocytes and in the gaps between them, fibrin strands and numerous cells, such as peritoneal macrophages, and mast cells are determined. The morphological feature of the peritoneum in peritonitis is the desquamation of mesotheliocytes. This leads to violations of the barrier-resorption function of the peritoneum, adhesion of the sheets of the peritoneum, the walls of the intestinal loops and the formation of adhesions. The basis of adhesions was fibroblasts, connective tissue cells, as well as smooth muscle cells. Ozonation led to a favorable course of the postoperative period - all animals of the main group survived. The effectiveness of the method in the prevention of adhesions was also established. The light-optical and EM studies carried out during these periods showed that ozone therapy leads to a pronounced reduction in the changes caused by bacterial peritonitis. After ozone therapy, the severity and structure of inter-intestinal adhesions differed from those observed in the control group. Signs indicating a decrease in the synthetic activity of fibroblasts are noted: the size of these cells is reduced, their number is reduced, the content of collagen fibers is also reduced.

Conclusions. Thus, the study of the effect of ozone therapy on the course of peritonitis and the formation of adhesions allowed us to show the high effectiveness of this method of physical and chemical medicine in the treatment of peritonitis and the prevention of adhesions.

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НЕЙРОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МАНИПУЛИРОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены принципы и методы нейролингвистического программирования и приведены примеры управления массовым сознанием и поведением.

Ключевые слова: нейролингвистическое программирование, модальность, стратегия мышления, тип мышления, информационно-психологическое манипулирование.

NEURO-LINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING AS A TOOL FOR INFORMATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATION

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Abstract: the article discusses the principles and methods of neuro-linguistic programming and provides examples of managing mass consciousness and behavior.

Keywords: neuro-linguistic programming, modality, strategy of thinking, type of thinking, information and psychological manipulation.

Изменение потребностей современного общества, развитие средств информационного и психологического воздействия, в целом, интерес к проблеме манипулирования сознанием и поведением привело к появлению такого явления, как нейролингвистическое программирование [1].

Сегодня техники нейролингвистического программирования применяются для управления массовым сознанием в таких областях, как образование, медицина и особенно реклама. К основным принципам нейролингвистического программирования относятся:

1) анализ шаблонов мышления - "модальностей"; 2) последовательность модальностей для достижения результата у среднестатистического человека.

Модальности - это внутреннее обращение человека к своему зрительному, слуховому и опыту ощущений. Стратегия мышления - это последовательность модальностей для решения поставленной задачи. Разная последовательность модальностей соответствует разной стратегии мышления, и соответственно, разному результату.

В рекламе чаще всего применяют стратегию "импульсивной покупки": стратегия "вижу-чувствую". С. В. Князев так комментирует процесс её применения: "Внедрить нужную стратегию мышления можно не только посредством слогана, но и песни, стихотворения, чередования образов на экране, а если это будет сопровождаться еще и специально подобранной музыкой, то эффект удивит даже специалистов" [2].

Еще одна стратегия мышления - переход от позиции наблюдателя к позиции участника (от диссоциированного образа к ассоциированному) или "делай, как я". Суть этой стратегии - подражательное поведение, которое присуще нам с детства и является стратегией обучения.

"Сначала мы наблюдаем, как товаром пользуется персонаж рекламного ролика, затем видим товар крупным планом, как если бы мы пользовались им сами" [2]. Вдобавок к такой стратегии рекламщики часто подключают "феномен идентификации": потребитель должен ассоциировать себя с привлекательным, успешным человеком.

Еще один интересный метод нейролингвистического программирования - связь направления взгляда с типом мышления в данный момент. Значения направления взгляда [2]: взгляд вправо вверх: создание зрительных образов, фантазирование, ложь; взгляд влево вверх: попытка вспомнить, воссоздать зрительные образы, которые либо имели место в реальности, либо были придуманы ранее; взгляд вправо по горизонтали: создание слуховых образов, сочинение музыки, ложь; взгляд влево по горизонтали: припоминание звуков, которые человек когда-либо слышал или придумал раньше; взгляд вправо вниз: говорит о том, что человек размышляет, переживает эмоции; взгляд влево вниз: внутренний диалог, анализ физических ощущений.

Например, фотографию упаковки рекламируемого товара лучше помещать в верхней части плаката, а фотографию самого продукта (особенно если он съедобен) - в правом нижнем углу. Особое значение подобная технология приобретает в политической рекламе [2].

Взгляд вверх активизирует зрительные образы, в стороны - слуховые, вниз - кинестетические представления, ощущения, чувства. Интересен и тот факт, что при общении направление взгляда сверху вниз говорит о восхищении и почитании, а снизу вверх - о пренебрежении и критическом отношении.

Звуковые субмодальности используют изменения громкости звука, интонации и ритма. "Ускорение темпа речи с акцентированным ритмом (так называемая скандированная речь) побуждает к действию, речь под музыку усиливает внушающее действие рекламного сообщения, "бархатистый", вкрадчивый голос расслабляет и вызывает доверие" [2].

По словам С. Князева, "работа с визуальными, аудиальными и кинестетическими субмодальностями и подстройка по ценностям - это лишь малая толика всех используемых нейролингвистическим программированием приемов. Большинство техник ориентировано на изменение у потребителя привычных мыслительных шаблонов и создание новых - выгодных для рекламодателя" [2].

Как говорил Штирлиц, лучше всего запоминается последняя фраза. А М. Эриксон установил, что сознание обращает внимание на первую часть фразы, а подсознание - на последнюю. Нейролингвистическое программирование также не прошло мимо такой техники: чем длиннее и запутаннее фраза, тем вероятнее, что концовка запомнится объекту. Вариант манипуляции: "У каждого человека есть свои секреты, однако все, что считаете нужным, вы можете рассказать мне". В предложении отсутствует логика, поэтому сознание цепляется за допущение, что у каждого есть свои секреты - что вызывает доверие к собеседнику, а подсознание дает сигнал, что можно рассказать всё. При этом потребителю покажется, что он сам решил рассказать все свои секреты, а того, что им манипулировали, - он не заметит [2].

Другой прием нейролингвистического программирования - так называемый "гипноз". "Заставьте человека несколько раз подряд сказать "да", в следующий раз он с вами согласится" [2]. В этой технике применяют утверждения, соответствующие действительности. Например, "Ты - не ты, когда голоден". Любой человек согласится, что голод меняет и душевное и физическое состояние, поэтому противоречия нет, и подсознание пропускает посыл - съешь это и будет "Лучше!".

В целом, сегодня техники нейролингвистического программирования применяются не только для воздействия на массовое сознание, они используются и для управления поступками человека при личном общении, для формирования нужных воспоминаний и реакций [3]. В целом, единственно возможным средством защиты от таких техник может быть только критичное восприятие окружающей информации и контроль импульсных порывов.

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ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЕ КРИТЕРИИ ПОЛИНЕВРОПАТИИ

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Аннотация. В данной статье описаны методы диагностики при полиневропатии малых волокон преобладают чувствительные нарушения и расстройства вегетативной нервной системы. В работе было обследовано 35 детей с повышенной встречаемостью антиганглиозидных антител GM1 IgM, GD1b IgG и HLA IgG у детей с полиневропатией. Результаты исследования показали, что данный метод исследования является дифференциальной диагностики.

Ключевые слова: полиневропатия малых волокон, дизестезия, антиганглиозидные антитела, гипералгезия.

Summary: This article describes diagnostic methods for polineuropathy of small fibres, sensitive disorders and disorders of the autonomic nervous system predominate. The study examined 35 children with increased incidence of antiganglioside antibodies GM1 IgM, GD1b IgG and HLA IgG in children with polineuropathy. The results of the study showed that this research method is a differential diagnosis.

Key words: polineuropathy of small fibres, dysesthesia, antiganglioside antibodies, hyperalgesia.

Актуальность. В большинстве случаев при полиневропатиях (ПНП) в патологический процесс вовлекаются нервные волокна всех размеров, но в отдельных случаях поражение ограничивается преимущественно либо большими, либо малыми волокнами. При ПНП, поражается главным образом малые нервные волокна, которые проявляется такими симптомами, как снижение чувствительности к уколам иглой, температурная чувствительность при наличии дизестезии в виде болезненного жжения, расстройства вегетативной нервной системы. Относительно хорошо сохранены при этом моторная сила, равновесие и сухожильные рефлексы. Основными показаниями к выявлению антиганглиозидных антител являются синдром Гийена-Барре, включая синдром Миллера-Фишера, мультифокальная моторная невропатия, сенсорная невропатия. По данным литературы, анти-тела к моносиалоганглиозиду GM1 IgM ассоциированы с мультифокальной двигательной невропатией с частотой встречаемости 80-90%. Кроме того, повышенный титр антител к моносиалоганглиозиду GM1 обнаруживается у пациентов с синдромом Гийена-Барре в 82-95% случаев. Титр коррелирует с активностью заболевания. В острой фазе титр увеличивается до максимальных значений и уменьшается в течение болезни. Антитела к диссиалоганглиозиду GD1b IgG описаны в редких случаях у пациентов с сенсорной невропатией. Однако, этот процесс изучен не полностью.

Цель исследования: изучить диагностические критерии полиневропатии.

Материалы и методы. Было обследовано 2 группы пациентов. Первую группу составляли 20 пациентов с острыми заболеваниями периферической нервной системы. 15 пациентов распределены в контрольной группы. У всех пациентов было произведено определение антинейрональных антиганглиозидных антител с помощью набора "Ganglioside-Profile 2 Euroline Ig Mand IgG". Этот набор предназначен для определения антител класса IgM и IgG к ганглиозидам в сыворотке или плазме крови человека методом иммуноблоттинга. Принцип метода заключается в том, что тест "Ganglioside-Profile 2 Euroline Ig Mand IgG" предназначен для качественного определения *in vitro* антител классов IgM и IgG к семи ганглиозидам: GM1, GD1b, HLA в сыворотке и плазме крови человека. Набор содержит стрипы, используемые для блоттинга, которые покрыты параллельными полосами высокоочищенных антигенов. На первой стадии реакции стрипы инкубируют с образцом разведенной сыворотки или плазмы пациента. В случае, если образец положительный, специфические антитела классов IgM и IgG будут связываться с соответствующими антигенными полосами. Для обнаружения связанных антител проводится вторая инкубация с использованием ферментного конъюгата (антитела к IgG человека, меченные щелочной фосфатазой), который способен вызывать развитие цветной реакции.

Результаты исследования показали, что в группе пациентов с острыми заболеваниями периферической нервной системы (ПНС) нами выявлена более высокая частота антинейрональных антиганглиозидных антител GM1 IgM, GD1b IgG и HLA IgG - 85,7%, 84,3% и 67,1% соответственно (таблица 1, 2). Также обнаружено, что хотя бы один тип антител присутствует у 94,3% пациентов I группы, 15,0% пациентов II группы.

Показатели частоты выявления антинейрональных анти-ганглиозидных антител GM1 IgM, GD1b IgG, HLA IgG или хотя бы одного типа антител в первой группе достоверно отличались как от показателей второй групп (таблица 3).

Повышенная частота выявления антинейрональных анти-ганглиозидных антител GM1 IgM, GD1b IgG, HLA или хотя бы одного типа антител в группе пациентов с острыми заболеваниями периферической нервной системы доказывает высокую диагностическую значимость качественного определения *in vitro* антител классов IgM и IgG к семи ганглиозидам: GM1, GD1b, HLA в сыворотке и плазме крови пациентов с острыми заболеваниями периферической нервной системы. Антитела к моносиалоганглиозиду GM1 IgM ассоциированы с мультифокальной двигательной невропатией с частотой встречаемости 80-90%. Кроме того, повышенный титр антител к моносиалоганглиозиду GM1 IgM обнаруживается у пациентов с синдромом Гийена-Барре в 82-95% случаев.

По нашим данным частота встречаемости этого же антитела у пациентов с острыми заболеваниями периферической нервной системы 85,7%. Антитела к диссиалоганглиозиду GD1b IgG описаны у пациентов с сенсорной невропатией. В группе пациентов с острыми заболеваниями периферической нервной системы частота встречаемости этого антитела 84,3% имеет достоверные различия с частотой встречаемости антител к диссиалоганглиозиду GD1b IgG 5,0% во II группе ($P=0,036$) антител при синдроме Гийена-Барре.

Выводы. Таким образом, нами выявлена повышенная встречаемость антител GM1 IgM, GD1b IgG и HLA IgG у пациентов с полиневропатией, что может служить новым диагностическим критерием данного аутоиммунного заболевания, что доказывает его генетическую предрасположенность.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ И ОЦЕНКА БЕЗВРЕДНОСТИ МЕСТНЫХ ШТАММОВ ЛАКТОБАЦИЛЛ

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Актуальность. Естественную микрофлору человеческого организма населяют различные штаммы лактобацилл, которые представляют группу молочнокислых бактерий, благоприятно воздействующих на метаболические процессы в кишечнике. Их широкое применение в медицине связано с их положительным воздействием на иммунную систему, обмен веществ, а также способностью нормализовать кишечную микрофлору организма. Учитывая ряд биологических свойств данного представителя, обусловленных антагонистическим действием по отношению к патогенным микроорганизмам, предупреждением формирования затяжных форм кишечных заболеваний, повышением неспецифической резистентности организма, большое внимание заслуживает изучение и оценка безвредности местных штаммов лактобацилл, произведенные отечественными специалистами. Безопасность лактобацилл для здоровья человека в настоящее время является хорошо установленным фактом. Однако в редких случаях, в основном у лиц с вторичными иммунодефицитами, лактобацилл индигенной микрофлоры способны вызывать локальные и генерализованные инфекции. Кроме того, представители рода *Lactobacillus* могут служить причиной развития гнойно-воспалительных процессов, эндокардитов, септицемии, менингита и пневмонии. В связи с этим, данная работа направлена на определение степени безвредности местных штаммов лактобацилл для кишечной микрофлоры и иммунной системы организма [1, 2].

Материалы и методы. Определение безвредности местных штаммов проводили согласно методическим указаниям МУК 4.2.2602-10 "Методы контроля, биологические и микробиологические факторы" и Руководства по экспериментальному (доклиническому) изучению новых фармакологических веществ [3, 4]. Изучение свойств 4 местных штаммов *Lactobacillus plantarum* П 18.6, *Lactobacillus plantarum* АБ 18-1, *L.sp Op.c 3*, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 1 проводилось на 30 белых мышах с массой 15-17 г мужского и женского пола. В целях определения безвредности каждого штамма животные были разделены на 6 групп, в каждой группе по 5 мышей. Все лабораторные животные проходили 10-дневный карантин в стандартных условиях вивария. До начала проведения опытов за 3-5 часов животным не подавалась пища. Опытным животным в объеме 0,5 мл перорально вводили суспензии с культурами из изучаемых местных штаммов, предварительно подлежащих тщательному размешиванию.

Результаты. Изучения и определения безвредности испытуемых штаммов лактобацилл показали нижеследующие результаты: в ходе эксперимента среди животных не наблюдались случаи смертности; а также не было отмечено у животных потери массы тела; после приема суспензий с культурами у животных не наблюдались характерные клинические признаки нарушения желудочно-кишечного тракта; не отмечен дискомфорт, отсутствуют признаки отравления.

На основе полученных результатов можно сказать, что выделенные местные штаммы молочнокислых бактерий *Lactobacillus plantarum* П 18.6, *Lactobacillus plantarum* АБ 18-1, *L. sp Op.c 3*, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 1 могут быть использованы в качестве пробиотиков для коррекции дисбаланса резидентной микрофлоры, а также для получения новых продуктов для функционального питания, что позволит

расширить его ассортимент.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА РАЗЛИЧНЫХ МЕТОДОВ ФИКСАЦИИ ЗУБНЫХ ПРОТЕЗОВ НА ДЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ИМПЛАНТАТЫ

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Prosthetics of small and medium dentition defects using dental implants have become commonplace today. Fixation of artificial crowns on dental implants are mainly of two types: cement and screw fixation. In our opinion, the doctor's preferences come from the clinical situation, namely, the condition of the bone base in the area of dentition defect, the type of occlusion, the size of the remaining teeth, the general condition of the patient's immune system, aesthetic needs, etc.

Протезирование малых и средних дефектов зубных рядов с применением дентальных имплантатов стало обыденной практикой сегодняшнего дня. Богатый опыт восстановления отсутствующих зубов посредством дентальных имплантатов выявил, что фиксация искусственных коронок на дентальные имплантаты в основном бывают двух типов: цементная и винтовая фиксация. Выбор методов подобного протезирования зависит от предпочтений врача и пациента. Предпочтения врача исходят, по нашему мнению, от клинической ситуации, а именно, состояние костной основы в области дефекта зубных рядов, от вида прикуса, от величины сохранившихся зубов, от общего состояния иммунной системы организма пациента, эстетических запросов и т.д. В специальной литературе подробно описаны два типа фиксации, их преимущества и недостатки. Анализ литературных источников, по нашему мнению, диктует адекватный выбор метода фиксации. Основным преимуществом цементирования считается эстетический эффект и соответственно применяется в большинстве случаев во фронтальном отделе зубной дуги (4-5). Применение винтовой фиксации искусственных коронок в области видимой зоны "улыбки" пациента не может отвечать высоким эстетическим требованиям сегодняшнего дня. Исследователи (3-6) подробно описали преимущества винтовой фиксации в заднем отделе зубной дуги. При удачном, а именно, параллельном расположении дентальных имплантатов, винтовая фиксация по мнению авторов наиболее эффективна. Винтовая фиксация также показана при достаточно богатой костной основе зоны имплантирования, когда установлены достаточно массивные и длинные по размеру имплантаты. Это связано с тем, что винтовая фиксация прочно фиксирующая дентальный имплантат оказывает акцентированную нагрузку на последние. (7) утверждают, что именно выше указанные клинические предпосылки являются главным показанием к винтовой фиксации. По мнению ряда авторов, (8,9) основным недостатком винтовой фиксации является частые сколы керамической массы искусственных коронок. Это связано с тем, что при сильной винтовой фиксации в искусственных коронках возможно развитие внутреннего напряжения в материале искусственных коронок. Во избежание этого недостатка авторы рекомендуют соответствующее моделирование искусственных коронок, а именно искусственная коронка не должна иметь преждевременных контактов, жевательные бугры на искусственных коронках не должны быть сильно выраженными, искусственные коронки не должны блокировать движение нижней челюсти. Во избежание частых сколов керамической массы на коронках с винтовой фиксацией особое значение имеют функциональное состояние зубов антагонистов, и в целом

степень и выраженность окклюзионных контактов. Зачастую под функциональным состоянием зубов антагонистов имеется ввиду патологическая стираемость коронковой части зубов, степень их разрушенности, нарушение положения зуба, вторичные деформации, феномен Годона и т.д. Эффективность эстетического протезирования в данных клинических ситуациях достигается преждевременным исправлением вышеуказанных патологических состояний. Главным параметром успеха протезирования винтовой фиксации является достижение правильного окклюзионного соотношения и предотвращение травматической окклюзии в протезируемой области. В этой связи необходимо отметить, что искусственные коронки должны изготавливаться в соответствии с техническими параметрами выбранной керамической массы. Тем самым изготовление искусственных коронок на винтовой фиксации подразумевает слаженную и координированную работу тандема врач- зубной техник.

Проблеме цементной фиксации посвящены многочисленные исследования (7,8,9,10). По мнению авторов, главным препятствием качественной фиксации искусственных коронок является два фактора (10): первый фактор- неадекватное пространство между абатментами и искусственными коронками. Не оправданное малое пространство, и наоборот, большое пространство значительно ухудшает фиксацию коронок. Кроме того, это обстоятельство заметно ухудшает микробиологическую картину имплантно-десневой области, вплоть до развития, выраженного дисбиоза. Часто в таких случаях у пациентов выражены клинические симптомы периимплантита. Ряд авторов (12-14) констатируют еще одно осложнение. Второй фактор -при цементировании коронки на дентальные имплантаты достаточно тщательное удаление избыточного цемента в области краев коронки на практике является зачастую невозможным. Это приводит во многих случаях к развитию мукозита и в дальнейшем к периимплантитам. Некоторые авторы (15-18) сообщали о различных биологических осложнениях в имплантно-десневой области: отек десны, выраженное покраснение, кровотечение. Кроме того, рентгенологически у таких пациентов наблюдалась резкая и равномерная рецессия костной основы в области остеоинтегрированного дентального имплантата. Надо отметить, что подобные осложнения усиливались у пациентов с низкой гигиенической мотивацией.

На сегодняшний день в практике ортопедической стоматологии активно применяются два вида фиксации коронок на дентальные имплантаты: винтовая и цементная. Ряд авторов отдают предпочтение винтовой фиксации коронок на дентальные имплантаты, считая, что она обеспечивает жесткое крепление, необходимое для полноценного функционирования искусственных коронок. Основным преимуществом подобного крепления авторы считают возможность снятия искусственных коронок при необходимости профилактики и лечения воспалительных процессов в области десны. Приверженцы второго направления констатируют эффект фиксации искусственных коронок на цемент, полагая, что цементная фиксация эффективно амортизируют жевательную нагрузку, предотвращая перегрузку дентальных имплантатов. Анализ специальной литературы выявил эффективность винтовой фиксации при параллельно установленных дентальных имплантатах, при ортогнатическом прямом прикусе, с хорошо выраженными по высоте и объему естественных зубов. По утверждению ряда авторов (17,19) применение цементной фиксации эффективно при недостаточном количестве кости вокруг дентального имплантата при синус-лифтингах, а также когда дентальные имплантаты устанавливаются в челюсти с операцией наращивания кости. В таких случаях цементная фиксация обладает амортизирующими

свойствами, эффективна и долгосрочна.

Таким образом, анализ специальной литературы по данной тематике позволяет систематизировать патогенетический подход к способам фиксации искусственных коронок на дентальные имплантаты. Эффективная и долгосрочная фиксация коронок на дентальные имплантаты достигается при учете клинической картины каждого пациента индивидуально.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПРОТЕЗИРОВАНИЯ ОРТОПЕДИЧЕСКИМИ КОНСТРУКЦИЯМИ ПОСЛЕ ИМПЛАНТАЦИИ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОГО БИОМАТЕРИАЛА "БИОАКТИВНОЕ СТЕКЛО".

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В настоящее время в качестве альтернативы использованию аутокости применяются материалы импортного и отечественного производства, обладающие остеокондуктивными и остеоиндуктивными свойствами. По своим свойствам отечественные биоматериалы не уступают зарубежным аналогам, тогда как стоимость их значительно ниже.

В настоящее время продолжается поиск новых материалов и методов для увеличения объема костной ткани альвеолярного гребня с учетом особенностей регенераторных процессов, анатомической и структурной специфики костной ткани в конкретной клинической ситуации (А.А. Кулаков, Л.Н.Федоровская и соавт., 2001; М.А. Ахмедов, 2003; М.А. Амхадова и соавт., 2005; E. Anitua, 2005; B. Wenz, 2006).

Таким образом изучение свойств биоматериала "Биоактивное стекло" обладающего хорошей биоинтеграцией, высокой биосовместимостью, способностью выполнять остеокондуктивную функцию, позволит использовать его для восстановления атрофированной костной ткани у больных с дефектами зубных рядов, в качестве подготовительного этапа к ортопедическому лечению. Отечественный биоматериал "Биоактивное стекло" прошел регистрацию в фармкомитете Республики Узбекистан № 03-08ТТ от 30.08.2013 г.

Целью исследования Повышение эффективности лечения пациентов с частичным и полным отсутствием зубов, нуждающихся в костнопластических операциях, и атрофией альвеолярной кости челюстей путем применения перед дентальной имплантацией остеопластического материала "Биоактивное стекло"

Для достижения поставленных целей определены следующие задачи:

1.Провести сравнительный анализ эффективности применения синтетических и ксеногенных остеопластических материалов для увеличения объема костной ткани с целью последующего имплантологического лечения.

2.Определить особенности регенерации костной ткани при использовании синтетических и ксеногенных остеопластических материалов в сравнительном аспекте.

3.Определить плотность костной ткани после замещения дефекта альвеолярной кости синтетическим остеопластическим материалом "Биоактивное стекло" по данным лучевых методов исследования.

4.Выявить особенности строения костной ткани в области проведенной аугментации сравниваемых остеопластических материалов поданным гистологического исследования.

5.На основании полученных данных определить показания к применению синтетического остеопластического материала "Биоактивное стекло".

Материалы и методы исследования

В отделении и поликлиники хирургической стоматологии клиники Ташкентского Государственного стоматологического института всего обследовано 110 пациентов, из них с частичным и полным отсутствием зубов и атрофией альвеолярной кости челюстей 65 пациентов (59%), а также 45 пациентов (41%) с хроническим периодонтитом и хроническим пародонтитом вне стадии

обострения, которым была показана подготовка лунки удаляемого зуба к дентальной имплантации.

В исследование включали пациентов с диагнозом вторичное отсутствие зубов, сопровождающееся атрофией альвеолярной кости челюстей, и пациентов с диагнозом хронический периодонтит и хронический пародонтит вне стадии обострения, которым планировалось изготовление ортопедических конструкций с опорой на дентальные имплантаты. По критериям включения из 110 пациентов в исследование вошли 65 пациентов с частичным и полным отсутствием зубов и атрофией альвеолярной кости челюстей, а также пациенты с хроническим периодонтитом и хроническим пародонтитом вне стадии обострения, которым рекомендована подготовка лунки удаляемого зуба к дентальной имплантации.

Из 65 пациентов было 27 мужчин и 38 женщин в возрасте от 21 до 75 лет без тяжелой соматической патологии.

Методы исследования

- Стоматоскопический;
- Рентгенологическое исследование;
- Денситометрия;
- Гистологические методы исследования;

Научная новизна

Проведены комплексные исследования костной ткани до и после регенерации отечественным биоматериалом "Биоактивное стекло" и оценены эффективность регенерации в сочетании с ортопедическим лечением больных с вторичным частичным адентией. Усовершенствованы методы комплексной стоматологической, реабилитации больных с выраженной и неравномерной атрофией костной ткани. Определены сроки оптимального протезирования после восстановления костной ткани биоматериалом "Биоактивное стекло". Разработаны рекомендации по методике операции - пластики костной ткани отечественным биоматериалом "Биоактивное стекло" и последующего ортопедического лечения.

Практическая значимость работы

Впервые для восстановления высоты атрофированной костной ткани альвеолярного гребня использован отечественный биоматериал "Биоактивное стекло", который:

- снизил скорость атрофии альвеолярного отростка;
- восстановил костный дефект альвеолярного отростка;
- благодаря использованию отечественного биоматериала "Биоактивное стекло" уменьшен стоимость подготовительной операции перед протезированием;
- улучшил фиксацию ортопедических конструкций.

ЭВОЛЮЦИОННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ БОЛИ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ БОЛЕВОГО СИНДРОМА

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Summary: The modern level of development of society, based on scientific and technological progress, new ideological meanings, forms requests for domestic medicine and perinatal neurology, in particular, for the continuous improvement of the effectiveness of rendering assistance to the childrens population. From the first days of their lives, newborns experience primary pain due to neonatal screening, primary treatment and blood collection for laboratory analysis. As a result of untreated analgesia, the risk of developing neurological consequences is high and prevention is necessary.

Key words: pain, pain syndrome, newborns, neonatal pain.

Боль является неприятным сенсорным и эмоциональным переживанием, связанным с повреждением ткани. "Боль - это сторожевой пес здоровья", - говорили в Древней Греции. И в самом деле, несмотря на то, что боль почти всегда мучительна, несмотря на то, что она угнетает человека, снижает его работоспособность, лишает сна, она необходима и до известных пределов полезна. Чувство боли предохраняет нас от обморожения и ожогов, предупреждает о грозящей опасности. При сильном морозе, когда коченеет тело, боль нередко спасает человека от гибели. Боль не позволяет положить руку в огонь или схватить раскаленный кусок железа. Боль защищает от обжигающих лучей солнца и ледяного дыхания ветра.

Центральная нервная система получает подробную и точную информацию обо всем, что происходит в организме и в окружающем его мире с помощью настроенных на разные волны воспринимающих, передающих механизмов. Органы чувств, развившиеся в процессе длительного эволюционного прогресса, являются чрезвычайно сложными и в то же время исключительно совершенными достижениями природы. Органы зрения, слуха, вкуса, обоняния, осязания позволяют человеку ориентироваться во внешней среде (2,6,8).

Философы гадали о существовании какого-то полу мистического "шестого чувства". Это шестое чувство и является болью. Она как бы дополняет каждое из основных чувств и в то же время остается самостоятельной и независимой от них. Именно боль является тем шестым чувством, без которого немислима жизнь на Земле. И все же она качественно отличается от зрения, слуха, вкуса, обоняния, осязания. Ни одно из известных нам ощущений не связано с такими отрицательными эмоциями, как боль. Ни одно из них не является само по себе

столь неприятным, тягостным, подчас мучительным, как боль. Боль ошеломляет человека. Она требует немедленного вмешательства, безотлагательного действия. Она ломает поведение, толкает на непредвиденные поступки, изменяет и извращает оценку действительности (1,5,10).

Развитие органов чувств шло в процессе эволюции одновременно с развитием нервной системы, с совершенствованием ее, с превращением в вершину живой материи – человеческий мозг.

Долгое время бытовало мнение, что дети устойчивы к болевому воздействию, а польза от проводимой лечебной процедуры значительно важнее, чем эмоциональная реакция ребенка. Боль всегда стресс, но стресс не обязательно болезненный.

Гипоталамо-гипофизарно-надпочечниковая система функционирует уже со 2 триместра беременности. До 30 недгестационного возраста уровень фетального кортизола низкий (5-10мг.мл), вырастая до 20 мг.мл к 36 неделе и продолжая увеличиваться до 45 мг.мл перед родами, а пик (до 200 мг.мл) приходится на первые часы после рождения. Преждевременное созревание плаценты и ее вес, инициация и сам процесс родов, а также сам процесс родов, а также внутриутробные инфекции также влияют на уровень стероидов в пуповинной крови. Серотонин и гамма-аминомасляная кислота активны уже внутриутробно и играют роль даже при ранней болевой модуляции.

Новорожденные которые провели длительное время в отделении интенсивной терапии, по сравнению с здоровыми новорожденными имеют разные пороги боли и другие особенности болевой чувствительности. Отдаленные неврологические последствия включают изменения нервно-психического развития и социального поведения, позднее становления внимания и способности к обучению. Неоднократная боль у ребенка может вызвать развитие внутрижелудочковых кровоизлияний, ишемии и перивентрикулярной лейкомаляции, приводит к развитию ДВС синдрома, метаболического ацидоза, формирует состояние постоянного стресса, или гипералгезии. К таким выводам подталкивает мнение о недостаточной миелинизации нервных волокон и зрелости ноцицепторов, а также системы нейротрансмиттеров, высоких концентраций б-эндорфинов и повышенная проницаемость ГЭБ (1,4,9).

Как показывают клинические исследования, неонатальную боль невозможно сознательно помнить, однако многократные болевые события имеют ближайшие и отдаленные негативные последствия. Чрезмерная активность в развивающейся ЦНС, вызываемая болью изменяет и повреждает нормальное синаптическое развитие и кодируется в виде структурных или функциональных изменений.

Оценка интенсивности болевого синдрома у новорожденных представляет собой комплексную и сложную задачу вследствие ограниченной возможности такого ребенка выразить боль и стресс, что связано с их физиологической и биологической незрелостью (3,7,11).

Выводы: Эволюция взглядов болевого синдрома у новорожденных способствует необходимости своевременной оценки для дальнейшего проведения методов анальгезии нефармакологическими и фармакологическими вмешательствами.

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SENSITIVITY STUDIES OF ESCHERICHIA COLI, ACTIVITIES OF ACUTE DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN TO ANTIBACTERIAL DRUGS

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Summary. The work was carried out with cultures of microorganisms isolated in the department of acute intestinal infections in 2018-2019. Resistance to a wide range of antibiotics was studied in E. Coli in patients with acute complications. The antibiotic resistance was determined by the disk diffusion method according to EUCAST (2018) for 18 drugs of different classes and groups. The results showed that E. coli strains were most sensitive to aminoglycosides (76% -96%) and to carbapenems (72% -90%) and to a lesser extent tigecycline (73%). To fluoroquinolones, E. coli was more often resistant or moderately stable, which requires further special studies. A high level of resistance to cephalosporins (including inhibitor-protected) classifies E. coli isolated as "suspicious" (EUCAST) for the production of extended-spectrum betalactamases (ESBL).

Key words: acute intestinal infections, Escherichia, antibiotics, antibiotic resistance.

Introductions. Acute intestinal infections (acute intestinal infections) play a significant role in common infectious diseases worldwide. According to the WHO, diarrheal diseases occupy 2nd place after pneumonia; infant morbidity and mortality from diarrhea, especially in developing countries, continue to be an important public health problem.

Purpose of the study. To study resistance to a wide range of antibiotics in E. coli - from patients with acute intestinal infections complicated by hemocolitis (HA) and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).

Materials and methods. The work was carried out with cultures of microorganisms isolated in the department of acute intestinal infections on the basis of 4 city children's clinical infectious diseases hospital in Tashkent in 2018 -2019. The feces of 50 patients were examined, of which 46 were diagnosed with acute diarrhea, a gastroenterocolitic form of moderate severity complicated by hemocolitis, in 4 - a gastroenterocolitic variant, a severe form complicated by hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) and acute renal failure (ARF). According to the results of the bacteriological laboratory of RIEMID MoH UZB, pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic enterobacteria were not detected in these patients. E. coli specifically for this colony of E. coli. Typical cultural properties (red, pink, with a metallic luster) were plated on Kligler's medium, with a characteristic growth on this medium (glucose KG, lactose KG, H₂S -), key biochemical properties (oxidase, mobility and fermentation of mannitol, lysine decarboxylase, urease, phenylalanine deaminase, Simmons citrate, Foges proskauer R. and methylroth) with confirmation of belonging to the species E. Coli. The antibiotic resistance was determined by the disk diffusion method according to EUCAST (2018) for 18 drugs of different classes and groups.

Results: Among betalactam antibiotics, 90% showed resistance to amoxiclav. The 3rd generation base cephalosporins (CPs) were resistant to 65-79% of strains, even higher resistance indices were found for cefepime (88.0%) and ceftazidime (82.0%). The sensitivity of carbapenems ranged from 72.0% to 90%, but the percentage of moderately resistant strains was high for ertapenem (28%). Sensitivity to fluoroquinolones ranged from 38% for ciprofloxacin and to 44% for levofloxacin. For these antibiotics, a relatively high level of intermediate-resistant strains was also characteristic. The most active of all the tested antibiotics were aminoglycosides - gentamicin 76%, netilmicin 96%. Among the other groups of drugs, tigecycline was the most effective - 73% sensitive,

chloramphenicol acted on 74% of E. coli, doxycycline on 79% of Escherichia strains.

Conclusions.

1.E.coli, isolated from patients with acute respiratory infections complicated by HA and HUS, were most sensitive to aminoglycosides (76% - 96%) and carbapenems (72% - 90%) and to a lesser extent tigecycline (73%). To fluoroquinolones, E. coli was more often resistant or moderately stable.

2.A high level of resistance to cephalosporins (including inhibitor-protected) classifies the isolated E. coli as "suspicious" (EUCAST) for the production of extended-spectrum betalactamases (ESBL).

СОСТОЯНИЕ ЭНДОТЕЛИАЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ И ФИБРОАНГИОГЕНЕЗА У БОЛЬНЫХ СКЛЕРОДЕРМИЕЙ

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Цель: изучение состояния эндотелиальной системы во взаимосвязи с факторами фиброангиогенеза при системной и очаговой склеродермии.

Материал и методы. Обследовано 64 пациентов (29 с системной (ССД) и 35 больных ограниченной склеродермией (ОСД)) со средним возрастом $55,3 \pm 6,2$ года, продолжительностью заболевания $13,5 \pm 4,2$ года, и 20 доноров. Клинически ССД характеризовалась полисиндромностью с поражениям различных органов, тканей и систем. ОСД у всех пациентов была представлена бляшечной формой: в стадии уплотнения 16, атрофии 19 без признаков системности. В сыворотке крови определяли содержание эндотелина-1 (ЭТ-1), фактора роста сосудов (VEGF), трансформирующего фактора роста фибробластов (ТФР- β) иммуноферментным методом, оксид азота (NO), пероксинитрита (ONO_2^-), активности ферментов eNOS и iNOS на спектрофотометре VV-ViS-2100. Цифровой материал обработан методом вариационной статистики.

Результаты и обсуждение. В механизмах формирования ССД и ОСД важное место занимает дисфункция эндотелия (ДЭ), сопряженная с угнетением VEGF, индукций ЭТ-1 и экспрессией ТФР- β . ДЭ характеризуется угнетением активности eNOS, инициацией скорости реакции iNOS, увеличением концентрации NO и ONO_2^- . Высокая концентрация NO и ONO_2^- тормозит процесс ангиогенеза, что подтверждается снижением уровня VEGF в крови больных ССД и ОСД, особенно у пациентов ССД, что определяет отличительные особенности этих патологий. По интегральным показателям следует, что между ТФР- β , факторами ДЭ и ангиогенеза существует чёткая зависимость в формировании ССД и ОСД. Своевременное выявление нарушений показателей функции эндотелия и фиброангиогенеза позволит расширить возможности их коррекции, что несомненно, повлияет на эффективность лечения.

ЭНДОЛИМФАТИЧЕСКОЕ ВВЕДЕНИЕ АНТИБИОТИКОВ ПАЦИЕНТАМ С ДИФФУЗНЫМ ПЕРИТОНИТОМ.

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Аннотация. В развитии перитонита, а также в последующем ликвидации воспалительного процесса во время лечения пациентов в основном играет лимфатическая система брюшины. При эндолимфатическом введении антибиотиков создаются высокие лекарственные концентрации в очаге поражения. Внедрение в медицинскую практику большого числа антибиотиков с различными механизмами действия открыло огромные возможности для успешной терапии бактериальных инфекций. Значит введение антибиотиков при перитоните непосредственно в лимфатическую систему патогенетически обоснованно, позволяет осуществлять направленную кумуляцию в лимфатической системе.

Abstract. In the development of peritonitis, as well as in the subsequent elimination of the inflammatory process during treatment, the patient mainly plays the lymphatic system of the peritoneum. With the endolymphatic administration of antibiotics, high drug concentrations are created in the lesion. The introduction of a large number of antibiotics with various mechanisms of action into medical practice has opened up great opportunities for the successful treatment of bacterial infections. This means that the introduction of antibiotics for peritonitis directly into the lymphatic system is pathogenetically justified, and it allows targeted cumulation in the lymphatic system.

Ключевые слова: диффузный перитонит, эндолимфатическое введение, антибиотики, цефтриаксон

Keywords: diffuse peritonitis, endolymphatic administration, ceftriaxone

Цель: Нашей целью было изучить влияние современных антибиотиков и их спектр действия при эндолимфатическом введении при диффузном перитоните.

Материалы и методы.

На основе клинических исследований и анализов у 103 пациентов с перитонитом было диагностировано острое состояние в брюшной полости, среди них у 38 больных - острый аппендицит, у 26 больных - острый холецистит, у 20 больных - сдавленная грыжа и у 8 больных - острая кишечная непроходимость. Среди них 46 больных с перитонитом составила основную группу, а 57 больных составила сравнительную группу. Для лечения перитонита основной группы к дополнению базовой методологии лечения использовали цефтриаксон в дозе 15 мг/кг эндолимфатическим путем. Для расширения спектра цефтриаксона использовали химотрипсин и гепарин. Для санации брюшной полости использовали 0,025% раствор хлоргексидина в объеме 3 л. Для лечения сравнительной группы использовали только базовые методы лечения перитонита. Для определения бактериальной культуры и восприимчивости у больных основной и дополнительных групп из брюшной полости брали образцы. Основными составляющими являются Escherichia

coli (31,4%), грамположительные микроорганизмы (23,4%) и Streptococcus feacalis (19,7%) proteus vulgaris (16,94%).

Результаты

Для проведения рациональной антибиотикотерапии у всех пациентов основной и контрольных групп изучили чувствительность микроорганизмов к антибиотикам путем проведения бактериологического посева из перитонеального экссудата. Чувствительность микроорганизмов часто встречающихся в перитонеальной экссудации, выявлена к цефтриаксону, гентамицину и канамицину. При эндолимфатическом применении цефтриаксона в дозе 15 мг/кг путем в основной группе на второй день уменьшилась боль, а в контрольной группе на 3-4 день. Диспептические расстройства, например, тошнота, рвота, сухость во рту у больных основной группы уменьшились с первых дней, а в контрольной группе на 3-4 день. Гипертермический синдром в основной группе нормализовался на второй половине 2 дня, а в контрольной группе на 4 день. Продолжительность пребывания в больнице у пациентов основной группы составило 8-9 дней, а в контрольной группе 12-13 дней. В основной группе смертность составило 2,7%, а в контрольной группе 4,9%.

Выводы

1. Было показано, что эндолимфатическое введение антибиотиков в дозе 15 мг/кг при однократном введении снизили риск развития интоксикации. В результате проведенной терапии была достигнута высокая эффективность.

2. Изучение фармакологического действия антибиотиков привело к снижению процента побочных эффектов, вызванных его применением в клинической практике. В течение периода времени и клинических показаний состояние смерти ухудшилось.

РОЛЬ КОЛЛАГЕНА IV ТИПА В РАЗВИТИИ ФИБРОЗА ПЕЧЕНИ ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКИМ ТОКСИЧЕСКОМ ГЕПАТИТОМ

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Цирроз печени является тяжелым состоянием, сопровождающимся печеночной энцефалопатией и полиорганной недостаточностью с чрезвычайно высокой летальностью, даже при проведении интенсивной терапии. Диагностика, лечение и профилактика его прогрессирования продолжает оставаться одной из основных проблем медицины.

Цель: определение роли коллагена IV типа в оценке степени воспаления и стадии фиброза печени при хроническом токсическом гепатитом.

Материалы и методы исследования: Проводили моделирование хронического токсического гепатита с переходом в цирроз у 40 беспородных крыс самцов путем внутривентрального введения 50% раствора CCl_4 в оливковом масле из расчета 1 мл/кг массы тела два раза в неделю на протяжении всего эксперимента. Животные были распределены на группы: 1) 20 крыс с CCl_4 , 2) 20 крыс с CCl_4 + введение вместо питьевой воды 10% раствора на 3-и сутки эксперимента для потенцирования фиброза печени. Контрольную группу составили 6 интактных крыс. Забой животных проводили на 30 и 40-й день, проводили общую морфологию, определяли биохимические показатели и содержание коллагена IV (CL-IV) в сыворотке крови иммуноферментным методом. Цифровой материал обработан методом вариационной статистики.

Результаты. Морфологические исследования печени на 30-40 сутки опыта показали у животных первой группы наличие признаков хронического воспаления печени, тогда как у крыс, дополнительно получавших этиловый спирт наличие очагов фиброзирования, более выраженное на 40-е сутки эксперимента. Подтверждением этому были динамика изменения биохимических показателей сыворотки крови, характеризующиеся повышением активности аминотрансфераз, щелочной фосфатазы и γ -глутамилтрансферазы, содержания общего и фракций билирубина, холестерина, глобулинов, значений тимоловой пробы, на фоне уменьшения содержания общего белка и альбуминов. Вместе с тем нами выявлены отличительные особенности динамики изменений вышеперечисленных показателей в зависимости от групп и сроков. У животных 1-й группы преобладали показатели синдромов цитолиза, мезенхимального воспаления и холестаза, тогда как у крыс 2-й группы – показатели синдромов воспаления и печеночно-клеточной недостаточности. Содержание CL-IV в сыворотке крови у крыс 1-й группы имел тенденцию к повышению, более выражено на 40-е сутки опыта. Достоверное повышение уровня данного белка мы наблюдали у животных 2-й группы: на 30-е сутки до $201,3 \pm 28,3$ нг/мл ($p < 0,01$), на 40-е сутки – до $358,7 \pm 41,1$ нг/мл ($p < 0,001$), при значении этого показателя у интактных крыс $138,1 \pm 16,8$ нг/мл. На основании анализа основных биохимических показателей: активности аминотрансфераз, щелочной фосфатазы и γ -глутамилтрансферазы, значения билирубина, холестерина, общего белка, альбумина и глобулина) не представляется возможным диагностировать стадию фиброзирования печени. На наш взгляд, в этом плане представляет интерес исследование содержания CL-IV в сыворотке крови, так как он совпадает с морфологическими признаками фиброзирования печени. Естественно основным критерием фиброза и цирроза печени являются морфология биоптатов печени, однако данный метод является инвазивным и имеет ряд побочных эффектов.

Вывод: для моделирования и изучения механизмов фиброзирования печени более целесообразным является комбинированное применение CCl_4 + питьевым введением 10% раствора этилового спирта. Для уточнения стадий фиброзирования печени необходимо определять содержание коллагена IV типа в сыворотках крови больных.

