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## ECONOMICS SCIENCE

### IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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*Abstract. The article discusses measures for the development of the digital economy, the phased implementation of the electronic document management system in government bodies, and e-commerce to serve individuals and legal entities.*

*Keywords: digital, competitive advantages, electronic document management, electronic payments, e-government.*

At the present stage, fundamental changes are taking place in the public, economic and social spheres. With the development of scientific and technical progress, new economic models appear. An example of a model that has emerged at the intersection of discourse and reality is the digital economy. It is seen as a driver of economic growth that can lead to significant economic shifts and have an impact on entire areas of business, the labor market, and people's lifestyles. The digital economy has significant potential for developing countries, for which such economic shifts can mean economic growth.

Digitalization of the economy leads to an increase in productivity and competitiveness no less than the creation of technological innovations. This means that developing countries, including Uzbekistan, have the opportunity for a leap in labor productivity growth due to the Informatization of society and the effective introduction of existing information and communication technologies into business processes, as well as the creation of their own breakthrough technologies in certain areas.

Digital technologies create new opportunities in the digital sphere: an entrepreneur or company can, if desired, use the digital system in their field of activity.

This process can include datafication (implementation of technologies for storing large amounts of data), digitalization (conversion of all parts of information value chains from analog to digital format), virtualization (physical decomposition of processes), and generativity (use of data and technologies for a new purpose other than the original one by reprogramming and recombination). The degree of impact of any technology can be considered as a result of its spread and depth of implementation. With a significant rate of expansion, including in developing countries, and a growing adoption effect that opens up inaccessible opportunities, the impact of digital technologies on economic development is also increasing.

The impact of technologies can be considered as disorganization of working economic processes, systems and sectors, changes in the current consumption model, business interaction and business models. In addition, this process can lead to the emergence of significantly new economic relations, business systems, and production and consumption sectors.

In certain sectors, we can observe the impact of technology, which is already evident in the dominance of a new type of companies: Facebook (the world's most popular media company), Alibaba (the world's largest retailer with the highest estimated value) and

Airbnb (the world's largest "hotelier").

New business models dominate the discourse, even before they are implemented in the economy: a vivid example is "industry 4.0". [5]

What is "industry 4.0"? This is the transition from the third industrial revolution to the fourth industrial revolution. The third industrial revolution, sometimes referred to as the digital revolution, refers to the changes that occurred at the end of the 20th century with the transition from analog electronic and mechanical devices to digital technologies. The fourth Industrial revolution is based on the digital revolution.

In order to further improve the public administration system in Uzbekistan, create conditions for the introduction and development of the digital economy, improve the investment environment, as well as implement The strategy of actions in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the task is set: implementation in the field of turnover of crypto assets, including mining (activities to maintain the distribution platform and create new blocks with the ability to receive remuneration in the format of new units and Commission fees in various cryptocurrencies), smart contracts (an agreement in electronic form, the fulfillment of rights and obligations under which is carried out by automatically performing digital transactions), crowdfunding (collective financing), as well as blockchain technologies for the diversification of various forms of investment and business activities. [1]

The program for the development of the digital economy of Uzbekistan provides for the development of five basic areas of the digital economy for the period up to 2024: regulation, personnel and education, the formation of research competencies and technical innovations, information infrastructure and information security.

Uzbekistan has already established information systems to provide interactive services in the field of public procurement.

Over the next five years, the Innovation center plans to increase the export of software products by 10 times, bringing the share of the information and communication technologies sector in the country's GDP to 4%. Currently, more than 140 enterprises with more than a thousand programmers have received the status of a resident of the Innovation center.

In accordance with the decree Of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 3, 2018 [2], a unified system of interdepartmental electronic interaction on debt collection under Executive documents was launched In the Bureau of enforcement under the Prosecutor General's office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which provides electronic exchange of information between the Bureau and state bodies, banking institutions, and timely application of restrictive measures against debtors using information and communication technologies.

There is already experience in improving the E-government system in the field of healthcare, which provides for the creation of electronic medical cards, the transition of medical institutions to an electronic format, and online patient consultation.

The following aspects of digital economy development can be identified for the state regulation system of Uzbekistan:

- \* minimization of the corruption component by minimizing the human factor in the administrative system and creating a "deserted" interaction scheme;

- \* "subjectivity" of intellectual agents - their taxation, responsibility, identification, etc.

- \* tax optimization through the use of intelligent agents working on the principle of "smart contracts" with individual calculation of the tax burden;

- \* implementation of an adaptive model for automated prioritization of part of budget expenditures;



- \* using models of the participatory budget, including as away to influence political decisions.

- \* provision of public services through a single digital platform with open interfaces for machine-to-machine interaction.

At the same time, the banking system of Uzbekistan is actively implementing innovative information technologies. In particular, the share of banking services in the structure of financial services was 88 % and increased by more than 1.2 times compared to 2018.

The main role in the development of the digital economy of Uzbekistan is assigned to

private business with a strong entrepreneurial and innovative approach, and the state - the creation of infrastructure and conditions for private initiative. The development of ICT in Uzbekistan keeps pace with the interest of business structures to introduce digital technologies, as ownership of digital assets creates competitive advantages for them. Therefore, it is necessary to dramatically increase the connection speed at least four times, bringing it to the level of the CIS countries by 2020.

Currently, the speed of Internet connection in the CIS countries is 10 times higher than in Uzbekistan, but the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan reached 20 million people, in 2019 the number of mobile users increased by 7% and reached 22.8 million people. In the index of information and communication development among 176 countries, Uzbekistan ranks 95th and the share of information technologies in the country's GDP is only 2.2%.

In the near future, the level of competitiveness of companies in Uzbekistan will be determined by the level of their digitalization. Due to digital technologies, the specialization of business structures is growing.

The share of customers who regularly use remote banking services is growing rapidly in the Republic (Fig. 1). In particular, the share of SMS banking and mobile banking is growing at significant pace, outstripping Internet banking and Bank-client services by more than an order of magnitude. If in 2013, 14241 and 10304 people used Internet banking and "Bank-client" service, in 2019 this figure is 135629 and 190422 people. [3]

In Uzbekistan, smartphones play a dominant role in providing Internet access. Today, almost 60% of UzNet's operating systems are mobile [4]. At this rate, we can expect that by 2020 the share of smartphones will reach 93% of all connections in the Republic.

But it should be noted that the digital economy not only opens up opportunities, but also creates threats. There are difficulties in taking advantage of new opportunities, for example, due to the low level of digital skills and insufficient technology penetration, both within and between partner countries.

Inclusion in the digital economy can have a negative impact due to the phenomena of the transition period (lack of resources, opportunities, institutions, relationships)

The growth of the digital economy can lead to certain losses for developing countries: for example, vulnerability is likely to increase due to the need to balance digital security and privacy. [5]

If current trends continue, the number of Internet users is projected to increase to 26 million by 2020, which may amount to about 78% by that time. In this case, the capacity of the international channel per user is likely to increase from the current 2.4 KB / s to 2.9 KB / s (assuming that the channel expansion rate remains at the current level).

In the field of public sector electronics in Uzbekistan, an increasing number of business processes of state organizations are being transferred to an online format, which will increase the efficiency of economic management.

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## STUDY OF THE PROCESS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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*Annotation: The article analyzes the study of regional integration by world scientists as a complex economic, social and political process. The article provides information on the causes and factors of regional economic integration, scientific views and general conclusions.*

*Keywords: regional integration, federalism, non-functionalism, communication theory, EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, CIS, political integration.*

There are several definitions of integration in the economic literature. The more common definition is interpreted as the integration of the national market and its formation as a whole economic complex. Many other definitions are derived from different theoretical models of integration, such as federalism, non-functionalism, communication theory, and the intergovernmental approach.

Russian researchers are pushing for a new definition of regional integration. [5]. Their understanding stems from looking at regional integration in the context of the globalization process. On the one hand, globalization strengthens the link between countries and regions, on the other hand, it leads to the division of the world and the establishment of a hierarchy of forces.

In their view, regional integration is a model of conscious, voluntary and active participation of a group of countries in the process of global stratification of the world. Its main goal is to build maximum successful strata, that is, to strengthen the position of the association in areas that are more important at a certain stage of globalization. The task of each individual state is to ensure the most favorable strategic perspective for itself. Regional integration allows us to enjoy the benefits of globalization as much as possible, while at the same time limiting its negative effects.

According to Butorina O.V., "Regional integration is a model of conscious and active participation of a group of countries in the process of global stratification. Its main goal is to create maximum successful strat opportunities. The task of each individual country is to provide a favorable strategic perspective. "Integration allows us to make the most of the benefits of globalization, while limiting its negative effects" [1, P.18].

Spartak A.N. believes that regionalization is a systematic effort of countries to systematize the scope of external competition in order to gain maximum advantage in the process of integration into the global economic space today. [2, P. 34].

Regional integration is a relatively new phenomenon for researchers in the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan. The notion of this phenomenon came to us only from the 90s of the last century. Western researchers have embarked on this work much earlier, which is explained by the activities of the European Union, the NAFTA Association in North America, ASEAN in Asia and several other preferential zones.