PEDAGOGY SCIENCE

ONE BELT, ONE ROAD AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the role and influence of China's "One Belt - One Road" initiative in contemporary international trade of the region. The author describes the priority areas of China's interests in economic development of all Central Asian countries through this initiative.

Key words: Foreign trade, economic development, economic growth, investment, new markets.

China is currently experiencing very fast economic growth in world history. However, it is not clear which model the Chinese are developing and using. This is a daily issue between scientists and analysts. It is assumed that "One Belt - One Path" is the answer to the future of China's long-term development goals. Chinese President Xi Jinping launched the "One Belt - One Road" (OBOR) initiative at the University of Kazakhstan in 2013 (Concept and Measures for the Joint Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Sea Route, 2015). One of the most significant stories in Asian business is China's One Belt, One Road Initiative, an economic and diplomatic project that can transform trade. Implementing this initiative can help increase trade and investment in countries along the belt and road. The Belt and Road pass through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the economic circle in East Asia, on the one hand, and developing the European economic circle, on the other, and encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development. "One Belt, One Way" is the first ambitious mega-project that will connect the peoples of Asia with Europe and Africa within the framework of the traditions of economic trade and cultural ties that have never been in world history. Official data show that more than 68 countries of the world participate in the project "One belt - one way", including the new economy, developing and developed countries. "One belt - one road" covers 30% of the global economic potential, 55% of world GDP, about 70% of the world population and about 75% of world energy resources. For four years of implementation, the project received a remarkable result. A Chinese senior official visited more than 25 countries, engaging in dialogue and strengthening bilateral relations. Currently, more than 30 countries have signed an agreement on the project "One belt - one road" with China. In May 2017, an international summit "One belt - one road" was held in Beijing, in which the heads of 29 states and governments, as well as 1,200 delegations from different countries of Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America and Africa took part. The parties discussed the real ways of promoting the "One Belt - One Way" project and shared the mutual benefits of international cooperation and strengthening international cooperation. The Summit resulted in the signing of contracts for the implementation of 76 large projects based on investment, infrastructure, political communication, without barrier trade, financial integration and ensuring communication between people. According to the Ministry of Commerce of China, direct investment from China to countries participating in the One

Belt - One Way program (in almost 65 countries) has risen sharply from \$ 200 million in 2003 to \$ 14.53 billion in 2016. After the announcement on the initiative "One Belt - One Way", contracts worth over 126.03 billion dollars were signed. This mega-investment and ambitious project will have a significant impact on the countries through which it crosses. At the "One Belt - One Way" Summit in Beijing, Xi Jinping noted that over the past three years, Chinese investment in countries that have joined the "One Belt - One Way" has amounted to about \$ 50 billion. In the coming years, it is planned to increase this amount to \$ 200 billion. "One belt - one road" contains about 900 different infrastructure projects, including roads, railways, ports, power plants and bridges in more than 60 countries. For the implementation of these projects, the estimated cost will be from 2 to 3.6 trillion dollars. Everyone thinks that for many countries located on the ancient Silk Road, especially in Central Asia, which has no access to the sea, the historical trading system "One Belt - One Road" seems to be the only alternative to their prosperity and development. Despite the growing economic, political and cultural cooperation between China and Central Asia, the role of Central Asian countries in this project is still at the stage of study and insufficiently studied.

China and Central Asia from the Silk Road to "One Belt - One Road" Looking at the political map of the world, it seems that Central Asia is located in the center of the world, and it has several advantages and disadvantages. The connection of one part of the world with another and a transit corridor for export and import of goods is a priority for finding Central Asia between East and West. Central Asia is the place where the Silk Road crosses it, the place where Alexander the Great died, where Marco Polo sought the silk routes to Venice, and where the British and Russian empires held the Great Game. In fact, the West for most Chinese scientists and politicians was Central Asia, and not the modern European West. Since the Han Dynasty, Central Asia has been a strategic place, and the Chinese have always tried to have peaceful relations with the head of the Central Asian countries. These historical reasons are the scientific basis for abandoning the term "Silk Road" as a historical concept. The Silk Road was the only shorter trade route that connected the Chinese capital of Xi'an with various shopping centers in Central Asia, including Samarkand and Bukhara. These centers were connected with other points, such as India, Iran, the Middle East, and through them with Europe. The Chinese project "One Belt - One Road" directly linked its initiative with the legacy of the ancient Silk Road and presented it as a project based on equality and mutual benefit, mutual openness and the exchange of knowledge culture and traditions from each other.

But the goal of the "One Belt - One Way" initiative is not only to exchange goods, services and ideas on equal terms. It is about creating new markets and routes for Chinese goods in Asia, partly due to falling demand for them in Europe and the United States. Beijing's influence is growing rapidly day by day in the region. China is actively engaged in economic cooperation and invests impressive amounts of money in the implementation of projects that are vital for the countries of Central Asia. In 1991, after Central Asia gained independence and after it became an independent state on the political map, China changed its geopolitical position. Central Asia has become one of China's foreign policy priorities. Countries in the region, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, are rich in natural resources. The importance of the region as a strategic partner and market for the Chinese economy has persisted until recently.

A new factor in Beijing's policy regarding Central Asia has been the firm consolidation of the need for the development of the country's western regions on the agenda of China's domestic policy, as China's regional dynamics continue to show significant imbalances. The western regions of China are more connected with Central Asia. Thus, almost a third

of all trade in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China today goes to Central Asia. An urgent issue for China is cooperation with Central Asian states in the fight against terrorism, extremism and the maintenance of regional stability in recent years.

The Chinese authorities are not interested in activating the Islamists in their own territory - in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. China and the states of Central Asia today resolve issues of combating terrorism and maintaining regional stability both in a bilateral format and through cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Loans play an important role in ensuring Chinese economic penetration into Central Asia. They imply financing projects at a relatively low interest rate, but the condition for such loans is the use of Chinese materials, equipment or labor when performing work. The transfer of shares in the business and the application of production sharing agreements are also practiced.

This practice allows you to maximize the use of Chinese production resources, and the transfer of shares in business leads to a gradual expansion of the economic presence in certain sectors of the economy of Central Asia. Investments are crucial for Central Asian states to overcome geographical isolation from the seas, which significantly increases their transportation costs and the limiting factor in trade. A feature of the economic interaction of Central Asian countries with China in recent years has been the conformity of the programs of internal economic development of these states with the interests and strategies of Beijing. This is done in order to maximize the opportunities to attract Chinese financial resources. The financial component of the project is based on the funds of the Silk Road Fund in the amount of \$ 50 billion and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the amount of \$ 100 billion. In general, China is ready to invest in "One belt - one way" up to 1 trillion. But now about \$ 70 billion, not counting previously invested in the Central Asian region, investments in projects that will be included in the Silk Road.

A close neighbor is better than a distant relative "In order to maintain peace and stability and to promote prosperity and development in the region, friendly relations and pragmatic cooperation with neighboring countries will deepen, and unity and cooperation with developing countries will be strengthened. and traditional friendships and common interests will be maintained. China will always strengthen good neighborliness and friendship, deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas and ensure that the country's neighbors benefit more from its development. China pursues policies in Central Asia through multilateral and bilateral channels. The main multilateral instrument is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which opens up new opportunities for the development of positive relations with the countries of the region. Bilateral relations with each state of Central Asia are as important as multilateral relations; the only thing they are more significant.

The fact is that bilateral relations create the conditions for posing and resolving the full range of issues. It is very important that China find the right balance in the development of multilateral and bilateral relations in relations with Central Asia. Both have special functions and characteristics, the most interesting point is that when bilateral and multilateral relations are mutually complementary. China is an important partner of Central Asian countries in ensuring border security and regional security. Border security with three Central Asian countries, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, is vital for everyone. The Chinese side has no desire to establish hegemony or control the region, it does not threaten small countries, but considers them and cooperates with them as equals, does not interfere in their internal affairs and is always ready to solve all problems, issues through negotiations and in the spirit of justice. This type of foreign policy and diplomacy has helped China create a positive image among the countries of

Central Asia.

Kazakhstan is China's largest economic and trade partner in Central Asia. China and Kazakhstan have not only laid a compact foundation for bilateral relations, but are also working to create a reliable political, economic and strategic framework for further cooperation. Compared to other countries "One belt - one road", Kazakhstan is strategically positioned as a portal of the common border of China with Europe in Khorgos to the western coast of the Caspian Sea in Aktau. In 2015, Kazakhstan and China reached an agreement on the integration of "One Belt - One Way" and the new economic policy of Kazakhstan "Nurly Zhol-Light Road". Four priority areas of strategic cutting "One Belt - One Way" and "Nurly Zhol" were identified: the development of bilateral trade, the accelerated expansion and modernization of infrastructure, the development of cooperation in the field of industrial activity and the deepening of financial cooperation (Prospects for the CIS, informational and analytical note, 2016).

The project "One belt - one road" is the strategic goal of the Kyrgyz Republic in terms of infrastructure, development and investment attraction. China is very interested in creating a railway connection with Uzbekistan through Kyrgyzstan. In addition to exporting Chinese goods to local markets, it is planned to use it to import raw materials into China. In some versions of the project, the road connects China through Kyrgyzstan not only with Uzbekistan, but also with Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey, right up to the European railway network. Tajikistan has good relations with China, there are no significant contradictions in their relations. China is a strategic partner of Tajikistan.

Strengthening and developing bilateral relations and cooperation with this country is one of the priorities of Tajikistan's foreign policy. The volume of bilateral trade between China and Tajikistan is growing satisfactorily. Turkmenistan stands apart in Central Asia. He is neutral in foreign policy and does not want to join any regional organizations, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and cooperate with all countries from a distance. Nevertheless, China has good, friendly relations with Turkmenistan. Since Turkmenistan is rich in natural resources, in particular access to natural gas can be obtained from Central Asia to Western Asia, the Middle East and Europe, which makes Turkmenistan very important in terms of energy and transport. Therefore, China seeks to develop good relations with Turkmenistan, especially in the field of trade and energy resources. A great opportunity is associated with the opening of the International Port in Turkmenbashi. With the implementation of this project, it will be possible to send goods through the international port of Turkmenbashi from China, Japan, Korea, as well as from Central Asia to the Iranian port or Azerbaijan. Modern equipment was used in the construction of several infrastructure facilities, two railway stations, as well as an oil terminal at the Imamnazar customs post. All this led to the compliance of the first stage of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan international railway with international standards that link Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan with easy access to China, India and Pakistan.

Uzbekistan differs from other Central Asian countries in that it does not have a common border with China, and this reduces the likelihood of conflicts over border issues, water resources, or other critical issues. In terms of transit potential, Uzbekistan has a great advantage, since it is located in the center of the region and has a developed network of railways and highways. China and Uzbekistan do not have serious political differences, and they managed to bring their relations to the level of agenerous partnership. Currently, China and Uzbekistan are striving to improve transport links. Communication between these countries occurs mainly through the territory of Kazakhstan, which leads to rather high transit costs. It is assumed that if the transport problem can be solved, the volume of bilateral trade can be more and more. Energy can make a significant contribution

to bilateral relations and improve the status of Uzbekistan in China's foreign policy. Oil and gas is China's main interest in Uzbekistan. If Beijing builds the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran-Persian Gulf railway corridor with a possible exit from Iran via Turkey to Europe under the "One Belt, One Way" plan, this section will become its element, ensuring Uzbekistan is included in the global network of logistics routes. After the implementation of this project, Uzbekistan will get direct access not only to China, but also to the Middle East.

It is impossible to deny China's obvious interests in Central Asia. Without a doubt, the countries participating in the project can and should find and derive maximum economic and political benefits for themselves. Central Asia is located in the heart of Asia, at the crossroads of two. Continents have serious chances to get the maximum benefit from the implementation of the Chinese initiative for economic cooperation. Given the lack of access to the sea for several Central Asian countries, the Chinese project is the best option to solve this problem. Moreover, the land route has a great advantage over the sea route in the form of the speed of delivery of goods, for example, from China to Europe, the train can travel in 15 days, which is two times faster than at sea. Thus, Central Asia can use the opportunities and resources of "One Belt - One Way" to actively promote domestic products to new markets - to China and other countries along the belt, to attract investment in the development of the main sectors of the national economy, to more fully logistic advantages. There are some concerns in Central Asia regarding the influx of migrants from China. Chinese companies like to use their own materials to build their people's infrastructure and to attract Chinese labor to do the work. He does not give people local work and does not hire local specialists. The dominance of Chinese companies in large projects in Central Asia can be problematic for local companies. And they cannot compete with a Chinese company that has deep pockets in finance. Another problem is the growing number of terrorist and extremist groups that threaten the implementation of the "One Belt - One Way" initiative. Along the belt there will be extended highways, ports and bridges, which, unfortunately, can become the main goal of these groups.

China is trying to maintain close relations with other countries, especially with its neighbors. As China's population grows rapidly, it seeks to move its people around the world and provide them with food and work. The Chinese initiative is still in its early years and has a huge impact on the economy of Central Asia. New market opportunities are available as part of this huge initiative. This initiative provides an opportunity for Central Asia to build infrastructure, such as roads and railways, and provide access to modern technology, transport and logistics. Over the past 20 years, Central Asian countries have experienced rapid economic growth, averaging 7 percent, and increased investment from China, which led to further economic growth. Step by step, the nature of international politics is complicated by new rules, new actors and new competition. If the competition is absolutely free and aimed at the prosperity and development of the region, it will be great, never forget that there is something else behind everything. Let's hope for the prosperity of this world and wait for what will happen tomorrow. It is somehow impossible to predict or expect the outcome of an initiative until it is completed.

STATE REGULATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF LIBERALIZATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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Annotation. The article investigates the role of state regulation in the conditions of liberalization of foreign economic activity to reach economic growth in national economy by creating new opportunities. Moreover, the data is analyzed about foreign companies and given relevant suggestions related to this topic to develop foreign economic activity.

Keywords: foreign economic activity, regulation, liberalization, economic growth.

The problem of state regulation of foreign economic activity in the economy remains the subject of heated debate. As world experience shows, a modern economy is unthinkable without an effective mechanism for its interaction with the state, its legislative and executive authorities. At each stage of the development of the socio-economic formation, state regulation of foreign economic activity is of interest primarily from the point of view of the sufficiency of investment resources for carrying out the corresponding structural adjustment of the economy, economic growth and improving the quality of life of people.

Relations related to foreign economic activity (FEA) are regulated on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Foreign Economic Activity" dated June 14, 1991 No. 285-XII (new edition), Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 21, 2005

No. UP-3631 "On improving the management system in the field of foreign economic and trade relations, attracting foreign investment", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3351 dated November 3, 2017 "On measures of further liberalization of foreign trade activities and support of business entities" and other legislative acts, etc.

The role and importance of state methods of managing foreign economic activity is growing. Undoubtedly, the forms of management cannot remain unchanged. A "spontaneous" unregulated transition to market relations is fraught with severe socio-economic consequences. The results analysis of functioning of the national economy shows that attempts to overcome the economic crisis on the basis of purely liberal approaches to economic reform in the absence of a full-fledged investment infrastructure were unsuccessful and remain a subject of heated debate in the economy. As world experience shows, a modern economy is unthinkable without an effective mechanism for its interaction with the state, its legislative and executive authorities.

At each stage of the development of the socio-economic formation, relations regarding state regulation of foreign economic activity are of interest primarily from the point of view of the sufficiency of investment resources for the corresponding structural adjustment of the economy. This issue remains relevant and requires the development of conceptual foundations for effective state regulation of foreign economic activity to solve the problems of economic growth and improve the quality of life of people. Realization of this goal requires a synthesis of the achievements of various fields of economic knowledge with practical domestic and foreign experience in reforms and, in particular, state regulation of foreign economic activity.

The work of our domestic and foreign economists of state regulation of foreign economic activity in the economy served as a creative impetus and the initial theoretical

basis for improving state regulation of foreign economic activity taking place in the new economy, the formation of its institutional foundations. However, it should be noted that in the domestic economic literature, the problem of state regulation of foreign economic activity in the economy remains insufficiently studied. The economists still have insufficient coverage of the problems concerning the nature and specifics of state regulation of foreign economic activity in the context of the formation of a market economy, the formation of institutional structures and their impact on the nature of state regulation of foreign economic activity.

Possessing a large economic reserve and occupying an important geopolitical location on the Central Asian continent, the country stands for mutually beneficial cooperation, assisting our state in the dynamic development of economic potential, carrying out reforms and structural adjustment. The country has created all the conditions for investment and future investment, which will undoubtedly, bring significant returns. The Republic has everything demanded and desired by the world business circles and are ready to cooperate within the framework of generally accepted international standards.

The Republic of Uzbekistan takes 8th place in the world in total gold production and 5th in per capita production. Over 30 deposits have been found in the country, the total reserves of which exceed 4000 tons. The quality of Uzbek gold meets the highest international standards and has not had any complaints for more than 40 years.

In Uzbekistan, 30 deposits with large reserves of uranium are concentrated. Producing annually 80 thousand tons of copper, the country has huge reserves. There are also large deposits of lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium and other strategically important rare metals. The Republic has a powerful developed energy base. The explored reserves of gas are about 2 trillion cubic meters, coal over 2 billion tons, there are more than 140 oil fields.

It is internationally known that cotton is one of the main wealth of our country. All of Central Asia produces about 2 million tons of cotton fiber, and 1.5 million of them falls on Uzbekistan, which is the fourth producer of raw cotton in the world and has earned a good reputation in the markets of Europe, the CIS countries and Southeast Asia. The goal of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to achieve complete in-depth processing of cotton raw materials and the subsequent export of finished goods to the world market.

Uzbekistan was the main supplier of fruits and vegetables in the post-Soviet period, producing annually up to 60 percent of all fruits and vegetables. Currently, using world experience in biotechnology, producing more than 5 million tons of delicious fruits and vegetables, we export our products to many foreign countries such as: Russia, the USA, France and other countries of the world. The country has created many new powerful enterprises for the processing, storage, transportation of fruits and vegetables, and the production of packaging materials.

Our country has a developed internal transport infrastructure. There are number of logistics agreements with Russian Federation, CIS countries, non-CIS countries such as the USA, France, China, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, and others. Uzbekistan has excellent potential for the development of the tourism industry. Such cities as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand are known throughout the world, through which the Great Silk Road ran in antiquity. The country has more than 4,000 monuments of monumental architecture, many of which are under the protection of UNESCO. Weather conditions in the country allow tourists to visit Uzbekistan a year-round and all conditions for this are created.

External cooperation, sustainable economic relations require modern networks of banking, insurance organizations and reforming the financial and monetary system. Legislatively fixed the possibility of creating banks with foreign capital. Good business

contacts have developed with Swiss (UBS, Creditsvis) banks, German (Deutsche Bank) banks, as well as with the World Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. There have been created banks with the participation of foreign capital, such as UzDEU Bank, etc.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is open for equal and mutually beneficial cooperation based on mutual respect and trust in a business partner. The country has more than a thousand joint ventures with foreign firms such as the American General Motors, the German Mercedes-Benz, Siemens, Japanese Mitsubishi, Russian Gazprom, Lukoil, South Korean Daewoo, Daewoo Electronics, Samsung, English BAT, Turkish, Italian, Chinese and many other companies.

In order to implement solutions to the problem in state regulation of foreign economic activity, it is necessary to solve two rather complex tasks:

- finding the most effective and reasonable combinations of the applied methods of exposure, corresponding to the specifics of the regulated areas of foreign economic activity;
- taking into account possible negative consequences in the related areas of foreign economic activity in the economy. Their implementation in many respects depends on the economic capabilities of the state, the accumulated experience of state regulation in foreign economic activity in the new economic conditions.

MEDIA LITERACY AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Annotation. This article analyzes the issues of media literacy and information security in secondary schools. In this regard, the legal and regulatory documents adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan are indicated.

Keywords: student youth, globalization, information and communication technologies, media literacy, information security, internet, intellectual, creative ability.

It is no secret that in a globalizing world, information and communication technologies, and especially the Internet, have become an integral part of everyday life for young people. At the same time, the global network is developing rapidly and its capabilities are expanding. And the abundance and speed of the flow of information attracts more and more students of all ages. This global network is the Internet as a mass, fast source of information:

- Unlimited informal communication in real time;
- watch entertainment games, movies, and music and video games;
- use for advertising and commercial use;
- development of intellectual, creative abilities;
- provides an opportunity for distance learning [1, p.12]

In order to use this resource correctly and wisely, media culture must be formed in the student youth. Otherwise, the student youth will follow foreign ideas and lose their way. In this context, in today's globalizing world, media literacy and information security among student youth is becoming one of the most pressing issues. This process requires strong attention and responsibility not only from parents but also from secondary school teachers. In this regard, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Today's rapidly changing world opens up new and great opportunities for humanity and youth. At the same time, it also exposes them to various evil dangers that have never been seen before. Malicious forces are turning simple, cave children against their parents, against their country, taking their lives. ... In such a tense and dangerous environment, we, parents, teachers, the public, the community, need to be more vigilant and vigilant in this matter. We must raise our children ourselves, not leave them in the hands of others.

Today, our students receive a variety of information and data not only in schools, but also through radio and television, the press, the Internet. These tools not only serve to increase their intellectual potential, develop their creative abilities, but also poison their minds through various ideas. Information that has a strong impact on young people on Internet sites can be classified as follows. The first category of information includes alien, destructive ideas (ideas of religious extremism and terrorism, nationalism, racism, sadism, etc.). The second category of information promotes habits and skills typical of the Western way of life, contrary to the Uzbek mentality. This is especially evident in the dress, articles, clips, and movies that promote the habits of western youth. The third category includes pornographic information. The fourth category includes various offensive information that has not yet been verified and has not been proven. The fact that such alien ideas and information spread on Internet sites are accepted by young people and its consequences are of concern to the people of all countries of the world [3].

If the student has developed the competence to work with information at a young age,

we will not have to worry. Because, they use necessary and positive, use full information because of media culture. Competence in working with information is gradually formed in the educational process of students with the support of teachers and parents in the family.

Competence in working with information means searching, sorting, processing, storage, effective use of information from media sources, their security, formation of media culture skills. Formation of media culture and information security in students only Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №187 "On approval of state educational standards of general secondary and secondary special, vocational education" adopted on April 6, 2017, but also in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In particular, the Decree "On improving the system of information security and information protection, timely and appropriate response to threats in the field of information"[4]. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On this issue" also pays attention to this issue and sets the following tasks.

- Development of human capital as a key factor determining the level of student competitiveness in the labor market and in the country as a whole;

- In order to transform secondary school libraries into modern (smart) centers for independent training of students, expand their useful areas and increase their role through logistics, integration into a single information system, as well as access to electronic resources of the National Library of Uzbekistan;

- Development and implementation of the concept of "safe school Internet" through the integration of all secondary schools into a single data transmission network and automatic filtering of Internet resources allowed for use;

- Introduction of an information system for automation of the educational process on the basis of public-private partnership, placement and regular updating of electronic forms of all textbooks and teaching materials on the portal eduportal.uz [6]. The law regulates the protection of children from information harmful to their health. Ensuring the information security of children restricts the dissemination of information harmful to children's health. Persons guilty of violating the legislation on the protection of children from information harmful to their health shall be held liable in accordance with the established procedure. [7].

In conclusion, it can be said that in order to prevent the negative effects of globalization, the legal and regulatory framework for media literacy and information security in secondary schools has been created, of course. Only now we need to ensure the security of information through the formation of a media culture among students, making effective use of the created conditions.

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ORGANIZATION OF INNOVATIVE INTERACTIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN DENTISTRY: NEW APPROACHES

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Introduction. One of the most important aspects of modern postgraduate education is the research for innovative forms and methods of education aimed at improving the quality of training and self-improvement of students (A.I. Artyukhina, V.I. Chumakov 2012; S.B. Stupina 2009). The use of modern educational technologies is a time requirement. Dentistry is one of the most progressive areas of health care, which is rapidly developing in recent years - the emergence of a large number of new dental technologies and materials determines the need for highly qualified personnel.

One of the most effective ways to transfer information to students at the post-graduate stage of study in a medical university is an interactive session - during the interactive study there is an opportunity to observe and study the experience of other people, to obtain additional information, analyze, model situations, jointly in the training group to look for ways to solve problems.

Interactive form of the organization of practical training of students, according to the professional medical educational programs, is problem training and lectures, visualizations, integration lectures and practical classes (A.I. Artyukhina, V.I. Chumakov 2012).

The problem lectures are noted:

1) Lectures of problematic presentation, i.e. educational material is presented problematic (there is no monological nature of presentation, there is no information message of ready scientific conclusions);

2) Lectures where the main material is studied by doctors and students themselves (partially or completely) solving problems - these are conditionally called problem mastering lectures;

3) Lectures where the problem statement is combined with problem assimilation - combined problem lectures.

Lecture-visualization is conducted either with the use of presentations (slides, photos, drawings, diagrams, tables) or with the use of video materials or demonstration of the patient on the topic. Lecture-visualization allows dentists and students, on the one hand, to identify in a logical sequence the most significant aspects of the educational material, and on the other hand, to see the patient, the course of medical manipulations, operations, which otherwise students would be difficult to get acquainted with.

The integration lecture in a medical university is an attempt to introduce integration of large material from different disciplines when considering the most complex problems.

At present the problem is insufficiency of publications devoted to interactive methods of modern non-traditional lectures and practical classes in postgraduate education in dentistry.

The purpose of the work is to determine the importance of new approaches in the organization of innovative technologies for interactive learning in postgraduate education in dentistry.

Materials and methods: At the Department of Therapeutic Dentistry and Children's Therapeutic Dentistry, 200-300 dentists on average annually undergo postgraduate education for advanced training.

We, together with our colleagues from the faculty of the Department of Therapeutic

Dentistry, have introduced into the educational process new modern non-traditional interactive forms of lectures and practical classes on the following topics:

Part I: Treatment of dental caries using modern instruments and filling materials

- Anesthesia at the Clinic of Therapeutic Dentistry.
- Methods and principles of cavity dissection.
- Classification of modern dental filling materials, etc.

Part II. Modern endodontic treatment methods:

- Methods of root canal instrumental processing.
- Errors and complications arising during root canal instrumental treatment.
- Means to stop the bleeding from the root canals.
- Main stages of endodontic treatment, etc.

Part III. Comprehensive treatment of periodontal disease in outpatient dental care.

Part IV: Integrated treatment of periodontal disease under outpatient dental care.

Tactics of a dentist in case of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue and lips, etc.

During the lessons, teachers illustrate the material with tables, drawings, photographs in the form of a multimedia presentation and a link to literary data.

Conclusion. Thus, problematic teaching, visualization lectures, integrated lectures and practical classes are new approaches in the organization of innovative technologies of interactive learning in postgraduate education in dentistry, and allow the formation of clinical thinking and medical mentality.

DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: Getting a good education plays an important role in the twenty-first century. Everyone should get a good secondary and higher education in order to create and provide themselves with a good future. Today, getting distance education is relevant among young people and not only. The purpose of this work is to inform about distance learning. As an object of research and analysis, the article considers the term distance learning and the Moodle platform, thanks to which millions of people have the opportunity to get a good secondary and higher education.

Keywords: distance learning, Isaac Pitman, Moodle system, Zoom program, information technology, world pandemic, coronavirus.

Let's start from the very beginning, that is, repeat again what distance learning means and who invented it. Distance education has existed for more than 290 years. So, the main question is, what does distance learning mean? Distance learning - interaction between teachers and students at a distance, reflecting all the components inherent in the educational process (goals, content, methods, organizational forms, learning tools) and implemented by specific means of Internet technologies or other means that provide interactivity. In other words, distance learning is getting education from a distance, meaning that a person does not need to go to school or to an Institute, the most important thing is that there is an Internet connection. Computers are now commonly used for this purpose, but it all started in 1728 with Caleb Philips, who, through the Boston Gazette, was looking for students to teach them in letters. In the 1840s, Isaac Pitman taught shorthand remotely: he sent transcribed texts to students on postcards and received responses in the same way. And this was already a full-fledged remote training course. The first distance-learning University opened in 1969 in the UK. 50 years later, the Open University of Great Britain is represented by more than 300 regional centers in its own country and more than 40 in other countries. Similar higher education institutions exist in Spain, Canada, Germany, Israel, and the United States. They teach students at home and abroad. So, we can say that the term distance learning was first introduced by Isaac Pitman, who at that time remotely taught shorthand.

After gaining Independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to pay great attention to the education of young people as they are the future of our country. Distance education has also started to develop, but since 2020 it has become the only and most important way to get higher and secondary education not only in Uzbekistan, but also around the world. Starting from March 16, 2020, the territory of Uzbekistan was officially declared a quarantine zone and all educational institutions, entertainment centers and other institutions were closed and quarantined. But the first case of coronavirus was detected in Wuhan in December 2019. After detecting this virus, all attention was paid to it and how to get rid of it. And all the people started doing everything to get rid of it. It has become known that the disease is transmitted mainly from person to person through small drops released by infected COVID-19 from the nose or mouth when coughing, sneezing or talking. Due to their relatively large mass, these drops do not fly a significant distance and quickly descend. COVID-19 infection can occur as a result of inhaling air containing droplets released from the patient's respiratory tract. That is why

it is necessary to keep away from the sick person at a distance of at least 1 meter. These drops may settle on objects and surfaces surrounding the patient, such as tables, door handles, and stair handrails. As a result, people around you can become infected with COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces first, and then your eyes, mouth, or nose. For the safety of each person, a quarantine was declared. We can say that this year was an impetus for the development of distance education.

Starting from March 2020, distance education using the Moodle system and Zoom program has been launched in all educational institutions around the world. For example, the Zoom program was used in most cases by students of secondary educational institutions and educational centers, and the Moodle system was used in higher educational institutions.

I would like to share my opinion about the Moodle system as I am a first year student at the Institute of Foreign languages in Samarkand it was a great experience for me for my future life and career. So, as mentioned above, starting from March 2020, I started learning remotely, but first I would like to give a little information about the Moodle system.

Moodle stands for Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment-a free e-learning system. This is an open web application that can be used to create a specialized platform for the development of students or employees. Through the Moodle e-learning system, you can learn and test from anywhere in the world at a distance. Plug-ins play an important role in the platform, which help to change the design and expand the functionality of the system. Plug-ins are developed by members of the Moodle community, and they are mostly free to use. Now there are more than 1500 plugins. Today, Moodle is one of the most popular e-learning platforms. It has been translated into more than 100 languages and is used by major universities around the world.

So, at the beginning of training it was a little strange and unusual to learn from a distance because you cannot see the teacher and this experience was the first, but over time I began to get used to it. I think that the Moodle system is very useful for students and not only. I can say that the Moodle system has some negative and positive qualities. So let's start with the positive qualities. The first and most important thing is that thanks to this system, every person, no matter what, can get an education, the main thing is that there is a computer and access to the Internet. The second is prostate system installation and updates. The official website provides step-by-step instructions for installing and configuring the system. Even someone who is not an information technology specialist can install the system. Moreover, it is convenient not only for students, but also for teachers. In the Moodle system, it is very easy and convenient to create courses, just follow the step-by-step instructions. But there are some negative qualities. For example, distance learning can be problematic for children who do not have a personal computer. It can also be difficult for people who are far from the center and do not have access to the Internet. And most importantly, when a large number of people log in to the Moodle system at the same time, the system begins to freeze and it is almost impossible to go to the site. And I think that by solving these problems, the quality of education will be better.

In conclusion, I would like to say that as stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone has the right to receive free education, and thanks to our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, everyone has the opportunity to receive it. Moreover, distance learning for higher education has been introduced. After receiving it, everyone should contribute to the development of education in Uzbekistan and try to raise the country to the top in all areas. Also, based on the above information, I can say with confidence that distance learning has made it easier for all people around the world and thanks to it, even during the global pandemic, we can continue to receive education and

develop, which has a positive impact on the people of Uzbekistan and not only.

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THE WAY OF ENCOURAGING AUTONOMOUS LEARNING IN EFL CLASSES

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Abstract: This article reveals benefits of using learner autonomy in teaching foreign language. One of the most important principles of learner's autonomy is the shift of the focal point of attention from teaching to learning and, therefore, the emphasis not on the teacher but on the student. Therefore, the pace of the lesson can be varied, and the participants of the educational process will independently regulate the work with educational material. Thus this way of learning provides for students opportunity to be responsible for their study.

Key words: learner/teacher autonomy, self learning, autonomous learning, diversity, involvement.

Nowadays the importance of connecting classrooms to the real world is inevitable. If learners can apply their learning to real- life situations, that learning is practical and relevant. To optimize the learning experience, classes should inspire creativity, imagination and the pursuit of knowledge. I strongly believe that learning take place not only at class but outside as well. By connecting classrooms to the real world, teachers can demonstrate the relevance of subjects, give students a vision of what is possible, and provide a meaningful framework for both academic and personal development. Thus, teachers should encourage self-learning or it can be said autonomous learning.

A principle of autonomous learning is that students should take responsibility for their own learning. The role of a teacher is "to facilitate self-directed, reflective and critical learning on the part of individual learners" (Jarvis et al, 2003: 90). I think that student's involvement in an activity reveals itself in positive feelings, good behavior and in student thinking. As research has shown that if the students do not consider a learning activity worthy of their time and effort, they might not engage in a satisfactory way, or may disengage entirely in response (Fredricks, Blumenfield, 2004). A teacher has to involve students by designing and implementing learning activities. As a result of full engagement a student obtains "the capacity or ability to take charge of one's learning" (Holec, 1979: 3). Moreover, autonomy means more than continuing learning activities without a teacher.

After reviewing different literature I came to the conclusion that learning autonomy means also the capacity of a student for lasting learning being intrinsically motivated and engaged. I found a very interesting idea in the following passage from Knowles (1975:14-15) who sees self-directed learning "as in tune with our natural processes of psychological development. When we are born we are totally dependent personalities. We need parents to protect us, feed us, carry us and make decisions for us. But as we grow and mature we develop an increasingly deep psychological need to be independent, first, of parent control, and then, later, of control by teachers and other adults. An essential part of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility for our own lives - to become increasingly self-directing", so learning the same.

In my teaching experience, I use different activities to support effective outside of the class learning by Project works. For example, I ask students to take video concerning different topics. They take video and tell about different places in Tashkent, take and give interview. Also I apply one activity where students integrate theory with practice. The task is to read different articles concerning teaching and learning. After students take

video and demonstrate their own tips and ideas. This theoretical research gives them deep learning how to teach but also how improve productive and receptive skills. Here, I wish to refer to literature and confidently say that this way of teaching encourages deep learning approach by starting from the low level to the high level of learning.

The approach I use can be explained with the reference to Bloom's Taxonomy (1956). According to Bloom (1956), deep learning is one of the main principles of curriculum for excellence. As he mentioned deep approach to learning requires from a teacher to consider learner's knowledge and understanding and the skill. The effectiveness and learner centeredness of question and answer session can be supported by the findings of Bloom (1956) and Anderson et al. (2001) who identified six levels within the cognitive domain. They broke down the cognitive processes into different levels where each factor is built on the previous one. I usually proceed from the most simple to the more abstract questions encouraging higher order thinking skills. By doing this, I structure students' practice, creating interactive discussion with learners and planning assignment.

Autonomous learning meet students' needs and diversity in the class. This learning provides for students opportunity to be responsible for their study. Therefore, they can choose materials and way how to gain information due to their interests and level. Class is a community, which includes different behavior and stereotypes among students but all of them integrate with one aim to get knowledge.

Diversity in class is beneficial towards learning as it support a great opportunity to respect personality, values and helps to learn from each other. It is evident that "a view of the individual and individual difference as the source of diversity that can enrich the lives and learning of others" (Hockings, 2010, p.1). Multiple Intelligences provides a framework for individualizing education by helping us to understand the full range of students' intellectual strengths□ leads to teaching subject matter in multiple ways, providing students with different points of entry into learning a topic. Teachers play the role of tutors. They must provide information to students and teach them to choose the best learning strategies. Students should be able to make an informed choice, that is, have a sound understanding of the strategy and enough time for experiments to find the one that is appropriate for a particular case.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ROLE-PLAYING DURING THE LESSON

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Annotation: In this article shows how is useful method of role-playing, helps teacher to learn his or her pupils character, ability and chance.

Key words: method, initiatives, improve, advantage, kinds, learn, desire.

"It is necessary to raise the quality of general secondary education to a new stage. At the same time, based on what skills the student will receive in each class, it is necessary to revise the state education standards and curricula. It is necessary to create and publish textbooks on the basis of the most modern techniques, to strengthen in schools such areas as technology, the foundations of engineering, mathematics, art, foreign languages, re-equip subject laboratories. Attention should also be paid to ensuring the continuity of the system of preschool and higher education", said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Pupils learn to use the language in a more realistic, more practical way. The aim of the present work is to explore the method of role-play at schools in teaching English.

Role play is really a worthwhile learning experience for both the students and the teacher. Not only students can have more opportunities to "act" and "interact" with their peers trying to use the English language, but also students' English speaking, learning and understanding will improve. Role play lightens up the atmospheres and brings liveliness in the classes. New approaches in the system of education also influenced on the learning and teaching of foreign languages, as language is the major factor of person's development. So learning English is a very important request of tense. Especially Methods are very serious. In this way Method of role-plays have certain meaning.

The Head of the state had earlier forwarded five important initiatives to organize social, spiritual and enlightenment activities on the new system. The first one envisages increasing the interest of youth in music, arts, literature, theater and other types of arts, serving to realize their talents. These decrees are proved that we should use every way, every method of learning is useful. Method of role-play is easy and interesting way in teaching and learning English language.

Role play is really a worthwhile learning experience for both the students and the teacher. Not only students can have more opportunities to "act" and "interact" with their peers trying to use the English language, but also students' English speaking, learning and understanding will improve. Role play lightens up the atmospheres and brings liveliness in the classes. First of all, one question: what is role-play. Role-play is any speaking activity when you either put yourself into somebody else's shoes, or when you stay in your own shoes but put yourself into an imaginary situation! Imaginary people - The joy of role-play is that students can 'become' anyone they like for a short time! The President, The Queen, a millionaire, pop star and others the choice is endless! Pupils can also take on the opinions of someone else for and against debates can be used and the class can be split into those who are against the them. Imaginary situations- Functional language for a multitude of scenarios can be activated and practiced through role-play. 'At the restaurant', 'checking in the airport', 'looking for lost property' are all possible role-plays. We say that we use role-plays because:

- It's fun and motivating, easy and clear for pupils.

Pupils like taking role, role making, role negotiation. Role play can be a lot of fun. There are many kinds of role-play: Character role-play, Anime role-play, Story role-

play, Real life role-play, Demon role-play, Fantasy role-play, Normal role-play, War role-play, Romantic role-play, Action role-play, Sci-Fi role-play, Comedy role-play, Horror role-play, Animal role-play and so on.

Advantages: Developing skill in group problem-solving. Develop Ability to observe and Analyze situation. Help students or pupils to boost their confidence level. Help students and pupils to adapt to the moods and expression of the given situation which they could then perform. Give them opportunity to show their creativity. Students and pupils gain a different experience related to their life and other social situation.

We learn by reading, listening to someone talking, watching something being done and doing something ourselves. Of course, different individuals have different ways of learning. If we look at the various ways of learning, then reading appears to be at the bottom of the list. The information is difficult to absorb and understand and retention tends to be short lived. Listening to a lecture appears to be far down on the list, almost as low as reading. Watching something being done, live or video or on a film, is a little more effective - best if it is live. They help to improve pupils speaking and listening skills. When students are working in groups, the teacher's attention is divided and shared between them. Role-play and simulation provide meaningful ways of learning the target language. So role-play does not depend on ability or skill, it depends on desire and desire.

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BIOMASSADAN ENERGIYA OLISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya: O'simliklar, qishloq xo'jalik chiqindilari, shaharning chiqindilari-bularning hammasi biologik massadir. Biosferada chiqindilar miqdori 800 milliard tonnani tashkil qiladi. Buning ustiga har yili ularning 200 milliard tonnasi qayta tiklanadi (bu 100 milliard tonna heft demakdir). Albatta, biomassa hech qachon neft va boshqa qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilar turlarining o'rnini to'liq almashtira olmaydi. Biroq qo'shimcha ekologik toza, doimiy qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbai sifatida energetikada o'z o'rnini egallaydi.

Kalit so'z: Ekologiyani toza asrashda biomassadan oqilona foydalanish.

Oldindan qilingan hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, faqat mustaqil davlatlar hamdo'stligida har yili ishlab chiqariladigan chiqindilardan 100 million tonna shartli yoqilg'iga ekvivalent biogaz (70% metan va 30% uglerod (IV)-oksididan iborat) olish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, 6,25 million tonna azot, 3 million tonna fosfor va 7,5 million tonna kaliy oksidini mineral tuzlar ko'rinishida olish mumkin. Biogaz olish juda istiqbolli. Undan yoqilg'i sifatida kompleks foydalanish mumkin. Biogaz qurilmasi qanday ishlaydi? Fermalarning go'ngi maydalovchi apparatga solib maydalanadi va issiqlik almashuvchi (teploobmennik) yordamida 35-40 darajaga isitiladi. So'ng biomassa nasos yordamida bijg'itish idishga uzatiladi. Bu idishda biomassa 3-4 sutkada 35-42 darajada bijg'itish jarayoniga uchratiladi, natijada biogaz hosil bo'ladi. Biogaz olish bilan parrandachilik fabrikalari va mol fermalaridan chiqadigan qo'lansa hid yo'qotiladi, go'nglarni pashsha, qurt-qumursqalar bosib ekologik muammolar yuzaga kelishiga chek qo'yiladi. Hosil qilingan biogazdan parrandachilik fabrikalarida ferma binolarining suv isitish qozonlarini isitishda yoki ichki yonuv dvigatellarda foydalanish mumkin. Chiqindilardan biogaz olish atrof-muhit muhofazasidagi qator muammolarni yechishga imkon beradi.

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari (AQSH) energetika balansining 3% ini, Germaniya va Angliya energetika balansining 2,5% ini biomassa energiyalari tashkil qiladi. Xitoyda 7 millionta biogaz olinadigan qurilmalar ishlab turibdi va yiliga 100 milliard metr kub gaz ishlab chiqaradi, bu 100 million tonna shartli yoqilg'iga ekvivalent. Axlatxonalarda hosil bo'ladigan biogaz 45-65% metan va korroziya-tajovuzkor birikmalar tutgan bo'ladi. Biogazlarni quvurlar orqali sanoat iste'molchilarga yetkazilib beriladi yoki quvvati 1-2 MVt bo'lgan gaz turbinalarida foydalaniladi. Buyuk Britaniyada taxminan 20 ta axlatxonadan biogaz ishlab chiqariladi, ulardan 8 tasidan energiya ishlab chiqariladi. CHorvachilik fermalaridagi go'ng va go'ngning suyug'i atrof-muhitni ifloslantiradi. YAngi go'ngning dalalarga solinishi yer osti suvlari va havoning zaharlanishiga, yerning zararli mikroorganizmlar bilan ifloslanishiga olib keladi. Bundan tashqari, go'ng chirishi davomida atmosferaga ko'p miqdorda metan gazi ajralib chiqadi - 1 tonna quruq go'ng uchun 300 - 400 m³ hisobida. 1 tonna metan gazining atmosferaga chiqarilishi 21 tonna karbonat angidrid chiqarilishiga teng. Dastlabki hisoblarga ko'ra biogazning potensiali faqatgina chorvachilik chiqindilari bo'yicha 8 mlrd. m³ dan ortiq. Biomassa energiyasidan go'ng yetarlicha bo'lgan barcha hududlarda foydalanish mumkin. Biogaz beruvchi qurilmalar alohida xo'jaliklarni yoqilg'i va yuqori samarali ekologik toza o'gitlar bilan ta'minlaydi. O'rtacha, 70% ga biologik

parchalangan 1 kg organik modda 0,18 kg metan, 0,32 kg karbonat angidridi, 0,2 kg suv va 0,3 kg qattiq qoldiq beradi.