It is known that interstate integration is a very complex economic, social and political process. The participating states can achieve the harmonization of national economies and competitiveness in the world market by creating a system of common interests. Only when the concept of integration is analyzed scientifically and theoretically it will be possible to understand its essence. Integration, as an integral part of international economic relations, plays an important role in scientific reflection on the integration processes in

certain regions and in understanding their practical nature.

One of the reasons for the urgency of this issue today is that integrating countries will be forced to partially relinquish their rights in order to achieve common interests. This may not be of much use to young developing countries that are independent. What does regional integration give to national states and what does it get? The solution to this question is of more interest to them. In particular, according to Western theorists Robert Cohen and Joseph Nye [3], political institutions and systems of governance are created during integration that lead to interdependence between states. At the same time, these authors analyze the processes from the rudimentary level to the highest level of integration, suggesting that at its next stage a single international management system will be established.

The authors assess the integration process as a natural, historical process that occurs in the context of globalization. The situation that arises in it is understood as the degree of interdependence of the elements that make it up within the integration system. As a process, the interdependence of the elements within the integration system is understood to increase. Based on this theoretical interpretation of integration, it can be said that international political integration refers to the process that leads to the unification of independent states as a community. Political integration cannot take place without economic integration at the same time.

Legal integration is at the heart of political and economic integration. This form of integration is rich in conceptual contradictions and occurs on the basis of a combination of the interests of citizens, society and the state of all integrating states in the common legal system achieved. On the other hand, only when there is a correlation between the political system and political integration in the integrating states integration lead to a political intensification. Therefore, Western scholars Lindberg L. and Shaingold S. argue that as a result of integration, the criteria and scope of the decision-making process on international politics, economics and security in each political system have become broader. In other words, a deeply integrated community can be achieved through institutional and legal-regulatory integration. An integrated political system cannot be formed without the necessary state bodies for the community.

The purpose of integration is to achieve competitiveness of their positions and spheres of influence at the international level by combining the capabilities and resources of the subjects of international relations. In this regard, Hans Morgenthau's remarkable statement is noteworthy: "The essence of international politics is the struggle for power. Regardless of the ultimate goal of international politics, power remains a direct goal. Regardless of the instruments used, the ultimate goal of foreign policy remains the same, that is, to advance the interests of the opposing parties by changing their minds." [4].

Indeed, the concept of "integration" was developed under the influence of the theory of neorealism that emerged in the 1970s. For example, scholars such as Kenneth Welts, Robert Gilpin, Stephen Krasner, George Modelski, and Robert Tucker liken the activities of states on the international stage to a state of anarchy. They emphasize that the current situation in international relations requires the regulation of interstate relations through the formation of an international system, which in turn creates the need for integration. The problem of interethnic and subethnic relations will be of strategic importance in the formation of interstate relations in the region. It should be noted that the existence of non-antagonistic contradictions in this regard is a real phenomenon and can not be allowed to turn into ethnic conflicts, and common good wishes can also be aspirations.

While neorealists such as Robert Cohen and Joseph Nye observe the modern world on the basis of interdependence, such a connection should not be interpreted as a

weakness of some subjects of international relations. Lizbeth Huff and Gary Marx endorse the above view, arguing that interdependence does not mean equality, although not all states are equally vulnerable to external influences. Realists and neorealists have divided integration policy into higher, international, and lower, ie, domestic, levels, emphasizing that high-level policy takes precedence over the following.

Conclusion. So, in conclusion, it can be said that the integrity of political interests and their constituent elements, which have risen to the regional level in the integration process, is more important than the sum of the interests of the domestic state, citizens and society.

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## HISTORICAL SCIENCE

### MATERIAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF UZBEKISTAN

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#### *SUMMARY*

*This article examines aspects of the material cultural heritage of Uzbekistan from a museological point of view. The main problems of the study of material cultural heritage are analyzed and its place and role in modern practice are revealed. And also, in this article questions on a problem of studying, preservation, classification of material cultural heritage are considered.*

*Keywords: methodology, historical period, material cultural heritage, research, archeology, museology, problems, analysis.*