Biogaz qurilmalarida olingan o'g'itda ozuqa moddalari odatdagi go'ngdagiga nisbatan 15 % ga ortadi. Unda gelmintlar, kasallik tarqatuvchi bakteriyalar va yovvoyi o'tlarning urug'lari bo'lmaydi. SHunday o'g'it har qanday yerga, har qanday o'simlik uchun har qanday vaqtda ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu o'g'it ekologik toza, tabiiy bo'lib, kimyoviy qo'shimchalarsizdir. SHunday o'g'itning 1 kilogrami o'zining samaradorligi jihatidan 100 kg go'ngga tenglashadi. O'g'itning kimyoviyfizikaviy xususiyatlari tuproq bilan aralashuvchi o'g'itlarga qo'yiladigan agrokimyoviy va ekologik talablarga to'la javob beradi. Jahonning ko'pgina mamlakatlarida bunday o'g'itdan gumus o'rnida foydalaniladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, energiyaga bo'lgan talab ortib borayotgan bir paytda biomassadan foydalanish yaxshi samara beradi. Hozirgi kunda rivojlangan mamlakatlarning nafaqat butun dunyo muammosiga aylangan ekologiyani toza asrashda biomassadan foydalanish har xil chiqindilar ko'payishi, havoga zararli gazlar chiqishi, suv ifloslanishi kabi muammolarni oldini olishga yordam beradi. Hozirgi O'zbekiston sharoitida o'zlashtirilmagan yerlar ko'pligi sababli chorvachilik ancha yaxshi rivojlangan. Bu go'ng yetarlichaligidan dalolat beradi. Agar chorvachilar va cho'ponlarga go'ngni qayta ishlab undan gaz olinsa va tayyor gazdan elektr energiya olish yo'lga qo'yilsa bu davlatga katta foyda keltiradi. Sababi cho'ponlarga elektr energiya yetkazishda uzoq masofalarga liniya kabellar tortishga to'g'ri keladi. Bu katta mablag' talab qiladi. Biz biomassadan foydalansak shularni oldini olgan bo'lamiz.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO MULTI-LEVEL LEARNERS

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Annotation: This article portrays that multi-level learners are taught effectively implementing innovations. Besides, what kind of materials and handouts can be utilized positively for these learners, are demonstrated in the experiment.

Аннотация: Эта статья направлена на проведение эффективного учебного процесса путем внедрения инноваций для изучающих английский язык на разных уровнях. Эксперименты также показали, что такие материалы и упражнения могут быть эффективными для таких учащихся.

Key words: multi-level learners, innovation, role-play, blended style, cross ability, group work, experiment, above level, below level, at level.

Ключевые слова: многоуровневые учащиеся, новизна, ролевая игра, смешанный стиль, навыки взаимодействия, групповая работа, опыт, высокий уровень, низкий уровень, средний уровень.

Introduction: Teaching process is serious matter for teachers. Grasping learner's attention is an important issue. Teachers have their own teaching style, techniques and methods. Sometimes these things depend on the learners' type. Multi-level learners are the students who have different personalities, skills, interests and learning needs. In teaching these kind of learners, teachers may have some challenges to utilize appropriate strategies, methods and techniques for them. Therefore, this article aims to give a comprehensive account of implementing innovations to multi-level learners.

Method: Different level learners were taught English Language in a group as an experiment. Teacher paid attention to the levels of each learners during the class. Three levels are differentiated: above level (The students who are able to receive the taught materials more immediately than others are), below level (The students who have difficulties in grasping materials) and at level (The students who are doing well in class. They are encouraged and motivated during the class). This assisted to utilize some new methods and techniques in class. At first, teacher paid attention to what learners desire to learn. Interviews and observations in qualitative and quantitative research methods, various tests and discussions were used. "This accomplished through ongoing needs assessment that includes both standardized tests and alternative assessment, one-on-one interviews with learners, group discussions and learner observation" [Alexander, 1993]. Different kind of strategies were managed: group work, pair work and individual work. Cross ability groups were formed and role-play, jigsaw activities, board games, multimedia activities, debates are involved. For example, in role-play learners were given own roles and they performed themselves. "Cross ability grouping allows stronger learners to help others and maximizes complementary learner strengths" [Bell, 1991].

Results: Using empirical research method, multi-level learners were experimented in order to implement novelty in teaching English language. Above-mentioned methods, techniques and styles demonstrated their effective sides in the result. Majority of learners preferred role-play, discussion and blended activities rather than others. In role-play

learners tried to assist each other and real life materials gave them great opportunity to perform themselves. In discussion activity, learners attempted to solve problematic issue and they expressed their opinion accordingly critical thinking of them. In blended style, teacher utilized different appropriate methods according to their needs. It supported to improve teacher learner relationships in multi-level class. The learning atmosphere was friendly created. In interviewing learners had some difficulties in responding. In the result, activity based lessons are more preferable than lecture based lessons and group or pair works are more effective than individual activities.

Discussion: These types of activities help majority of below level learners to ensue the above. "In the questionnaire, the lower level learners generally show an interest in doing group work with their multicultural peers" [Stephanie Soto Gordon, 2010].

Conclusion: Teaching multi-level learners is a bit serious for teachers. We are witnessed that only one method is not enough for managing these learners. Teacher should choose different materials. If he/she selects alternative methods and strategies for learners, it will simplify to receive teaching materials. In this practice, nearly all the research methods were used as basic and supplementary assistance.

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ИННОВАЦИОН ДАСТУРИЙ-ДИДАКТИК МАЖМУА ВА УНИНГ ДИДАКТИК ТЎЛДИРМАСИ

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Аннотация. Мақолада инновацион дастурий-дидактик мажмуаларнинг таълим самарадорлигини оширишдаги ўрни ва аҳамияти ҳақида фикр юритилади. Электрон шаклдаги ўқув-услубий материаллар мажмуанинг асосий дидактик тўлдирувчиси сифатида келтирилади.

Калит сўзлар. Модел, парадигма, дастурий, дидактик мажмуа, дидактик тўлдирувчи

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются роль и значение инновационных программно-дидактических комплексов в повышении эффективности образования. Учебно-методические материалы в электронном виде представлены в качестве основного дидактического дополнения комплекса.

Ключевые слова. Модель, парадигма, программирование, дидактический комплекс, дидактическое дополнение.

Abstract. The article discusses the role and importance of innovative software and didactic complexes in improving the effectiveness of education. Educational materials in electronic form are presented as the main didactic supplement of the complex.

Key words. Model, paradigm, programming, didactic complex, didactic addition

Бугунги давр талаблари кечаги куннинг мезонларидан буткул фарқ қилади. Ҳозир замонавий фикрлайдиган, энг сўнгги янгиликлар билан ҳамнафас яшайдиган, кун сайин дунёқарашини бойитиб борадиган кадрларни тайёрлашга эҳтиёж ошиб бормоқда. Бу жараёнда айниқса, олий таълим тизими зиммасига катта масъулият юкланади.

Тараққиётга эришиш замирида рақамли технологиялар, илм ва изланишнинг ўрни катта. Таълим тизимининг барча бўғинларида рақамли технологияларни кенг жорий этиш, замонавий билимларга интилиш халқимиз ҳаётини фаровонлашувига хизмат қилади.

Таълим тизими тамомила янги мазмун касб этаётган айти вақтда, таълим жараёнининг ажралмас бир бўлаги бўлмиш дарсликлар ҳамда фанлар бўйича ўқув адабиётларининг ўрни беқиёсдир.

Бугунги кунда барча соҳада дарсликларимиз аҳволи бугунги ва эртанги кун талаб даражасида эмаслиги, бу каби адабиётлар янги давр руҳида тарбия топаётган, билим олишга интилаётган ёш авлоднинг эҳтиёжини тўлақонли қондира олмай қолди. Янги, замон руҳига мос ўқув адабиётларини (ЎА) қайта таҳлилдан ўтказиш, таълим босқичлари бўйича унинг узвийлигини ва узлуксизлигини таъминлаш бугунги куннинг энг долзарб вазифасига айланиб қолди. Зеро, яратилаётган дарсликлар, ўқув адабиётлари, илмий ва услубий қўлланмалар нафақат босма нашр кўринишида, балки компьютер ва ахборот технологияларига асосланган, зарур шароитларда, исталган вақт ва шароитда фойдаланиш мумкин бўлган янги электрон кўринишларда ҳам бўлишлиги мақсадга мувофиқ ва бу аллақачон амалиётда ўз исботини топмоқда.

Таълим тизими бугунги кунда эски моделдан янги, "бутун умр мобайнида таълим олиш" моделига ўтмоқда. Маълумки, янги моделда ўқитувчи янгича статусга (мавқега) эга бўлади, яъни талабаларнинг зарур билимларни эгаллашларида

фақатгина дарс ёки маърузалар конспекти билан чегараланиб қолмай, балкибу билимларни турли манбалардан излаш, уларни мустақил эгаллаш, ўз шахсий нуқтаи-назарининг шаклланиши учун имконият яратиши керак.

Таълим жараёнида талабанинг фаоллигини ошириш кўп жиҳатдан жараённинг ташкил этилиши (шакли ва усули) ва ўқитиш воситаларига боғлиқ.

Инновацион дастурий-дидактик мажмуа (ИДДМ)лар таълим самарадорлигини таъминловчи ҳамда талабалар фаоллигини оширувчи ўқитиш воситаси сифатида алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Эндиликда фанлар бўйича ИДДМни бугунги ахборотлашган таълим тизими замонавий ўқитувчисининг "асосий қуроли" сифатида эътироф этиш мумкин.

Муайян предметни самарали ўқитиш мақсадида яратилган ҳамда ушбу предметни ўзлаштириш жараёнида талабаларнинг фаоллигини оширишга қаратилган, инновацион услубиятга асосланган, ўқув материални махсус дастурий таъминот ва мультимедиали информацион технологиялар ёрдамида дидактик ишлаб чиқиш натижасида яратилган ўқув жараёнини ташкил этувчи кўп функцияли дастурий воситани - инновацион дастурий-дидактик мажмуа (ИДДМ) деб атаيمиз.

Маълумки, ИДДМнинг таркибий қисми тўртта туркумдан иборат бўлиб, ўз навбатида уларнинг ҳар бири муайян компоненталардан ташкил топади. Электрон шаклдаги ўқув-услубий материаллар ИДДМ ни ташкил этувчи асосий дидактик тўлдирувчиси бўлиб, у қуйидаги компоненталарни ўз ичига олади:

- Электрон дарслик ёки дарсликлар;
- Электрон ўқув қўлланмалар;
- Электрон маъруза матнлари;
- Электрон кутубхоналар;
- махсус (CD, Flash ва хоказо) сиғимлардаги аудиовизуал материаллар;
- интерфаолўқувкурслари;
- компьютерда виртуал лаборатория, жумладан ҳисоблаш тажрибасини ўтказиш учун лаборатория вазифалари;
- тест синовларини ўтказиш бўйича тизимлар[1].

ИДДМ учун жамланадиган мазкур дидактик тўлдирувчиларнинг таркиби ва мазмуни хусусида тўхталадиган бўлсак, аввало муайян фан бўйича яратилаётган мажмуада келтирилган адабиётлар, гиперҳаволалар, Интернет маълумотлари бир қатор талабларга жавоб бериши лозим:

- ИДДМ таркибидаги ўқув дарсликлари, қўлланмаларнинг электрон вариантлари, компьютер амалиёти, электрон кутубхона адабиётлари ва шу каби ўқув материални ўргатувчи, такрорловчи воситалар ДТСларига тўла мос ҳолда яратилган бўлиши;
- ўқув материалнинг электрон кўриниши талабага тақдим этилганда уни тушунилиш даражасига алоҳида эътибор қаратилган бўлиши;
- фан бўйича керакли таърифлар, таянч иборалар, калит сўзларга мурожаат қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш воситалари ҳам яратилган бўлиши;
- ҳар бир электрон манбаа дидактик ва психологик талаблар инобатга олинган бўлиши лозим.

Бугунги кунда олий ўқув юртларида фойдаланиладиган ўқув адабиётлари, услубий тавсиялар, маъруза матнлари, амалий машғулотлар учун ишланмалар, мисол ва масалалар тўплами ва шу каби таълимий ресурсларнинг электрон нусхаларини яратиш ва Интернетда муайян фанни ўқитиш методикаларига бағишланган махсус сайтлар яратиш, унда on-line кутубхонасига мазкур қўлланмаларни қўйиш муҳим вазифа сифатида қаралмоқда.

Фанлар бўйича дастурий-дидактик мажмуалар Ўзбекистон олий таълим тизимига

тааллуқли меъёрий хужжатлар билан тўлдирилган ва соҳага тегишли бўлган сўнги йилларда қабул қилинган қарорлар, жумладан, таълим тизимида доир "йўл харитаси"да келтирилган истиқболлар, бу йўналишдаги тадқиқотларни долзарб эканлигини асословчи фактор бўла олади.

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KUBIK TENGLAMANING YECHIMLARI HAQIDAGI MASALA

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada kubik tenglama ildizlari soni haqidagi teorema va uning isboti keltirilgan. Shuningdek, teoremaning tadbiqlariga doir masalalar qarang.

Аннотация: В этой статье приведена теорема о числе корней кубического уравнения и её доказательство. Также рассмотрено несколько задач по применению данной теоремы.

Annotation: This article presents a theorem on the number of roots of a cubic equation and its proof. Several problems on the application of this theorem are also considered.

Insoniyat ilm-fan sohasida erishgan yutuqlarining o‘zlashtirilishida, ya’ni limning bilimga aylanishida ta’lim maskanlari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Jamiyatning jadal sur’atlarda rivojlanayotganligi ta’lim sohasiga ham yangi pedagogic texnologiyalarni qo‘llashni taqazo etmoqda. Jumladan, matematika fanini o‘qitishda “o‘qitish metodikasi” o‘z rolini oshirib bormoqda.

Har bir pedagog dars davomida berilayotgan bilimlarni o‘quvchilarga aniq va tushunarli tarzda yetib borishini taminlashga intiladi. Shuning uchun o‘qituvchilar aynan birgina tushunchani turli yo‘nalish va usullardan foydalanib bayon etishadi. Ulardagi yagona maqsad berilayotgan mavzuning ishonchli, asoslangan va soda bo‘lishiga erishishdir.

Biz ushbu maqolada “kubik tenglamaning yechimlari soni” haqidagi masalalarni yechish usullaridan biri haqida fikr yuritimiz va bunday masalalarni haqiqiy sonlar to‘plamida qaraymiz. Aslida bu savolga kubik tenglamani yechishning Kardano usulini ham tavsiya etish mumkin, ammo bu usul anchavaqt talab qiladi. Biz kubik tenglamaning yechimlari sonini aniqlashda funksiya hosilasining ba’zi xossalardan foydalanishni taklif etamiz.

Bizga kubik tenglama

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \quad (a \neq 0; b, c, d \in R), \quad (1)$$

ko‘rinishda berilgan bo‘lsin. Tenglamaning chap tarafidan

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, \quad (2)$$

funksiyani tuzib olamiz.

Teorema.(1) kubik tenglama

1) $b^2 - 3ac \leq 0$ shart bajarilganda yagona yechimga;

2) $b^2 - 3ac > 0$ shart o‘rinli bo‘lganda esa (2) funksiya uchun

$$f\left(\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-3ac}}{3a}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-3ac}}{3a}\right) > 0 \text{ bo‘lganda yagona yechimga, } f\left(\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-3ac}}{3a}\right) \cdot$$

$$f\left(\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-3ac}}{3a}\right) = 0 \text{ bo‘lganda ikkitayechimga,}$$

$$f\left(\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-3ac}}{3a}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-3ac}}{3a}\right) < 0 \text{ bo‘lganda uchta yechimga ega bo‘ladi.}$$

Isbot. (1) kubik tenglamaning yechimlarini (2) funksiya yordamida tahlil qilamiz. (2) funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi $x \in R$ va bu funksiya uzluksizdir. Shu bilan birga,

$a > 0$ bo‘lganda,

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow +\infty;$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow -\infty.$$

$a < 0$ bo‘lganda,

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow -\infty;$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow +\infty,$$

ekanligidan funksiyaning qiymatlar sohasi ham $E(f) = R$ dan iborat ekanligini ko‘rish mumkin.

Demak (2) funksiyaning grafigi ox o‘qini hech bo‘lmaganda bir marta kesib o‘tadi, ya’ni (1)

tenglamaning hech bo‘lmaganda bitta yechimi mavjud. Eslatib o‘tamiz, (2) funksiyaning grafigi ox o‘qini nechta nuqtada kesib o‘tsa, (1) tenglamaning yechimi shuncha bo‘ladi.

(2) funksiyaning hosilasi o'zgaruvchining ixtiyoriy qiymatidan o' manfiy (nomusbat) bo'lsa, funksiya monoton o'suvchi (kamayuvchi) bo'ladi va uning grafigi ox o'qini faqat bitta nuqtada kesib o'tadi. $f(x)$ funksiyaning hosilasi $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, \forall x \in R$ da nomanfiy yoki nomusbat bo'lishi uchun $b^2 - 3ac \leq 0$ tengsizlikning bajarilishi zarur va yetarli ekanligini kvadrat funksiyaning xossaligidan kelib chiqib aytish mumkin.

Agar $b^2 - 3ac > 0$ tengsizlik o'rinli bo'lsa, (2) funksiyaning hosilasi ikkita $x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 3ac}}{3a}$ va $x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 3ac}}{3a}$ nuqtalardan olg'a aylanadi. U holda $a > 0$ ($a < 0$) bo'lganda, $f(x)$ funksiya $x \in (-\infty; x_1] \cup [x_2; +\infty)$ oraliqda o'suvchi (kamayuvchi), $x \in [x_1; x_2]$ oraliqda esakamayuvchi (o'suvchi) bo'ladi (umumiylikka ziyon yetkazmagan holda $x_1 < x_2$ deb oldik). Bunday x_1 va x_2 nuqtalarda funksiya ekstremumga erishadi. $f(x_1)$ va $f(x_2)$ lar bir xil ishorali bo'lsa, $(x_1; f(x_1))$ va $(x_2; f(x_2))$ nuqtalar ox o'qi ajratgan yarim tekisliklarning bittasida yotadi. Bu holda (2) funksiyaning grafigi ox o'qini bitta nuqtada kesib o'tadi, ya'ni kubik tenglama yechimi bitta bo'ladi. $f(x_1)$ va $f(x_2)$ lar bir xil ishorali bo'lishini $f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) > 0$ tengsizlik yordamida ifodalash mumkin.

$f(x)$ funksiya $(x_1; f(x_1))$ va $(x_2; f(x_2))$ nuqtalarda ekstremumga erishib, shu nuqtalarning birortasida uning grafigi ox o'qiga urinishi mumkin. U holda funksiyaning grafigi ox o'qi bilan ikkita umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'ladi, ya'ni kubik tenglamaning yechimi ikkita bo'ladi. Bu shartni $f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) = 0$ tenglik yordamida ifodalash mumkin.

$f(x)$ funksiya $(x_1; f(x_1))$ va $(x_2; f(x_2))$ nuqtalarda ekstremumga erishib, bu nuqtalar ox o'qqanibatan turliyarim tekisliklardayotsa, funksiyaning grafigi ox o'qini uchta nuqtada kesib o'tadi. $(x_1; f(x_1))$ va $(x_2; f(x_2))$ nuqtalarning ox o'qiganibatan turliyarim tekisliklardayotishini $f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) < 0$ tengsizlik yordamida ifodalash mumkin. Teorema isbotlandi.

Endiyuqoridagi teoremaning o'lashtirishga oid ba'zi misollarni keltiramiz:

1-misol. $2x^3 + 3x^2 + 18x - 20 = 0$ tenglama nechta haqiqiy yechimga ega?

Yechish: tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlari $a = 2, b = 3, c = 18, d = -20$ uchun $b^2 - 3ac = 3^2 - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 18 = -99 < 0$ tengsizlik o'rinli.

Teorema ga ko'rabizgaberilgan tenglamayagona haqiqiy yechimga ega.

2-misol. $4x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0$ tenglamaning haqiqiy ildizlari sonini toping.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlari $a = 4, b = 9, c = -12, d = 1$ uchun $b^2 - 3ac = 9^2 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-12) = 225 > 0$ tengsizlik o'rinli. Demak $f(x) = 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x + 1$

funksiya $x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 3ac}}{3a} = -2$ va $x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 3ac}}{3a} = \frac{1}{2}$

nuqtalarda ekstremumga erishadi. Funksiyaning ekstremum qiymatlari

$$f(x_1) = f(-2) = 4 \cdot (-2)^3 + 9 \cdot (-2)^2 - 12 \cdot (-2) + 1 = 29$$

va

$$f(x_2) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 9 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 = -\frac{9}{4}$$

qiymatlarga teng bo'lib, ularning turli ishorali ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Demak, teorema ga ko'ra $4x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0$ tenglama uchta tirli haqiqiy ildizga ega.

3-misol. $-4x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$ tenglamaning turli haqiqiy ildizlari ko'paytmasini toping.

Yechish:

Ma'lumki, berilgan tenglamaning yechimlari kompleks sonlarga ega bo'lsa, ularning har biri x_1, x_2, x_3 bo'lib, $x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = -\frac{d}{a} = -\frac{9}{-4} = \frac{9}{4}$ ga teng bo'ladi.

Huddiyuqoridagi kabi berilgan tenglamaning turli haqiqiy yechimlari uchta bo'lganida

ham yechimlari ko'paytmasi $\frac{9}{4}$ ga teng bo'lar edi. Ammo

haqiqiy yechimlar soni uchta ekanligini aniqlamasdan turib fikrni aytolmaymiz. Shuning uchun tenglamaning uchta haqiqiy ildizga ega ekanligini aniqlashimiz kerak. Bu yerda,

$$b^2 - 3ac = (-8)^2 - 3 \cdot (-4) \cdot 3 = 64 + 36 = 100 > 0$$

bo'lganligi uchun

$$f(x) = -4x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 9$$

funksiyaningozgaruvchi

$$x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 3ac}}{3a} = \frac{-(-8) - \sqrt{100}}{3 \cdot (-4)} = \frac{-2}{-12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

va

$$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 3ac}}{3a} = \frac{18}{-12} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

lardagiqiyimatlarinianiqlaymiz:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = -4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 - 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 9 \neq 0,$$

$$f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = -4 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 8 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 9 = 0.$$

Ko'rinibturibdiki,

$$\text{buyerdaf}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 0 \text{ tenglik o'rinli. Bundan,}$$

yuqoridakeltirilganteoremaasosanberilgantenglamaikkitaturlihaqiqiyildizgaega. Bu

ildizlarningko'paytmasinitopishuchundastlabularningharbirinitopishimizkerakbo'ladi.

Kubiktenglamaningratsionalyechimlariniqidirishqoidasiyordamidax = 1 berilgan tenglamaning ildizi ekanligini aniqlash mumkin. $-4x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 9$ ko'phadnix - 1 ikkihadga bo'lsak, $-4x^2 - 12x - 9$ kvadrat uchhad hosil bo'ladi. Bu

kvadratuchhadninolgatenglashtirib, hosilbo'lgantenglamaniyechemizvaberilgan $-4x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$ tenglamaningqolganildizlarini hamtopamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} -4x^2 - 12x - 9 &= 0 \\ -(4x^2 + 12x + 9) & \\ -(2x + 3)^2 &= 0 \\ 2x + 3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

Demak, berilgan tenglama ikkitax₁ = 1 va x₂ = - $\frac{3}{2}$ ildizga ega ekan. Bu ildizlarning ko'paytmasi esa x₁ · x₂ = 1 · (- $\frac{3}{2}$) = - $\frac{3}{2}$ ga teng.

Biz ushbu maqolada kubik tenglamaning ildizlari sonini aniqlashga imkon beruvchi teorema va uning hosila yordamidagi isboti haqida fikr yuritdik. Shuningdek, teoremani bevosita tadbiqiga doir tipik misolla qarab o'tdik. Ushbu teorema o'quvchilarda algebra va matematik analiz bilimlarini yanada boyitadi deb hisoblaymiz.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация. Развитие современной международной интеграции оказывает влияние на все сферы образования, особенно на систему обучения. Развитие средней школы является фундаментальной основой для обучения. В связи с этим в данной статье рассматриваются пути и перспективы развития образования в Узбекистане, внедрения инноваций и подготовки кадров, способных конкурировать на мировом рынке.

Ключевые слова

Образование, обучение, преподавание, математика, иностранные языки, мировые стандарты.

В настоящее время в нашей стране предпринимается ряд мер по развитию сектора образования. В частности, разработка Президентом многих решений и законов, направленных на развитие образования, в частности системы среднего специального образования, играет важную роль в приведении отрасли к мировым стандартам, повышении международной конкурентоспособности молодых специалистов. В целях удовлетворения растущего спроса на высококвалифицированных специалистов в связи с увеличением охвата дошкольным образованием, введением 11-летнего общего среднего образования и расширением высшего образования в последние годы были созданы 1 иностранный и 4 местных высших учебных заведения, специализирующихся на подготовке учителей. Это призвано повысить шансы студентов участвовать в соревнованиях в зарубежных странах и добиться равенства с ними.

Будущее развитие системы среднего специального образования напрямую связано с квалификацией и навыками персонала в данной области, а также их способностью применять современные знания и педагогические технологии, а также иностранные языки, особенно мировые языки.

Дальнейшее совершенствование педагогического образования, подготовка высококвалифицированных специалистов с современными знаниями и навыками применения педагогических технологий, подготовка высококвалифицированных специалистов, которые внесут достойный вклад в социально-экономическое развитие страны, внедрение передовых образовательных технологий является одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов. Тот факт, что в Послании к Олий Мажлису от 24 января 2020 года определен ряд задач по этим вопросам, свидетельствует о высокой востребованности современных педагогических кадров в сфере образования.

Кроме того, эффективные системные реформы, направленные на развитие образования, начались с организации дошкольного образования, использования зарубежного опыта для формирования первых математических понятий у детей, различных тренингов для учителей с целью дальнейшего развития их знаний по математике, подготовки иностранных учителей к изучению международного опыта. Это объясняется тем, что образовательные соглашения подписаны с зарубежными странами и созданы все условия для учителей.

Следующим этапом обучения в средних школах также является повышение интереса учащихся к этой области. Для создания комфортной и приемлемой

среды для студентов проводится ряд мероприятий, в том числе интересные кружки и конкурсы, организованные в соответствии с современными методами и педагогическими технологиями, в соответствии с мировым опытом. В частности, ведется активная работа по увеличению числа школ, специализирующихся на математике с фундаментальными науками, и предоставлению им глубоких знаний по математике, поддержке талантливой молодежи, изучающей и проводящей исследования в области математики, укреплению связей с зарубежными университетами и исследовательскими организациями. и реформы в области образования, которые проводятся для того, чтобы сделать нашу молодежь равной с иностранцами, как с точки зрения образования, так и с точки зрения того, чтобы быть не меньше, чем кто-либо другой.

Сегодня мы можем по праву гордиться нашими учебными корпусами, оснащенными в соответствии с современными требованиями, со всеми условиями. Достижения наших детей, рожденных и выросших за годы независимости в области образования, науки, культуры, искусства и спорта, наполняют наши сердца чувством гордости. Это молодые люди, свободно владеющие современными технологиями, компьютерным дизайном и наукой управления, а также несколькими языками. Эти достижения наглядно подтверждают правильность пути, выбранного нашей независимостью в области образования под руководством нашего уважаемого главы государства.

Короче говоря, в результате проводимых реформ в области образования наша молодежь в будущем сможет конкурировать на международном уровне во всех областях науки, особенно в области математики, с целью расширения участия молодежи в международных научных конкурсах.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МЕТОДИКИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ.

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Annotation: The process of mastering a foreign language assumes solving educational problems, which requires: finding ways to solve them, choosing strategies and performing various speech actions based on a certain level of formation of communicative competence and taking into account such levels of functioning as Waystage Level and Threshold Level. The traditional method assumes communication of the teacher and a student and control of learning material.

Key words: Waystage Level, Threshold Level

В современном Узбекистане происходят коренные изменения в духовной сфере и активно формируются основы новой идеологии. За годы независимости правительством Республики Узбекистан был принят ряд законодательных актов и нормативных документов, направленных на совершенствование образовательной системы. Среди поставленных задач особое внимание уделяется подготовке высококвалифицированных специалистов, владеющих несколькими иностранными языками. Подчеркивая исключительную важность знания иностранных языков, Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев особа выделяет следующее "В настоящее время у нас в стране придается большое значение изучению и преподаванию иностранных языков. И это, конечно, неспроста. Сегодня трудно переоценить значение совершенного знания иностранных языков для страны, стремящейся занять достойное место в мировом сообществе, ведь народ наш видит свое великое будущее в согласии, сотрудничестве с иностранными партнерами".

Формирование будущего специалиста - это трудоемкий процесс подготовки кадров, базирующийся на методиках обучения, от степени эффективности, которых зависит уровень квалификации будущего выпускника. Традиционная методика предполагает общение преподавателя и студента, постоянный контроль со стороны преподавателя за учебной деятельностью студента, контроль усвоения учебного материала.

Процесс овладения иностранным языком предполагает решение учебных задач, для чего необходимы: поиск путей их решения, выбор стратегий и выполнение различных речевых поступков на основе определенного уровня сформированности коммуникативной компетенции и с учетом таких уровней функционирования как, Waystage Level и Threshold Level. Традиционная методика предполагает общение преподавателя и студента, контроль усвоения учебного материала.

В современных условиях получение высокой профессиональной квалификации и поддержание ее на должном уровне возможно при активном применении новых педагогических технологий, формирующих активную роль обучаемого. Это позволит радикально изменить роль преподавателя, сделать его и носителем знаний, и руководителем, в то же время инициатором самостоятельной творческой работы студента, способствуя самостоятельной выработке у студента критериев и способов ориентации поиску рационального в информативном потоке.

Усилия по изучению иностранных языков ориентируются на таких задач как:

- развитие навыков устной речи
- использование в большой мере иностранной лексики в повседневном речевом обиходе

- ввести изучение иностранного языка через газеты
- приглашать для преподавания носителей языка
- мыслить только на иностранном языке и т.п

Основная функция методики обучения иностранного языка сводится к поискам ответа на вопрос: как учить и чему учить ? Причем толкование этого вопроса проводится в ракурсе учета трех факторов характеристики иностранного языка как учебного предмета: учитель- учебный предмет- коллектив обучающихся.

На современном этапе развития преподавания иностранных языков при выборе метода обучения необходимо исходит из особенности коллектива, в котором он будет использоваться , необходимо учитывать личностные особенности обучаемых , их возраст, интересы, уровень подготовке, период, в течении которого будет проходить обучение, а так же техническую оснащенность учебного заведения.

Методика является педагогической наукой, у педагогики и методики имеется один объект изучения- процессы обучения, воспитания, цели и задачи обучения, воспитание и содержание предметов. Едиными являются и методы исследований, поэтому определение методики как педагогической науки было шагом вперед к ее оформлению в самостоятельную науку.

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МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация. В данной статье речь идёт об основных преимуществах инновационного педагогического менеджмента, т.е. новизне выполняемых работ, реализации личностных потребностей педагога, возможности самовыражения, повышении профессиональной компетентности.

Ключевые слова. Разработка, осуществление, инновационная политика, система, стратегия, проекты, программы, подготовка, обучение педагогов, контроль, инновационной деятельности.

Управление инновационным процессом должно осуществляться комплексно и включать следующие аспекты

Современное образование находится в процессе динамических изменений. Меняется система взаимодействия всех участников образовательного процесса, важное значение в улучшении качества образования приобретает педагогический менеджмент. Основными преимуществами инновационного педагогического менеджмента являются: новизна выполняемых работ, реализация личностных потребностей педагога, возможность самовыражения, повышение профессиональной компетентности.

Одним из важнейших условий успешности инноваций является наличие определённой системы морально-психологических отношений, способность педагогов к творчеству, наличие в коллективе дружеских отношений, взаимодействие с учащимися их семьями, социумом.

К главным направлениям инновационного менеджмента относятся:

- разработка и осуществление инновационной политики;
- определение системы стратегий, проектов, программ;
- подготовка и обучение педагогов;
- обеспечение и контроль за ходом инновационной деятельности;

Управление инновационным процессом должно осуществляться комплексно и включать следующие аспекты:

- работу с педагогическими кадрами, направленную на создание предпосылок для инновационно-педагогической деятельности;
- работу с учащимися, создание условий для адаптации к происходящим изменениям, учёт интересов и образовательных потребностей учащихся;
- работу с родителями, направленную на формирование позитивного отношения к вводимым новшествам;
- осуществление контроля, анализа и регулирования инновационной деятельности;

- информационное обеспечение инновационной деятельности. Успешность педагогического менеджмента следует оценивать по критериям качества следующих видов и направлений деятельности: - практическая эффективность, (экономия бюджета, улучшение среднего балла успеваемости); - уровень положительного восприятия производимых нововведений всеми участниками образовательного процесса; - наличие косвенных показателей улучшения качества образовательного процесса (активизация научно-исследовательской деятельности, участие в международных проектах). Одним из основных условий высокой эффективности

деятельности педагогических сотрудников является наличие их сознательной и творческой активности. Сегодня, для образовательного процесса требуются высокоорганизованные, ответственные, инициативные и стремящиеся к самореализации педагоги. В связи с этим необходимы новые методы в организации мотивационной составляющей деятельности педагога, такие как:

- метод выявления мнений (интервью, анкетирование, выборочные опросы);
- аналитические методы (системный анализ); - методы генерирования идей (мозговая атака, деловые игры); - методы прогнозирования наглядного представления (графические модели, должностные описания и инструкции); - методы аргументации (презентации).

В управлении инновационными процессами в образовании свою эффективность, доказали следующие методы координации инновационной деятельностью: методы создания эффективно работающих творческих, исследовательских групп, создание эффективной системы коммуникаций; методы мотивации, создание условий для профессионального роста преподавателей; методы регулирования социально-психологического климата в коллективе.

Педагогический коллектив и обучающиеся сразу понимают, что ценит их руководитель, что дает им чувство уверенности и целенаправленности в своих действиях. Они ощущают свою вовлеченность в дела школы, и их заинтересованность возрастает. Культурное лидерство: руководитель в такой школе - это своего рода "верховный жрец", он является главным носителем и хранителем культуры школы, ее традиций и символов. Он поддерживает климат, основополагающие идеи и общие задачи, следит за передачей традиций и культуры новичкам. Люди начинают верить в школу как в идеологическую систему, понимают, что они члены сильной культуры, и это придает им чувство собственной значимости и ощущение важности их работы, что служит для них прекрасным стимулом.

Для успешного обеспечения целостного образовательного процесса руководитель должен умело сочетать в себе и своей работе различные типы лидерства, нести опыт разностороннего построения образовательной действительности как среды полноценного формирования личности обучаемых и дееспособного труда педагогического коллектива. Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что качественная система управления посредством использования приемов и методов инновационного менеджмента в образовании выступает как условие эффективного функционирования любого учреждения образования.

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THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A FUTURE TEACHER

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Abstract. This article discusses modern approaches and developmental educational opportunities in shaping the professional competence of a future primary school teacher. It is also based on the need to develop effective mechanisms for the professional development of future teachers based on national and universal values.

Keywords: prospective primary school teacher, professional competence, motivation, person-centered learning, developmental learning, axiological (value) approach, cognitive approach, activity-creative and personal approach.

From the analysis of the interpretation of "preparation for pedagogical activity" it follows that it can be viewed in two ways: as a mental state, and at the same time as a personality trait. We accept such an interpretation of training and take it into account in interpreting the essence of a teacher's professional competence. However, from the above, it can be concluded that it is wrong to link a teacher's professional competence with ability and training at the same time, because preparation for professional activity, in the opinion of most researchers, also includes ability to it.

Therefore, we consider the professional competence of the teacher as a unit of psychological, pedagogical, professional and methodological knowledge and skills needed in our research, the willingness to put them into practice. In this case, the concept of "preparation" is understood by us as a mental state and a formed personality trait [1].

Analysis of the literature and practice show that the formation and development of a specialist's professional competence occurs throughout his or her professional life. But the most important stage of its emergence is the stage of acquisition of specialization in higher education.

The analysis of research in two areas on the development of professional competence of the future teacher allows us to conclude that the technologies used by researchers serve as one of the tools for the development of professional competence of the future teacher. Typically, they are integrated into the educational process of the higher education institution and allow students to develop only individual components of this quality.

We analyze the third direction on the problem of developing the professional competence of the future teacher.

According to T.B. Igonina and T.G. Cheshuina, in the implementation of the possibility of pedagogical practice in the development of professional competence of the future teacher, pedagogical practice provides an opportunity to:

- transition from the initial idea of the profession to the acquisition of the necessary professional knowledge, skills, the application of professionally important qualities of the future teacher;
- professional self-determination;
- developing students' professional competencies at each stage, improving existing knowledge and skills [2].

Thus, pedagogical practice serves as a bridge between future theoretical knowledge and skills, decisions and conclusions, as well as practical experiences for future primary school teachers, and thus develops professional competence in students.

E.V. Maltseva developed organizational and pedagogical conditions for the development of professional competence of primary school teachers in the system of continuing

education, which are:

- development of a special program for the development of professional competence of teachers;
- the use of a system of monitoring the development of professional competence, the organization of continuing pedagogical education;
- use of the certification process to develop the professional competence of teachers;
- use of new educational technologies [3].

In the development of professional competence of the future teacher, little attention is paid to independent educational activities.

The identified shortcomings allowed to identify a number of contradictions:

between the need to improve the process of developing the professional competence of a future primary education teacher in higher education and its insufficient theoretical and methodological support;

between the need to develop the professional competence of the future primary school teacher and the insufficiently developed pedagogical conditions for the effectiveness of this process.

In our research, we identified two groups of factors that affect the process of developing the professional competence of a future primary school teacher in a higher education institution:

socio-pedagogical factors (characterized by modern social conditions - the social aspect, the organization of the educational process in higher education - the pedagogical aspect);

psychological and pedagogical factors (characterized by the subjective characteristics of the future primary school teacher and the professionally important qualities of the personality - the psychological aspect, with his knowledge, skills and abilities - the pedagogical aspect).

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MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT OF PUPIL'S LOGICAL THINKING IN MATHEMATICS

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Abstract. This article discusses the ways of practical application of the didactic complex of conditions for the development of logical thinking in mathematics, in particular, the improvement of theoretical and methodological aspects of general education in the world, the creation of a model of the process of developing pupil's logical thinking. In this regard, it explains the need to create pedagogical opportunities aimed at organizing the educational process, which develops the logical thinking of pupils in grades 5-9.

Keywords: logical thinking, creative thinking, speed of thought, didactic methods, independent thinking.

Educators study logical thinking in terms of the development and formation of the individual in the learning process. Many scholars describe logical operations, the laws and rules of logic, as conditions that permeate the entire educational process. Some educators understand the development of logical thinking as the acquisition of knowledge by pupils and the formation of skills and abilities in them and their use in teaching and practice.

A logical method is a kind of logical operation or action, as well as a set of them used to solve a number of tasks. Logical operation is a way of designing, building relationships between them.

In the 1990s, many research topics were devoted to the formation of logical literacy, which is determined by the independent acquisition of certain elementary logical concepts.

Compiled a list of minimum logical knowledge and skills that pupils must successfully master in math and other mixed subjects. The concept of "logical literacy" has been introduced in order to highlight the characteristics of the normative side of logical thinking that focus on the logical requirements and rules presented in the thought process.

In many recent studies, in the study of all the subjects in school, such a phenomenon occurs as an emerging logical culture in which each of them contributes directly according to its characteristics.

Logical culture is defined as "a system of thinking skills that allows the expression of existing ideas in a clear and understandable form and the acquisition of new ideas only in such a form".

Types of logical thinking in pedagogy often include the following: mathematical, physical, historical and other subjective types of thinking. This is explained by the fact that only such theoretical thinking, which participates as logical thinking, can express its true object, because only thinking in logical form can move in the content of things, in their existing relationships.

The problem of the interrelationship of education and development is one of the main problems of pedagogy. Views can be divided into two main perspectives on how to assess the appropriateness of learning and development, including abstract-logical thinking, in different mental characteristics of the learner.

In one, they limited the role of education, believing that acquaintance with things and their understanding would occur spontaneously, and that education would adapt to this development only independently and autonomously.

"In grades 5-9, there are significant changes in pupils' thinking. Ability to think

abstractly, while the concrete and figurative components of thinking are preserved and developed. Critical thinking develops significantly, its independence and activity increase.

The formation and development of logical thinking often requires the creation of appropriate conditions that help the pupil to study, abstract, compare, generalize, analyze, and synthesize scientific methods for the acquisition of new knowledge.

The system of thinking operations, which is concentrated in the pupil until the age of 11, prepares him for the formation of scientific concepts, intellectual development, that is, during formal operations, the teenager is free from the feeling of being attached to concrete objects, while thinking like adults.

Adolescents learn concepts in the learning process and move on to a new higher form of intellectual thinking activity. The adolescent sees the discussion as a hypothesis, from which he can make all possible observations; his thinking becomes hypothetical-deductive.

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THE ROLE OF STUDENTS IN ACHIEVING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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Abstract. Learning today is considered less of an 'acquisition of structure' and more of learning of things of use. The teaching of language in reference to categories of use is probably going to possess methodological implications.

Key words; interpersonal relations, equivalent, predominant, speculate.

We must confine mind that different cultures mention various things in their everyday lives. Native speakers are very conscious of what they ought to and will not mention specific categories of individuals in their own language. That is why both teachers and students got to develop a way of taboo subjects if they're to avoid offense. Do they contain an equivalent number of words or syllables?

The two sentences are equivalent length when spoken because they contain an equivalent number of stressed syllables (two each). This suggests that the unstressed syllables need to be squeezed in. The vowels belonging to unstressed syllables often become the weak vowel represented by the symbol. The weak vowel or "schwa" is that the commonest sound in spoken English. Another peculiarity of spoken English is elision, which is that the "missing out" of a consonant or vowel or maybe both. In the context of foreign learning, however, those teachers are conscious for an extended time of a drag. It is the matter of the scholar who is structurally competent but who cannot communicate appropriately. To beat this problem, the processes involved in fluent conversational interaction have to be addressed. As Keith Johnson quotes Newmark "Newmark's insight that 'being appropriate' are some things different from 'being structurally correct', finds its place within a mode of thinking, predominant in linguistics today...." It is, in fact, this new 'mode of thinking', which has given new directions to foreign teaching. It is led to new emphases, not only in syllabus design but also within the teaching communicative use of the language. Before the adoption of any particular methods or techniques, it is important to 'know' a language. As regards what is entailed in knowing a language, Keith Johnson puts it this manner, "...Knowing a language' isn't an equivalent as 'the ability to use language'..." the scholar who is communicatively incompetent is actually, unaware of the utilization of language. As Newmark expresses it, this student may know "the structures that the linguist teaches, cannot know that the thanks to getting his cigarette lit by a stranger when he has no matches are to steer up to him and say one among the utterances "Do you've got a light?"

The methodologies for teaching, therefore, are to be supported the linguistic insights on the character of the language and on the psychological insights on the processes involved in its use, for the event of communicative competence within the learners. Keith Johnson lists three processes involved within the use of a language: scanning the pragmatic information; evaluation whereby the utterance is often compared to the speaker's aim and therefore the identification of any discrepancy, then the formulation of subsequent utterance. The formulation of utterances and therefore the processes of scanning and evaluation must be made quickly within the real-time. "The ability to try to do this is often what we mean generally by fluency during a language ..." says Keith

Johnson.

The researcher, therefore, adopts such methods and techniques, which give a chance for the learners to reinforce their communicative competence. However, the question remains, the way to provide learners with 'the communicative intent' to form them learn the particular meaning of the expression, also because of the correctness of expression. An interaction actually occurs, when there is a 'communication' on a particular subject i.e. one among the interact ants should be unaware and therefore the other, aware. The one, who is aware, conveys some information to the unaware(s).

The researcher conducts such activities within the class, which aims to develop communicative competence in her students. The instructions, associated with these activities, are passed to the scholars in English. A newspaper is typically one among the sole sorts of this type of fabric. It contains write-ups that are supported by reality. Reading a newspaper, 'provides them with a chance to review language, because it's employed during a real context....'. During this way, the scholars can apply to the surface world whatever they need to be learned within the classroom. This also provides a chance to 'expose students to the tongue during a sort of situation....'. As, as an example, the scholars are asked by the researcher to read within the section, a touch of writing on the performance of Pakistani Cricket Team within the semi-final. The scholars are asked by the researcher to breed in their own words, what they read within the first paragraph. The researcher then asks them to form predictions on the team's performance within the last word match. They also speculate on what is going to be the team strategy within the last word match. The entire activity encourages students to place their own thoughts into words. The learner's act, both as speakers and listeners simultaneously. Real communication takes place during this activity, as there is an information gap, which the interact cover. The communicative intent is provided by the urge to understand. Sharing of ideas provides a chance to form real use of language, as most are unaware of what the opposite will say. The researcher gives scholars a fast story with scrambled sentences. Putting sentences within the right sequence gives them a true understanding of the language. As has been acknowledged by Keith Johnson that the power to spot and check one's own mistakes is, consistent with Bartlett's the only single measure of mental skill'. A & B the scholars of A teach the scholars of B topics, already assigned to them. The topics could even be tasks like preparing reports on weather, living conditions in rural areas, current problems faced by citizens in urban areas, etc. The scholars of B, later on, give feedback. This game allows scholars to use vocabulary, which is of an honest range. They determine the thanks to mounding their ideas into words. In this technique, one among the scholars holds the picture-strip, shows the primary picture to the remainder of the scholars, and asked them to predict what the second picture. The scholars are then shown the second picture, they compare it with their own prediction and on the thought of the second picture, and they develop the story further. They are then asked about how the third picture goes to be like, so on then forth. This game allows the scholars to possess a choice of words also as of ideas, as they create a prediction from their own minds. They also receive constant feedback, because the strip unfolds, they proceed towards the very best of the story. In each group, two students are selected for two different roles. The remainder of the scholars watch their performance and hear their dialogues. This helps improve not only they are interpersonal relations, but also they learn to figure together. When the learners are given feedback by their co-learners, they are doing not lose confidence rather they feel motivated to undertake to raised and learn more.

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ПРОВОДИМЫЕ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ РЕФОРМЫ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

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Аннотация: Статья Расположенный в Средней Азии и развивающийся в быстром темпе, мир образование в Узбекистане, имеющее место в обществе о внимании, уделяемом отрасли.

Ключевые слова: Образование, пять важных инициатив, молодежь и будущее.

Узбекистан Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев в своем выступлении это было так. "Это всегда заставляет нас думать еще один важный вопрос- нравственность нашей молодежи, походка, одним словом, с мировоззрением зависит. Сегодня время сильно меняется. Это кто чувствует изменения больше всех - молодежь. К счастью, молодые люди соответствуют требованиям своего времени пусть. Но при этом не стоит забывать и о себе. Мы кто мы, как потомки великих людей в их душе всегда есть отголоски, чтобы оставаться верными себе продолжить За счет чего мы это достигнем? Воспитание, воспитание и только за счет воспитания. Безукоризненный проявив на практике пример воли и мужества, он смог сохранить свою жизнь. наша дорогая Родина обретает всеобъемлющее, сегодняшнее спокойствие и святые предки, которые пожертвовали свою жизнь ради спокойных дней память и память, продолжение благородных дел, в строю преследование пожилых людей-самый высокий критерий человечности и мы терпеливы и терпеливы, которые живут в том, что нам нужен мир, выживание благородная ценность-это ценность, присущая нашему народу. Что такое мировоззрение преобразует-наука, доход, прибыль"

Действительно оба, завтрашний день каждой страны, яркие перспективы и хорошие условия жизни, как экономические, так и духовные роль образования, воспитания молодежи в первую очередь результат. Сегодня в нашей независимой стране гармоничный во всех отношениях, уверенный-свободный, способный выразить свое мнение, амбициозные, умные и преданные Родине дети, страна в качестве персонала, способного жить с чувством сопричастности к своей жизни в целях воспитания детей проводится огромная работа. Пример как можно сказать, за последние три года в Узбекистане в сфере образования, духовности и просвещения так произошли реформы, перечислите их, расскажите адоги недоступны. Раньше мы учили педагогов 9 лет какой из наших учеников поступает в колледж или лицей, когда он учится в школе любовь к знаниям сохраняется и в период среднего образования мы думали, что колармикан. Теперь наши дети в своих школах среднее специальное образование, 11 лет, высшее образование учредитель: редакция газеты "xabar". Эта реформа в связи с чем, сколько преступлений, безнадзорности даже если речь не идет о получении. Главное, теперь родители их образование и воспитание, не беспокоясь о своих детях задумчиво, грустно.

Как еще одна реформа переход к предмету ЧКБТ в школах в сфере образования, чувство патриотизма со школьной скамьи у учащихся развитие. Ведется на основе современных технологий занятия дают свои результаты, наши ученики являются международными и региональными они становятся призерами на Олимпиадах. Руководитель творческой группы: Ниезов Жамшид уролович. на основе стратегии

внедряются новые идеи. Повышение духовности молодежи и их свободное время ранее сообщалось о пяти важных инициативах по значимой организации и на его основе осуществляется работа в нашей стране я горжусь тем, что вижу и как педагог.

Как известно, глава нашего государства уделяет большое внимание работе в социальной, духовно-просветительской сферах 5 важных инициатив по внедрению новой системы это было раньше.

Первый инициатива молодежь к музыке, живописи, литературе, театру и другим видам искусства повышение интереса, проявление таланта учредитель

Второй инициатива юноши физическая закалка демонстрирует свои способности в области спорта 2009-2010 гг.-заместитель министра сельского хозяйства и мелиорации Кыргызской Республики.

Третий инициатива население и среди молодежи компьютерные технологии и интернет он направлен на организацию эффективного использования.

Четвертый инициатива молодежь повышение духовности, популяризация чтения среди них направленная на организацию системной работы по ее созданию.

Пятый инициатива женщины относится к вопросам занятости.

Это по инициативе 800 девушек в текущем году в высшее образование учредитель: редакция газеты "Xabar". Еще один аспект "возраст учредитель: Редакция газеты" Xabar". учредитель: редакция газеты "Xabar". учредитель: Редакция газеты "Xabar". любовь к книге у читателей, несомненно, еще больше учредитель: редакция газеты "Xabar". Особенно для наших талантливых девушек Как Государственная премия имени Зулфийи, для талантливых и смелых парней "Mard uqlon" учредитель: Редакция газеты "Xabar". основная задача-увеличить количество молодежи с каждым днем в утатке. Из другой реформы можно сказать, что она активна и ежегодно 14 из них получают высшее образование прием в государственные учреждения без экзаменов, на основе государственных грантов учредитель: Редакция газеты "Xabar". он выполняет функцию приложения для более свободных показов.

В Узбекистане проводимые реформы дают свои плоды в ближайшем будущем, наша страна развивалась из числа развивающихся стран входит в число государств. Я считаю это педагогом.

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2.<https://darakchi.uz/oz/68103>

3.Milliy g`oya va Davlat huquq asoslari kitobidan.

PHILOLOGY SCIENCES

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY'S FAIRY TALE "THE LITTLE PRINCE" IS IN UZBEKISTAN

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The famous French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupery (1900-1944) is the author of works "The Southern Postman" (1928), "The Little Prince" (1942), "The Night Flight" (1931), "The Planet of Man" (1939), "The Military Pilot" (1942), and "The Incomplete Castle". The legendary fairy tale "Little Prince" by the author was first published in New York in 1943. It has been translated into more than 180 languages.

This work about a golden-haired boy living with a rose on a dwarf asteroid has been known in Uzbekistan since 1963. In 1963, St. Exupery's fairy tale "The Little Prince" was translated from Russian into Uzbek by M. Umarov from the French-Russian translation version of Russian literary critic and translator N. Gal and was published in "Yosh Gvardiya" publishing house. Since the book was published for young children, it does not contain a special review of the work of St. Exupery and the fairy tale "The Little Prince." Based on the translation variant of N. Gal X. Sultanov published a new translation of "The Little Prince" in the 6th issue of "Yoshlik" magazine in 1985. [3] By 2003, The Little Prince had been published separately in Latin alphabet.

A comparative study of original works translated from French into Russian and from Russian into Uzbek is a little-studied field of Uzbek translation studies. In this article, we aim to make a comparative analysis of the translation of St. Exupery's fairy tale "The Little Prince" by H. Sultanov from Russian into Uzbek.

Original phrase "Ainsi le petit prince, malgré la bonne volonté de son amour, avait vite douté d'elle." was translated by Russian translator into Russian as "Маленький принц и полюбил прекрасный цветок, и рад был ему служить, но вскоре в его душе пробудились сомнения. (p.389) (The little prince fell in love with a beautiful flower, and was glad to serve him, but soon doubts aroused in his soul)". N. Gal uses the combination "прекрасный цветок (beautiful flower)" instead of the pronoun "elle" and this increases the value of the translation in Russian. H. Sultanov also translates the combination "прекрасный цветок (beautiful flower)" in this verse from Russian into Uzbek as "фериуза гул (turquoise flower)": "Кичкина шахзода, гарчи бу фериуза гулни яхши кўриб қолган, унга хизмат қилишдан бахтиёр бўлсада, кўнглида шубҳа уйғонди. p.31 ("The little prince, though he loved this turquoise flower and was happy to serve it, had doubts in his heart")".

The phrase "фериуза гул (turquoise flower)" by H. Sultanov has secured a place in the hearts of Uzbek readers, and now the fairy tale "Little Prince" cannot be imagined without "фериуза гул (turquoise flower)". Or "Elle choisissait avec soin ses couleurs. Elle s'habillait lentement, elle ajustait un à un ses pétales. Elle ne voulait pas sortir toute

fripée comme les coquelicots. P.59 ". The original adjective "fripée" is translated from French into Russian as "помятый, измятый (rumpled, crumpled)". The Russian translator translates this adjective as "встрепанный (ragged)". "Она заботливо подбирала краски. Она наряжалась неторопливо, один за другим примеряя лепестки. Она не

желала явиться на свет вострепанной, точно какой-нибудь мак. р.388. (She carefully selected the colors. She dressed up slowly, trying on the petals one by one. She did not want to be born like some kind of poppy.) "

Naturally, when translating this verse from Russian into Uzbek, H. Sultanov also translated the adjective "вострепанный (ragged)" as "хурпайган-тўзфиган ҳолда (ragged)." "У қунт билан ранг танлар, гулбарг либосларни нозик баданига бир-бирига ўлчаб кўрарди-ёруғ оламга аллақандай лолақизғалдоққа ўхшаб, хурпайган-тўзфиган ҳолда дийдор кўрсатишни сира-сира истамасди-да. Р.27 (She was diligently choosing colors, measuring the petals on her delicate body, and she did not want to be born in the form of some ragged poppy.)".

In our opinion, the author used the analogy "toute fripée comme les coquelicots" to indicate that the tulip bud dress was wrinkled before opening. For this reason, we give the following literal translation of the above verse from French. "У қунт билан ранглар танларди. У гулбарглари бирин-кетин тўғрилаб, шошилмай кийинарди. У ёруғ оламга лолақизғалдоқларга ўхшабғижим либосда пайдо бўлишни истамасди. ("He was diligently choosing colors. He straightened his petals one by one and dressed slowly. He did not want to appear to the light world in a wrinkled garment like a poppy.)".

H. Sultanov's translation from Russian into Uzbek reflects the spirit, idea and meaning of the Russian version. It would be different if this translation was translated from French into Uzbek. From the above, it is clear that the training of researchers and translators who have studied one of the foreign languages and the Russian language in depth is one of the most pressing issues in modern translation science.

Resume: This article analyzes and compares the 8th chapter of the translation from French into Russian of the fairy tale "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (translation by N. Gal) and from Russian into Uzbek ("Kichkina shahzoda", H. Sultanov's translation).

Keywords: "The Little Prince", Saint Exupéry, Nora Gal, H. Sultanov, Leon Werth, poppy, beautiful flower.

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USES AND FORMING OF ORDINAL NUMERALS FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS; COMPARISON WITH DOMESTIC LANGUAGE.

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Annotation; This thesis includes forming of ordinal numbers and its comparison with a native language with some examples.

Keywords; numbers, ordinal, order, define, compound numbers, rules.

Learning a foreign language by comparing it with a native language is one of the best ways of fast learning and remembering new information. [7]

Ordinal numbers show positions or rank in a sequential order; the order may be of size, importance, chronology or so on. They totally differ from cardinal numerals and other types of numerals.[6] This kind of numerals denote the order of objects and answer the question "Which?". (the first day = which day?). Meanwhile, this type of numerals answer the same question in Karakalpak language; "neshenshi?". [3:150]

In English language nouns which come with ordinal numbers are always used with the definite article "the". Meanwhile, there are no articles in Karakalpak language.

Ex; February is the second month of the year. [2:154]

In some cases, there is an indefinite article before a noun and it means other or another one.

Ex; We have sent them a second telegram. [2]

There are three main ways of forming the ordinal numerals in English language as well as in Karakalpak language.

1. Except for the first three cardinal numerals (first, second, third), other numerals are formed by adding -th in the end of the cardinal numerals.

Ex; fourth, sixth, seventh. [9]

Forming of numerals such as Five, Nine, Eight, Twenty, Thirty, Forty and Twelve is a little differs from other ones; fifth, twelfth, eighth, ninth, twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth.

2. Compound ordinal numerals are easiest ones to use and form. It is formed by adding the -th affix to the last numeral of the word.

Ex; twenty first, hundred and thirty fourth, two thousand three and forty eighth. [4]

3. It is easier to use cardinal numerals when we are supposed to use ordinal numbers with chapters, pages, paragraphs of books or with the pieces of plays.

Ex; the first part = part one

The fifth chapter = chapter five

The ninth paragraph = paragraph nine [4]

In Karakalpak language, as it was mentioned above, there are three ways of forming ordinal numerals. [3:151]

1. Ordinal numerals in Karakalpak language are formed by adding particular completions -nshi, -inshi at the end of cardinal numerals.

Ex; altinshi (sixth), segizinshi (eighth)

2. If the ordinal number is not given in a written form, usually "-" is used to show the order of the number.

Ex; 1989-jil (1989 year), 9-klass (9th grade), 5-du'kan (5th shop)

3. When ordinal numbers are used instead of nouns in Karakalpak language, there are certain completions like plural completions or cases are added in the end of the word.

Ex; birinshiler (first ones), besinshide (in fifth), to'rtinshini (fourth) [3]

(As the cases in Karakalpak and English languages differ from each other, the meanings of the given samples in Karakalpak language can be obvious in English language when it comes in context).

To conclude, both languages have the similarities when forming ordinal numerals and some differences including the usage of cases when numerals are used instead of nouns in context.

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MATERIAL DESIGNING FOR JOURNALISM ESP

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Abstract. ESP aims to design the appropriate course for a particular group of learners. Having only English language background, it is a challenging task for the ESP teachers to prepare the materials and evaluation for the ESP classes. Moreover, in four skills for Journalism Class, the limited numbers of textbooks on the subject demands teachers' creativity to design the class. This paper highlights the main points of designing materials for journalism classes according to the level, interest and future profession of students. The discussion is focused on the preparation, teaching process and evaluation.

Key words: journalism education, class design, materials, evaluation, reporting, news writing, critical thinking.

Journalism ESP is one of the main part of media education, which assists to improve professional knowledge in a foreign language. Studying and practicing critical thinking, argumentation, reporting and research, and writing skills are enhanced by ESP classes. These courses provide a unique combination of professional aptitude and training, and personal creative license and exploration, all of which creates a stimulating immediacy and energizing combination of learning and invention.

While taking into consideration that there are lack of books and prepared materials for journalism ESP in the journalism faculties of Uzbekistan, it requires teachers to be innovative to design materials for the classes.

In four skills for Journalism Class, the limited numbers of textbooks on the subject demands teachers' creativity to design the class. As mentioned three steps to design an ESP course: setting the objectives, deciding the approach of language learning, and selecting materials and evaluation.

Setting the objectives and learning outcome, which is the first step of our work, is focused on analyzing the target learners' necessities to prepare the content and forms of the class. Four questions are usually asked before starting to design an ESP course: who, why, where, and when. Erlin Estiana mentioned the first question "who" refers to the target learners who are the students of journalism faculties. The next question "why" refers to the reason they have in taking this ESP class. The question "where" refers to the location for the learning process that is done in the classrooms mostly and in the TV studio owned by a Private TV Station to provide opportunity for the students to observe directly as well as experience the real works of television reporters and news anchor. The last question "when" refers to time of the skills implementation including its duration and frequency.

The purpose of the lesson is completed if the teacher can determine for whom the ESP materials are prepared, why they are attending these classes, where the appropriate place for conducting the lesson is and when the lesson is scheduled.

Knowing the learners' language level and level of proficiency is also important to choose materials and attracting students' attention. Selection of tasks, texts and all materials, which do not correspond to the language level of students, can be boring or difficult and it causes unsuccessful lesson. Another aspect, which needs to be considered, is the learners' necessities so that the teacher can design a class which is useful and interesting. This is a challenge for the teacher since sometimes the students are not aware of their necessities.

Authentic materials are more helpful in Journalism ESP, which can be taken from all types of media resources. David Pendery mentioned that some of the textbooks he used in these courses have included *On the Record*, *Crossroads, USA, Morning Edition*, and *USA Today: Read All About It*. These books are very pragmatic in design and approach, beginning with introductions to newspaper organization and content (in fact they are quite useful for students who may be unfamiliar with English and American newspapers), newspaper reading habits and skills, exercises locating articles in the paper, cultural background of newspaper writing, and analysis of journalism writing. They proceed with reading exercises of actual newspaper articles, language studies (grammar, writing technique, idioms and expressions, vocabulary, and so forth), discussion questions, and writing topics.

Daily newspapers are authentic material that can be used in a variety of ways, including exercises, discussions of news and opinions of the day, and reading stories out loud.

After detaching necessary materials for the certain lesson teacher should deal with teaching approaches. Erlin Estiana stated there are many teaching approaches in English language teaching. However, teacher of ESP needs to consider which one is the best to be used for ESP classes. The communicative approach to language teaching is the most appropriate teaching theory for an ESP class. In communicative approach, language learning is implemented through using the language communicatively rather than practicing the language skills.

Journalism ESP courses can be among the most exciting ones for teachers to conduct, and they are always enjoyable, though very challenging, for students. This ESP area has rich pragmatic, creative, and intellectual possibilities. Introducing news, journalism studies and media contexts into students' lives and experience inserts them into current events, engages them in cultural diversity, and provides rich speaking, writing and analytical opportunities. Material designing plays an important role for reaching all these abilities and developing students' professional opportunities in the English language.

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GENERAL THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF ARTISTIC IMAGE

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Annotation: One of the most important tools of fiction is image. In literature, image is a broad concept. The article examines the theoretical views of world, Russian and Uzbek literary scholars on the artistic image, and analyzes the stories of the writer Khurshid Dostmuhammad. The art of images in the writer's stories, their general and individual features, the metaphorical nature of the prose are studied.

Key words: scientific image, artistic image, figurativeness, figurative thinking, artistic generalization, individuality, customs, heroic experience, the idea of a work of art.

The concept of image, which forms the basis of a work of art, has been an important feature of poetics since ancient times. After all, the artistic image is a means of defining the uniqueness of all art bees. "The artist understands the world through an artistic image, expresses the essence he understands and his emotional attitude to what is being understood. In this sense, the image is a form, a way of thinking of literature and art". As Gegel said, art and literature mean thinking through images. Commenting on the specificity of art, especially the image, Gegel writes: "... it is, first of all, some content, such as a particular emotion, situation, event, action, individual; secondly, it implies a way of describing that content". It follows that originality, the signs of individuality, are manifested in the content that carries the image and in the ways of expressing it specific.

In the history of literary-theoretical views Russian critics - V. Belinsky, A.I. Gertsen, N.G. Chernishevskiy, N.A. Dobrolyubov, ME Saltikov-Shcherdin formed a separate stage. They comprehensively revealed the features of art, such as populism, national identity, originality, ideological and artistic imagery. In Belinsky's theoretical works, the artistic image is an important component of artistic aesthetics. Belinsky writes of the artistic image: "Since the highest object in art is the human being, it is preferable to apply the term" image "to the human being (the person in the work of art. The image is a generalization and at the same time a clear picture of human life, created with the help of artistic fabric and gaining aesthetic value".

In modern literature, image refers not only to man, but also to other animate and inanimate objects. "An artistic image is a reflection of a being (an object, an event, etc.) in a work of art," - says literary critic Dilmurod Kuronov. However, the scholar's views on generality and individuality in artistic images are in line with Belinsky's views. The writer Khurshid Dostmuhammad also created a patriotic image by summarizing the image of the brave sons of the Uzbek people, who lived in the terrible times of the first half of the XX century and endured hardships. These are: Mirkomilboy in the story "The Dead Prayer", Tokhtasinboy in the story "The Wealth of Tokhtasinboy", Abdurauf Fitrat in the story "Umid Guli", Abdulla Qodiri in the story "Lonely". In addition to the fact that they have common features in their character and nature, each of them has its own unique characteristics, thoughts, dreams and aspirations, which reflect the individual nature of the image.

Belinsky emphasizes the importance of the way of thinking, religion, language, as well as the traditions of the people in the creation of the image of a nation: "Traditions are the image of the people, without them the people is an image, a vain and unrealistic

dream". Among the images created by Khurshid Dostmuhammad, which is the object of our theme, we can also find images that value customs and traditions. These are the images of Qadriya's mother in the story "Cry of a carefree bird", Uncle Mirsayid in the story "Shabada", and Umid in the story "Kuza". It is the image of people who live on the basis of certain values, who consider humanity above all else.

At all stages of Belinsky's critical activity, a system of coherent considerations can be seen in the understanding and interpretation of the artistic image. The scientist emphasizes the role of creative emotion in the transformation of a word into an image. "There is no intuition and no sense without the senses. Whoever does not have intuition, feeling, has only a little perception, not intelligence to understand life at a higher level. Man must understand reality consciously, not instinctively. That is when the senses become the unconscious mind, and the mind becomes the conscious senses". Indeed, understanding life only through the mind, that is, the unconscious, is the correct but inanimate understanding of reality. The importance of intuition, feeling, as well as the mind in the transformation of the word into an artistic image is incomparable. While a word that has become an image expands the scope of meaning and goes beyond it, a work that reflects a certain part of reality does not fit into the realm of reality. It rises to the level of conditional reality, which is called artistic reality, the artistic world. The emotional world, on the other hand, reflects the reality in which the form in the natural state is as a separate, meaningful, aesthetically evaluated reality. A work of art created at the request of art cannot be accepted without the participation of the heart, only with the mind itself.

In an artistic word, the world lives. The word is transformed from a simple tool of communication into an image, and the image into a system of images, the system of images into an artistic reality, and the artistic reality into a creative concept. When a word becomes an artistic image, it carries a great aesthetic burden, both semantically and formally. "It is necessary to distinguish between a simple scientific image and an artistic image. If the scientific image first affects the mind and the senses through the mind (sometimes it may not affect the senses at all), the artistic image first affects the senses, the mind through the senses. The purpose of emphasizing this fact in the form of a simple axiom is to remind that fiction also has a function of cognition on its own scale". When we hear this word naturally separately, it seems to us that it has almost no emotional effect.

However, if we fill this word with feelings, pains, and adapt it to the situation of life, it becomes a full-fledged artistic image. For example, in the story of Khurshid Dostmuhammad's "Big Street" and in the story "Oromkursi" the word "oromkursi" appears as a thought-provoking companion who absorbs human sorrows. The author describes the importance of rest in the life of the protagonist of the story S. Aliyevich. and the chair. "As before, changed from a service seat to a car seat and became a stronger support for its faithful master. He leaned forward, straightened his breath, and regained his composure". So, the rest of the chair was a support for him during the most difficult and painful time of the hero. "Everyone is as full of mysterious adventures as he is of his own". Hence, the word oromkursi became a holistic image as it interacted with the protagonist's experiences. Because the word, which represents the name of a simple natural thing, is immersed in the creative imagination, pain, experience and becomes a living image that affects the heart and feelings of the reader. It follows that the literary text is also important in the transformation of a word into an image. From the above considerations, it can be said that image, figurativeness form the basis of fiction and literary criticism.

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PHONETIC ASPECT OF COMPOUND WORDS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: The author proposes to open several criteria on compounding in this very article, such as phonetic (stress), spelling (solid spelling, spelling with a hyphen and spelling with a break), semantic unity (compound words express a single notion) for differentiating compound words from free word phrases. Besides that, the author studies semantic relation between the components and defines the notion of modifier and head as the components of endocentric words and heteronymic and homonymic relations between the compound word and its head. All this makes some contribution to the theory of compound word in general.

Keywords: compound word, free word group, spelling, hyphen, components, integrity, semantic, phonetic, integral notion, free phrase.

A compound word usually has a head constituent, which determine syntactic properties of the whole lexeme. On the other hand, the constituents of a compound word should be closely connected semantically. There should be somehow close relation (logical or semantic) between constituents, otherwise we cannot call them compounds. As an example: "software", a compound word which is formed by an adjective "soft" and a noun "ware". The compound lexeme software is a noun, due to the word "ware" which is a noun lexeme, and this part is the head constituent of software. Compound words may belong to all the major syntactic categories. N.G Guterman pointed out that syntactic ties are ties between words, in dealing with a compound word, the relation between its constituents, the morphemes.

Spelling is one way of differentiating them, because compound words have three kinds of spelling: such as, solid spelling, with a hyphen, and with a break between two components. Examples: life-saving, lifesaving, life saving.

Phonetic principal of stressing is the next approach to distinguish a compound word from a free phrase. As the analysis of the materials, shows that English compound words have unity stress, in the most of the compound nouns, for example: blackbird, blackboard. The theory does not hold with adjectives, because compound adjectives have a primary and secondary stresses, called as double stress too. Therefore, stress cannot help us to distinguish all compounds from free word groups. Examples: snow-white, long-legged.

Semantic unity is another criterion that can distinguish compound words from free phrases. As far as it is known, semantically a compound word expresses one integral notion, but a free phrase may express two or more notions, on the other hand, compound words are such units which have meaning integrity of semantically and structurally.

There appeared a tendency to coin compound nouns where:

" The first component is a proper noun, e.g., Canadian bacon, American League, British Summer Time.

" The first component is a geographical noun, e.g., Afro-Caribbean children, Anglo-Catholic, Afro-rock

" The two components are joined with the help of the linking vowel -o- e.g., bacteriophobia, suggestopedia.

" The number of derivational compounds increases. The main productive suffix to coin such compound is the suffix -er - e.g., baby-boomer, all-nighter.

"Many compound words are formed according to the pattern Participle 2 + Adv = Adjective, e.g., laid-back, spaced-out, switched-off, tapped-out.

"The examples of verbs formed with the help of a post-positive -in -work-in, die-in, sleep-in, write-in.

According to E.A Vasilyevskaya "compound words consist of at least two morphemes which do not include affixes in it", equally, K.L. Ryashentsev defines them in the following ways "compound words are lexical-grammatical units which have combined components grammatically, semantically, graphically (spelling), and have their own intonation, and structural integrity.

However according to S.N. Mamatov "a compound word is a complicated unit which includes two stems". A. Khojiyev characterizes compound words as "those which always have semantic, syntactic, phonetic integrity and are always used in the same form in speech."

In the school books, it is defined in the following way: "compound words are words which have two or more roots", but Sh. Rakhmatullayev and A. Khojiyev emphasize that "compound words are not the words which consist of two words, but two or more stems". Opposing to them, B.Mamatov, does not agree to this definition and gives his own one in the following way: "not all compound words consist of two or more stems or roots, sometimes a component or both components of a compound word may consist of both a stem and a derived word". As an example he gives the following compounds: beshiktervatar, ishlab chiqarish, tinchliksevar. According to B.Madaliyev "compound words are words which express one whole notion or meaning through joining two or more word combinations".

The analysis of the works of some Uzbek scholars shows that, there are some unprovable hypothesis, as compound words are based on two words which give one meaning, but according to our point of view, we can emphasize that compound words consist of only stems that give one integrated meaning. As you see, that only structural features of compound words are analyzed, and the syntactical, morphological and spelling features are left without taking into consideration.

Compounds formed by the word-building pattern Verb + postpositive are numerous in colloquial speech or slang, e.g., bliss-out, fall -bout/horse-around, pig-out.

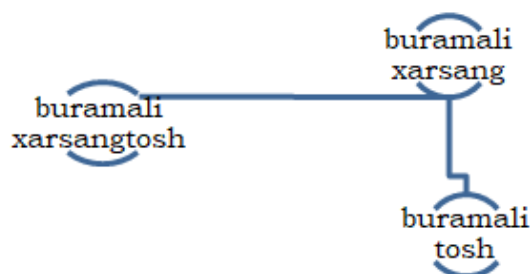
In the Uzbek language, a compound word consists of two or more independent stems, which have integral meaning, binding lexically (A stem plus B stem). A compound word may consist of two stems consisting of two different parts of speech and can function independently in a sentence. Usually, compound words can answer one question, for example: ertapishar meva (early-ripen fruit), the word answers the question "qanday meva?" (what fruit?). Another criterion for a compound word is a word stress, which usually falls on the first components, whereas English compound adjectives can have two stresses, which means that both constituents are stressed. Uzbek compound words and free word groups are similar, as the English ones. Both compounds and free word groups may be spelt similarly, belong to one part of speech, even the components may be the same. However, as we mentioned before, compounds are words, which consist of two stems, have semantic integrity and one stress, usually answers one question. On the other hand, free word groups are group of words whose each component can answer different questions and has its own stress and function as different parts of a sentence.

Professor F.F. Fortunatov emphasizes that "free word group is divided into equal and unequal components". However V.V. Vinogradov mentioned that "free word group is close up to a word than a sentence".

B. Madaliyev, one of the Uzbek scholars notes that "free word group consists of two

words or group of words which are interconnected with each other semantically and grammatically and which becomes an integral unit". Compound words have grammatical and semantic integrity, however free word group shows syntactical integrity in its structure, whereas compound words signify lexical integrity. A free word group combines syntactically, but compound words lexically. On the one hand lexicology and morphology study compound words, whereas, syntax studies free word groups. As an example: oq qush (a white bird) - rangi oq bir qush (so'z birikmasi), oqqush (swan) - qushning bir turi (qo'shma so'z); katta qo'rg'on (large fortress)- xajmi katta qo'rg'on (so'z birikmasi), Kattaqo'rg'on- joy nomi (qo'shma so'z).

As a whole, compound words belong to one of the parts of speech and can get as a whole form grammatical inflexion and word building affixes. The components of a free word group are combined syntactically. It seems that compound words have some connection between constituents on the first sight. However, they do not interconnect grammatically. As an example:



S.P. Donova added that "firstly, compound words are not free word groups, because they cannot be distinguished apart. Secondly, the meaning of a compound word is not equal to the meaning of its constituents, however, like a simple word, a compound word notifies the notion which differs from others."

B. Madaliyev singles out some specific features of compound words as following:

1.The constituents of a compound word lose their grammatical function and they "hardened" as one word; elchixona, ish xaqi, beklaro'ti.

2.The components of a free word group are interconnected with each other with the help of affixes, conjunctions and auxiliary words, but compounds are not.

3.The components of a free word group can be used in its individual meaning, but the constituents of compound words express together one integrated lexical meaning.

4.The constituents of a compound word cannot be used separately, one cannot use one element without the other one, it has one integral meaning when both components are used together.

5.Compound words emerge when two or more stems are connected lexically with each other, however a free word group appears as a result of syntactic combination of more than one word.

6.Each constituent of a compound word does not have a separate stress, whereas, each element of a free word group have its own meaning and stress and a compound word has an integral meaning

7.While combining components of a compound word it faces a phonetic change, but elements of free word group never faces phonetic change phonetic phenomenon.

8.There is the pause between the constituents of a free word group, but not compound

words. When you practice orally, the second component of a compound word is pronounced faster than the first component: Dilorom (ism) compound word; Dil orom olmoqda (free word group).

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СПЕЦИФИКА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ КУРСАНТОВ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В ВОЕННЫХ ВУЗАХ

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Аннотация. В статье раскрывается специфика организации самостоятельной работы курсантов по русскому языку. Предлагается методика организации самостоятельной работы курсантов по русскому языку посредством текстов.

Ключевые слова: самостоятельная работа, русский язык, курсант, текст, методика, вид, способ.

Ускорение научно-технического прогресса, повышение эффективности экономики страны, развитие международных отношений и развитие культурного уровня общества отражается в увеличенном объеме информации. Современное общество стоит перед новым этапом развития.

Развитие общества предъявляет определенные требования к системе высшего образования и ставит ряд задач перед профессорско-преподавательским составом вузов. Решением задач является подготовка высококвалифицированных кадров нового поколения "с высокой общей и профессиональной культурой, творческой и социальной активностью, умением самостоятельно ориентироваться в общественно-политической жизни, способные ставить и решать задачи на перспективу".

Взаимосвязь научно-технического прогресса и образования очевидна. Представители высших образовательных учреждений являются ярким примером. Их деятельность тесно связана с их научной работой. Следовательно, увеличение научной и общественной информации приводит к росту учебной информации при подготовке кадров. Соответственно, возрастают трудности при постановке учебного процесса, как для студентов, так и для профессорско-преподавательского состава вуза. Особенно это проявляется в организации самостоятельной работы, как отдельной части учебного процесса.

Степень важности организации самостоятельной работы студентов увеличивается с необходимостью усиления самостоятельности учащихся. Вузы нашей страны и зарубежных стран активно внедряют в учебный процесс интерактивные методы. Специфика высших военных образовательных учреждений требует отдельного рассмотрения методики организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Современные методисты и исследователи находятся в постоянном поиске путей быстрого обучения иностранным языкам. За последние годы было предложено много новых технологий, приёмов и методов по преподаванию иностранных языков. Все они отличаются друг от друга. Однако в методических источниках, которые были проанализированы нами в ходе исследования, авторы едины во мнении, что обучение русскому языку требует относительно больше времени, чем указывается в учебных планах и самостоятельная работа является самым лучшим средством решения этой проблемы. На сегодняшний день методы эффективной организации самостоятельной работы студентов вузов по русскому языку изучено лишь с определенных аспектов. Отдельного изучения требует

методика в военных вузах, учитывающая специфику учебного процесса данных учебных заведений.

Внедрение кредитно-модульной системы в вузы нашей страны остро ставит вопрос подготовки кадров нового поколения. Следовательно, возникает необходимость в новых методах обучения для максимального приближения учебного процесса к международным стандартам.

Целью нашего исследования является методическое обоснование эффективности методики организации самостоятельной работы по русскому языку посредством текстов.

В ходе исследования были использованы следующие методы: анализ, анкетирование, тестирование, интервью, математико-статистический анализ, обобщение полученных результатов.

Результатами исследования являются:

- классификация видов и форм, а также принципов осуществления самостоятельной работы;

- создание электронного учебника "Русский язык", который можно использовать во время самостоятельной подготовки курсантов для развития устной и письменной речи, самостоятельности и самоконтроля;

- описание психолого-педагогических условий организации самостоятельной работы по русскому языку курсантов высших военных образовательных учреждений.

Таким образом, актуальной задачей, которая стоит перед высшими военными образовательными учреждениями, является подготовка специалистов высшей квалификации, инициативных, умеющих быстро и эффективно действовать в возникающих трудных обстоятельствах, способных критически мыслить в любых ситуациях и имеющих навыки самостоятельности, саморегуляции, самоконтроля. Данную задачу преподаватели и личный состав ВВОУ стремятся решить в стенах учебного заведения уже многие годы. Однако, потребность в пересмотре методического аппарата организации самостоятельной работы курсантов остается всё еще актуальной в педагогической науке.

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OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract. This article provides information about the content of education and objectives of the teaching foreign languages in secondary schools. Besides it, with the help of this article we will receive information about linguodidactic goals and objectives which the main factors that determine the content of education, acquiring effective outcomes by learning foreign languages and etc.

Key words: methodology, objects, content of education, globalization, educational-cognitive competence, cooperation, linguodidactic, integration, intensive, extensive.

Accelerating the process of globalization, the transition to free market relations and the introduction of high technologies in production are increasing the need for "linguistic capital" that requires specialists who mastered foreign languages. The practice of reducing the age of learning foreign languages in order to ensure the quality and effectiveness of foreign language education is gaining in popularity. The widespread use of the term "the younger the better / early is better" also indicates the reason. Indeed, as a result of acquiring foreign languages the creation of a regional basis for international cooperation and the implementation of its priorities, the development of international education systems, training of scientific and pedagogical staff, exchange of experience through sending young people abroad, approving national and educational documents internationally can be made. Foreign languages play an important role in the formation of moral culture in the adult, as well as in the spiritual and moral upbringing. Foreign languages as a popular means of education are important in shaping the culture of the individual, political, spiritual, moral, legal, environmental, physical, economic education. Linguodidactic research on the effective teaching English for general secondary school students is important in the educational stages.

The linguodidactic content of English language teaching in secondary schools also includes the requirement to organize the process of learning the language in students through several competencies. Competency-based English language teaching in secondary schools is a unique process, and its effectiveness depends on many factors:

- Teaching aspects forming the content of education, including speech activities (listening, speaking, reading, and writing), in a holistic and coherent manner through English language teaching.
- Formation of linguistic, speech (communicative), language, pragmatic, sociolinguistic and educational-cognitive competencies.
- Ensuring integration (connection) in several subjects.
- Develop a system of developmental exercises to ensure the interrelationship between the types of speech activities (reading, writing, listening comprehension and speaking) and the forms (oral and written speech).
- To teach students a deeper understanding of the cultural mentality of their people by instilling intercultural communication skills.

As the concept of a foreign language learning objective is defined in the State Education Standard the goal the consciously shows the outcome of the teaching and learning of a foreign language and its native culture. The main categories of methodology contains the goals, principles, objectives, content, methods, forms and learning tools of teaching a foreign language. The very components make up the concept of foreign language teaching. So, learning objectives are the most important methodological category. Why and how

to teach a foreign language? The answer to the question (why to teach and how to teach?) determines the type of goals in foreign language teaching. Objectives of teaching foreign languages and the content of education - have their own characteristics on this issue, up to date, scientists of our country J.J Jalolov, U.X. Hoshimov, Sh.T. Khalilova, G.T. Makhkamova, I.Yokubov, L.T. Axmedova, L.Ilieva, foreign scientists G.V. Rogova, V.L. Bim, academician L.V. Shcherba, N.D. Galskova, N.I. Gez, E.N. Soloveva, V.M.Filatov conducted various opinions, ideas and researches. These scholars have given different descriptions of the goals.

Regarding as N.D. Galskova, the process of teaching a foreign language differs from other disciplines by its complexity, versatility and multifactoriality. Concepts such as modeling, managing, discussing the process of effective acquisition of foreign languages, as well as distinguishing the specific features of the science of "foreign language" from other disciplines are studied in linguodidactics.[1, 81].

The main components of the linguodidactic system based on foreign language teaching in secondary schools are:

- educational conditions - the school, which is an educational institution, the age of the student, the number of hours devoted to science, the level of equipment of the foreign language room;
- the purpose of education is to teach the culture of the countries where the language is being studied, the purpose for which students learn the language, or how English will benefit them in the future;
- the content of education consists of knowledge, skills and competencies acquired in accordance with the requirements of general didactics.

The conditions created for the organization of the educational process are an objective reality that is considered as an integral part of the teaching of foreign languages in general, including English. In secondary schools, the content of teaching is selected based on the number of hours allocated to the subject. Conditions recognized as a linguodidactic term are based on the content of education:

- where to teach
- to whom
- how many hours to teach.

More specifically, for the question where? There is a speaking environment in English in general secondary schools. How long? is mentioned as the amount of weekly, quarterly and annual teaching hours in the curriculum and plan in accordance with the state education standard, such as teaching in intensive (accelerated short-term) or extensive (extended over time) conditions. All this is done through teaching or learning with the principles, technologies and teaching aids of teaching methods. Consequently, in the process of globalization, the content of English language teaching depends on the purpose of teaching, which is carried out in accordance with the social order of society and the state to educate, develop and teach a foreign language by making a highly spiritual person. The content of teaching English is one of the most important issues in the methodology. According to the conditions and purpose of foreign language teaching, the content of teaching is specially selected in the formation of intercultural communicator and cognizant, and it is the main educational object in the acquisition of communicative competence in a foreign language. [3,51].

The purpose of a foreign language course ensures getting effective outcomes. The effective process of language education is harmonized with the requirements of the State Educational Standards, providing the integration of practical, general, developmental and educational goals. Linguodidactic goals and objectives are the main factors that determine the content of education. They are required to be strong and stable enough in

secondary schools. Only then the requirements for the L1 level of school graduates in the State Education Standard be fully met and the student will be able to learn English more successfully in the post-secondary academic lyceum and higher education.

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EXTENDED METAPHORES IN THE NOVEL "THEOREM"

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It is known from the scientific literature that there are two types of metaphors according to their structure: 1. simple metaphors. 2. expanded metaphors [1, p. 16]. Simple metaphors are one word in form, and words specific to the category of noun, adjective, verb, and adverb we have considered above are examples of simple metaphors. Expanded metaphors are more than one word and can take the form of a phrase, a compound sentence, a sentence.

Linguist B.Umurkulov explains expanded metaphors as follows: "A characteristic feature of expanded metaphors is that the word-metaphor expresses a metaphorical meaning as a result of a strong connection with the word to which it is connected. Even if the original meaning of the word is preserved when the word-metaphor is taken separately, its metaphorical meaning is not understood. The original metaphorical meaning is realized only when the word-metaphor itself enters into a grammatical connection with the connected word. Expanded metaphors are mainly connected by a follow-up link, and the subordinate part represents a metaphorical meaning. For example, in expanded metaphors such as *bahor yurar* (spring walks), *daryo chopadi* (river runs), *el shivirlar* (people wispers), *kurash oqadi* (fight flows), *poezd uchadi* train flies, *qushlar so'y* (birds sing), the meaning of the compound subordinate part has changed" [2, p. 64].

In his novel "Theorem", Temirbek Turaboev demonstrated his individual style of providing imagery and descriptiveness through the use of extended metaphors, expressing deep meaning in short, concise sentences. For example: *Tursunboyam tun tumoriga tikildi...* (Tursunboy stared at the night amulet)(96). *Tun tumori tobora tillolashardi* (The night amulet was getting more and more golden) (98). *Tursunboy tun tumoriga, tun tumori Tursunboyga tikilishib turardi. Tun tumoriga tikilib turganning Tursunboyliги - kutayin, Tursunboyga tikilib turgan tun tumori Tursunoymasmikan? Tursunboy was staring at the night amulet, the night amulet was staring at Tursunboy. The one who is staring at the night amulet is Tursunboy, isn't the night amulet staring at Tursunboy Tursunoy?)* (97). The combination of the night amulet in the quoted text created an expanded metaphor and served to enhance the aesthetic impact of the novel. Consequently, the use of the fragment of the "night amulet" - "moon" in the process of depicting the subtle motives of love between the characters, witnessing the pain of lovers of the moon, is a unique analogy used appropriately as a unifying, unifying, harmonizing force. This expanded metaphor is an indefinitely flexible adaptive phrase, in which metaphorical sentence subordinate and dominant words enter into syntagmatic relationship with each other in a synesthetic way and perform an actual function.

Here is another example of an extended metaphor: *Tog' tepasidagi tantanalar, tanlarni titroqqa tushiruvchi tilovatlar totalitar tuzum "to'ra"lari tomonidan ta'qiqlanardi* - The ceremonies on the hill, the trembling recitations of the "to'ra", were forbidden by the totalitarian regimes. (23). The extended metaphor of the totalitarian regime's "tora" in this text is a metaphorical name with a metaphorical content, branded by the author in a negative way, in order to expose the flaws of the bureaucratic system of government in the former Soviet Union.

As the linguist B.Umirkulov noted: "The connection between the metaphor word and the word to which it is attached plays an important role in the expression of

metaphorical meaning of expanded metaphors. Because the semantic expression of an expanded metaphor also depends on the nature of the word to which the metaphor is attached. From this we can conclude that: a) If the word attached to the word that represents the metaphorical meaning has a concrete meaning, the meaning of the expanded metaphor will also be concrete: such as *el shivirlar* (people wispers), *senochilding* (you are bloomed), *poezd qichqirar* (train mourns), *o'ynaydi shalola* (waterfall dances); b) while a compound word has an abstract meaning to a word that has a metaphorical meaning, an extended metaphor also has an abstract meaning: *baxt qaynaydi* (happiness boils), *kurash oqadi* (fight flows)" [2, p. 64].

Tojivoy "to'pining tiri"ni tansoqchini tomiga to'g'riladi. Tansoqchining tomini toqat-la, tiyraklik-la tekshirdi - Tajivoy directs the "ball of the ball" to the body of the bodyguard. He examined the roof of the body with patience and diligence (183). The metaphorical meaning of the "hatred" of the extended metaphor of "the ball of the ball" in the text is formed. Or: *Tasqara tavkarboz tolixlik tuxmini tikdi. Tolixlik tuxmini...* The ugly gambler seeded the evilness egg(154), in the text; the extended metaphor of the "tolixlik tuxmini" forms the metaphorical meaning of the "seed of evil".

Analyzing the language of "Theorem", Professor S.A.Karimov explains the extended metaphors as follows: "The writer says that anxiety is gold. It would be hard to grasp this statement all of a sudden. But it is not difficult to grasp it from the text, to see that this sentence has a philosophical meaning in the play: *Tilla tog'a turib tushuntirishga tushdi* - Uncle Tilla stood up and went down to explain. *Tilovoldi tillani tag'in-da to'laroq, tantandan tushunmoqqa tutindi.* - Tilovoldi began to understand the gold more fully and solemnly. *Tashvish - tirikliging.* - Anxiety is your survival. *Tirigakansan tashvish tortasan, to'g'rimi?* - You're worried you're alive, aren't you? *To'g'ri.* - Tugasang tashvishingam tugaydi, to'g'rimi? - That's right. "When you're done, your worries will be over, won't you? "To'g'ri. - Tashvish tillaykanmi? - Tillaykan. - Tillani tashvishligi-chi? - That's right. "Are you worried?" - Problem. "What about Tilla?" - Tortishmayman. *Tushundim: tashvish - tilla. Tilla - tashvishakan.* - I'm not arguing. Got it: anxiety is gold. Gold - anxious [68]. The power of creative logic is such that it shows that by changing the order of the words gold and anxiety, their stylistic value is completely different in each case. *Turkistonni tillolagan Temurdir.* - It is Timur who gilded Turkestan, says the writer: *Talangan tang Turkistonni tillolagan Temurdir* - The gilded crisis was Timur, who plundered Turkestan [30]. Isn't it Timur style of artistic and aesthetic expression to call the raising of the value of mother Turkestan "Gilding the Turkestan?" *Tolelari-yu taqdirlarini tillolagan tun* [70]. *Tolening, taqdirning tillolanishi,* - The night that changed their fortunes. Destiny, the gold of destiny, that is, is it not a poetic description of the night that made it so valuable" [4].

The author has created unique metaphors in his style to express the names of certain objects in the novel: *Tavakkal Toshbuloqning tinchlik tayanch tomi tomon tezlardi. Tezlardi-yu tili-tiliga tinmay tushuntirardi, tili tili-la tillashardi...*(164). *Tez tibbiychilar Tursunboyni tez tibbiy talabmasligi tufayli tez tibbiyga tushirishmadi. Tez tibbiychilar Tursunboyni tinchlik tayanch tomiga, tinchlikni tartibga tushiruvchilarga topshirishdi.* - The peace of Tavakkalstone-spring (nickname) was speeding towards the base roof. He was quick to explain, he spoke with his tongue ... (164). The paramedics did not take Tursunboy to the emergency room because he did not need an ambulance. The paramedics handed Tursunboy over to the peacekeepers, the peacekeepers (177). The extended metaphor of "Tinchlik tayanch tomi" (peace base) in the text does not refer to "milisiya tayanch punkti" (police base), the extended metaphor of "tinchlikni tartibga tushiruvchilar" (peacekeepers) to "milisioner" (policeman), the extended metaphor of "tez tibbiychilar and tez yordam shifokorlari" (ambulance doctors) to, the extended metaphor of "tez

tibbiy talabmaslig" (no medical emergency) and "betob emas" (healthy) formed metaphors.

Linguist R.Kungurov notes that "expanded metaphors in fiction can be in the form of complete poems, verses, complete sentences" [1, p. 16]. Based on our observations, it was found that the novel "Theorem" also contains expanded metaphors in the form of speech: Tabiat tungi tug'ini tikkan. - Nature has sewn the night flag (36); ...Tun tumor taqibdi...-The night was full of amulet ... (96); tun tunashga tadoriklanmoqda. - The night is getting ready for nightfall (37); Toshsoy - tabiatning tirik tuhfas! - Toshsoy, a living gift of nature! (121); tabiat - tabobatxona. Tabobat - tegirmon toshi - Nature is a hospital. Medicine is a millstone (11); tosh - Tangri taoloning tiriklarga tuhfa-yu tortig'i. - The stone is a gift from God to the living (17); Toshsoy - tilla tog'aning tabibi! - Toshsoy is Uncle Tilla's doctor! (120).

Irrigated with this aesthetic spirit, the sentences serve to satisfy the reader's thirst for elegance and artistic beauty, demonstrating the novel's expressiveness and imagery in the high scenes.

In general, extended metaphors in the form of speech have been used as a methodological tool to express the implicit in enhancing the novel's art, illuminating the author's illusory purpose, giving exaltation, strengthening the affective character of the metaphorical sentence, increasing the artistic and aesthetic value of the work.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF JADID JOURNALISM IN THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE POPULATION

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Abstract. The article deals with the history of printed media in Turkestan and the contribution of the Jadids to the development of national journalism. Newspapers and magazines founded by the Jadids and their role in shaping the political views of the people are also analyzed in detail. Emphasis is placed on the role of the press in the political struggles waged by popular intellectuals against the dictatorial regime.

Keywords: Jadids, Enlightenment, colonialism, political views, fighting for independence.

Representatives of the Jadid movement made a significant contribution to the development of the media in Uzbekistan. Enlightened people who fought against the occupation of the country by Russian Empire believed that the only way to free the people from slavery was through enlightenment. During the rule of the Uzbek monarchs (khans), the majority of the population was illiterate due to the neglect of the education of the common people. Private schools set up by the Jadids are also one of the efforts made to educate the common people.

The Jadids were well aware of the power of the press at that time and set up the printing of newspapers and magazines in various parts of the country.

Publications as "Taraqqiy", "Khurshid", "Shukhrat", "Samarkand" and "Oyina", imbued with the ideas of freedom, played an important role in shaping the minds and political views of the people suffering from colonialism at that time.

"Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, the father of Turkestan enlighteners, is one of the devoted sons of our nation, who devoted all his power, knowledge and practice to the development of the country and the nation.

"Oyina" tried to react to political events as much as possible. Although the magazine tried to distance itself as much as possible from political views on Russia, it struggled for the people to understand themselves and not to believe in political games and deceptions..

"Sadoi Turkiston" printed on April 4, 1914, has become one of the leading newspapers in the country. This publication covers socio-political, spiritual, educational, cultural and moral issues, primarily in the interests of local peoples and its prospects. The devotees of the newspaper believed that the only and bloodless way to liberate the people from political slavery was through enlightenment. Abdulsame Qori Ziyobaev's articles "Our sand is golden" (Tufrog'imiz oltindur), Rauf Muzaffar's "What is the sand?" (Tufrog nadur?), "Language and spelling" (Til va imlo) published in "Sadoi Turkiston" informed about the ideas of political freedom, building an independent state.

"Sadoi Fergana" is the first national newspaper published in Fergana region. The editor and publisher, Obidjon Mahmudov, an engineer, published the newspaper at his own publishing house in Kokand. The purpose of the newspaper in its first issue was stated by the editor: "Our goal in publishing a newspaper is not commercial, but to serve our people as much as we can." It should be noted that the direction of the newspaper is determined on the basis of democratic principles. This, of course, required a certain amount of courage from the newspaper's creators. In the second issue of the newspaper, Obidjon Mahmudov's article "What is a newspaper and why is it needed?" was published. This article also makes it clear that the goal of the Jadids in publishing newspapers and publishing activities in the country was to lead the people to freedom, increase their

political knowledge and make them literate.

In their journalism, the Jadids cover in detail not only the cultural and spiritual problems, but also the causes of political dependence on the people and ways to overcome them. Through their influential articles, they are constantly trying to enlighten the minds of people, to express their rights. The sharp gaze of Jadid journalism does not ignore even the smallest issue of public interest. It reveals the problem along with its solution and what needs to be done to achieve that solution.

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THE CONDITION OF FORMING FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

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Summary:

In the present thesis deals with the forming of foreign language at secondary educational schools.

Key words: Russian, relativeness, resistance, language, civilization.

All this provoked angry indignation of the masses, often resulting in anti-feudal demonstrations, in the development of the class struggle. Therefore, the arrival of Russian troops in Central Asia caused a relatively weak resistance of the broad masses. There is no doubt that the forced surrender of Tashkent by the troops of Chernyayev is primarily the result of deep insanity and degradation of the feudal rulers of the Central Asian khanates. Arrogance, anger, deceit, venality and cowardice of the military feudal nobility filled the people. Many residents of Tashkent fled the city, seeking shelter and protection from the Russian troops.

Not the last part in the relatively easy victory of the Russian troops in Tashkent was played by merchants, who had long been associated with the Russian merchants. He was well aware of the internal state of the Russian state; he saw more order and legality in Russia than in the cities of Central Asia, not to mention Bukhara - a country of lawlessness and lawlessness. Here, no one was confident in the future, neither a rich merchant, nor khan, much less a commoner. Without trial and investigation in prison who dared to speak out against the sacred person of the emir, pushes a shepherd or farmer who could not pay of the bek, puss simply a man who dared to embitter the infidelity of his juvenile daughter by the old libertine mullah or rich.

The general degradation and decline has also determined the educational system in Central Asia. It is known that school, education is the main indicator of the intellectual life of nation. Can we talk about education in Central Asia in true sense of the word?

The greatest expert on Uzbek language and life of the Central Asian people

V.P. Nalivkin wrote "... In Central Asia, the scribes and the arisen gave the local Muslim mind hunger and starvation, having achieved that the native ... learned to look at shariat as a science and believe that only shariat can give a proper answer to any of those questions that can originate in a person's head ... "

But once in the territory of Central Asia there were great civilizations.

Khorezm (the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya), Sogd (the valley of the river Zarafshan Parthian culture (southern Turkmenia) attract close attention of archaeologists, historians and other specialists, along with such countries of ancient culture as Egypt, India, etc.¹⁸⁹ madrasas, founded even before the annexation of this territory of Russia. At the head of the madrasa , who received this title by inheritance, or influential people appointed to this position. In addition, madrasa officials, along with teachers were imams of the mosque who called convicts to the devotees for prayers.

Teachers in madrasah received a salary at the expense of income from vakuf . As usual, they were appointed by the hakim or bek. Any scientist could, in addition to the Khan or the Bek, open an audience in his home, at the mosque, or in the madras' cell. The age of students for admission to schools and madrasas was not taken into account, although according to the Shariat it is prescribed to give the boys to school khan when they reach at the age of seven. [1.36].

The disciples of the madrasa were divided into several groups: the lowest (adna), the middle (ausat) and the highest (ala). The size of the scholarship in the middle-aged madrasa was from 4 to 12 rubles for the junior category, and from 15 to 35 rubles a year for the senior category. [2.48]. There was no definite term of study in madrasa, some were trained for ten years, others from twelve to fifteen years and more. Pupils who as best they could, there was no common table in the madrasa. Pupils were free to attend or not to attend classes. But those of them, for the maintenance of which funds were allocated from incomes were obliged to stay for at least four days within the walls of the madrasa.

Training in madrasa was conducted without a specific plan, programme. Everything was determined either by the choice of the students themselves, or by the presence of teachers in one or another profile. Sometimes, if there was an appropriate teacher, such books as Tavzeh, the solution of complex theological and legal issues, Pharoiz-arithmetic with elements of peculiar were studied. The whole course of arithmetic consisted of the first four operations on integers. The study of reduced to a mechanical cramming of rules, determining the areas of figures [3.28]. The need to teach these elementary knowledge was caused by the practical need to measure land areas when buying and selling or when it is divided between the heirs.

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COLOUR SYMBOLISM IN ENGLISH

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Abstract. Given article is about colour symbolism in English. Colors have an extensive and complex range of symbolic meanings. It is very difficult to make generalizations regarding the specific symbolism of any of the colors.

Key words. Typical color, interesting fact, example, native, English speakers, dark, Uzbek, Russian, most part, number of non-linguistic reasons, anthropologists, historians, linguists.

Each language has a certain category of words, which is called "typical", "prototypical". But for each language the "typical subject" is different. This is because each nation has its own stereotypes. Experimentally, 11 basic words have been identified that mean "typical color", or focal color. An interesting fact is that, for example, the focal red color for native English speakers is darker than the typical red color that Uzbek and Russian speakers choose. For the most part this is due to a number of non-linguistic reasons, which anthropologists and historians, rather than linguists, should explain.

Colors have an extensive and complex range of symbolic meanings. It is very difficult to make generalizations regarding the specific symbolism of any of the colors. Of course, black and white (or light and dark) quite clearly have different meanings and are opposed to each other. However, in some cultures the color of death and mourning is black, in others it is white. Red (the color of blood) is usually associated with life, activity, abundance, but in the Celtic world, red is a sign of death, and in Egypt - a sign of threat. Experiments of scientists have shown that some color associations claim to have universal significance. Red is universally noted as strong, "heavy", emotional. Blue is unanimously recognized as "good." People prefer light colors rather than dark, and "light" colors are more popular. The colors that most attract our attention are red, yellow, green and blue (the latter was more often chosen by children). The red-yellow part of the spectrum was characterized as warm, and vice versa, its blue-violet part was cold. The range of colors considered significant turned out to be wider than anticipated, but this probably depends on the individual perception of each person. There are not so many concrete colors used in our culture to express feelings and ideas. The meanings they express are much greater, so that as a result there are many homonymous signs. These signs, however, almost never mix, because they are distributed in different situations.

The symbolism of color is associated with the subject to which color is assigned. The red color of the rose, the red color of the flag and the red color of the nose symbolize completely different things. The red color of the flag is primarily a symbol of revolution, rebellion, and in general a symbol of blood. The red color of a rose denotes love. Red nose is associated with frost ("Frost - red nose"), or with drunkenness. You can talk about the different meanings of colors in connection with a person, his body, clothes, in connection with nature and human society.

In relation to a person, colors are associated primarily with his feelings, condition, age and illnesses. Skin or face color is an important sign of a person's mental or physical condition. Some diseases are directly called "color words". They say that he is of a "bluish color" about a seriously ill person who has blood circulation disturbed. "Green", "white",

"black" - all these colors indicate a poor condition. On the contrary, "pink" (especially "pink cheeks") or "ruddy" are associated, as a rule, with good health. Youth, immaturity of a person is often indicated by the adjective "green" (by analogy with immature, green fruits). Wisdom, life experience, old age are associated with white (by association with gray hair). Gray color indicates lack of education, underdevelopment, uninteresting, lack of originality.

As for nature, the color is mainly used to indicate the seasons: green - the color of spring, red - summer, yellow - autumn, white - winter. These bonds have become stable due to the fact that the corresponding colors prevail in these periods in nature itself. For example, white is the color of snow falling mostly in winter, and yellow is the color of foliage withering in autumn. In addition, colors are correlated with the most important natural phenomena: "blue" is the color of the sea and sky, "black" is the color of the earth, coal and oil, "yellow" is the color of the sun and sand, "red" is also the color of the sun and still fire, "Green" is the color of leaves, grass, plants and nature in general.

The most consistent symbolism of flowers is associated with nature and natural phenomena. So, green symbolizes potency in arid areas, for this reason, probably, has become the sacred color of Islam, which originated in the deserts of Arabia. The green color (c.) Is basically a positive symbol, as can be seen from its use in traffic signals ("go"). It is universally associated with plant life (in a broader sense, with spring, youth, renewal, freshness, fertility and hope); it received a powerful new resonance as a modern emblem of ecology. Traditionally, his spiritual symbolism is important not only in the Islamic world, but also in China, where green jade symbolized perfection, immortality or longevity, strength and magical power - the color was especially associated with the Ming dynasty. Z. is also the emblematic color of Ireland, the "Emerald Isle," an epithet subtly associated with the Celtic tradition, according to which virtuous souls went on a trip to the green Island of the Blessed. Emerald Green is the Christian creed, the alleged color of the Holy Grail in the Christian version of the legend. Z. is found as the color of the Trinity, Revelation, and in early Christian art - the color of the cross and sometimes the garment of the Virgin Mary. In the pagan world, green was more widely associated with water, rain, and fertility, with gods and spirits of water, and with female deities, including the Roman goddess Venus. It is a feminine color in Mali and China. The green dragon in Chinese alchemy represents the principle of Yin, mercury, and water. Since this color symbolizes growth, the green lion in western alchemy symbolized the initial state of matter.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION IN BUSINESS

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the significance of non-verbal communication in business. We have also looked through the techniques of using non-verbal communication in solving important business issues.

Key words: posture, gesture, trifles, eye-contact, facial-expression, habits, negotiations, mistrust, disagreement, opposition, criticism, ruffling, revealing, subconscious, impressions, establishing.

As human beings, we communicate and interact with each other (others) through language, constituted by verbal and non-verbal cues. Communication occurs not only through speech but also body language plays an important role in establishing contacts, especially in the field of business. Body language is a reflection of the very nature of man, so he is not able to lie. It is more difficult for a person to change the language for a long time than to even change his outlook.

Today, non-verbal communication has become an integral part of business relationships. To achieve certain result, participants in business communication need to have information about non-verbal communication tools and how to use them.

Non-verbal communication better known as the language of posture and gesture, including all forms of human expression those do not appear in words. In some cases, non-verbal signs are more important than words so you just need to understand what gestures, posture, eye-contact, facial-expression, habits mean. Non-verbal signals allow you to understand the true feeling and thoughts of interlocutor. Moreover, our attitude to the interlocutor is often formed under the influence of the first impression. And it also is the result of non-verbal factors: gait, facial-expressions, gestures, gaze, manners, etc.

According to A.Barbour, author of the book: "Louder Than Words: Non-verbal Communication" the total importance of a message is represented like this:

- 7 % verbal (words)
- 38% vocal (volume, pitch, rhythm, etc.)
- 55% body movements and facial expressions; [2]

The best known body language experts stated that non-verbal communication is understood as the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless messages.[1]

The concept of "non-verbal communication" is really extensive, it includes the posture of a person, his gestures and even various habits, for example, during a conversation, periodically ruffling the hair on his head.

At first, it is quite difficult to understand and realize that many gestures are read very easily, because sometimes they "speak" many more words and your potential partner very closely watches all your behavior during negotiations. But when you learn to control your own body, you will be able to fully exert a significant influence on the very course of the negotiations, directing them to the necessary side you need.

"The silent signals of non-verbal communication tend to reveal underlying motives and emotions-fear, honesty, joy, indecision, frustration and much more. The tiniest gestures, like the way your co-workers stand or enter a room, often speak volumes about their confidence, self-worth, and credibility. And the way you sit, stand, or look at others reveals more about your true intent than you may realize". [3]

As we see the most powerful form of communication is non-verbal communication and one should know how to use it correctly.

The effectiveness of communication is determined only by the degree of understanding of the interlocutor's words, but also by the communication correctly assess the behavior of the participants of communication, their facial expressions, gestures, movements, postures, gaze focus, that is, to understand the language of nonverbal communication. This language allows the speaker to more fully express his feelings, shows how the participants in the dialogue control themselves, how they really relate to each other.

A positive result of business negotiation can be affected by a large number of very different factors, including, of course, body language. In some cases, it can be the most important argument when a business partner looks at you and makes a decision at this time. That is why it is very important and really necessary to pay attention to different things: at first glance, quite insignificant and minor trifles including non-verbal ones.

How to make the result of communication with business partner was the way you would like to see it? For a start, you just need to try to avoid the most common mistakes that can often be seen at such negotiations.

To achieve success in business and any other field that is related to communication, it is necessary to study the techniques of non-verbal communication. They are needed for fruitful cooperation, successful negotiations and the achievement of goals.

Therefore, the peculiarities of non-verbal communication are considered at seminars and trainings for managers and owners of enterprises, as well as for other employees who are in one way in communication with customers and partners. The complex of non-verbal receptions significantly increases the effect of perception of information, helps to incline the interlocutor his side and to achieve the expected result. Non-verbal receptions in business are the tools by which you can have the necessary effect on the interlocutor and his subconscious, invisibly to him to convince him that he is right.

It is very important to use the right techniques since non-verbal communication can both help and hurt when solving important business issues. So, in order to produce the desired effect on the interlocutor, you should be aware of the following techniques of using non-verbal communication:

" If you, for example, cross your arms at chest level, this means that you are defending yourself against your business partner and do not want to accept the information that he gives you.

" If you pull your hair, this is a sign of fear, apprehension and mistrust or self-doubt.

" If you tap your fingers or a pen on the table, it means that you are completely uninterested in what your interlocutor says you.

" If you look at your smart phone or other handheld device very carefully all the time, almost never take your eyes off the screen and the partner believes that you are absolutely not interested in the topic of the conversation, not to mention that such behavior is an act of an elementary disrespectful attitude towards the interlocutor. If you are really interested in positive result of the negotiations, then any device that distracts you must immediately be turned off and removed.

" If you periodically squeeze your hands it means that you are very uncomfortable at the moment and nervous about something. Your partner may perceive your squeezing as a signal that you no longer doubt (practically calculate the profit) to complete success of the transaction.

" If you cross your arms and legs while communicating with your interlocutor, your posture is perceived as a posture of mistrust, disagreement, opposition, criticism. Moreover, about a part of the information perceived from such a pose is not absorbed by the interlocutor. Therefore in order for negotiation to be successful, it is best to force the person to change this position.

" If the interlocutor supports his head with his hand. This suggests that he is indifferent

to what is happening. In such cases, it is recommended to change the subject to an exciting one or ask an unexpected question. Be sure that he wakes up, and that's what you need.

The peculiarities of using non-verbal signals are that a person needs to use them not very explicitly. Many business people have already studied the basic and more in-depth courses that are devoted to non-verbal gestures, so if you use everything too revealing, it will be easily noticed and all actions will have the opposite effect, because people will understand that they want to manipulate.

To give the impression of solid business partner you need to smile less and be as serious as possible in communication. But despite this, goodwill is very important for Uzbeks. They always strive to avoid extremes and aggressiveness; they strive for explanation and balance. The role of such communication in modern business communication is that it helps to increase the efficiency of negotiation. A person has a set of tools that can influence a partner, more precisely, on his subconscious, so that he takes the necessary point of view in the negotiations. The main thing is that all this is happening not explicitly, but by chance.

"First impressions are the "love at first sight" of the business world" [4]

Therefore, you should be attentive not only to what you do during a conversation, but also to pay attention to the reverse non-verbal communication of the person with whom you entered into a business communication. Before using non-verbal communication it is necessary to undergo training, read the literature on the culture of business communication, and only apply the above techniques. In the process of business communication, everyone produces a lot of non-verbal gestures, but when it is done on purpose, then, especially for beginners, it is very noticeable. But also practice. Thus before use, it is necessary to study not only the theory of application.

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KIPCHAK-DIALECT WORDS IN FOLKLORE

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Abstract: The article discusses the use of Kipchak dialectic words in the language of folklore and its peculiarities.

Keywords: folklore, dastan, Kipchak dialect, morphological, lexical units.

INTRODUCTION

In the words of our great enlightened ancestor Abdullah Avloni, "The mirror life of every nation that shows its existence in the world is language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation". The works of folklore play an invaluable role in shaping our spiritual image today, in raising the feelings of national pride and humanity in our hearts. As the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted: "... how many of our ancestors were brought up on the basis of the epic "Alpomish", realized their identity, gained spiritual wealth" [1, 38]. Therefore, it is important to study the examples of folklore, which have been created for centuries and passed down from generation to generation with the heart and high intelligence of our people.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the process of singing folklore samples, the bakhshis (narrator, bard) use words typical of dialect, colloquial speech, based on the need to portray their heroes as convincing and vivid as in real life, without separating them from the region and environment in which they live.

Dialectic words perform a certain aesthetic function in artistic discourse, while clearly reflecting local color, regional affiliation. However, the aesthetic value of dialectics depends on their norm in artistic speech, how they are used, and at the same time what dialectisms are used" [2, 24].

There are some morphological features in the language of folk oral works that correspond to the materials of Kipchak dialect. In particular, the exchange of n / d / t sounds in the affix of the genitive and the accusative case: -nshg//ning, dshg// -tshg-ting, -ni// -nq -dm// -di, tm//ti. For example:

Mingannardi(n) haqtan jetar maqsadi, / Qo'ltig'ida to'rt yarim gaz qanati, / Asil tulpar akan O'zbekti(n) ati (Alpomish, 116). - Palak titrar alpti(n) aytgan dodig'a, / Hech kim taqat qilalmas siyosatig'a, / Qulochlap qamchi urar Do'nan atiga, / Qaramaydi qalmaq oldi, ortig'a (Alpomish, 147).

The following variants of the dative case indicator are -ga / - g'a, -ka / - qa -a.

Qazir kep bandi bo'ldim qo'linga, / Qarap rahming ke(l)sin mening Halima (Alpomish, 28). Bag'anag'i so'zim ayt mang to'rama (Alpomish, 113). Qo'ng'irat elda aq sut bergan enam bar, / Albatta enama arzimdi jetkar (Alpomish, 228). O'lim navbat jetar shah-u gadag'a, / Jasadingnan menda yenang sadag'a (Alpomish, 356). / Savap bo'p qo'shg'in dengi-dushima, / Almasday tuyog'ing qarday to'shima (Alpomish, 156). Meni, o(l)g'in, bevajan, kebanakka, / Meni berma bu ikki badirakka (Alpomish, 339).

The indication of dative case is used in mag'an, sag'an, ug'an forms when personal pronouns are used in conjunction with I, II, III - person singular forms [5, 247], and this situation is also characteristic of the method of j-hunting dialects: Ustima kiyganim yashil-ko'k edi, bunday kunda mag'an ko'ngil to'q edi (Alpomish, 313). Bu so'zlarni aytdim, yosh o'g'lon, sag'an, Egam bo'lsin har g'aribga mehribon (Alpomish, 319).

The function of the dative case is performed by the dative case with prepositions due

to its closeness to the colloquial speech of folklore: like, qayda borasan - qayerga borasan: men qartaydim, bolam, qayda borasan, yolg'izsan-da, borib nima qilasan (Alpomish, 208) [6, 149].

There are also units specific to Kipchak dialects in the lexicon of works. They served to increase the effectiveness of speech, to individualize the speech of the interlocutors: jilamoq, chochbovat, jo'rang, jirikdi, jiyadi, chochog'i etc. For example: Xudo deyin, Yaratganga jilayin, /... Shuytib umid qildim biynin gulidan (Alpomish, 356). Orqamdagi choch bovatim tuyildi, / solib qo'ygan bul to'shagim jiyildi, / o'ylab ko'rsam, ko'rgan tushim qiyindi, / bul tushning tabgiri, qizlar ne bo'ldi? / Yomondemay, yaxshi jo'rang sabildi (Alpomish, 100).

The lexemes in the examples are phonetically different from the lexemes in the literary language. In addition, the dialectal difference that is characteristic of oral language is also felt in the written form of language. This is evidenced by the fact that the epics "Alpomish" and "Goroglu" were widespread among the Kipchak-Uzbeks, the epics "Yozi and Zebo", "Tokhir and Zukhro" were spread among the Turkic-Uzbek-Sipohi-Uzbeks, and the epics "Oshik Garib and Shokhsanam", "Sayyodkhon" were spread among the Oguz-Uzbeks [3, 142].

CONCLUSION

"In their works, writers use dialectics in order to individualize the images, to adapt the characters to local conditions, to fully reflect the historical situation, to draw a portrait of local people through their speech, to create a unique intonation, facial expressions and style of speech" [4, 127- 128]. Thus, the words typical of the Kipchak dialect in the language of folklore served to increase the effectiveness of speech, to individualize the speech of images.

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TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PROVERBS INTO KARAKALPAK

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the significance of proverbs and sayings in people's life and also the analysis of Karakalpak proverbs and sayings with the English proverbs and their equivalents with other languages. There are given some Karakalpak proverbs and sayings which are common use in people's speech and their comparison with the English language.

Key words: artistic language, syntactic units, parallel phrases, declarative sentence, grammatical structure, combination of literal and free translation, religious view.

Folk proverbs, which emerged as a peculiar phenomenon of language, philosophy, and artistic creation, are a concise form of folklore as well as a genre with a deep meaning. Each of them has the ability to convey the human mind, speech and thinking with a special power, and they are a reflection of the centuries-old life experiences and way of life of our people. In this artistic mirror, his attitude to life, nature, man, family and society, socio-political, spiritual-enlightenment, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, He and His Self are fully reflected. . That is why proverbs are so widespread and have been used and are being used for centuries in live speech and interpersonal communication, in artistic, historical and scientific works, and in political and journalistic literature.

Interest in the article from a literary point of view, its use to enhance the artistry of the work and to ensure the fluency of the artistic language has always been in the spotlight of word artists. If we carefully study the works of Ajiniyaz, Berdakh, Kunkhodja, and dozens of other artists, we will be convinced of how many proverbs they contain, sometimes exactly the same, sometimes altered.

Proverbs are an international genre by nature. There is no nation in the world that does not have its own proverbs. Because every nation leaves its life experiences to future generations in the form of proverbs. Because there are many similarities and commonalities in the life and history of every nation [55; 91]

An important factor in the study of proverbs is their structure, the form in which they are formed by syntactic units. Proverbs are based on one or more syntactic units. Proverbs that consist of a single syntactic whole are usually considered to be one-part sentences and are often in the form of sentences. Karakalpak and English proverbs are very similar in this respect. I will try to prove our point through the following proverbs:

Everything is good its season - Ha`mme na`rsenin` o`z waqti bar

Make hay while the sun shines - Temirdi qizg`anda bas

Cross the stream where it is shallowest - Suw ko`rmey etik sheshpe

What is done cannot be undone - O`tken isti qaytarip bolmas

No sweet without some sweat - Miynetsiz ra`ha`t bolmas

In Karakalpak language most of the articles consist of two parts, one descriptive and the other concluding:

All are good lasses, but whence come the bad wives - Qiz waqtinda ba`ri jaqsi, jaman qatin qaydan shig`adi

Who has never tasted bitter, knows not what is sweet - Ashshi menen dushshini tatqan bileidi, alis penen jaqindi jortqan bileidi

In the Karakalpak language, there are sometimes 4-component proverbs. However, 4-component proverbs are rare among English proverbs. For example:

"Eldin` qadirin patsha bilmes,

Jurttan jurtqa aspag`ansha,
Jaqsı yardin`qadirin bilmes,
Bir jamang`a tuspegenshe." [1,198]

"Only kind and talented people can maintain a majestic peace of mind and humor in any, and the most difficult, circumstances. Proverbs, sayings, jokes, born in the bowels of the masses, speak of a healthy, powerful body" said Vladimir Ivanovich Dahl. Indeed, proverbs can be a mirror of the people. It has the ability to reflect the traditions, history, daily life of a nation and the character of the people of that nation.

"Proverbs are usually illustrated with homely imagery using household objects, farm animals, pets and events of daily life. Many proverbs are based on customs that are obsolete. For example, in English the proverb If the cap fits, wear it refers to the medieval fool's cap used in parts of Europe. Quite frequently, a proverb's origin is unknown. The same proverb can be found in the same language in several forms. For example, in English, the proverb "Money is the root of all evil" is also used as "The love of money is the root of all evil"" [2, 34-35]

Proverbs in various languages are found with a wide variety of grammatical structures. For example, in English, the following structures can be found:

Imperative, negative - Don't tell tales out of school

Imperative, positive - Praise little, dispraise less

Parallel phrases - No cross, no crown

Rhetorical questions - All are good lasses, but whence come the bad wives?

Declarative sentence -Every man has his faults

When the above-mentioned proverbs are translated into Karakalpak language, there can be some changes in their grammatical structure. For example:

Imperative, negative - U'ydegi ga`pti dalag`a shig`arma (Don't tell tales out of school)

Imperative, positive -Ko`zinshe maqtag`anshako`terip otqasal (Praise little, dispraise less)

Parallel phrases - En`bek etsen` emersen` (No cross, no crown)

Rhetorical questions - Qiz waqtında ba`ri jaqsı, jaman qatin qaydan shig`adi? (All are good lasses, but whence come the bad wives?)

Declarative sentence -Qudaydan basqanin` ayibi bolar (Every man has his faults)

As we have seen, the English proverb in the form of a parallel phrases changed its grammatical structure when translated into Karakalpak. In other words, parallel phrases changed into declarative sentence. However, the other translations remained the same.

It is known that human culture has much in difference as well as has much in common. Proverbs are produced in people's working and daily life. Therefore, the experience and observation of human being have much in common, which are reflected on proverbs. Many English and Karakalpak proverbs have the same meaning, connotation and persuading way. "When we translate English proverbs, we may face some difficulties. Because most English proverbs have complicated historical and cultural background. In this case the combination of literal and free translation can be used.." [3,156]

For example:

A cat has nine lives; a woman has forty lives - Hayal adamnin` qiriq jani boladi

In the given example, the first part of the English proverb is omitted in the Karakalpak variant. Because, in Britain, the people have a religious view that the cats have unusual life power, when they are thrown from a high place, they can stand firmly on the floor without being injured. Nevertheless, for Karakalpak people it can be a little bit difficult to find out the story of that proverb. So that, in this case, it is beneficial to use free translation method to make it more understandable.

In conclusion, proverbs come to be a very numerous parts of the English and Karakalpak languages. They differ semantically, structurally, grammatically from one another. Proverbs serve to describe, define and express the culture of the language in which they exist.

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ELECTRONIC MATERIAL DESIGN

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Annotation. Computers and related electronic resources have come to play a central role in education. Recent technological developments have provided a powerful stimulus for the production of a range of educational electronic materials. Certainly, the internet indeed provides a lot of opportunities to employ many different points to learning allowing teachers to draw from written data, graphical, audio and video lessons.

Key words: material designing, e-resources, education system, digital technology

Electronic materials are therefore a "new" type of educational materials that contain several components allowing the full use of the potential of digital technologies in the educational process. Basic components of the electronic learning material consists of (1) hypertext, (2) graphic files, (3) sound (4) the video; (5) animation (Chapman, Chapman, 2004) and it is possible to define it as "one of the new educational technology, which uses the simultaneous action of pedagogical information from various media sources for an accomplishment of educational objectives. As well as, these tools can make classes more efficient; lectures more compelling, informative, and varied; reading assignments more extensive, interesting, and accessible; discussions more free ranging and challenging; and students' papers more original and well researched. A number of products and prototypes to assist teaching and learning have been produced and educational materials have been extensively published electronically, but it is still topical matter related to designing local electronic materials. First teachers need to know principles of e-materials construction.

There are a number of principles but it is important to work, firstly, on the design and usability of e-learning objects. It has been recognized that a simple presentation done by Prezi-presentation tool is more appealing to students than that of a simple Power Point presentation. Furthermore, teachers and students needs and curriculum requirements should also be taken into consideration.

Numerous studies as Wilson, Richard show that students, even the ones who are not usually concerned about the way they study, appreciate the advantages of electronic materials in terms of portability and ubiquity, but they also consider legibility, presentation and design. Quality and ability to provide extra facilities not available with paper textbooks are crucial for the future of electronic publications if they are to compete, as is the need for guidelines to help designers of electronic materials produces more effective communication tools. According to Richard (2001), the process of material design is organized following to steps: material evaluation, selection and adaptation, design or production, exploitation or implementation and approbation. Evaluation or selection is the essential step in the production of good electronic learning materials for education. It has to focus on usability issues, like those analyzed in any interactive system, as well as, on educational aspects related to the quality of electronic learning materials as instructional resources, including criteria such as completeness, motivation and so on.

Selecting and adapting particular e-material is several-step-process, and first of all, following questions should be considered:

- Who are my students?
- What content needs to be covered?

- What are the desired learning outcomes from the teaching in terms of skills development?
- What instructional strategies or approaches to learning do I plan using?
- What is the best way to present the content to be discovered in this material?
- What principles do I need to use when designing e-materials for their most effective use?
- Does the software allow both printing and downloading?
- Will the source require an excessive amount of time to learn and teach in order to be useful?

The principles of evaluation and selection of electronic learning resources were developed by Prince (2008) where the following criteria of e-resources evaluation presented under four main headings: content, instructional design, technical design and social considerations. These criteria encourage teachers to think critically about the resource and evaluate some of its more detailed aspects. By examining the content of the resource, teachers may determine how closely it matches and supports the prescribed learning outcomes of the curriculum. Overall, every effort should be made to ensure that materials are selected for their strength rather than rejected for their weaknesses.

Just as traditional resources have evolved and continue to evolve, it is the same with electronic materials. Supplying with details, analysis of e-materials show how modern and sophisticated the material design has become. There are still some number of open challenges such as setting workable standards and the definition of criteria measuring how successful e-materials are in achieving their objectives.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL IMAGES IN THE NOVEL "BONU" BY IKBAL MIRZO (AS AN EXAMPLE OF CHARACTER OLMOS)

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Belles - letters fiction creates humans with its various melody . As Izzat Sulton (specialist in literature) pointed out : "Literature is life lesson .Since ,it teaches the lessons that we experienced ,experiencing or will likely to experience in our lifetime . It influences of the people of their spiritual thought, their artistic life of eminence of their own and helps to realize life more widely .Literature is the mirror for fate of mankind, strives to show their good deeds as an example .Nowadays , in the several genres and kinds, the tradition of looking out the world so wisely is ameliorating ,these novels are proving it that is so infinitely .By this we found it to speak about the interpretation of spirituality in the novel "Bonu" 'by Iqbol Mirzo. In the world literature, there are plenty of works which say about human's soul especially women's happiness and agitation through this, we can see the description of Mother's precious image especially, all works of Utkir Khoshimov are connected with the form of mothers as" a red string" or in his novel "Mother falcon" described the greatest historical woman of her time Gavkharshokhbegim, actually, it requires a great deal of skill to describe woman as an real woman .

Ibraim Gafurov ,Uzbek literary, wrote " novel tells about the girl ,teacher, Bonu who went through a lot of tragic moments, like separation, faithlessness ,disgrace abomination ,was written all that in letters and memories by the name of the beautiful girl Bonu . The character of Bonu changes due to different life's up and downs, contradicts. Initially, she was too naughty, fun and youngest child, after facing so much trouble , she got restrained however, she never thought that some people around her might show their real face could make her more numb sometimes .In her full of beautiful and successful lifetime , black colors began covering her life. Even if she tries to comprehend the word and people so wisely, she could not realize their inner aspects, viewpoint.

Uzbek writer Umarali Normatov opine about the novel : "it would not be exaggerated if I say every nation's literature is defined by this genre 's level and prosperity. Actually, this novel exposed openly the whole changes and heinous deals that are under global process at the same time". In this novel blaming shamelessly the people by using their kindness as well leaving the country in search of money ,seeing all the difficulties there described under example of the main character .Not only so much conflicts in minds but complications around them .

The changes in heroine's destiny really affected her next life. First, the death of her lovely grandfather, even her only one father's death and the other situations which figured her mind out. The importance of the novel is that Bonu was interested in poetry especially in Khuvaydo's poems, could only make a knot in every listener's mind . But, conditions and the care that she took in tore these strings .The chain of the pure feelings between lovers of the novel will continue in some other ways . Because of Bonu's illness , Olmos abandoned his lovely person whom he appreciated after some years , he charged of her . since he knew her affection and kindness he owed would only benefit him .Author expressed a love, fate that is happening between couples against to each other and showed openly that there are still some people who are really ready to everything for wealth through the character Olmos .At first , Bonu's tolerance and persistence back him to life .The wounds that he stabbed with his betrayal dagger was

in heal again however, Olmos's shamelessness and his brother's unfairness caused her to abandon people and material life one more time.

We would like to point out the character, Olmos, who was responsible for all intense turn in Bonu's life we can quickly notice that at first Olmos was worthy for Bonu's sympathy like her hero. Even all his evil soul being seen in some events, there is a sayings for that like "Love is blind" and this blindness was unimportant, but considering misunderstanding of the girl. These misunderstandings; fake golden ring that was given, willing to see the wealthy relatives of her family instead of meeting with the girl's family are described in the novel. Olmos, initially, was keen on poetry, despite his complicated character but, thought wealth can be the main factor to rule the world. Famous uzbek literary pointed out; "neither story nor content is primary ones the significance is its psychological sight. By this, nowadays, according to antroposentrizm theory, describing human and their mentality as an factor is developing. We justify Olmos, firstly, as a man who left his lover only for his parents' will (since it is specific for uzbek mentality and Islamic culture) on the contrary, he was seen to rob all people cheating on them.

The character, Olmos and his psychology is as well very complex we can compare this character to the novel of the character Aleksandr Voroniskiy, the most precious work of the world "Anna Karenina" and WE CAN feel the black color exceptionally overdosed in him. the quality of being jealousy, delight, restrictions of in him, firstly, was accepted positively, while the qualities that do not lead to positivity.

When commenting Olmos's feeling and inner situation can be estimated it is not love since, act to owning, obtaining to the best more.

Olmos was already wise, skilled guy he was described as he always strives recklessly to take benefits and work for luck. Failure of Bonu's life made him be shocked of that and he even said candidly "you live quite poorly and your house built as of old. Ever since I saw you I thought you were a girl in rich family by seeing your precious dress. Olmos used of his mother (maybe simply woman in appearance of motherhood) so as to break up with her, pretending marriage with another one, after Bonu's health complication. Olmos was a talented boy he was likened to Ibn Sino by Bakhrul Akhmad who was a teacher both of them, knew Bonu well and was a witness for couple's marriage on behalf of Olmos. Unfortunately, Olmos was not conscientious, pure, honest, persistent as he thought.

Writer by this image honored Uzbek men not only Uzbek but also how today's modern honest, devoted men should be as well, urges not to walk again wrong ways, to loss of happiness.

Main character Bonu imaged with full of love in her heart like:

Olmos.....

You made me rival with my soul..... I am in your side, busy with your defend. my thoughts laugh at me. Bonu - so connected with her feelings and even knowing that she can lose for she is captured for her love already.....

Oh my first love, pure love

Sweeter feelings are full of love

Be like spring sun

But, do not change like spring air...

(Khalima Khudoyberganova)

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF WORK WITH SYNONYMS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

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Annotation. This article discusses methods and techniques for working with synonyms for students whose Russian is a foreign language. The role and meaning of synonyms in written and spoken language is shown.

Keywords: synonyms, word meaning, speech culture, grammatical means of language, expressiveness.

The ability to express a thought accurately, clearly, beautifully, the ability to achieve unity of form and content in each particular case of linguistic use, the necessary conditions for the culture of speech. All this can be achieved only by completely mastering the lexical wealth and various grammatical means of the language. A striking example of this are synonyms.

Synonyms are words that are close in meaning and that have different names for the same concept: большой(large), великий (great), громадный(enormous); работа(work), должность(post), место(place).

According to a modern technique, work with synonyms is carried out in the following areas:

- 1.The formation of the concept of synonymy;
- 2.Enrichment of vocabulary among students;
- 3.The formation of skills for the independent use of synonyms in a coherent statement.

M.R. Lvov, T.G. Ramzaev, N.N. Svetlovskaya offers a system of practical exercises, which includes such elements as:

- a) detection of synonyms in readable texts, explanation of meanings and especially shades of meanings, distinction between synonymous words;
- b) the selection of synonyms that can serve as a substitute for this, clarification of the shades of meanings, the difference in their use;
- c) special exercises with synonyms;
- d) activation of synonyms, their use in coherent speech;
- e) correction of speech errors such as unsuccessful use of words: replacing an unsuccessful word with another that is synonymous with it and more appropriate in the text.

Work with synonyms involves the systematic consolidation of material, the repetition, variation and even duplication of exercises and entire classes, as well as the independent use of synonyms in speech practice.

Working with synonyms is the most important area of vocabulary work. Substitution of an unfamiliar word for a synonym is one of the productive ways of interpreting the meaning of words. The correct use of synonyms in speech requires knowledge of the semantic shades that distinguish them and stylistic properties. Students should seek to understand how one synonym differs from another. For example, it is important that students understand that the word storm, hurricane, storm is not only close in meaning, but also differ in semantic shades. To clarify the lexical meaning of these words, it is necessary to turn to an explanatory dictionary: a storm is a strong destructive wind, often with snow; a hurricane is an unusual force storm; a storm is a violent storm at sea. The

ability to use synonyms is a difficult skill, and is formed through a variety of exercises.

As a result of working with synonyms, students get an idea of them as words that are close in meaning. At the same time, an understanding is being formed that these words differ in shades of meaning.

When working on synonyms, you can use the following techniques:

1) Stringing of synonyms, i.e. the use of a chain of words that are close in meaning. Practical exercises: selection of synonyms and elucidation of shades of meanings, differences in use (for example: Волк убегает от охотника. How can I say otherwise? (удирает, уносит ноги, мчится);

2) The parallel use of synonyms, i.e. clarification of meaning, a comprehensive description of the subject, phenomenon, action. The exercises are: detection of synonyms in readable texts, explanation of the meaning and shades of meanings, differences between synonymous words; the choice of the most accurate word from two to three;

3) Substitutions are used to eliminate repeating words. Exercises: correction of speech errors (cases of unsuccessful use of words); replacing a word with another synonymous with it and more appropriate in this context. For example: some text with repeating words is suggested. It is necessary to replace them with synonyms.

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СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ МОНОЛОГИЧЕСКОМУ ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЮ

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Аннотация. В данной статье речь идёт о монологическом высказывании, это высказывание любого уровня характеризующиеся определенными параметрами, среди которых есть и общие, и специфичные для каждого из уровней.

Ключевые слова. Монологическим высказывание, процесс, общение, групповой, массовый, слово, словосочетание, фраза, сверхфразовое единство, текст.

Монологическим высказыванием мы будем называть такой отрезок речи, который находится между двумя соседними высказываниями и обладает определенными параметрами. Это означает, что МВ (монологическое высказывание) рассматривается как компонент процесса общения любого уровня - парного, группового, массового. МВ может быть разного уровня: 1) слово (словоформа), 2) словосочетание, 3) фраза, 4) сверхфразовое единство, 5) текст.

Речевая единица любого уровня обладает присущими ей трудностями овладения: для уровня слов и словосочетаний - это морфологические трудности (хотя и разного плана), для уровня фраз - синтаксические, для уровня сверхфразового единства и текста - логико-синтаксические. У каждого уровня есть свои модели. Для слов - это типы словообразований, для словосочетаний - их типы, для всех других уровней - их основные структурные характеристики. Любая модель может быть вербально наполнена, и тогда она служит речевым образцом.

"Высказывание любого уровня характеризуется определенными параметрами, среди которых есть и общие, и специфичные для каждого из уровней. Первые три уровня высказываний в плане обучения относятся к овладению лексической и грамматической сторонами говорения; к этапу развития речевого умения относятся лишь уровни сверхфразового единства и текста. Говоря об обучении МВ, будем иметь в виду лишь уровень сверхфразового единства. Это тем более определено, что именно данный уровень составляет всю сложность обучения на этапе развития речевого умения, характерен для МВ и является ключом к овладению им. Даже одно перечисление параметров МВ показывает, что обучение ему - чрезвычайно сложное дело, а вопросо-ответные упражнения - не самое адекватное средство обучения. Поэтому из всех параметров МВ вычленим лишь три, которые и отражают его сущность, и составляют главную трудность, требуют особых средств обучения.

1. Относительно непрерывный характер высказывания. Процесс его порождения длится определенное время, не будучи прерванным кем-либо (чем-либо). Данное качество МВ определяет прежде всего весьма специфическую психологическую настроенность говорящего, а также организацию его высказывания.

2. Последовательность, логичность. Это качество проявляется в развитии идеи ключевой фразы в последующих (других). "Развитие идеи" не следует понимать буквально. Имеется в виду ее уточнение, пояснение, обоснование, дополнение, подходы к ней. Поэтому ключевая фраза может находиться в любом месте МВ.

3. Относительная смысловая законченность, коммуникативная направленность. Логичность действий в такого рода МВ - временная, а не смысловая, что делается лишь для формального употребления слов, временных форм и т.п. в процессе

обучения. Но в процессе общения такие высказывания оправдать трудно.

Логико-синтаксическая схема - не единственный вид опор, используемый при обучении МВ. Их достаточно много, и они довольно разнообразны. Однако назначение их в принципе одно - непосредственно или опосредованно помочь порождению речевого высказывания за счет вызова ассоциаций с жизненным и речевым опытом учащихся.

Поскольку необходимые ассоциации можно вызвать, во-первых, посредством слов, а во-вторых, посредством изображения реальной действительности, правомерно прежде всего различать словесные и изобразительные опоры. Такое деление открывает возможность параллельного использования и тех и других опор в одном упражнении, так как они взаимодополняют друг друга. Любая опора - это, по сути дела, способ управления высказыванием. Нов зависимости от той или иной опоры характер управления будет разным. Чем же управляют опоры? Либо содержанием высказывания, либо его смыслом. Отсюда и другое деление опор - на содержательные и смысловые, которые учитывают два уровня высказывания: уровень значений (кто? что? где? когда? и т.п.) и уровень смысла (зачем? почему?).

Опоры всегда информативны. В одних случаях информация развернута (содержательные опоры), в других - сжата (смысловые опоры). "Умение - феномен многомерный, имеющий много параметров, и выделение стадий его развития по какому-то одному, даже очень важному, параметру окажется слишком односторонним. Необходимо учесть несколько параметров:

- 1) уровень автоматизированности, что проявляется в так называемой автоматической пробежке;
- 2) уровень самостоятельности говорящего, который определяется, во-первых, наличием или отсутствием опор, а также их характером;
- 3) уровень сложности в решении речемыслительной задачи, который зависит от личного опыта и знаний говорящего, связанных с обсуждаемой проблемой;
- 4) уровень комбинационности материала, определяемый шириной охвата проблем и предметов обсуждения.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКИХ СКАЗОК

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Key words: folklore genre, poetics (lyrics), lingo-cultural studying, linguistic means, reflection of mentality, mythic-political imagination, lexico-semantic means of depicting, tales character, treating the nature, poetical development heroic epos, national color.

Abstract

The article is devoted to the comparative research of the political quality i.e. art of narration of the folk tales of the two nations-the English and Karakalpak people, and also the emotional-expressive means and stylistic devices that give to folktales a particular national colour. The author pays great attention to the study of the ways of use of these means and devices in the language of the folk tales of these two different people and gains to reveal some special and common features in them also pointing out the highest lyricism in the folk tales of both cultures.

Естественное отражение мира человеком находит свое начало в фольклоре в мифах, сказках, эпосах, легендах каждого народа для которых в первую очередь характерен поэтический вымысел. Истоки национальной самобытности каждого народа исследуется на материале соответствующего фольклора. Самыми ранними примерами народного творчества считались мифы и они признавались как способ первобытного мышления. Представители мифологической школы в своих изысканиях опирались в первую очередь на учение выдающихся немецких фольклористов братьев Вильгельма и Якоба Гримм. Основой этого учения сформированного в книге «Немецкая мифология», была мысль о том, что мифы не что иное, как способ первобытного мышления.[1:170]

Как отмечает Н.Г.Елина в предисловии к книге «Folk tales of the British Isles», Сказочный жанр предполагает определенное видение мира, определённый тип мышления при котором человек не разделяет себя и одухотворенную персонифицированную природу, объективную реальность и реальность воображаемую, «магическую». Он также предполагает определенные типы сюжетов действующих лиц (драконов, великанов, фей, королей, принцесс и.т.д.), определенную четкую структуру особую стилистическую форму повествования, то есть, вполне развитую поэтику.[3:19]

Неслучайно, например появление в английских и каракалпакских народных сказках персонажей, как “Old Mother Goose” (“Old mother Goose”), Синяя голубь (“The Three Bears”). Айыў - медведь (“Айыўлы Алпан”); Кот собака, коза, бык, петух- (“Jack who went to seek his fortune”) Серый волк и лошадь (Аш қасқыр хәм ат), которые представлены как изображение доброты, силы, хитрости против зла, разбойничества, алчности.[2:143]

В ходе сравнения разработок одного и того сюжета в каракалпакской и английской сказках можно будет понимать, какие характерные черты человека ценит тот и другой, как он представляет себе правдивости, справедливости и счастья, а также каким образом можно достичь этого счастья.

Сравнительный анализ английских и каракалпакских сказок показывает, что повествовательное время, время глагола, употребляемое для описания событий в народных сказках обеих народов совпадает-это прошедшее время общего вида (last indefinite-в английском и белгисиз өткен мәхәл в каракалпакском). Нижеследующие текста, которые описывают начала ряда народных сказок.

Подтверждают сказанное:

Once upon a time the Dark **was playing** hide and seek with the Moon. (“Hide-and-Seek”)

“Once upon a time there was a man and he was very poor”..... (“The Soup-Stone”)

One day Mr.Fox **was digging** by his tree when he found a big fat bumble be. (“Mr.Fox”)

“Бурынғы өткен заманда бир ғарры менен кемпир жасаған екен. Олардың жалғыз қызы болыпты.....” (Давным-давно жил был старик со старухой, у которых была только дочь.....) (Қарақалпақ халық ертегі “Гүлзийба”) [4:27]

Қәдим заманлардың биринде..... В далекие времена когда.....

Такое начало народных сказок поведёт слушателей в неизвестные времена таким образом порождают у них интерес к событиям таинственных времён как бы на крылях неведомых мечтаний.....

Используемые в английских и каракалпакских сказок представляются в нижеследующих разрядах:

1.Ряд явлений образующие в стилистической грамматике:

а) инверсия:”Presently back came Mr. Fox, trot, trot, trot-trot-trot to house:”

В каракалпакских сказках инверсии частый случай так, как грамматический словопорядок предложений в каракалпакском языке весьма свободен, чем в английском языке.[5:67-72]

“Жыйналды бир журт кумырска,
Шөпшеди бәри тарыны,
Таң азанда таркасты бәри,
Қараса, кең шүдигарда,
Қалмаған хеш бир данасы”

“There came all the ants
Up Picked the hole.....
Away went they early in the mor
And the Vazirs saw that
The whole three... ...
Were packed, and not a...left

(Каракалпакская народная сказка)

Повторы тоже являются одним из очень привычных выразительных средств каракалпакских народных сказок.

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INTROSPECTIVE APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT OF "DESTINY" ON THE BASIS OF PHRESEOLOGICAL UNITIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. Anthropocentric study of language is relevant in modern linguistics. In the anthropocentric paradigm, the focus is on the subject of cognition, that is, the individual with a specific linguistic, mental, behavioral, individual, and national views of the world. The object of research is the conceptsphere of the Uzbek language and its linguocultural description. The concept of 'destiny', a fragment of the Uzbek linguistic concept, is seen as a subject of description. The aim of the research is to provide a comprehensive linguistic and cultural description of the concept of 'destiny'. Using religious sources, phraseological space, and conceptual metaphor methods, the national characteristics of the concept being explored are revealed. As a result, the process of conceptualization of the concept of 'destiny' in Uzbek linguoculture is clearly visible.

Keywords: anthropocentric, concept, destiny, semantic field, conceptual metaphor

According to anthropological approach which considered as one of the leading in linguistics over the last half century human being's conscience, thinking, culture, spiritual life are the foundations of perceiving all aspects of language. Language is usually perceived by the prominent scholars in linguistics as V. Humboldt, E. Sapir, B. Whorf as "a tool for expressing meaning", "a guide to "social reality", "not merely a reproducing instrument for voicing ideas but rather the shaper of ideas, the program and guide for the individual's mental activity, for the analysis of impressions, for synthesis of his/her mental stock in trade", and "contains a characteristic worldview", in other words language is a mirror of culture, as well as being a part of culture. Objects and phenomenon of surrounding reality expressed in linguistic unities with their entirety and multiform perform linguistic worldview. There is a very close link between the life of a society and the lexicon of the language spoken by it. In this paper for revealing perception and representation of the concept of 'destiny' we survey phraseological units as a field of linguistics is a valuable source of information about culture and mentality of ethnos, preserve ideas about myth, custom, ceremony, ritual, habit, moral, behavior, and etc. According to Karasik concept as a category of linguoculturalogy, has multilateral meaningful structure in which stand evaluative, figurative and notional strata out [Карасик 2002:91, 105]. Values, higher orientation, define human beings' behavior, compose the most significantly part of linguistic picture of world. Figurative component of concept correlate with perceptive and cognitive parts of human being. Perception represents linguistic embodiment of examined phenomenon. It embraces visual, auricular, tactile, tasteful perceived characteristics of thing, in a broad sense, which relevant signs of practical knowledge that reflected in our memory. And the last component of cultural concept is linguistic fixation of ones that embodies its denotation, description, definition, indicative structure, etc. In linguistic literature there are two approaches to study national - cultural specific features of phraseology: comparative and introspective. The second is grounded on the representation about presence of "immanent" national-cultural characteristics without reference to specifics of other languages and cultures [Барахов 2014: 228]. It

should noted that conceptual analyze of the concept destiny has been carried out by outstanding philosophies L.Witgenshtein, G.Vrig, M.Haydegar, X-G. Gadamer, M.Bumer, and etc.

Using a lingua-cultural approach to the concept of destiny we can gain information about complex inner structure of concept, identify system of values and appreciation, which is influenced by cultural and spiritual experience of Uzbek nation. We have studied the representation of the concept of destiny in the Uzbek language through proverbs and sayings. As the source of the research have been used the explanation dictionaries, dictionaries of proverbs, phraselological dictionaries.

The lexeme taqdir 'destiny' is an Arabic, means ehtimol 'perhaps', nazarda tutish 'consider'. In the Uzbek language it denotes oldindan belgilab qo'yilgan ko'rgulik 'preliminarily marked fate ', yozmish 'lot, fate, destiny'. The synonyms of the lexeme taqdir are qismat, yozmish, peshana, nasiba, ko'rgulik. Destiny has a few attributes as: sho'r peshona, qora taqdir, manglayi qattiq, peshonasi yorug', peshonasi yaltiragan. Proverbs and idioms with the components of aforementioned synonyms are attracted to draw a whole concept.

As theological notion defined oldindan belgilab qo'yilgan, peshonaga bitilgan ko'rgulik; yozmish, qismat also kelgusi hayot, natija, uning nima bo'lishi 'noted beforehand, fate written on forehead'. There are a number of ayats 'verses' about destiny: "Ayting: bizga faqat Alloh biz uchun yozib qo'ygan narsagina yetur" (Say, "Nothing will happen to us except what Allah has ordained for us) ["at-Tawbah", ayat 51], "har bir jon faqat Allohning izni bilan aniq belgilab - yozib qo'yilgan muddatda o'ladi" (No soul can die except by Allah's leave, at a predetermined time) ["al Imran", ayat 145], "hech bir jon mo'min bo'la olmas, magar Ollohning izni-irodasi bilangina" (No soul can believe except by Allah's leave; and He lays disgrace upon those who refuse to understand) ["Yunus", ayat 100]. In Islam an idea of fatalism gained priority and it affects in some grade to Uzbek ethnos' mind.

We have divided proverbs expressing destiny in such semantic fields below:

1.Destiny has incommensurable power: men qilaman o'ttiz, taqdir qiladi to'qqiz; odam tuzar, taqdir buzar; ayol degan palaxmon toshi, qayerga otsa shu yerga tushar; olaman degan qulidan, tortib oladi qo'lidan;

2.Destiny has not incommensurable power: taqdirning ishini tadbir buzolmas, tadbirning ishini taqdir buzolmas; taqdirli ayol - tadbirli ayol.

3.Preliminarily designate: har kimga bir uy, bir go'r; qirq yil qirg'in bo'lsa, ajali yetgan o'lar; buyurgan olar, yugurgan qolar; buyursa bola, buyurmasa chala

Destiny stands in contrast to measure, prudence. Induce not obey to disagreeable circumstances, otherwise to struggle against ones without lack of wise, that is, to find a way out of a difficult situation: sening taqdiring do'ppingni tagida joylashgan, har yerning tulkisini o'z tozisi bilan ovla, qilich eng so'ngi hiyladir, etc. As a result of analyzing that focuses on to define quantity of superior power of destiny on human beings and rescue measures in section designed to destiny we have got such data: 36 pieces from total of 75 proverbs belong to superior power of destiny and 38 pieces to rescue measures. What does it give us in terms of national-cultural specific features of linguocultural society? Culture formed over centuries calls upon for struggle against fate with prudence. In contest with fate knowledge plays a crucial role. It would be appropriate to mention the Hadith which profoundly encoded in Uzbek people life: beshikdan qabrgacha ilm izla.

The notion taqdir has its own expression in the phraseological fund, art literature, and folklore. It is formed with three semantic parts as: 1) destiny is powerful on humans; 2) destiny is an item given by God; 3) destiny is preliminarily marked by God. Each of these ideas may be essential definition to destiny in context: taqdir bizni bog'ladi

(lively destiny is powerful), Ey, Alloh unga mo'l rizq-u nasiba bergin (daily bread is usually given by God), nasibasi qo'shilgan, xudoning o'zi bichib-tikkan (destiny is preliminarily marked). The essence of destiny is may be revealed through stable word combination as taqdirdan qochib qutilib bo'lmas.

Stable phrases show us in what Uzbek linguocultural society see a way to alter wicked fate. For instance, through praying to God, donating and good behavior, actions: qochgan ham "xudo" der, quvgan ham, suvdan ilgari to'g'on, balodan ilgari sadaqa

Knowledge about most extra linguistic unities humans commonly obtain through comparative way, that is, for instance, stupid person is compared with donkey. In our case we will survey destiny below:

1) with animals: bo'rkni tashlab bo'ridan qutilib bo'lmas, tangri asragan to'qlini bo'ri emas, tuyu quvsa, o'rga qoch, // ilon quvsa -shudgorga,

2) with mythological personage: mol molga yetguncha, Azroil jonga yetar

3) with natural phenomenon: yelli kun yort, // yog'inli kun yot,

4) with insects: qurtning davosi - qaynoq suv,

5) with war: qirq yil qirg'in bo'lsa, // ajali yetgan o'lar,

6) with plant: avaylagan ko'zga cho'p kirar

7) with disease: og'riq tishning davosi - ombir, har og'riqning davosi bor, // har emgakning chorasi bor

8) with raging mountain stream: suvni bog'laguncha, to'g'on och

9) with poverty: boy bo'lmasim bilibman, // och o'ldirma, xudoyim, zamona kelmay qirindan, g'amingni ye burundan

As J. Lakoff stated ideas don't come out of thin air [Lakoff 1980: xi]. Our conceptual system is not something we are normally aware of. It is metaphorical in nature. We are mostly seeing something nonhuman in terms of human motivation, characteristics, and activities, i.e. they are personified. Here are some examples with the concept destiny and the conceptual metaphor DESTINY IS A PERSON:

Taqdir uni sindirdi 'fate broke him/her'

Taqdir sevishganlarni bir-biridan ayro qildi 'fate separated lovers one another'

Taqdir uni borsa-kelmasga yo'lladi 'fate dispatched him '

Taqdir uni vatan firog'ida yashashga hukm qildi 'fate sentenced him to live'

Taqdir uning ustidan kuldi 'fate pokes fun at one'

Taqdir ularni qo'lida o'yinchoq qildi 'fate toys with them'

Destiny in our culture is a superior powerful creature. It presses on humans. Consequently, human being fight against fate 'тақдир билан курашади, defeated 'тақдирга тан беради', 'ўзини тақдир измига қўяди', and destiny makes a sentence 'тақдир ҳукми'.

Above we witnessed how our culture conceptualize destiny. In Uzbek linguistic conscience destiny is mostly represented by wolf, decease, war, poverty. Destiny embodies more negative value than positive.

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REPRESENTATION OF THE COMMENTARY GENRE ON THE NATIONAL TELEVISION, THE ACTIVITIES OF TV COMMENTATORS

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Abstract: This article focuses on the analysis of television commentary and TV commentators. Practical examples on the subject are given. The article mainly reflects personal opinions.

Keywords: Camera work, interview, TV show, TV presenter, TV commentary, analysis, interactive communication.

Platon taught that beautiful speech is the art of controlling the soul. A commentator is an expert who talks to people about something on TV, reveals the content of videos with his or her personal discussion, and speaks to a guest in the studio. Therefore, the commentator must be able to "sense the camera" - the ability to communicate with an invisible audience. I can see the above-mentioned "ability to sense the camera, the ability to communicate with an invisible audience" in the head of the program "International Press Club" Sherzodkhon Kudratkhojayev. He can easily be called political commentator. During the show, an in-depth analytical approach to each topic is given, detailing everything from the thread to the needle of the problem. Opinions on the show, as well as comments from industry experts, add additional meanings to the genre of commentary. For example, in an interview with Shukhrat Teshayev, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who took part in the show's session, we could see elements of the commentary genre: "Water collection in reservoirs continues being brought. Last year, during the winter and spring months, the water level in the rivers fell sharply to 65-70% of the norm due to a 25-30% decrease in rainfall compared to the perennials. According to the Uzhydromet center, in March and April of this year, the amount of precipitation in all regions of the country was 1.5-2 times higher than in previous years, and in some regions up to 3 times higher soil moisture increased sharply. At such times, our farmers will have to work more responsibly every year on cotton based on science-based recommendations and many years of experience. In order to reduce moisture and improve air and heat circulation, it is recommended to start intercropping in areas with 65-70% seedlings to make the soil soft and granular". Apparently, in the above answer, all the information is expressed in a complete, understandable language, in the style of an open type of commentary. The role of such conversations in the high quality of the show is invaluable. This is because people prefer a style of language that is close to their own speech, rather than abstract sentences, phrases, and information, to information that is rich in detailed explanations. In this case, the ten genres of commentary are unique. Sherzodkhon Kudratkhojayev, the chairman of the International Press Club, is able to fully meet all the requirements for a commentator: deep thinking, religious and secular knowledge, sharp observation. In the course of their presentation, we can see that the author's personality and position in the commentary have significantly improved.

"Analysis", "Relationship", "Comment plus" can be mentioned as TV programs that deliver every law, decree and order in the country in the vernacular. In the above-mentioned shows, the choice of topic, working with the audience, covering the topic in an understandable language is based on the skills of commenting journalists. It seems that the direction and style are the same. But it is true. They have the same direction: to

acquaint everyone with the laws and decrees being developed in our country. But we can't say the style is 100% the same. For example, the talk show "Munosabat" hosted by teacher journalist Qudduz A'zamov will be conducted by experts in the field. "Tahlilnoma", "Sharh plus" will be shown in the studio. The live press of the International Press Club is sometimes based on the theme and the process itself, which leads to further overheating. It should be noted that analytical programs have a special place in television. "They reflect the details of important events that take place in our daily lives" .

"Analysis, is said the book "Dictionary", is a scientific method of research, on the basis of which facts, events and phenomena are divided into components, parts, studied from different angles. In journalism, the analysis is aimed at identifying the essence of the event, its social significance and objective contradictions" . In analyzing current issues, the journalist must take into account the dynamics and variability of life events, especially in the context of ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan. Comments make it easier for more listeners to better form their own opinions. Information on the genre of commentary on television can be disclosed in the form of interviews. This can be seen in the program "Dialogue Interview", which is specially prepared for sports fans and aired. The host of the show asks the invited guest Mirzahakim Tukhtamirzaev the following question: "How are the commentators selected to comment on football or do they have a list?"

- First, there is something called a mill turn. The same phrase applies in the field. It is impossible for one person to comment on several games, even physically. Sometimes it is necessary to comment on more than one football on Sundays. There's another side to it, "Who's commenting on which show?" the question arises. Here, too, as much variety as possible is applied. If you always comment on one team's game, you only know that team well, you may not be able to cover the rest. Second, "Do you have to comment on the game of the team you're a fan of or not?" they ask. - "Better a poor horse than no horse at all. Impartiality is a must. But if you're a fan, you better comment on that team. If you are a fan, you will work with a special kindness and passion during the game", he said. It is safe to say that the answer to the question meets the requirements of the commentary. It includes answers, explanations. There journalist approached in a neutral manner and commented openly.

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PHILOSOPHY SCIENCE

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING VOCABULARY IN DEVELOPING TRANSLATION SKILLS

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Abstract: The given article is aimed at studying and analysing the significance along with some main aspects of teaching vocabulary in the teaching of foreign languages. There is undertaken a deep research into what needs to be taught while teaching vocabulary and grammar in order to develop good translation skills in the learners of a foreign language considering the application of modern second language teaching.

Key words: vocabulary, the target language, translation skills, aspects of meaning, written and spoken modes.

Translation studies comprising both the theory and practice of translation constitute one of the main branches of philology that is deeply studied within the frames of linguistics today. Modern pedagogical approaches of teaching a foreign language entail the use of particular methods in teaching vocabulary of the target language to students in the aim of forming in them good translation skills which are considered to be essential in a contemporary foreign language learning procedure as well as in the process of a second language acquisition. Even though, at present the formation of translation skills has been recognized to a certain extent to be of less essence in the process of a foreign language learning, it still remains as a subject of a hot debate among teachers of foreign language learners. Since translation is a basic means of communication, it plays a particular role in both effective teaching and learning a foreign language as well as in a student's success in a quick second language acquisition procedure.

There is no doubt that the basic translation skills entail the existence or gradual formation of such skills as:

- Advanced level of knowledge in the target language;
- Having good writing competencies;
- Deep knowledge of culture of the target language;
- Having good pronunciation skills;
- Best practice translation and review processes;
- Having good spelling skills;
- Computing and CAT skills.

Apparently, taking into account the competence of using a foreign language in one's speech at an advanced level implies the essence of teaching vocabulary within the framework of forming good translation skills. Roughly, vocabulary can be defined as the words taught in the foreign language. Determining what needs to be learned in this process, the learner has to know what a word sounds like, in other words its pronunciation, and what it looks like, namely its spelling. In teaching procedure, it is important to make sure that both these aspects are accurately presented and learned. In addition, developing expected good translation skills incorporate teaching certain aspects of meaning in the process of teaching vocabulary: denotation, connotation, appropriateness. A word's denotation is what it primarily refers to in the real world, to put it differently, this is often the sort of definition that is given in a dictionary. There is given an example in the

book by Penny Ur *A Course in Language Teaching*, dog denotes a kind of animal; more specifically, a common, domestic carnivorous mammal; and both dank and moist mean slightly wet.

A less obvious component of the meaning of an item is its connotation: the associations, or positive or negative feelings it evokes, which may or may not be indicated in a dictionary definition. The word dog, for example, as understood by most British people, has positive connotations of friendship and loyalty; whereas the equivalent in Arabic, as understood by most people in Arab countries has negative associations of dirt and inferiority. Within the English language, moist has favourable connotations while dank has unfavourable; so that you could describe something as 'pleasantly moist' where 'pleasantly dank' would sound absurd.

A more subtle aspect of meaning that often needs to be taught is whether a particular item is the appropriate one to use in a certain context or not. Thus it is useful for a learner to know that a certain word is very common, or relatively rare, or tends to be used in writing but not in speech, or is more suitable for formal than informal discourse, or belongs to a certain dialect. For instance, one may know that weep is virtually synonymous in denotation with cry, but it is more formal, tends to be used in writing more than in speech, and is in general much less common.

Furthermore, it is worth highlighting the teaching of aspects of meaning: meaning relationships while teaching vocabulary which include such relationships as:

- Synonyms;
- Antonyms;
- Hyponyms;
- Co-hyponyms or co-ordinates;
- Superordinates;
- Translation.

Also, another aspect of teaching vocabulary implies working with that aspect which is connected with word formation. It is significant for developing good translation skills to have deep knowledge about how the words of the language learned or taught are formed, in what ways this is similar to L1 or different from it. For example, knowing the meaning of certain prefixes and suffixes, as sub-, un- and -able, learners can guess the meanings of words like substandard, ungrateful, untranslatable, and thereby consolidate their translation skills.

It should also be noted that translation can be in both written and spoken modes. There is a widely known distinction between the translation of written texts and spoken texts, where the former is commonly named 'translation' and the latter is called 'interpreting'. Nonetheless, within the scope of this study, the term 'translation' covers both the written and the spoken modes. [1] For this reason, it is well worth emphasising the importance of developing first good 'translation' skills, and then 'interpreting' ones, but only when it is considered within the framework of profession. In other cases there is hardly any difference between these two terms, as translation and interpreting are the terms generally used to emphasize the distinction between the professions. [1] However, in the classroom setting there seems to be no need for a distinction between translation and interpreting because translation in the classroom tends not to refer to a profession.

Summarising, it can be noted that although translation is usually ignored or considered of little essence in many language learning classrooms, working on the formation of good translation skills, having translation activities in the process of a foreign languages teaching and learning contribute to the improving of students' language skills. Since vocabulary constitutes one of the integral part of both teaching and learning a foreign language, effective teaching of vocabulary in the procedure of a foreign language teaching

remains quite crucial up to the present day so as to develop good translation skills.

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ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА

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Аннотация: В статье исследуются проблемы образования и его функций. Рассматриваются сторонников функционального подхода к системе образования и взаимодействие системы образования с другими социальными институтами.

Ключевые слова: образования, функции образования, фундаментальный методы образования, социокультурный подход, стабильность, системное обучение, воспитание.

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

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ANNOTATION: The article explores the problems of education and its functions. Supporters of a functional approach to the education system and the interaction of the education system with other social institutions are considered.

Keywords: education, education functions, fundamental methods of education, sociocultural approach, stability, systematic education, upbringing.

В области исследования проблемы образования и его функций можно назвать многих специалистов. В западной социологической науке наиболее распространенной точкой зрения является функциональный подход к системе образования, который развивают Э. Дюркгейм, Д.Дьюи, Т.Парсонс, Р.Мертон и др.

Сторонники функционального подхода к системе образования полагают, что взаимодействие системы образования с другими социальными институтами оказывает очень позитивное воздействие на общество. Так, согласно Э.Дюркгейму, основная функция образования - передавать ценности господствующей культуры. Он рассматривал образование как свойство, скорее отражающее сущность общества, чем трансформирующее его социальную систему. Он полагал, что ведущая функция образования как социального института состоит в поддержании связи между личностью и обществом, в укреплении целостности последнего. Д.Дьюи обратил особое внимание на социальные проблемы школ, считая, что образование есть фундаментальный метод социального прогресса и реформ. Он считал, что на образование возложена задача совершенствования общества и решения даже классовых и политических проблем.

Теорию воспроизводственной функции образования и роли наследственной передачи культурного капитала развивает П.Бурдьё. Он пишет об относительной независимости школы, которая позволяет традиционной образовательной системе внести свой вклад в воспроизведение структуры классовых отношений. Он отмечает, что в обществе, где получение привилегий все более и более зависит от обладания академическими рекомендациями, школа обеспечивает буржуазному сословию плавную преемственность, которая больше не может осуществляться прямо и открыто.

Имеет место социокультурный подход, рассматриваемый Н.Смелзером, который подчеркивает значимость функции трансляции, передачи знания "социального

опыта".

В отечественных социологических источниках образование в основном рассматривается как социальный институт, выполняющий экономическую, социальную и культурную функции в обществе. Так, Ф.Р.Филиппов считал, что социальные функции образования, как он считал, имеют выход на различные сферы общественной жизни: образование и труд, образование и социальная структура, система образования и духовная жизнь общества; подчеркивается также роль образования во всестороннем развитии личности.

По мнению А.М.Осипова, образование является, во-первых, относительно самостоятельной подсистемой общественной жизни, обладающей сложной совокупностью взаимосвязанных внутренних структур, насыщенных социальными отношениями, во-вторых, социальным институтом, выполняющим ряд функций (то есть объективных и устойчивых по характеру воздействия) в отношении общества и его отдельных подсистем.

По их мнению многих авторов, "образование - относительно самостоятельная система, функцией которой является системное обучение и воспитание членов общества, ориентированное на овладение определенными знаниями (прежде всего научными), идейно-нравственными ценностями, умениями, навыками, нормами поведения, содержание которых, в конечном счете, определяется социально-экономическим и политическим строем данного общества и уровнем его материально-технического развития".

Польский специалист в области образования З. Квечинский называет такие функции образования:

1) переконструктивная функция, которая состоит в организованном воспроизводстве универсальной и национальной культуры, а также в передаче и воспроизводстве существующей социальной структуры;

2) адаптивная функция, предполагающая развитие способности учащихся адаптироваться к профессиональным и социальным ролям и укрепить веру в необходимость и неизменность существующих систем;

3) функция эмансипации, включающая необходимость постоянного самосовершенствования, которое постепенно ведет к преодолению индивидуальных барьеров и ограничений.

Он выдвигает также гипотезу об изменении в социальных функциях образования. Во-первых, образование и обучение в настоящее время перестают быть основным каналом социальной подвижности и поддержки; это связано с тем, что интеллектуальная, профессиональная и иная компетентность перестала быть основанием для вознаграждения. Во-вторых, перспективная роль образования заключается в том, что оно должно препятствовать обслуживанию узкоспециальных целей и интересов.

Делается вывод, что образование должно принять на себя роль медиатора между существующими и находящимися на стадии становления культурами, между настоящим и прошлым, между различными сторонами социальных конфликтов. Эта роль должна заключаться в сохранении стабильности, несмотря на непостоянство социальной среды и системы ценностей; эта роль должна способствовать формированию личностей, сознающих свой эмансипированный потенциал.

Ранее уже говорилось о том, что образование связано со всеми сферами общественной жизни. Реализуется эта связь непосредственно через личность, включенную в экономические, политические, духовные, иные социальные связи. Образование является единственной специализированной подсистемой общества,

целевая функция которой совпадает с целью общества. Система образования "производит" самого человека, воздействуя на его интеллектуальное, нравственное, эстетическое и физическое развитие. Это определяет ведущую социальную функцию образования - гуманистическую.

STATE AND LAW

THE CONCEPT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL IMAGE OF YOUTH AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

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Annotation. This article analyzes the concept of socio-political image of youth and its essence. It has been shown that in the perspective development infrastructure of the state, changes in the youth, both in quantity and quality, serve as a basis for determining the fate of the future.

Keywords: youth, socio-political image, social stratum, democratic state, perspective, social activism, political maturity, state youth policy, society, development.

The socio-political image of young people is a broad concept, characterized by the harmonious interpretation of the concepts of "social" and "political" in the image of young people. Because the level of formation of the image of youth is a reserve wealth of the future development of the state.

Youth is a socio-demographic group characterized by age characteristics, specificity of social status. Currently, people between the ages of 14-16 and 25-30 are considered young. [1.P.121]

Today, there are different approaches to the concept of youth in countries around the world. In particular, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) include young people between the ages of 17 and 25. In EU countries, the population between the ages of 16 and 30 (sometimes up to 35) is recognized as young. Also, in most CIS countries, young people between the ages of 14 and 30 are considered young, but in Ukraine, 14-35, and in Kazakhstan, 14-29 are included in this category. [2. Pages 252-253].

In our country, young people are those who have reached the age of 14 and are not older than 30 years [3]. In terms of population, the number of young people in the Law on the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on November 20, 1991, accounted for 33.3% of the population of Uzbekistan between the ages of 14 and 30 [4]. Today, the figure is 30 percent [5]. In our country, young people under the age of 18 make up 40% of the population, and those under the age of 30 make up more than 64%. [2. P.252]

These indicators show that the change in the quantity and quality of youth in the infrastructure of the future development of society serves as a basis for determining the fate of the future. The special socio-psychological image of young people is determined by the general state of society, the laws of socialization, educational opportunities. [P. 1,121] and will undoubtedly have an impact on its development. Young people are an important social layer that determines the future of the state. Their level of social activism and intellectual knowledge will undoubtedly determine the fate and future of society. Indeed, the issue of youth, which is the basis of the ongoing reforms in our country, testifies to the significant role of youth in public administration and political

and social life.

That is why the concept of socio-political image and its essence is studied in the example of young people.

The socio-political image of young people is their active participation in the process of governing the state and society, having their own life position, a healthy mindset, potential, political initiative, which embodies the norms of behavior - values and traditions.

Although the concepts of "social image" and "political image" in the concept of socio-political image of young people are studied separately in the image of youth, the concept of "social image" - the concept of "political image" is one-sided.

The term "social" is a term used to describe various aspects of society. The term "social" is often used in several senses.

1. In relation to the whole society;
2. In the sense of expressing one aspect of the life of society, along with economic, political, spiritual aspects;
3. It is applied in the sense of quality, arising from the collective and subjective nature of people's life activities, their social status. [6. P.21].

The use of the term "social" in the concept of socio-political image of young people can be seen in the above three senses. First, the socio-political image of young people taken in relation to society as a whole shapes the image of tomorrow's society. Abu Rayhan Beruniy, an oriental thinker, said: "Each generation passes on the accumulated experience to the next generation, which develops and enriches it " .[7]

So, the brightness of the future depends directly on the youth. Given the level of growth of the youth in society, today all the conditions are created for the formation of their socio-political image.

Second, the use of the term "social" in the sense of expressing one aspect of society, along with economic, political, spiritual aspects of life, expresses the political consciousness and culture of young people who form the basis of society, and creates the concept of youth socio-political image. That is, the attitude of young people as a social stratum to the political processes of society is reflected in their image.

Third, the term "social" is used in the sense of a quality that arises from the collective and subjective nature of people's life activities and from their social status. That is, the concept of socio-political image of young people is not the image of an individual in society, but the image of young girls from 14 to 30 years old, and the subjective nature of the social notion that they have a civic position through their socio-political image learns as citizens.

Thus, the term "social" in the concept of socio-political image of young people serves to describe the general political image of the youth, which is formed by political and legal consciousness and culture, political ideology and historical thinking, as well as a healthy worldview. It reflects the role of young people in society - the image that is formed through the degree of their participation in all spheres of society.

In the process of shaping the socio-political image of young people, their nature does not change. They can also change as they change their appearance. Young people develop as individuals, create their own existence as a result of acting in accordance with the rules of society, and have a special social place in the country. The essence of the socio-political image of youth determines its existence. This existence is reflected in the following;

1. Striving for freedom and being able to act independently
2. Belief in one's own strength and will
3. Striving for self-organization and self-regulation

4. Be able to express themselves

The thinker Abu Ali Ibn Sina said in this regard: "For the perfection of the world, there is also a need for the free activity of the members of society." The democratization of our society today also creates conditions for ensuring the freedom of everyone and supporting their activities. This serves as a basis for the social activism of the population, especially young people.

The political activity of young people is the basis for the development of society. Today, young people, who make up more than 64% of the population of Uzbekistan, make up more than half of the labor force. They are gaining a special place in every aspect of society. In particular, 55.2% of the registered voters in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 2019, or more than 11 million 371 thousand people were under 30 years old, including about 2 million first-time voters. [8] According to the results of the elections, 9 deputies or 6% of the deputies elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic are under 30 years of age, of which 7 are men and 2 are women. The youngest MP is 26 years old and was elected from the People's Democratic Party. At the same time, two 33-year-old candidates and one 32-year-old candidate were elected. [9] According to the results of the elections to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, one young senator was appointed. [10]

These indicators indicate that the socio-political image of young people has been formed to some extent. Young people express their socio-political image under the influence of the social environment. This image is enriched with their life experience and knowledge. As the mind and morals become richer, the culture of the youth will also develop, and noble qualities will be reflected in their appearance. All of this encourages every young person to set a goal and strive to achieve it. After all, the benefit of young people to society is not in their numbers, but in their spiritual and cultural wealth.

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THE ROLE OF ARCHEOLOGY IN THE STUDY OF HISTORICAL SOURCES

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Annotation: This article discusses the role and importance of archeology in the study of history, as well as the study of archaeological cultures and monuments, archaeological research.

Key words: Archeology, culture, history, monuments, society, research, ancestors.

The word archeology is originally derived from two Greek words, "arhayos" - ancient, "logos" - science or word. Historical science studies the past of mankind, the laws of development of human society. The science of archeology also sets itself the task of achieving this very goal. That is why in science it was a picture to say that archeology is a part of history. In fact, it would be more accurate to say that archeology is the longest-running primary and classless period in human history. According to our archaeologists, the history of mankind begins with the creation of tools of labor. The period of the manufacture of tools of labor by our ancestors, that is, their separation from the animal world did not occur at the same time all over the globe.

In the African country of Ethiopia, the activities of the ancestors of mankind began 3 million years ago, and in the territory of Uzbekistan in our Central Asian region, such an event took place 1 million years ago. About 99.75% of the history of our 1 million-year-old ancestors is a classless society, and only 0.25% is a class society. Specifically, while 99.75 percent of human history relates to the history of primitive society, which is the first of its socio-economic formations, only 0.25 percent includes class societies: slavery, feudalism, capitalism, and imperialism. The science of history relies on two sources in covering the history of our ancestors:

1. To written sources. 2. To material things.

Given that writing first appeared more than five thousand years ago, and that it occurred relatively late in many parts of the globe, we acknowledge that written sources can only provide information about class societies. This is because the period of the emergence of writing coincides with the period of the emergence of class society. More precisely, with the emergence of a state that governs class society, the need for writing increases. One of the areas where the first written and class society emerged was in the written sources in Egypt of the peoples living in the surrounding classless society, i.e., in the conditions of the primitive system; they wrote about their customs, their clothes, their facial expressions, and even their differences and characters. But no matter how important this information is to us, these written sources cover only a very small part of the lives of the people who lived at the end of the primitive system. From the earliest times of our ancestors to the emergence of class society, and in some cases even a large part of class society, acocan is studied by the science of archeology and provides a wide range of information.

Well-known Russian scientists Yu.N.Zaharu "Archaeological sources often provide more complete and accurate information than written sources. Because, these sources show the material production activity, which is the most important aspect of society". That is why archeology is not an auxiliary science; it relies on its material resources to

set itself the task of solving major historical problems. Archeology is a multifaceted science that studies the period from the earliest formation of human history to the development of a certain degree of social consciousness.

Archaeological cultures are named according to the tools of labor of one or another monument or according to the names of those monuments. For example, in the Central Asian region during the Neolithic period there were cultures in three different directions at the same time.

1. Kaltaminor culture 2. Hisar culture 3. Joyitun culture.

The farms of the Kaltaminor culture were mainly hunting, fishing and gathering, while the Gissar culture was based on animal husbandry. In the monuments of Joyitun culture, they were simultaneously engaged in farming and animal husbandry. The first monument of Kaltaminor culture was found in the village of Kaltaminor in the Turtkul district of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic and was included in archeology by SP Tolstov.

The Joyitun culture is also the name of a primitive settlement first found in the plains between Kopet-Dog and the Karakum Desert. As it is now called Joyitun by the local people, this address was given to V.M. It was introduced to archeology by Masson under the name of Joyitun culture. It should be noted that monuments similar to the Joyitun settlements have been found in large numbers in recent years, and their names vary. However, since they are almost identical to the Joyitun culture, they are also referred to as a single Joyitun culture, regardless of their names. Thus, according to the content of the archeological culture carried out by this or that name, it is a sum of several primitive places in a certain geographical area, whose tools, life styles, customs, daily occupations are very similar to each other. The scientific work processes of specialist archaeologists are somewhat complex and consist of several stages. In the first stage, the archaeologist conducts a search to find ancient settlements. These searches are carried out in specific ways, depending on the period of the settlements. For example, when looking for the residences of our ancestors who lived in caves, did they first look at the caves towards the sun? or not? Attention will be paid to this. This is because primitive people attached great importance to the use of sunlight when choosing a residence for themselves.

Secondly, did the river flow near this settlement? or not? Great attention has also been paid to this. The reason was that no matter how good the habitat was, it was impossible to live without water. Only in caves that could meet such requirements did our ancestors live and leave us cultural layers inherited from them. In the second stage, the archaeologist will conduct excavations in these settlements. The main purpose of this excavation is to determine the number of cultural layers in the settlements and to mark the objects in each layer separately without mixing the archeological materials. In the third stage, the archaeologist, after collecting all the excavated archeological materials, deals with their classification, i.e. divides them into groups according to their size, shape, and so on. In the fourth stage, the archaeologist compares those objects he finds with objects found in other monuments and tries to find similarities between them. After that, in the final decisive stage, he begins to state his historical conclusions, that is, to shed light on the period of archeological objects, their functions and the way of life of the owners of these objects. But this process is very complex and very difficult.

In particular, the more this or that monument dates back to our present day, the more troublesome it becomes. Due to the breadth of issues that need to be addressed in archeology, the humanities: anthropology, ethnography, paleontology, linguistics, geology, and even the exact sciences rely on physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, soil science, and other sciences to achieve their goals. Archaeologists have been studying

step by step the development of our ancestors in the field of early production and technology at a revolutionary level. The events that took place in the history of our ancestors at the level of the revolution include the emergence of the bow and arrow, the transition to the use of wheels, the emergence of agriculture and animal husbandry, the mastery of the secrets of metal use in agriculture. It is hard to imagine that without such major events in human life, we would have achieved great things in our present lives.

Numerous monuments in Central Asia date from the middle ages to one million years. This means that if an archaeologist uses the wrong method in excavating historical monuments, for us the monuments inherited from our ancestors for millions of years will be violated and they will lose their significance for science.

Therefore, only specialists with a certain level of experience are allowed to conduct excavations at archeological monuments. Before archaeologists begin the main excavations of historical monuments, archaeologists dig a two-meter-wide and one-meter-wide pit from the surface of the monument to the mainland in order to find out what period the monument belongs to. In this way, they will know how many cultural layers there are in the monument and what archeological objects are in these cultural layers. After that, they determine their own methods to start the main excavation work.

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THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY AND THE COMMUNITY IN PREVENTING VIOLENCE AMONG MINORS AND EDUCATING THEM IN THE SPIRIT OF OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW AND PATRIOTISM

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Annotation: This article discusses the need to strengthen the role of the family and the community in preventing juvenile delinquency and educating them in the spirit of obedience to the law and patriotism.

Keywords: minors, delinquency, obedience to the law, patriotism, family, neighborhood, educational institutions

The family is the center of a universal upbringing. From this point of view, the purest and purest feelings, the first vital concepts and imaginations of a person are formed first of all in the heart of the family. Emotions such as respect for the elderly, respect for the little ones, as well as an understanding of the duties and responsibilities to the family, the community and the motherland, which emerge in the family environment, constitute the spiritual world of the family. Many years of scientific observations and research have shown that 70% of all information a person receives during his short life is received by the age of 5 (p. 1.53). Therefore, parents should pay attention to the upbringing of their young child much earlier. It is necessary to instill in children from an early age the rules of behavior, as well as to form in them a sense of duty. After all, our future children should grow up to be spiritually mature people who can ask the following questions: "What did the Motherland give me?", "What did I give to the Motherland?", "What did I do for the development of the Motherland?"

Today, young people under the age of 18 make up 40% of the population in our country. [P. 2,252]. They are minors under the Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child. The issue of forming a sense of obedience to the law in minors was raised in the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 4, 2001 No 1322 "On the organization of the course of organizing the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan." According to the decree, our basic law is organized from pre-school education institutions to master's degrees in higher education. Through this system, legal knowledge and culture are gradually formed in juveniles. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the family and the community in preventing juvenile delinquency and educating them in the spirit of obedience to the law and patriotism. We can make the following suggestions in this regard:

First, adults in the family must be in the spirit of obedience to the law. After all, a fatherly example is necessary in the formation of feelings of masculine pride, protection of parents, sisters and, in this regard, the family, the community, the motherland, loyalty to them. If the father is spiritually mature, he will certainly follow the rules of morality. The code of ethics, on the other hand, helps to ensure that the rule of law is enforced to a lesser extent. In such a family, ideas about the development of society are discussed. Children tend to have fewer life positions. Know that there will be no offenses in this family. Second, we need to pay special attention to the upbringing of girls in the family. We need to teach girls oriental education, oriental democracy, free from "popular

culture". So that he has a small position not only in the family but also in society. Third, in order to strengthen the spiritual upbringing in the family, we must first instill in the children the concepts of haram and halal, sin and good. After all, a child who violates the rules of living in the way of truth does not hurt anyone's heart and does not betray anyone's rights. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the family and the community in preventing juvenile delinquency and educating them in the spirit of obedience to the law and patriotism. Community workers should work with families and educational institutions to organize meaningful leisure time for minors in their area on the basis of an action plan. This ensures that no age has a prime time. These proposals were put forward by Shavkat Mirziyoyev in five important initiatives to raise the morale of young people and the meaningful organization of youth leisure time. Measures should be taken to provide employment to minors who wish to work with the consent of their parents. Fifth, the wide involvement of the younger generation in the prosperity of the neighborhood, the formation of ecological culture in them. Unfortunately, in some of our neighborhoods, the environment is deplorable. The neighborhood and parents are indifferent to this. Who should the younger generation follow in the footsteps of adults? However, on February 18, 2020, by the Decree of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support was established. At the same time, each mahalla in the country is determined to operate on the basis of the principle of "Prosperous and safe mahalla" (4).

We often blame the environment around juveniles as the cause of delinquency. The main environment that surrounds them is educational institutions, families and neighborhoods. In accordance with the plan established in educational institutions, the younger generation is gradually provided with legal education. This education should be integrated into the family and community environment. Unless there is a perfect upbringing in the family, the first ax to a child's maturity is struck from his childhood. This creates the basis for the emergence of various offenses in society.

Burhaniddin Marginoni, a scholar who was highly regarded as a document of religion and nation in his time, says, In this way he fights, works, and, if necessary, does not spare his life. After all, it is the duty of every parent to bring up children in a harmonious way, to build a family, to teach them to shake it (p. 5, 34).

Parents are responsible for the upbringing and development of their little children. They must take care of the health, physical, mental, spiritual and moral development of their minor children (6). Parental responsibility is enshrined in our constitution. Provides feeding, upbringing and education of orphans, encourages charitable activities dedicated to children (7). It is the consolidation of such norms in Chapter 14 of our Constitution that has led to the recognition of our Basic Law by world jurists.

This means that in our country, Uzbekistan, in the sixties, today and in the future, the development of children has risen to the level of public policy and will continue to do so.

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THE STATE OF ARCHEOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN AS A SCIENCE UNTIL THE 70S OF THE XX CENTURY

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Annotation. This article provides information about the achievements of archeology of Uzbekistan in the second half of the XIX century and the 70s of the XX century, the scientific research of Russian and Uzbek archaeologists, a thorough study of the monuments of primitive society.

Key words: archeology, Afrosiab, Jonbosqala, monument, expedition

Archeology is a part of history. The science of history includes historical, written, and material sources. The peculiarities of material sources make it necessary for them to be studied by specialists, is archaeologists.

As the famous British archaeologist G. Childe noted at the beginning of the twentieth century, "Archeology as a science has expanded the vision of the infinite horizons of the past to such an extent that it has increased the possibilities of studying the past hundreds of times in historiography." Uzbekistan, one of the centers of ancient culture, is extremely rich in material and cultural monuments. Although the study of historical monuments of the Uzbek people began in the second half of the XIX century, after the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia, in the first half of the XX century increased. In 1938-1939, A.P Oklandikov discovered and studied the Teshiktash cave, one of the monuments of the Muste period of Uzbekistan. This finding provided a wealth of valuable information on the muste period.

In the 20-30s of the XX century a number of important archeological researches were carried out in different regions of Uzbekistan. V.L. Vyatkin in Samarkand in 1925-1930, B.P. Danike in Termez in 1926-1928, M.E. Masson in Ahangaron valley in 1925-1928, A.A. Potapov in 1929-1930 and Fergana in 1930-

1933 in the valley the B.A. Latins conducted excavations and prospecting.

In the second half of the 1930s, several archeological expeditions were organized in collaboration with scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and Uzbekistan. Zarafshan, headed by A.Yu. Yakubovsky (1934); Among them are the archeological expeditions of Termez (1936) led by M.E. Masson and Khorezm (1937) led by S.P Tolstov.

In 1945, the Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition of the former Union Academy of Sciences was launched. In 1946-1948 and 1950-1952, the Pamir-Alay and Pamir-Fergana expeditions led by A.N. Bernshtam studied the archeology of Fergana. The Uzbek archeological expedition of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan led by Ya.G. Gulyamov and V.A. Shishkin has started its work. Many detachments of this expedition conducted archeological excavations in the Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent oases, as well as in the Fergana and Surkhandarya valleys. In order to thoroughly study Samarkand, one of the oldest cities in Uzbekistan, historically and archeologically, in 1966 the Afrosiyab archeological expedition headed by V.A. Shishkin was organized. Later, the expedition was led by Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Ya.G. Gulyamov. (1967) In addition, in recent years, many special archeological teams were formed and conducted archeological inspections in the area of Chimkurgan, South Surkhan, Tuyabugoz reservoirs and Charvak HPP, as well as on the route of the Amu-Bukhara, Amu-Karshi and Central Fergana canals.

Thanks to many years of archeological research conducted by archeologists A.P. Oklandikov, S.P. Tolstov, Ya.G. Gulomov and others, the Paleolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages of Uzbek archeology have been thoroughly studied.

Archaeological excavations in Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent and other places have provided very rich and valuable materials in the study of the archeology of the period of slavery and feudalism in Uzbekistan. Important monuments found by archaeologists, especially material-cultural monuments, allow us to confirm the fact that the peoples of Central Asia have a high and unique culture since ancient times and have made a certain contribution to the culture of the peoples of the world.

The Neolithic monument discovered by S.P. Tolstov near Jonboskala in the Republic of Karakalpakstan has been called the Kaltaminor culture. More than 60 monuments of this culture were found and studied in the foothills of Zarafshan and Kashkadarya in 1950-1966. Independent archeological researches were first carried out in 1936 by Ya. Gulyamov. He started together with Mirgiyosov. In 1937, his group included archaeologist A.I. Terenokhin and architect B.N. Zasiptkins were involved. Ya. Gulyamov during the study of numerous archeological monuments preserved in the ancient lands of Khorezm, various archeological finds scattered around the ancient irrigation networks that once flooded this ancient land, considers it appropriate to deal seriously with the history of irrigation, which is the basis of the system

This is due to the gradual study of the history of irrigation in Khorezm and the large-scale research to clarify a number of issues related to the history of development and development of Khorezm, one of the ancient cultural centers of Central Asia, ancient culture and socio-economic relations of the people was necessary.

Ya. Gulamov pays special attention to the city of Khiva and its monuments, rich in architectural complexes built in different periods, which stood as an open-air museum-reserve in the study of the ruins of the castle, the fortress in the Khorezm oasis. The result of this research was published in 1941 in the book "Monuments of Khiva" by Ya. Gulyamov.

In 1965, the magnificent palace of the first medieval governor of Samarkand Varkhuman was opened at the Afrosiyab monument. The walls of the palace were decorated with unique color image paintings. But there was a shortage of experienced repairmen and art critics in the republic who could copy these valuable findings at a high level. Disclosure of findings will be delayed for some time. In 1966, Ya. Gulyamov made a significant contribution to the establishment of a laboratory for chemical technology research and conservation at the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thanks to the chemical repair methods developed by scientists in this laboratory, many art monuments, including Afrosiyob, Varakhsha, Zartepa, Tovka, Jartepa, Sopollitepa, Kuyavkurgan sculptures, various written culture samples, which are masterpieces of world culture, have been preserved and turned into cultural heritage of our people.

Due to the large-scale archeological excavations in Uzbekistan, many unique material cultural monuments of different stages of the history of the peoples of Central Asia have been found and studied in the Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Kashkadarya and Tashkent oases, Fergana and Surkhandarya valleys. Extensive and systematic study of archeological monuments has not only made it possible to determine their period, but has also solved many issues related to the social, economic and cultural history of the peoples of Central Asia.

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TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE

METHOD OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF THE ASPHALT CONCRETE MILLING PROCESS.

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Abstact. To conduct full-fledged experimental studies of the milling process, it is necessary to study the power characteristics of the milling process and the wear of the cutters, and finally compare the results with the calculated values.

Key words: road mill, drum radius, mill speed, milling depth, productivity.

ЙЎЛЛАРНИ ФРЕЗАЛАШ ЖАРАЁНИНИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚ ҚИЛИШ УСУЛИ

Шарофиддин Асатуллаевич ПИРНАЕВ

мустақил изланувчи

Сарвар Сами ўғли СОДИҚОВ

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Аннотация. Мақолада йўл фрезасининг фрезалаш жараёнининг тўла-тўқис экспериментал тадқиқотларини ўтказиш учун фрезалаш жараёнининг куч характеристикаларини ва кескичларнинг эскиришини ўрганиш ва ниҳоят натижаларни ҳисобланган қийматлар билан таққослаш керак.

Таянч тушунчалар: йўл фрезаси, (ЙФ) барабан радиуси, фрезанинг айланиш тезлиги, фрезалаш чуқурлиги, унумдорлик.

МЕТОДИКА ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПРОЦЕССА ФРЕЗЕРОВАНИЯ АСФАЛЬТОБЕТОНА

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Аннотация: Для проведения полноценных экспериментальных исследований процесса фрезерования требуется изучить силовые характеристик процесса фрезерования и износ резцов, в завершении сопоставить результаты с расчетными значениями.

Ключевые слова: дорожная фреза, (ДФ) радиус барабана, частота вращения фрезы, глубина фрезерования, производительность.

Силовое взаимодействие рабочего органа ДФ с асфальтобетоном в первую очередь должно быть определено в зависимости глубины фрезерования и скорости движения, а износ резцов в зависимости от геометрических параметров установки резца на барабане и пройденного пути. Так же в обоих случаях важна скорость вращения барабана.

Механизм абразивного изнашивания сталей и сплавов наиболее качественно определяется с помощью методов исследований на специальных испытательных стендах. Данные методы позволяют в полной мере установить механизм изнашивания материала в зависимости от скорости резания, абразивности асфальтобетона, температуры в области контакта режущей кромки и абразива .

Организация экспериментальных исследований требует решения обобщающих методических вопросов, которые позволяют выработать определяющие принципы для использования результатов модельного эксперимента на практике и обеспечить единый подход к проведению подобных экспериментов на всех этапах.

В общем, методика экспериментальных исследований по оптимизации конструктивно-технологических параметров ДФ предполагает решение следующих вопросов [1]:

1.Обоснование и выбор линейных размеров модели рабочего органа, экспериментальной установки и образцов материала, используемых в экспериментах;

2.Обоснование и выбор параметров, изменяемых и контролируемых в ходе проведения экспериментальных исследований;

3.Выбор необходимой контрольно-измерительной аппаратуры.

Методика исследования силового взаимодействия

Исследование силового взаимодействия ДФ с асфальтобетоном проводится в два этапа. На первом этапе изучалось влияние геометрических параметров рабочего органа на силовые характеристики процесса фрезерования. Данный этап должен обеспечивать возможность определения оптимальных соотношений между геометрической конфигурацией рабочего органа и глубиной разработки при возможно минимальных значениях среднего крутящего момента. На втором этапе экспериментальных исследований изучалось влияние на процесс фрезерования поступательной скорости движения базовой машины и глубины резания. Данный этап позволяет оценить различные режимы фрезерования из условия достижения максимальной эффективности процесса.

К числу параметров, изменяемых при экспериментах, относятся: максимальная глубина фрезерования; поступательная скорость движения подвижной каретки экспериментального стенда.

К числу контролируемых параметров процесса фрезерования относятся: величина среднего крутящего момента, характер разрушения материала в продольном направлении.

Значение величины среднего крутящего момента устанавливалась тензометрическим способом. В работе использовался моментомер на экстензометрических датчиках.

Методика исследования износа резцов

Для резцов ДФ, подверженных интенсивному изнашиванию закрепленным абразивом с наличием локальных ударных нагрузок, исходными параметрами эксплуатации являются [2]:

Геометрия резца (длина L , диаметр корпуса D , высота наконечника H), режимы фрезирования асфальтобетона (величина заглубления барабана фрезы в асфальтобетон P , скорость вращения резцов V), физико-механические свойства асфальтобетона (предел прочности при одноосном сжатии $\sigma_{сж}$, предел прочности на разрыв $\sigma_{в}$).

При исследованиях износа резцов ДФ производили предварительный осмотр испытуемого образца на наличие дефектов, а также устанавливали отклонения в геометрических размерах от базовой формы (рис. 1):

$$\Delta D = D_{V\text{баз}} - D_{V\text{испыт}}, \Delta L = L_{V\text{баз}} - L_{V\text{испыт}}, \Delta \alpha = \alpha_{V\text{баз}} - \alpha_{V\text{испыт}} \quad (1)$$

где D_V - диаметр корпуса резца в районе наконечника, L - длина наконечника, α - угол между боковой поверхностью и горизонталью резца.

Измерение геометрических характеристик испытуемого резца производили с помощью шаблона и микрометра с точностью $\pm 0,01$ мм по высоте резца (H , мм), высоте наконечника (H_n , мм) и сечениям (D_n , D_I - D_V мм) резца. Взвешивание образцов (m_1) производили на аналитических весах с точностью до $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ г.

Для определения интенсивности изнашивания наконечника резца измерялся его объем с помощью «метода отпечатков».

Для определения интенсивности изнашивания наконечника резца измерялся его объем с помощью «метода отпечатков». Геометрическую форму твердосплавного наконечника до и после испытания фиксировали пластической массой для получения отпечатка, после чего слепок заполняли окрашенным спиртовым раствором с постоянной плотностью. С помощью минзурной трубки определяли объем отпечатка, затем рассчитывали массу наконечника ($m_n = \rho_n V_{ж}$). Массу корпуса определяли по разности массы всего резца (m_1) и массы наконечника (m_n): $m_k = m_1 - m_n$.

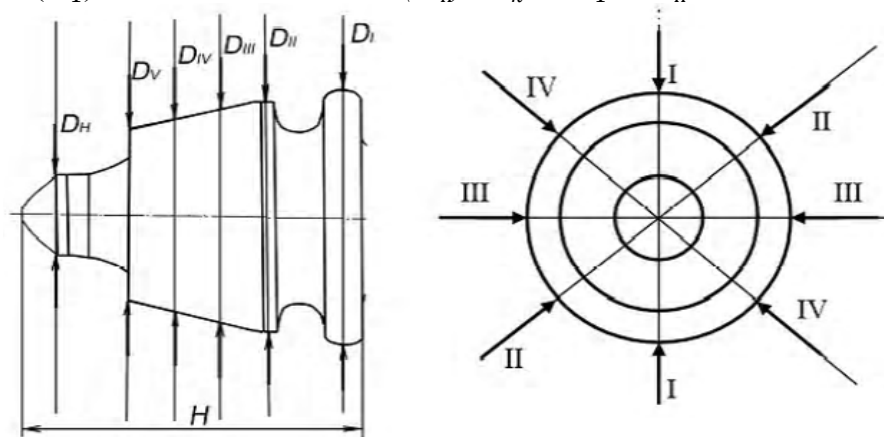


Рисунок 1 - Схема расположения мест измерения износа резцов

Метод приготовления искусственных материалов, моделирующих фрезеруемый асфальтобетон, должен обеспечивать соответствие свойств эквивалентного материала свойствам натурной среды; относительно малую стоимость и доступность составляющих компонентов; минимальные затраты и простоту технологии приготовления материала; возможность многократного использования материала; стабильность свойств материала в течение длительного времени; соблюдение всех экологических требований.

В экспериментальных исследованиях использовался эквивалентный материал, состоящий из песка, глины, технического масла и удовлетворявшего перечисленным требованиям. Он хорошо имитирует как хрупкие, так и вязкопластичные свойства прочных грунтов в широкой их вариации и использовался для моделирования асфальтобетона.

В качестве связующего компонента принималась молотая (порошковая) глина, а в качестве наполнителя песок. Масло, входящее в состав предлагаемого эквивалентного материала, имитировало жидкую фазу, входящую в состав прочного грунта и вязкопластичные свойства асфальтобетона.

Контрольно-измерительное оборудование состояло из плотномер асфальтобетона ПА-МГ4 и силовых устройств для испытания образцов на сжатие и разрыв по ГОСТ 21153.3-85.

Для определения прочности смеси на разрыв из массива эквивалентного материала вырезались бруски размером 0,04x0,04x0,1 м и подвергались раскалыванию.

Относительная погрешность измерения напряжений определялась по зависимости

$$\varepsilon_{\sigma} < \varepsilon_p + 2 \cdot \varepsilon_{\alpha} \approx \frac{30}{P_{max}} + 1, \quad (2)$$

где $\varepsilon_{\sigma}, \varepsilon_p$ - относительная погрешность измерения соответственно силы P_{max} и размера α .

Моделирование на основе данного эквивалентного материала проводилось в следующей последовательности. По свойствам материала для оригинала определялись его безразмерные характеристики $\sigma_{сж}/\sigma_p$. Искусственная смесь должна иметь такие же характеристики. Показатель ρ_m определялся по обобщенному показателю прочности ρ_n и масштабному коэффициенту $k_1 \rho_m = \rho_n / k_1$. На основании показателя прочности k и безразмерных характеристик $\sigma_{сж}/\sigma_p$ и ρ_m/σ_p подбирались соответствующие характеристики эквивалента.

Выводы

1. Для проведения полноценных экспериментальных исследований процесса фрезерования требуется изучить силовые характеристики процесса фрезерования и износ резцов, в завершении сопоставить результаты с расчетными значениями.

2. При измерениях нагрузок на рабочий орган ДФ необходимо фиксировать значение величины среднего крутящего момента тензометрическим способом, а определение интенсивности изнашивания наконечника резца эффективно измерять с помощью «метода отпечатков», в котором геометрическая форма фиксируется пластической массой.

3. В экспериментальных исследованиях целесообразно использовать эквивалентный материал, состоящий из песка, глины, технического масла, удовлетворяющий критериям подобия. Рассмотренный искусственный материал является дешевым и основан на доступных и недефицитных компонентах. Путем изменения уплотнения или добавления смеси других компонентов в требуемых массовых долях получают новые материалы с различными прочностными характеристиками.

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PROBLEMS OF POWER SUPPLIES

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Annotation: This article will cover a variety of network power sources (micro-power, medium-power, high-power). The first problem that both novice and experienced radio Amateurs face when designing any devices is the problem of power supply.. When selecting and developing a power source (hereinafter referred to as SP), a number of factors must be taken into account, determined by the operating conditions, load properties, safety requirements, etc.

Keywords: electronic equipment, high-frequency interference, galvanic connection

First of all, of course, you should pay attention to the compliance of the electrical parameters of the IP with the requirements of the powered device, namely:

- supply voltage;
- current consumption;
- required level of power supply voltage stabilization;
- acceptable level of supply voltage ripple.

The characteristics of individual entrepreneurs are also important. affecting its performance:

- availability of security systems;
- weight and dimensions.

As an integral part of electronic equipment, means of secondary power must meet certain requirements, which are defined as requirements to the equipment in General and the conditions imposed on the power supplies and their work within this equipment. Any of the IP parameters that go beyond the limits of acceptable requirements creates dissonance in the operation of the device. Therefore, before you start assembling the IP to the intended design, carefully analyze all available options and choose the IP that will best meet all your requirements and capabilities.

There are four main types of network power supplies:

- * transformer-free, with a quenching resistor or capacitor.
- * linear, made according to the classical scheme: step-down transformer-rectifier-filter-stabilizer.
- * secondary pulse: step-down transformer-filter-high-frequency Converter 20-400 kHz.

- pulse high-voltage high-frequency: filter-rectifier ~220 V-pulse high-frequency Converter 20-400kHz. Linear power supplies are extremely simple and reliable, with no high-frequency interference. The high degree of availability of components and ease of manufacture makes them the most attractive to repeat novice radio designers. In addition, in some cases, a purely economic calculation is also important - the use of linear IP is clearly justified in devices that consume up to 500 mA, which require fairly small IP. These devices include:

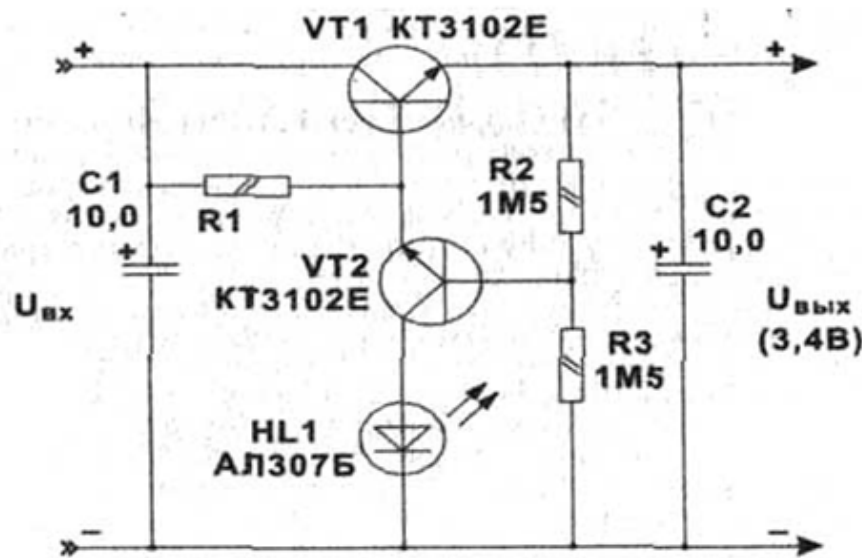
- battery chargers;
- power supplies for radios, Aons, alarm systems, etc.

It should be noted that some designs that do not require galvanic isolation from the industrial network can be fed through a quenching capacitor or resistor, while the current consumption can reach hundreds of mA.

Micro-power IP with galvanic isolation from the network ~220 V can be performed using optocouplers, enabling them in series to increase the output voltage (Fig. 3.2-1.).

Energy transfer is carried out by means of a unidirectional light flux inside the optocoupler (the optocoupler contains light-emitting and absorbing elements), so there is no galvanic connection with the network.

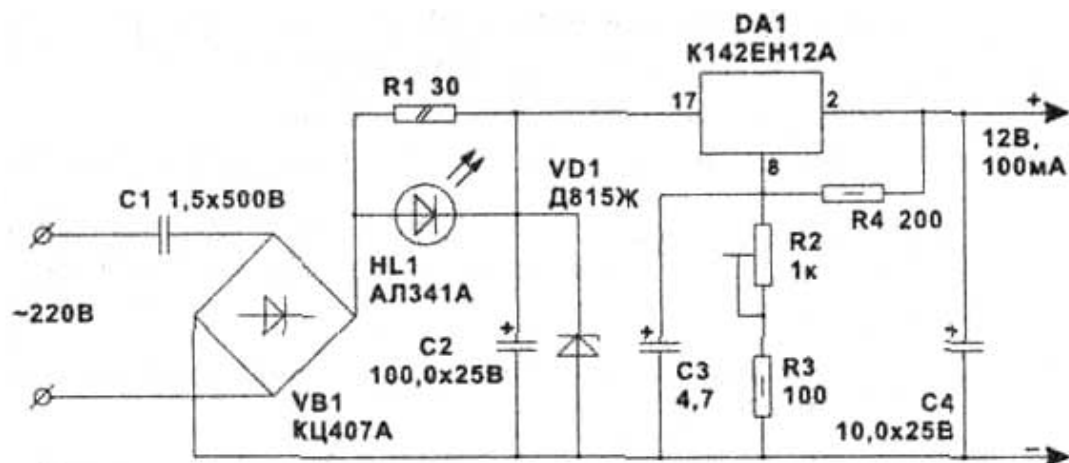
On one optocoupler, 0.5-0.7 V is allocated for AOD101. AOD302 and 4 V-for AOT102, AOT110 (at a current of 0.2 mA). To ensure the required voltage and current values, optocouplers are switched on in series or in parallel. As a buffer accumulating element, you can use an ionistor, battery, or a capacity of 100-1000 UF. LEDs are powered through a capacity of no more than 0.2 UF to avoid destruction. It should be remembered that the efficiency of optocouplers decreases over time (by about 25% over 15,000 hours of operation).



In micro-power power sources with a galvanic connection to the industrial network, so-called separation capacitors are usually used, which are nothing more than shunt resistances that are included in series in the power supply chain. It is known that a capacitor installed in an alternating current circuit has a resistance that depends on the frequency and is called reactive. The capacity of the separation capacitor (if used in an industrial network ~220 V, 50 Hz) can be calculated using the following formula:

$$C = \frac{3200 \cdot I}{\sqrt{U_c^2 - U^2}}$$

Device is suitable for charging batteries with a current of no more than 100 mA at a charge voltage of no more than 15V. The necessary value of the charge voltage is set using the R2 tuning resistor. R1 acts as a current limiter at the beginning of the charge, and the voltage generated on it is applied to the led. By the intensity of the led light, you can judge how low the battery is.



When using this power source (and any other IP without galvanic isolation from the network), you must remember about safety measures. The device and the battery being charged are always under the potential of the industrial network. In some cases, such restrictions make it impossible to operate the devices normally, so it is necessary to provide a galvanic isolation of the IP from the network.

A low-power power source with a separation capacitor, but with a galvanic isolation from the industrial network, can be made on the basis of a transient transformer or a magnetic starter relay, and their operating voltage can be lower than 220 V.

Currently, traditional linear power supplies are increasingly being replaced by pulse power supplies. However, despite this, they continue to be a very convenient and practical solution in most cases of Amateur radio design (sometimes in industrial devices). There are several reasons for this: first, linear power supplies are structurally quite simple and easy to configure, second, they do not require the use of expensive high-voltage components, and finally, they are much more reliable than pulse IP.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LEVEL CALCULATION METHOD IN THE STUDY OF EXISTING CRYPTOATTACKS

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Annotation. This article describes the method of cryptanalysis, the computational algorithm of the method, the scope and importance of the method in the study of cryptographic robustness of asymmetric cryptosystems based on the problem of discrete logarithm, which is widely used in information security.

Keywords. Discrete logarithm, Asymmetric, Cryptographic, Cryptosystem, Cryptanalysis, Cryptocurrency, Crypto attack, algorithm, prime number, comparison, collection, smooth

Today, the consistent introduction of information and communication tools in all spheres of the state and society has created the problem of information security in communication networks. A high level of information security requires the study of information attacks. Cryptosystems based on the problem of discrete logarithm are widely used today [1]. The study of cryptographic robustness of these types of cryptosystems requires the study of cryptanalysis methods based mainly on the problem of discrete logarithmization. Currently, the method of level calculation cryptanalysis is widely used in the study of the problem of system security, resistance to existing threats[4].

The basic ideas of the algorithm for calculating degrees were introduced into number theory in the 1920s. But RSA founder Leonard Adleman followed the algorithm in 1979 [3.450]

$$y = a^k \bmod p \quad (1)$$

He presented the comparison as a solution and studied the computational accuracy and efficiency of the algorithm. . We can now see from the computational results that the level calculation algorithm and its improved modifications are effective in calculating the discrete logarithm in comparisons in the form of (1). We now define the algorithm as follows.

Definition. A number is called n p -smooth if it is classified only by prime factors equal to or less than p .

We now express the algorithm for calculating the level as follows. In this algorithm, the following sequence of steps is performed.

Step 1. We first construct a set of basic multipliers consisting of t prime numbers as follows.

$$S = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_t\}$$

where the number t is chosen from a random infinite set of integers.

Step 2. To calculate the expression $a^k \bmod p$, giving the values $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ in series, we determine the smooth numbers p_t that satisfy the sum $t + \varepsilon$ and divide the plane by the elements of the set S we check. As a result, each of the p_t -smooth numbers is written as a multiplication of the base factors.

$$a^k \bmod p = \prod_{i=1}^t p_i^{C_i}, \quad C_i \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

where C_i is the sum of the numbers for each k number.

Step 3. In this step, we calculate the logarithm (2) for each p_t -smooth number found in step 2 as follows

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^t C_i \log_a^{p_i} \quad (3)$$

from this we obtain a system consisting of the unknown $t + \varepsilon$ equation t in the form (3). As an unknown we get the values $\log_a^{p_i}$. If the number of equations is greater than the number of unknowns, and one of the equations satisfies the condition of linear dependence, the probability of calculating the system is much higher. However, performing calculations on the $p - 1$ module and calculating the system using linear algebraic methods is much more convenient. As a result of the calculations, we obtain the values of the logarithms of the numbers from the set S .

$$\log_a^{p_1}, \log_a^{p_2}, \log_a^{p_3}, \dots, \log_a^{p_t}$$

Step 4. By selecting a random number r , we calculate the following p_t -smooth number.

$$ya^r \bmod p = \prod_{i=1}^t p_i^{\varepsilon_i}, \quad \varepsilon_i \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

Step 5. Using Equation (4), we obtain the last equation as follows

$$x = \log_a^y = \left(\sum_{i=1}^t e_i \log_a^{p_i} - r \right) \bmod (p - 1) \quad (5)$$

where r is the sum of all.

L.Adleman the equal strength and efficiency of the algorithm depends on the results of the research as follows. If a number is chosen from a set of random infinite integers, then with a $1/2$ probability it is divisible by 2, with a $1/3$ probability it is divisible by 3, and with a $1/5$ probability it is divisible by 5. Therefore, in the interval $(1, p - 1)$, there will be enough numbers involving only prime factors that are smaller than the set S . These numbers change in steps 2 and 4 of the algorithm. In this case, the prime multiplier S of the number t allows for a more efficient and faster calculation of steps 2 and 4. In minimizing the time of calculation and finding the value can usually be done using numerical methods. It is difficult enough to find analytical expressions. In step 3, the parameter ε is required to be equal to a small integer to increase the probability that the comparison system will have a solution. If p is a number, then $\varepsilon = 10$ is the only solution to the system. In the latter case, if the resulting system has an infinite number of solutions, then the algorithm is returned in 2 steps and a new value is assigned [2].

$$t_{u.n} < c_1 2^{(c_2 + O(1))\sqrt{\log p \log(\log p)}}$$

where c_1, c_2 are arbitrary positive integers

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SPORTS JOURNALISM IN THE SYSTEM OF MODERN MEDIA COMMUNICATION

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Abstract. Social management, designed to direct applied and scientific and practical knowledge to the formation of mass consciousness, contributing to the adoption of social groups of behaviors and general. Sports journalism, as the subject of this research, is represented as a form of journalism that reports on sports topics and events. Sports journalism is presented as a section of journalism, besides reflecting sports events and not limited to the analysis of sports, is an integral element of any organization, even at the social level.

Keywords: Image, communication, trend, positioning, culture, corporate communication, media communication, media system, sports journalism, sports media communication.

Today, sports journalism has clearly fit into the system of modern media communication. It is a section of journalism that, on the one hand, displays sports events, analyzes sports events and sports development in general. Sports journalism together with other areas of journalism, entering the system of modern media communication, uses modern hypertext, multimedia and interactive technologies. Since sport has become a planetary phenomenon, sports journalism has taken a worthy place among other branches of journalism. Many media processes are associated with the development of sports, which allows you to define sports as a copper-communication phenomenon, and sports journalism as one of the most important means of influencing the target audience.

Today, the entire global media communication, including its segment, is increasingly moving away from the primacy of the ideological function. Its main task in market relations is to make a profit. Sports journalism is not an exception. "The totality of sports media is a subsystem of the global media system and produces sports media communication" [2,15]. "Sports communication is an interaction between social actors (individuals, groups, organizations) based on the production, distribution and consumption of sports media, involving the participation of a wide range of professional athletes, representatives of amateur sports, the sports community, heads of sports organizations, journalists, public relations specialists, etc." [1,24]. The definition focuses on the role of sports information in sports communication, and on elements that reproduce information.

The totality of sports media itself (not including media, only fragmentally affecting sports topics) is a subsystem of the global media system and produces sports media communication [2,52].

Sports journalism does not simply reflect sports events, and is not even limited to the analysis of sports, as an integral element of any organization, even at a social level. The technology of performing journalistic functions in sports journalism includes writing reports on sports topics and competitions held. Sports themes are an integral element of many informational messages of various media.

Sports media communication is a component of media communication as such. "Moreover, as R. Boyle notes in his editorial, sports journalism, being quite receptive to the changes taking place at the turn of the century - digitisation, the transition to the Internet - was in a sense at the forefront of the digital transition" [2,84].

In the process of understanding the phenomenon of sports media communication, it is important to determine what place sports occupy in the media communication field.

For the modern concept of "sport," only a competitive and entertaining component is not enough. According to K. Alekseev and S. Ilchenko, in order for a certain phenomenon of public life to be designated as "sports," several more conditions must be observed, namely [1,26]: 1) "striving to achieve the maximum possible results in various types of physical and mental activity; 2) presence of organized competitions and special social relations related to them; 3) public recognition of the results of these competitions as having independent significance. Revealing the functions of sports journalism must be based on the following circumstances. Sports is closely related to business. The result of many competitions for both athletes and sports organizers is income generation. Sport is certainly an aesthetic spectacle, attracting huge masses of people both as fans and simply enjoying the spectacle itself. An attractive factor is that most sports demonstrate the beauty of the body, movements and spirit.

Based on this, we can conclude about the main functions of sports media communication that it performs in society. The information function "is basic and most general, since it is characteristic of journalism as a whole. Its essence is to communicate the events of the world of sports to consumers of sports information, which allows, in turn, supporting the adversarial component" [2,42].

The organizational function of sports journalism follows from the fact that the preparation and conduct of sports events attracts public attention. The management function is to "directly influence the audience itself, which consumes information, and to constantly influence the social institutions of sports" [3,32].

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THE WAY OF ENCOURAGING AUTONOMOUS LEARNING IN EFL CLASSES

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Abstract: This article reveals benefits of using learner autonomy in teaching foreign language. One of the most important principles of learner's autonomy is the shift of the focal point of attention from teaching to learning and, therefore, the emphasis not on the teacher but on the student. Therefore, the pace of the lesson can be varied, and the participants of the educational process will independently regulate the work with educational material. Thus this way of learning provides for students opportunity to be responsible for their study.

Key words: learner/teacher autonomy, self learning, autonomous learning, diversity, involvement.

Nowadays the importance of connecting classrooms to the real world is inevitable. If learners can apply their learning to real- life situations, that learning is practical and relevant. To optimize the learning experience, classes should inspire creativity, imagination and the pursuit of knowledge. I strongly believe that learning take place not only at class but outside as well. By connecting classrooms to the real world, teachers can demonstrate the relevance of subjects, give students a vision of what is possible, and provide a meaningful framework for both academic and personal development. Thus, teachers should encourage self-learning or it can be said autonomous learning.

A principle of autonomous learning is that students should take responsibility for their own learning. The role of a teacher is "to facilitate self-directed, reflective and critical learning on the part of individual learners" (Jarvis et al, 2003: 90). I think that student's involvement in an activity reveals itself in positive feelings, good behavior and in student thinking. As research has shown that if the students do not consider a learning activity worthy of their time and effort, they might not engage in a satisfactory way, or may disengage entirely in response (Fredricks, Blumenfield, 2004). A teacher has to involve students by designing and implementing learning activities. As a result of full engagement a student obtains "the capacity or ability to take charge of one's learning" (Holec, 1979: 3). Moreover, autonomy means more than continuing learning activities without a teacher.

After reviewing different literature I came to the conclusion that learning autonomy means also the capacity of a student for lasting learning being intrinsically motivated and engaged. I found a very interesting idea in the following passage from Knowles (1975:14-15) who sees self-directed learning "as in tune with our natural processes of psychological development. When we are born we are totally dependent personalities. We need parents to protect us, feed us, carry us and make decisions for us. But as we grow and mature we develop an increasingly deep psychological need to be independent, first, of parent control, and then, later, of control by teachers and other adults. An essential part of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility for our own lives - to become increasingly self-directing", so learning the same.

In my teaching experience, I use different activities to support effective outside of the class learning by Project works. For example, I ask students to take video concerning different topics. They take video and tell about different places in Tashkent, take and give interview. Also I apply one activity where students integrate theory with practice. The task is to read different articles concerning teaching and learning. After students take

video and demonstrate their own tips and ideas. This theoretical research gives them deep learning how to teach but also how improve productive and receptive skills. Here, I wish to refer to literature and confidently say that this way of teaching encourages deep learning approach by starting from the low level to the high level of learning.

The approach I use can be explained with the reference to Bloom's Taxonomy (1956). According to Bloom (1956), deep learning is one of the main principles of curriculum for excellence. As he mentioned deep approach to learning requires from a teacher to consider learner's knowledge and understanding and the skill. The effectiveness and learner centeredness of question and answer session can be supported by the findings of Bloom (1956) and Anderson et al. (2001) who identified six levels within the cognitive domain. They broke down the cognitive processes into different levels where each factor is built on the previous one. I usually proceed from the most simple to the more abstract questions encouraging higher order thinking skills. By doing this, I structure students' practice, creating interactive discussion with learners and planning assignment.

Autonomous learning meet students' needs and diversity in the class. This learning provides for students opportunity to be responsible for their study. Therefore, they can choose materials and way how to gain information due to their interests and level. Class is a community, which includes different behavior and stereotypes among students but all of them integrate with one aim to get knowledge.

Diversity in class is beneficial towards learning as it support a great opportunity to respect personality, values and helps to learn from each other. It is evident that "a view of the individual and individual difference as the source of diversity that can enrich the lives and learning of others" (Hockings, 2010, p.1). Multiple Intelligences provides a framework for individualizing education by helping us to understand the full range of students' intellectual strengths□ leads to teaching subject matter in multiple ways, providing students with different points of entry into learning a topic. Teachers play the role of tutors. They must provide information to students and teach them to choose the best learning strategies. Students should be able to make an informed choice, that is, have a sound understanding of the strategy and enough time for experiments to find the one that is appropriate for a particular case.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL PUPILS IN ENGLISH

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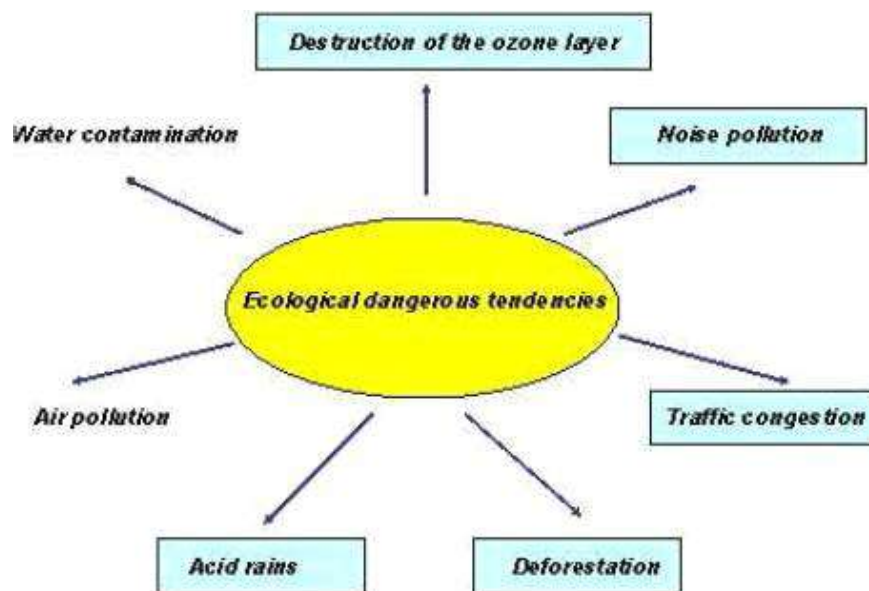
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Annotation. In this article can be found some useful information about using the pedagogical techniques of teaching the themes about "Ecological problems" for school pupils. Also, the issues of effective use of modern techniques and technologies in the educational process were studied.

Keywords: "Environmental problems", condition, pollution, climate change, technology.

The English course on "Ecological problems" explains the damage caused to the environment by humans under the influence of environmental protection, climate change, natural disasters and ontrapagens. Along with new pedagogical technologies of various teaching, modern teaching techniques are also used. It is recommended to use the following methods in the learning process:

Method 1, pupils are introduced to the topic of "Environmental problems" and it is written in large letters in the middle of the board. Each pupil expresses his / her opinion on this topic. The given ideas are written in the form of a cluster. Unspoken ideas are filled by the teacher in. At the end of the discussion, the student who provided the most information will be evaluated.

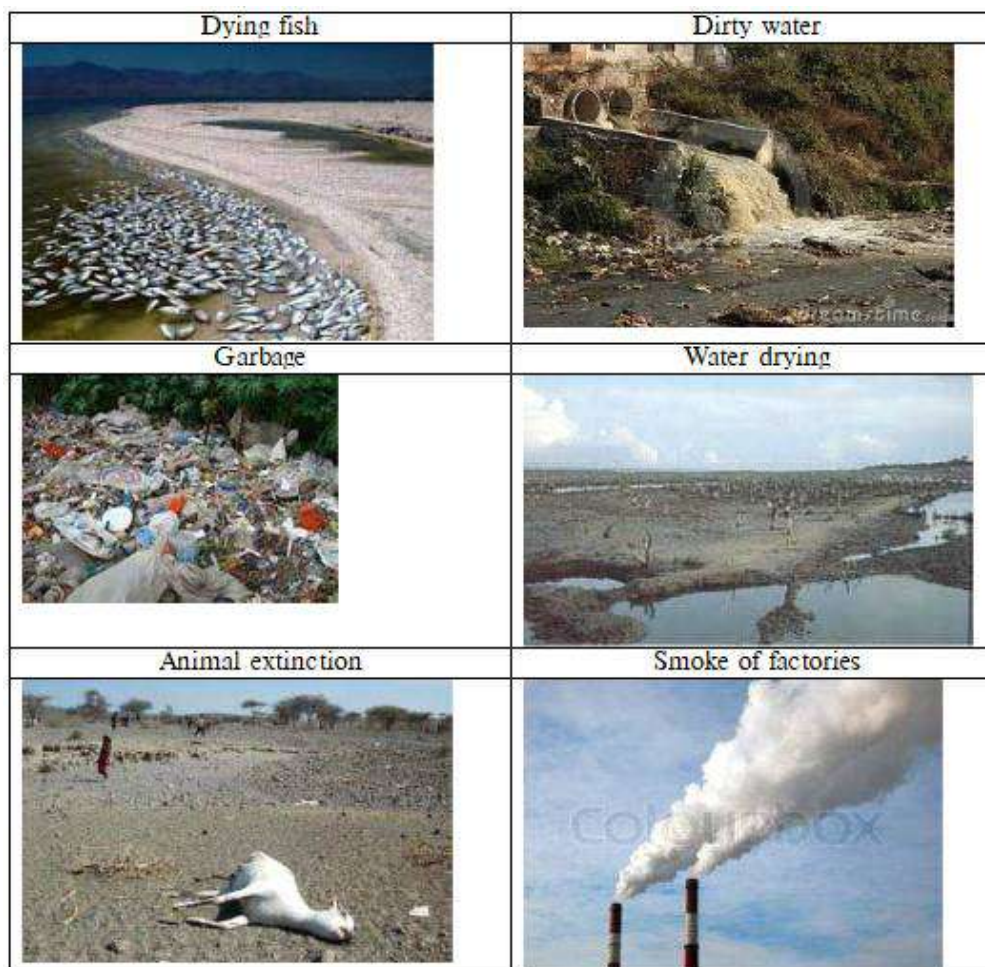


Method 2, words on a different topic are put forward. Pupils should find words related to the topic of "Ecological problems". This will increase the vocabulary of pupils. The pupils who find the most words are evaluated at the end of the discussion: harmful substances, education, university, nuclear power stations, newspaper, deforestation, teapot, mountains, wonderful, ozone depletion, plane, field, acid rains, global warming, society, conflict, natural, greenhouse effect, century, system industrial and nuclear waste

Method 3 is different on the topic of "Environmental problems". The pupils given the

pictures should find out what environmental problem this is.

For example:



Method 4, pupils should explain in their minds what to do in order to create a healthy lifestyle, what is good and what is bad about living a healthy lifestyle (in English). Or ready-made information is given to students. They mark the x-symbol for problems that are of little use in marriage, and the x-sign for problems that are useful in marriage. At the end of the lesson, all issues will be discussed together.

Pupils learn to pronounce words related to environmental problems in English. This helps to think fluently in English. At the same time, they will learn about environmental problems such as environmental pollution, extinction of rare plants and animals, depletion of fresh water, increase in smoke, which are harmful to our lives. Classes are conducted in a discussion manner.

This reaches the pupils 'minds quickly and the information is well stored in memory. The use of pictures in the classroom helps to increase the pupils' worldview. These advanced methods not only increase the pupils' vocabulary in English, but also help to strengthen their knowledge on the subject.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАСЧЕТА ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ КАРКАСНЫХ ЗДАНИЙ НА СЕЙСМИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ВЫСОКОЙ ИНТЕНСИВНОСТИ

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Аннотация. Одним из методов расчета упругопластических систем на сейсмические воздействия является “энергетический”, позволяющий достаточно просто определять несущую способность многомассовых систем с учетом пластических деформаций. При использовании этого метода необходимо знать энергоемкость конструкций.

Исследованиями отдельных конструктивных элементов (ригелей, стоек) нельзя полностью ответить на вопрос об упруго-пластическом деформировании рамной системы в целом, поскольку возникновение пластических шарниров в одних элементах (например, в ригелях) приводит к перераспределению усилий в системе и преждевременному выходу из строя других элементов. Таким образом, предельная несущая способность железобетонных рамных конструкций в пластической области определяется работой всей системы в целом. Это говорит о том, что, хотя изучение упруго-пластической работы отдельных элементов и является необходимым этапом исследований. Для внедрения энергетического метода расчета в практику проектирования необходимо проведение экспериментальных исследований железобетонных рамных систем в целом при нагрузках типа сейсмических.

Изучение упруго-пластической работы железобетонных каркасных зданий проводятся на крупномасштабных моделях в 1/3 натуральной величины при обеспечении простого подобия.

Испытания проводятся на трехпролетных, трехэтажных железобетонных рамных конструкциях, загруженных смоделированной вертикальной нагрузкой. Знакопеременная горизонтальная нагрузка создается с помощью гидравлических домкратов в уровнях перекрытий до исчерпания несущей способности системы.

Основные цели экспериментальных исследований:

Выявление диаграмм деформирования рамных систем в пластической области при знакопеременном циклическом нагружении;

Установление критериев в предельной состояний рамных систем;

Оценка предельной несущей способности железобетонных рамных конструкций при циклическом нагружении.

Ключевые слова:

Сейсмостойкая сооружения, сейсмостойкость, сейсмическая нагрузка, расчетная модель, динамические параметры, жесткость, акселерограмма землетрясений, упруго-пластическая система.

Как показывает изучение последствий прошлых землетрясений [6], каркасные здания являются одними из наиболее сейсмостойких сооружений и поэтому находят широкое применение при строительстве в сейсмически активных районах. Их сейсмостойкость может быть объяснена многими факторами: четкостью расчетной схемы, и следовательно, высокой достоверностью расчетов на сейсмические нагрузки, более высокой, чем, например, кирпичные, прочностью материалов несущих конструкций, сравнительно высоким качеством выполнения работ и некоторыми другими. Однако, без сомнения, основная причина высокой сопротивляемости каркасных сооружений сейсмическим нагрузкам заключается в способности работать в упруго-пластической стадии деформирования, когда в отдельных элементах и узлах каркаса появляются и развиваются трещины, участки

локальных повреждений и пластических шарниров, что ведет к перестройке всей структуры сооружения, изменению его основных динамических параметров и сопровождается повышенным расходом неупругой энергии.

Следует учитывать, что сейсмическая нагрузка имеет инерционный характер и в этом смысле в значительной степени отличается от обычных статических и динамических нагрузок, поскольку поведение сооружения в условиях землетрясений зависит не только от интенсивности, спектрального состава и продолжительности сейсмических колебаний, но определяется также и свойствами самого сооружения, его “взаимодействием” с внешней нагрузкой. Таким образом, в условиях землетрясений любое сооружение, являясь автономной динамической системой с определенными свойствами, реагирует в первую очередь на те частоты внешнего воздействия, которые близки его частотам собственных колебаний. Это обстоятельство играет особую роль для систем с переменными параметрами, так как изменение частот колебаний приводит к изменению реакции сооружения, при этом сейсмическая нагрузка уменьшается, когда система “отстраивается” от спектра внешней нагрузки. Однако может наблюдаться и обратное явление в случае приближения спектра частот здания к преобладающему спектру воздействия. Таким образом, для получения достоверных результатов должны быть использованы расчетные модели, отражающие фактические свойства реальных сооружений. На наш взгляд, для систем с изменяемыми свойствами наиболее приемлемыми являются расчетные модели, так называемой “следующей системы с обратной связью”, которые позволяют оценить изменение жесткостных и динамических параметров здания, а также накопление повреждений в процессе землетрясения. Действительно, если предположить, что в момент времени t_1 произошло повреждение какого-либо конструктивного элемента, то поскольку его жесткость изменилась (уменьшилась), изменились и характеристики всей системы. Следовательно, при $t > t_1$ мы имеем дело с другим сооружением, свойства которого отличны от исходной системы. Поскольку, как было отмечено выше, сейсмическая нагрузка имеет инерционный характер, то реакции исходной системы и системы, имеющей повреждения, при рассматриваемом землетрясении, когда $t > t_1$, должны отличаться между собой. Это обстоятельство может учитываться расчетными моделями с переменными параметрами, получившими название «моделей с обратной связью», имея в виду реакцию сооружения, меняющего свои параметры в процессе землетрясения в связи с накоплением повреждений.

Для реализации предлагаемых расчетных моделей необходимо располагать объективной информацией о поведении исследуемых объектов в предельной стадии работы. Поэтому в разрабатываемой методике, предназначенной в основном для оценок поведения железобетонных каркасных зданий в условиях сильных землетрясений, были использованы результаты экспериментальных исследований железобетонных элементов и каркасных систем и полученные на их основе диаграммы упруго-пластического деформирования [7].

Рассмотрим произвольную дискретную многомассовую систему с конечным числом степеней свободы. Расчетную схему примем в виде вертикального невесомого стержня с сосредоточенными массами. Движение системы описывается уравнением:

$$\sum_{i=k}^N m_i \ddot{y}_i + R_R(t) + X_k(\dot{y}_R - \dot{y}_{k-1}) = - \sum_{i=k}^N m_i \ddot{y}_o(t), \quad (1)$$

где m_R – масса $г$ -го этажа;

$y_R, \dot{y}_R, \ddot{y}_R$ – соответственное смещение, скорость и ускорение $г$ -го этажа;

X_k – коэффициент неупругого сопротивления;

$R_k(t)$ – неупругая восстанавливающая сила в уровне $г$ -го этажа в момент времени t ;

$\ddot{y}_o(t)$ – ускорение основания.

В уравнении (1) при движении в упруго-пластической стадии изменяется только второй член $r_R(t)$.

Как было показано в работе [7], при описании процессов упруго-пластического деформирования железобетонных каркасных зданий наибольшее приближение к их действительному поведению при сильных сейсмических движениях достигается

аппроксимацией диаграмм неупругого деформирования изменяемыми диаграммами с экспоненциальным участком нагружения, уравнение (1), или с участком нагружения, описываемым видоизмененной диаграммой Рамберга-Осгуда, формула (6). Используя эти зависимости, решаем уравнения движения многомассовых систем. Рассмотрим изменение $R_R(t)$ в процессе неупругого деформирования n -го этажа.

а) При использовании видоизмененной диаграммы Рамберга-Осгуда (рис. 1, а).

Участок нагружения (отрезок 0-1-2)

$$y_{k_1}^{(n)}(t) = y_{k_T}^{(n)} \left\{ \frac{R_k^{(n)}(t)}{R_{k_T}} + 0,11 \left[\frac{R_k^{(n)}(t)}{R_{k_T}} \right]^4 \right\}, \quad (2)$$

Участок 2-3, разгрузка

$$R_{k_2}^{(n)} = R_{k_1}^{(n)} + C_{k_1}^{(n)} D_{k_1} [y_{k_2}^{(n)}(t) - y_{k_1}^{(n)}]. \quad (3)$$

б). При использовании изменяемой диаграммы с экспоненциальным участком нагружения (рис. 1, б).

Участок нагружения (0-1-2)

$$R_{k_1}^{(n)}(t) = R_{k_{np}} \left\{ 1 - e^{\left[a \frac{y_{k_1}^{(n)}(t)}{y_{k_T}^{(n)}} + b \left(\frac{y_{k_1}^{(n)}(t)}{y_{k_1}^{(n)}} \right)^2 \right]} \right\}$$

разгрузка (2-3)

$$R_{k_2}^{(n)}(t) = R_{k_1}^{(n)} + C_{k_1}^{(1)} D_k [y_{k_2}^{(n)}(t) - y_{k_1}^{(n)}]. \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Здесь } y_{k_T}^{(n)} = R_{k_T} / C_{k_1}^{(n)}, \quad (6)$$

$$C_{k_1}^{(n)} = C_{k_1}^{(1)} e^{-a_k \cdot A^{crs} h y_T^n} \quad (7)$$

$\gamma_k^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k^{(i)}$ — сумма относительных пластических деформаций R -го этажа $\alpha_k^{(i)}$, накопленных за $(n-1)$ пластических полуциклов.

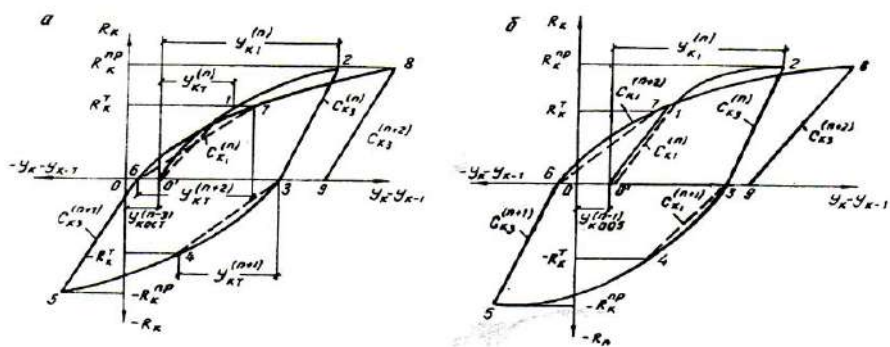


Рис. 1.

Рис. 1. Расчетная модель

При расчетах параметры R_{k_T} ; $R_{k_{np}}$; $C_{k_1}^{(1)}$; D_k ; a и b задаются.

Условия перехода от участка к участку:

1-от участка нагружения к разгрузке (точка 2):

$$\text{скорость равна 0; } (\dot{y}_{k_1} - \dot{y}_{k-1}) = 0 \quad (8)$$

2-от участка 2-3 к участку 3-4 (точка 3);

$$\text{Реакция равна 0; } R_k(t) = 0. \quad (9)$$

Решение системы (1) осуществляется численным методом Рунте-Кутты третьего порядка с переменным шагом интегрирования. Задаются условия (8) и (9), которые проверяются на каждом шаге счета.

На основе представленных выражений был составлен алгоритм и программа расчета нестационарных многомассовых упруго-пластических систем на сейсмические воздействия,

задаваемые акселерограммами реальных землетрясений. Основное достоинство и отличие алгоритма от существующих в настоящее время методов и программ расчета – возможность использования расчетных зданий в условиях сейсмических воздействий высокой интенсивности, когда в конструкциях появляются и развиваются повреждения отдельных элементов и узлов, что приводит к накоплению повреждений и изменению основных динамических параметров сооружения. Следует также отметить, что изменение жесткостных параметров в предлагаемой расчетной модели на каждом цикле неупругого деформирования происходит в зависимости от поведения системы на предыдущих этапах, то есть зависит от истории нагружения.

При расчетах в процессе сейсмического воздействия в каждый момент времени определяли реакции, ускорения, абсолютные, относительные и остаточные смещения в уровне каждого этажа, накопление относительных пластических деформаций, абсолютный и относительный расход энергии, а также изменение жесткостных характеристик и периодов основного тона колебаний анализируемого объекта. Эти параметры затем использовали для оценки предельного состояния железобетонных каркасных зданий, а также установления объемов их повреждений, полученных в результате возможных землетрясений.

Рассмотрим некоторые результаты расчета упруго-пластических систем на реальные сейсмические нагрузки, задаваемые акселерограммами землетрясений.

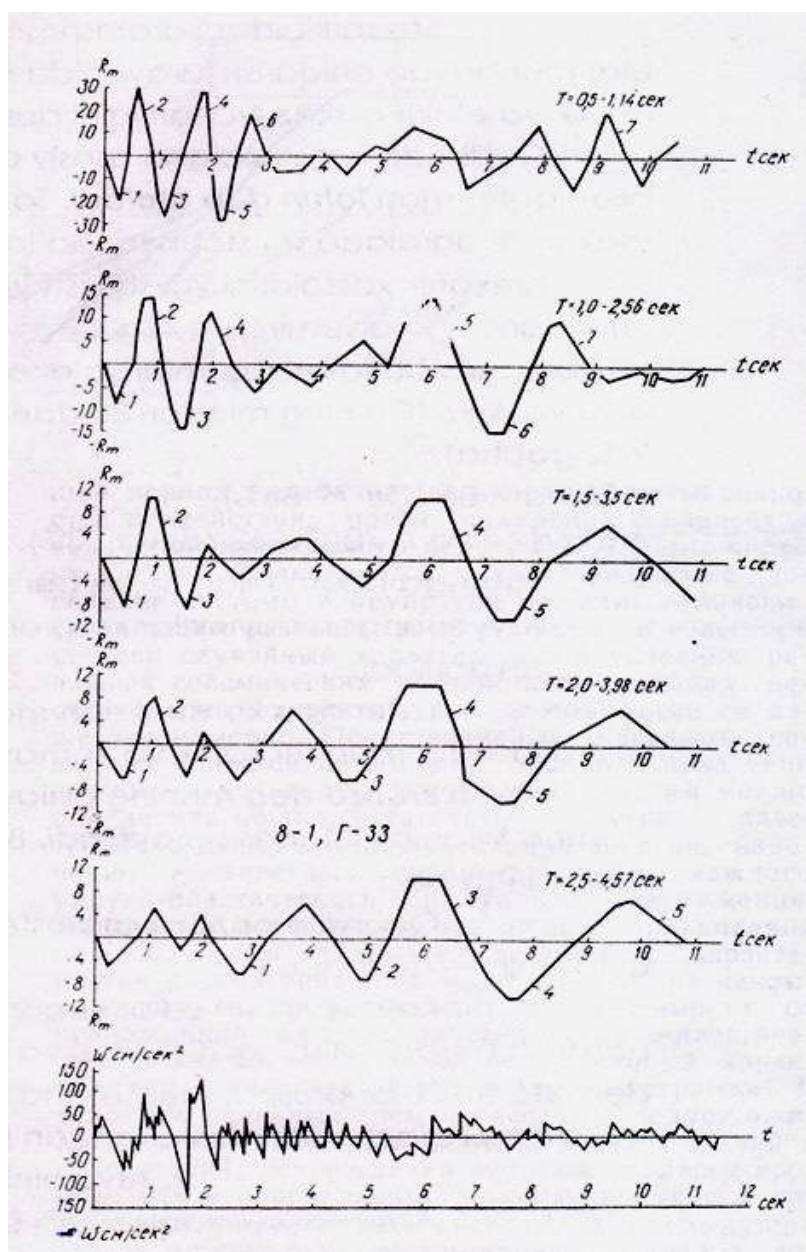


Рис. 2. Колебания системы $T_H = 0,5; 1,0; 1,5; 2,0$ и $2,5$ сек. (акселерограмма 8 – 1, Г – 33

На рис. 2. приведены результаты расчетов нелинейных систем, имеющих одинаковые массы ($m=10^{мсек^2}/м$), но разные начальные периоды собственных колебаний $T_H = 0,5; 1,0; 1,5; 2,0$ и $2,5$ сек. Прочностные параметры R_t и $R_{пр}$ назначались, исходя из нормативного расчета. Построены развертки во времени реакций $R(t)$ при расчетах по акселерограмме 8-1, Г-33 (упруго-пластические полуциклы отмечены цифрами). Развитие повреждений, общие и остаточные деформации, расход энергетического потенциала рассматриваемых систем могут быть прослежены по диаграммам упруго-пластического деформирования, показанным на рис. 3.

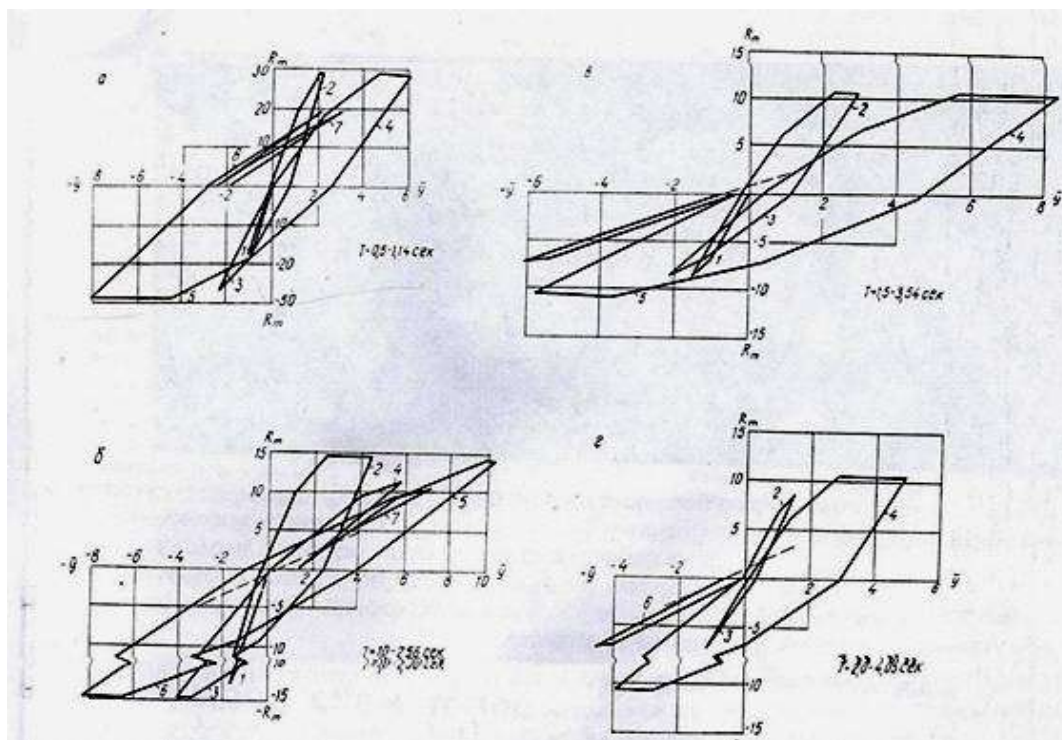


Рис.3. Диаграммы упруго-пластического деформирования

Как видно из представленных результатов, поведение упруго-пластических конструкций в условиях реальных землетрясений зависит в основном от особенностей сейсмического воздействия, в значительной степени определяется также и характеристиками самой системы. Так, переход системы из упругой в пластическую стадию движения, накопление повреждений (расход энергетического потенциала, величина пластических деформаций) зависят от особенностей акселерограммы. Колебательный процесс определяется динамическими параметрами рассматриваемой системы: практически во всех случаях движение происходит с частотой, близкой частоте собственных колебаний рассматриваемого здания, а при изменении динамических параметров преобладающий период колебаний, независимо от особенностей воздействия, почти синхронно совпадает с величиной изменяемого периода $T(t)$. Как видно из рисунка 3, диаграммы, характеризующие поведение системы в неупругой области, отличаются большим разнообразием и имеют в известной степени случайный характер, вполне объяснимо и даже закономерно.

Представленные диаграммы содержат большой объем информации о поведении системы в условиях землетрясений: по ним можно определить общие, остаточные, упругие и пластические деформации, накопление деформации, накопление энергии, изменение жесткостных параметров после каждого упруго-пластического полуцикла нагружения. Диаграммы показывают, что процесс накопления повреждений и изменение жесткостных характеристик рассматриваемых конструкций на каком-либо полуцикле происходит в зависимости от повреждений на предыдущих упруго-пластических циклах и имеет такой же случайный характер, как и внешняя нагрузка (акселерограмма). В условиях реальных землетрясений следует ожидать именно такое поведение реальных зданий и сооружений, повреждения которых должны происходить в произвольные моменты времени и определяться поведением системы на предыдущих этапах неупругого деформирования. Анализ полученных результатов свидетельствует о том, что, по крайней мере, в качественном отношении они вполне удовлетворительно описывают физическую сущность исследуемых явлений. Действительно, из рис. 3, а, на котором представлена диаграмма упруго-пластического деформирования системы $T^u = 0,5$ сек. видно, что наибольшие повреждения произошли на четвертом и пятом неупругих полуциклах, после которых резко изменилась жесткость системы, а период собственных колебаний увеличился в 2,25 раза. С другой стороны, хотя при первом полуцикле система также работает в неупругой области, характеристики конструкции почти не изменились (T увеличился всего на 4%), так как повреждения (объем энергии, деформативность) в этот период времени накапливались не столь интенсивно.

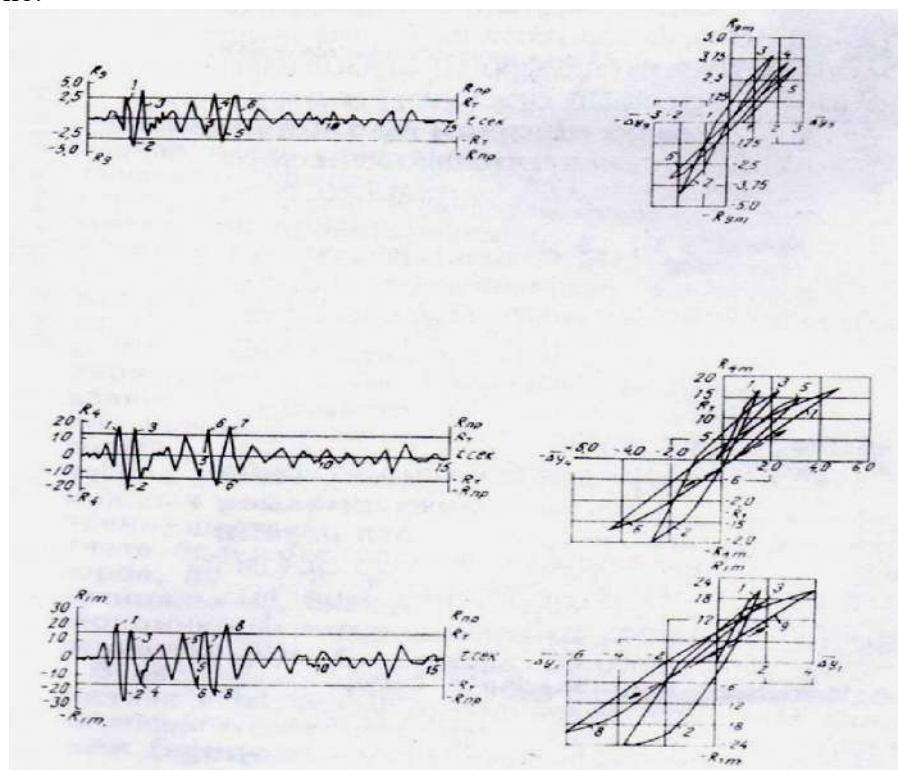


Рис.4. Колебания девятиэтажного каркаса. Землетрясение Эль-Центра 8-3; Г-52; $T=0,5-0,98$ сек.

**Рис.4. Колебания девятиэтажного каркаса. Землетрясение Эль-Центра
8-3; Г-52; T=0,5-0,98 сек.**

На рис. 4 даны результаты расчета 9-этажного железобетонного каркасного здания, имеющего начальный период собственных колебаний основного тона $T^н = 0,5 \text{ сек}$ (массы всех этажей одинаковы и равны $m_k = 10 \text{ тсек}^2/\text{м}$). Для 1,4 и 9 этажей построены зависимости изменения реакций во времени, а также диаграммы упруго-пластического деформирования, по которым видно, что рассматриваемое здание в результате развития неупругих деформаций меняет свои свойства в процессе сейсмических колебаний. Получено, что по окончании землетрясения T_1^r увеличивается на 0,98 сек.

Представленные зависимости и диаграммы содержат полную информацию о поведении реальных сооружений в условиях землетрясений. По ним можно оценить развитие пластических деформаций во времени и по высоте сооружения величины относительных и остаточных деформаций в процессе сейсмических колебаний; выявить наиболее «опасный» участок акселерограммы, отвечающий началу и окончанию упруго-пластических деформаций; процесс изменения жесткостных параметров и расхода энергетической несущей способности. Полученные результаты позволяют дать достаточно высокую оценку разработанной методике и программе расчета. Можно считать, что основное свое назначение - реализацию физических моделей, учитывающие действительные свойства реальных зданий в условиях сейсмических движений высокой интенсивности – они выполняют, что дает основание использовать результаты расчетов в теории и практике сейсмического строительства.

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THE CONDITION OF THE FETUS AND NEWBORNS IN WOMEN WITH PNEUMONIA

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Purpose. To study the state of the intrauterine fetus and newborns in women with pneumonia.
Methods and materials. 2014 to 2018 a prospective study of the state of the fetus and newborn was carried out in 180 pregnant women with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) admitted to the Tashkent City Perinatal Center No. 1.

Results. As intoxication progressed, the course of pregnancy was more often complicated by the threat of spontaneous miscarriage, the frequency of which in the group with moderate pneumonia was 15.6%, and in the group with severe course of 21.2%. Low water was recorded in pregnant women with severe CAP in 17.6%, versus 10.4% in the group with moderate severity.

A significant difference in the incidence of premature rupture of amniotic fluid was noted in pregnant women with severe pneumonia and amounted to 17.6% versus 8.3% in the control. With regard to operative delivery, in pregnant women with CAP, the indications were premature abruption of the normally located placenta (PONRP) and fetal distress; in no case was a caesarean section performed for pneumonia.

The results of the analysis of the Doppler study in pregnant women in the EP showed that as the intoxication progresses, there is a violation of blood flow in the uterine arteries, which corresponds to a violation of IA, and in the arteries of the umbilical cord IB.

The results of the analysis of cardiotocography (CTG) indicate that the heart rate ranged from 140 to 170 beats / min and on average in the group of women with an average degree was 158.8 ± 28.7 beats / min and in severe pneumonia $164.7 \pm 29, 5$ bpm. As for the variability of acceleration, they were recorded on average 2-3 per 60 min, variable uncomplicated decelerations lasting 30-60 sec.

In women with severe pneumonia, the average weight of newborns was 2704.5 ± 14.5 g; which is significantly lower than in the control group and in patients with moderate CAP.

Assessment of the condition of newborns on the Apgar scale at 1 minute showed that the largest number of children with a score of 4-5 points was recorded in patients with severe pneumonia and amounted to 20.0% versus 16.9% in the group with a moderate course of the disease. Assessment of the condition of children after 5 minutes showed that in pregnant women with severe pneumonia, the number of children with an assessment of 4-5 points remained significantly higher 8.2% versus 3.3% in the control group.

Conclusions. The frequency of perinatal complications of hypoxic genesis increased with the progression of CAP severity. In pregnant women with severe pneumonia, significantly lower fetal weight and growth were noted, and scores on the Apgar scale of 4-5 points at 1 minute and after 5 minutes were recorded in women with severe pneumonia.

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RESULTS OF VACCINATION OF PREGNANT WOMEN AGAINST INFLUENZA

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Purpose. To study the effectiveness of vaccination of pregnant women in order to prevent ARVI and pneumonia.

Methods and materials. A prospective study was carried out - an analysis of the results of vaccination of 570 pregnant women on the basis of the Korenovsk Central Regional Hospital of the Krasnodar Territory of the Russian Federation.

Results. The vaccine "Grippol plus" (manufactured by the company "NPO Petrovax Pharm" LLC, RF), which contains three times less influenza A and B antigens (5 µg per strain) due to the presence of the immunoadjuvant Polyoxidonium (500 µg per 1 dose of the drug). The vaccine was administered as a single dose of 0.5 ml after informed consent for influenza vaccination.

In 2015, 200 pregnant women were vaccinated, in 2016 - 250 and in 2017 - 120 women.

Vaccination was carried out once in 120 pregnant women at 14-16 weeks, 320 women at 20-22 weeks, and 130 women at 26-28 weeks. Of the total number of vaccinated pregnant women, 240 (42.1%) were primary pregnant and 330 (39.9%) were re-pregnant.

At the first stage of the study, the vaccine tolerance was assessed by pregnant women. When analyzing the early post-vaccination period, a local reaction in the form of local pain was noted in 27 (4.7%), hyperemia in 58 (10.2%), a short-term rise in body temperature to 37.5 ° was recorded in 33 (5.8%). Out of the total number of vaccinated women, 21 (3.7%) women noted increased fatigue, headaches, dizziness, and nausea. In the later post-vaccination period (10-30 days), local manifestations of the inflammatory nature of the manifestations were not observed.

As a result of obstetric fetometry carried out at 30 weeks and 36 weeks of pregnancy in women who were vaccinated in comparison with women who did not receive the vaccine (control group), it was shown that no special differences in the main indicators (BPR, LHR, OG, OB) were registered.

The results of the analysis of parameters characterizing the condition of newborns showed that an Apgar score of 8-9 points was recorded in 60.9% of children born in the main group, in the control group this indicator was 64.0%.

significant differences in the assessment of parameters of body weight, body length and head circumference of newborns obtained from mothers vaccinated against influenza were not revealed.

The number of pregnant women with clinical manifestations of ARVI after vaccination was recorded by year - in 2015 in 11 (3.5%), in 2016 in 9 (3.6%) and in 2017 in 6 (5.0%) pregnant women. At the same time, as in the group of unvaccinated, the frequency of ARVI was detected more often: in 2015 in 10.2%, in 2016 in 7.5% and in 2017 in 8.5% of surveyed pregnant women.

As for the PCR results in pregnant women with ARVI, the vaccinated women did not have the A - H1NI and A - H3N2 strains, while in the control group A - H1NI were found in 26.4% (n = 19) in 2015, in 23 , 4% (n = 11) in 2016 and 22.4% (n = 13) in 2017. The detection rate of the A (H3N2) strain was 16.7% (n = 12) in 2015, 19.1% (n = 9) in 2016, and 16.5% (n = 9) of unvaccinated pregnant women in 2017. According to the results of PCR, it was noted that rhinovirus,

adenovirus, influenza B were detected significantly more often in the group of unvaccinated pregnant women.

Conclusions. The effectiveness of vaccination in reducing the risk of contracting ARVI, influenza has been proven, and therefore, vaccination of pregnant women is recommended as a specific prevention of ARVI and pneumonia.

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FINANCIAL STABILITY OF ECONOMY AS A MAIN FACTOR OF STABILIZATION OF THE INSURANCE MARKET

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Abstract. In this article, the author considers the financial stability of insurance companies as a factor in ensuring stabilization of the insurance market. Acting as a guarantor for the obligations assumed to policyholders in the event of insured events, insurance companies first of all need to be financially stable.

Keywords: financial stability, solvency, insurance market, compulsory insurance.

In the modern world, the modern insurance market in a volatile economic situation is periodically prone to crises, which indicates the need to maintain a stable financial situation for insurance companies.

Before moving on to financial stability, it is worth considering such an indicator of insurance organizations as solvency. The solvency of the insurer or reinsurer is an objective indicator of its current financial condition by forecasting in the future [1, c. 34].

There is also another definition of the solvency of a company, which fully characterizes this indicator: "By the solvency of an insurance (reinsurance) company, it is understood by its ability to timely and fully fulfill its financial obligations. An indicator of the solvency of an insurance (reinsurance) company is its compliance with regulatory ratios between obligations and assets, taking into account their liquidity. [2, c. 135].

Today we can talk about insurance as a strategic segment of the economy, since insurance:

- provides a significant reduction in the burden on budget expenditures of various levels;
- supports the socio-economic stability of society, being one of the main elements of social protection;
- acts as a source of domestic long-term investment in the country's economy;
- optimizes the activities of economic entities due to which there is a centralization and reduction of compensation funds and is involved in the restoration and updating of fixed assets;
- acts as a guarantor in compensation for compensatory damages.

First of all, we will consider such an aspect as reducing the burden on the budget. Compulsory insurance is one of the effective market mechanisms to increase the level of social protection of the population, which can significantly reduce the budget burden on social needs. [3].

Today this issue is most relevant, since 2020, medical insurance has entered the ranks of compulsory types of insurance in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Compulsory health insurance plays an important role in the social protection of the population. It has long been precisely on the development of health insurance that the healthcare system of foreign countries is built. For this reason, Kazakhstan entered it into the list of obligatory. Equally important are such types of insurance as insurance of annuities, pensions, allowances and other payments of the socially unprotected population of the country. In the case of stimulation of the above types of insurance, the state reduces the social burden on extrabudgetary funds. A sufficient level of development of socially directed products will allow the state to limit the size of socially directed payments to a minimum

level, thereby avoiding social explosions among the population. To eliminate the consequences is not only to prevent a natural disaster, since even with the highest quality risk management it is impossible to prevent natural disasters. The main task is the ability to manage risks. Every year in Kazakhstan, damage from natural disasters is increasing, but insurance coverage is not provided at the proper level. Traffic accidents, dangerous industrial accidents, fires, droughts and other disasters are inevitable. The total cost of covering these incidents falls on the state budget. The largest share of these costs is not compensated, and there is no funding for these activities.

And also, the development of insurance in Kazakhstan, namely the types of compulsory insurance, will allow the market to move forward, improve insurance services and the quality of customer service.

At present, the insurance market of Kazakhstan needs to create an effective system for providing such types of insurance as medical, pension and social. According to the author, insurance tools can contribute to the creation of effective medical, social and pension systems. Undoubtedly, the system of providing medical care within the framework of compulsory medical insurance requires serious reform. According to the author, it is possible to increase the efficiency of using invested funds using real insurance as an economic mechanism for compensation for accidental damage, with the help of which budget funds will be released that will be used to develop the material base of the health care system. It is worth noting that the only link in the system that controls the quality of the medical services provided and defends the interests of the insured is a medical organization.

According to the situation described above, an increase in the quality of life and an increase in the well-being of the population can be achieved if insurance instruments in the social security system are improved.

Speaking about insurance as a source of long-term investments, it is worth noting that long-term life insurance in foreign countries is one of the key resources of domestic investment that ensures the independence of national economic systems. Insurance organizations concentrate significant financial resources and pursue an active investment policy, which indicates the important role of insurance companies in the economy. Thereby, the passive money resources received from the insured are transformed into active investments operating in the market. Once, V.K. Reicher noted that "by collecting and accumulating colossal funds, bourgeois insurance nourishes the banking system with its deposits and makes it possible to use insurance capital extensively and for a long time by turning them into stock values for the state's needs" [4, c. 367].

It should be noted that the accumulation of insurance reserves is increasing every year and over the past 5 years this indicator showed an increase of 51%, increased from 376 billion tenge (2015) to 570 billion tenge (2019). Today it's difficult to talk about the potential development of investment activity in the insurance market of Kazakhstan, since a significant lag is observed in comparison with the indicators of foreign countries. However, if we take into account world practice, we can expect that in the near future the accumulation of insurance reserves will reach an appropriate level. Also an important indicator in the investment activity of insurance reserves is the amount of equity. To date, there has been a significant increase in this indicator. In total, for 2019, the total equity of insurance companies amounted to 553 billion, which is 36% more than in 2015 - 406 billion.

Entities interested in financial sustainability information:

- the state (carries out supervisory functions), o insurers (assess competitors, assess the financial stability of potential partners, etc.); o financial manager (monitors financial stability in order to make timely decisions to achieve the goals and objectives; make an

independent assessment of the financial situation, evaluating their competitive advantages)

- the insured and the insured (the main participants in guarantee payments);
- counterparties (creditors) for operations other than insurance.

In practice, insurance companies in the implementation of measures to improve financial stability most often face the following problems:

- identification of factors that can have a significant impact on the financial performance of the insurance organization, which, in turn, also requires analysis of the level of influence of the identified factors;
- creating a qualitative model for analyzing the financial stability of insurance companies with establishing the relationship of financial flows, as well as their quantitative assessment;
- development of particularly effective means of increasing the financial stability of insurance companies, their economic and economic-mathematical justification, using planning methods, forecasting the subsequent development of financial activities of insurance companies.

Thus, the proper functioning of the insurance market in Kazakhstan requires insurance companies to be reliable, stable and have high financial potential. Summing up, increasing the financial stability of the insurance company is necessary due to the fact that they act as a market stabilizer, in the macroeconomic aspect, as well as a social guarantor of citizens. In turn, the dependence of insurance organizations on risk factors creates the need for constant monitoring of maintaining financial stability.

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ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY: AS A TOOL FOR PROMOTING BILATERAL TRADE

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the role and influence diplomacy in the development of economy. The author describes how embassies making effort on the promotion of foreign business in countries.

Key words: Economic diplomacy, economic development, promotion, bilateral trade.

Economic diplomacy not only contributes to the development of the state, but also, as necessary and possible, manipulates its external trade and financial relations. Accordingly, economic diplomacy is the main topic of foreign relations of almost all countries. Inside the country, economic ministries, trade and investment promotion bodies, chambers of commerce and, of course, the foreign ministry take part in economic work.

Current trends include increased cooperation between government and informal institutions to pay increased attention to negotiations on free trade and preferential trade agreements, as well as investment agreements, to avoid double taxation, financial services, etc.

Abroad, embassies, consulates and trade missions deal with economic diplomacy. The focus is on promoting, attracting foreign business, investment, technology and tourists. Economic diplomacy is closely linked to political, social, and other segments of diplomatic work.

Nowadays, economic diplomacy is becoming increasingly important within the diplomatic community. All diplomatic missions are trying to actively participate in this important area of cooperation. The Uzbek Embassy in the United States is no exception to this trend. Currently, diplomats are increasingly involved in trade, economic and investment relations, trying to connect companies, foreign enterprises with the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Among the tools for promoting economic diplomacy are high-level meetings between officials, in particular those responsible for the development of foreign economic relations, business forums, seminars, trade shows, bilateral and multilateral commissions, and the unification of companies based on their interests.

The economic department of the embassy is trying to maximize the use of these tools in order to achieve practical results. The philosophy of embassies regarding the promotion of trade and investment is to connect global companies with their potential partners in the Republic of Uzbekistan, using knowledge of the economic system of Uzbekistan, as well as market opportunities and leading sectors of the economy.

The above approach has led many well-known US companies to work in Uzbekistan today, where they are implementing a number of projects: Exxon Mobil, CNH Industrial, Coca-Cola, Hyatt, Hilton, John Deere, Honeywell, Caterpillar et al.

The importance of the economic dimension in our bilateral relations with the United States can also be indicated by statistical indicators.

Since the beginning of 2018, 25 enterprises with the participation of American capital have been created. In January-October 2018, Uzbekistan and the United States increased mutual trade by almost 2 times and brought it up to 332 million dollars. Currently, 210 enterprises with the participation of US companies are successfully

operating in Uzbekistan. The total volume of US investments and loans attracted to the economy of Uzbekistan for the period from 1998-2017 exceeded \$ 1 billion⁵⁰.

The visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the United States of America in May 2018 laid the foundation for new trade relations between the two countries.

On February 16 this year, the delegation of Uzbekistan signed a number of bilateral documents during their stay in the state of Mississippi.

At a meeting of the delegation of Uzbekistan with the Mississippi Commissar for Agriculture and Trade, Andy Gibson, a constructive exchange of views took place on the prospects for bilateral cooperation and concrete practical steps for developing partnerships in the agricultural sector were outlined.

In general, the talks held by the Uzbek delegation in the state of Mississippi made it possible to lay a solid foundation for the further development of bilateral cooperation in areas of mutual interest⁵¹.

Uzbekistan and the USA are actively developing trade, economic and investment cooperation, which is a priority in Uzbek-American relations.

The American-Uzbek Chamber of Commerce plays an important role in supporting and promoting business contacts between countries. A special contribution to the development of trade cooperation with the USA is made by the TIFA framework agreement on trade and investment, signed between the United States and Central Asian states.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ КИТАЯ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается международный опыт привлечения иностранных инвестиций и какие ключевые методы помогли Сингапуру развивать страну и достичь самых высоких экономических показателей мира особенно среди азиатских стран. По мимо этого в статье рассматривается реформы страны и их позитивное влияние на имидж и рейтинг Сингапура.

Ключевые слова: Инвестиция, ПИИ (Прямых иностранных инвестиций) экономического роста, реформы инвестиционный климат, международный имидж

В современных условиях развитие внешнеэкономической деятельности имеет большое значение. Управление внешнеэкономической деятельностью следует рассматривать как важный фактор повышения эффективности экономической деятельности и индивидуального предпринимательства по всей стране. Управление внешнеэкономической деятельностью любого современного государства является, в некотором смысле, неотъемлемой частью мировой экономики и международных экономических отношений. С первых дней независимости Узбекистан осуществляет свою внешнеэкономическую деятельность с учетом мирового опыта и особенностей развития национальной экономики. На каждом этапе развития страны она ставит задачи, и экономическая политика государства направлена на выполнение этих задач. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 14 апреля 2017 года "О мерах по совершенствованию системы управления внешней торговлей" явился важным фактором дальнейшего повышения эффективности внешнеторговых отношений, создания новых возможностей в этой сфере. Если мы возьмем внешнеторговую политику Китайской Народно-Демократической Республики как мировой опыт развития внешнеэкономической деятельности, то это один из крупнейших экспортеров и импортеров в мире. Комплексная реформа правовой базы внешнеэкономической деятельности в Китае с целью улучшения благосостояния людей и развития экономики стабилизировала страну. Правительство Китая разработало стратегическую чрезвычайную программу по созданию 12 свободных экономических зон для производства перспективных продуктов с конкурентным преимуществом.

Успех китайской экономики заключается в проведении политики "реформ и открытости", которая была реализована путем расширения открытости Китая перед внешним миром и нашла отражение в росте внешней торговли, улучшении структуры и привлечении иностранного капитала. На разных этапах развития Китая значимость и преимущества внешней торговли в экономической политике страны существенно различались. В первые 10-12 лет активное развитие внешней торговли, особенно с социалистическими странами, стало более устойчивым во время "культурной революции", когда Китай начал разрывать связи с внешним миром. рассматривается как источник притока валюты (военной техники, промышленного оборудования и т. д.) для закупки технологических образцов и их последующего производства в самом Китае. Сужение экспортно-импортной деятельности привело к снижению уровня интернационализации китайской экономики. Несмотря на эти тенденции, объем внешней торговли значительно

увеличился: с 23,04 млрд юаней в 1952-1954 годах до 89,16 млрд юаней в 1976-1978 годах. юаня, увеличившись в 3,9 раза, но его доля в стоимости валовой продукции в промышленности и сельском хозяйстве снизилась с 8,16% до 5,89%, или на 2,27%. 11-е пленарное заседание третьего пленума ЦК КПК (декабрь 1978 г.) провозгласило открытость Китая перед внешним миром, и китайское общество начало предпринимать шаги по пути экономических реформ. Идея открытости ("dui wai kai fan") была очень успешной и фундаментальной долгосрочной внешнеэкономической политикой. С начала этих реформ правительство глубоко пересмотрело роль внешнеэкономических факторов в экономическом развитии. Принцип "самообеспечения" ("zi li gen shen"), популярный в 68-70 годах, - сокращать или не импортировать импорт товаров народного потребления, техники и технологий, привлекать иностранные инвестиции в различных формах, "открытость" Политика. В июне 1980 года на встрече с иностранной делегацией Дэн Сяо Пин впервые использовал термин "открытость внешнему миру" в качестве основы экономической политики Китая по отношению к внешнему миру. обменивается опытом с развитыми странами, уделяет особое внимание привлечению иностранного капитала и оборудования для поддержки национального развития.

В декабре 1982 года новая редакция Конституции КНР определила внешнюю политику как важное направление деятельности страны. Нельзя сказать, что идея открытости была единодушно поддержана партией и обществом, поскольку были споры и дискуссии о преимуществах и недостатках политики открытости в китайской экономике и об опасностях, которые они могут представлять для китайского народа. Некоторые были против идеи открытости. В результате дискуссии сформировалась концепция внешнеэкономической открытости практически полностью, отношение к ней не как конъюнктура, а как долгосрочная стратегия, как основная поддержка преодоления отсталости, вступление в ряды передовых стран и внешней торговли и внешней торговли. как способ войти в ряды лидеров экономической деятельности. Максимизируя свои внутренние резервы, Китай смог закрепиться в глобализации мировой экономики, которая становится мировым лидером во внешней торговле в XXI веке .

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