The cultural heritage of any country or nation is a miracle of culture. The culture of Uzbekistan is a unique and bright culture that has developed over thousands of years, including the traditions and customs of the people living on this territory at different times. Literature, sources, and documentary analysis of the sphere show that Uzbekistan is one of the richest countries in terms of the prestige of its cultural heritage. Hundreds of monuments reflecting the millennia-old history of the Republic represent international historical significance. Studying, the museum ification and protecting them is an important task for the state. In our view, it is desirable to incorporate the study of the material cultural heritage into its own scientific methodology and the subject of research in the field of museology and history. In accordance with Article 1 of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of World Cultural Heritage in 1972, the concept of cultural heritage has been classified into three categories: monuments: architectural installations; monumental sculpture and painting works; archeological elements and structures; carvings on caves; cave houses, as well as objects of universal value, from the point of view of history, art and science; a group of buildings: a group of separate or interconnected buildings expressing universal values in terms of history, art and science, due to their architecture, their homogeneity, or their place in the landscape; objects: areas created by human beings, or combinations of nature and man, as well as architectural sites with exceptional value in the historical, architectural, ethnological or anthropological context [1]. A review of scientific sources and literature shows that material cultural heritage is a broad concept. It includes a vast diversity of objects of material culture. Thus, the concept of material cultural heritage is primarily the monuments that have come to us from ancient times to ours and mastered by people, which have been preserved by human beings, and secondly, hidden from the attention of the general public and not spread monuments for a variety of reasons, and thirdly, all products of culture created by our contemporaries and use now. In our view, the study of material cultural heritage requires a historical approach. For many years in these areas, representatives of different nationalities have left valuable cultural heritage. The Great Silk Road has a special, unique effect on Uzbek culture. The rapid adoption and adaptation of Achaemenid-Iranian, Greek-Hellenic, Chinese, Indo-Buddhist, Iranian-Sassanid and Arab-Muslim

cultures, and later Russian and European cultures and traditions, have long recognized the transcontinental nature of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan [2]. Based on the above points, it is worth mentioning that the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people has very diverse and deep historical roots. First of all, it concerns the genesis of the Uzbek people formed in modern Uzbekistan. Stating that it is expedient to study the cultural heritage in chronological order, it was found out that it was permissible to give a brief description of the historical cultural heritage of peoples living in Uzbekistan. The next stage of human civilization development is the Neolithic era, which covers 10-2 thousand years BC. In 1939, an ancient man of Neolithic origin was found in the Khorezm, 1.5 kilometers far from the south of Jonbos-kala. It belongs to the IV-III millennium BC, with the name of the nearest settlement - Kalta Minor culture. Kalta Minor culture is one of the stages of civilization development. Academician S.P. Tolstov noted that the most important of the monuments found here are pottery products. Because, the material can be derived from the social status of the people of that time, as the inhabitants of Central Asia have connections with other regions [3]. The end of the II millennium BC and the beginning of the I millennium BC began a bronze age on the territory of modern Uzbekistan where three historical and cultural regions were formed: Bactria is in the middle and upper streams of the Amu Darya River, Soghd is the between two rivers of Kashkadarya and the Khorezm is in the lower reaches of the Amudarya River. In these areas, culture is prosperous, and architecture, artistic handicraft and the local variants of other areas have been developed, and the cultural traditions of nomadic and settled populations are intertwined [4]. The next historical period in question is related to Zoroastrianism. It was the oldest among the world religions and had a great impact on human life. Zoroastrianism was considered a state religion of three large Iranian empires and ruled from the VI century BC to the VII century AD. There is strong evidence that all these religious beliefs emerged in the ancient past in Central Asia. Avesta is the sacred book of Zoroastrianism and has come to us in two main publications. The subject of this religion is presented in detail in the monograph of Mary Boyss, the British scientist [5]. It is noteworthy that during this period, we can see through the material cultural heritage we have reached that the fine arts and the applied art had developed and reached the highest peaks. The emergence of the Qangui state, which occupied the territory from Syrdarya to Zarafshan, also coincides with those times. The Qangui country was more like Kushan in terms of its socio-economic relations and political structure, customs and traditions. There were two main centers in the state of Qangui - Sogd and Tashkent oasis. The most developed region of the Qangui state was Soghd, which along with the river of Zarafshan, Bukhara, Kesh and Nasir, covered the Kashkadarya valley. The most ancient center was, of course, Afrasiab. Its formation dates back to the VII-VI centuries BC, but it was formed as a major city in the VI-IV centuries BC. At the end of the first century BC and early in the first century AD, the state of Dowon, based on the farming economy of irrigated land in the Ferghana region, existed. Here is the name of this wealthy state, attracting the attention of the Chinese emperors, who tried to conquer these lands several times. Numerous large and small centers of Central Asia played some role in the political, economic and cultural development of the region's peoples in some historical stages and contributed to the history of these peoples. Their northern was Khorezm, which borders the two worlds, nomadic and cross-farming. Among the thousands of monuments of this culture, the great power of the rulers of that region, the great achievements of its inhabitants and the endless love of the creators who built it, the land of Tuprak-Kala emerged in the III-IV centuries AD in the Amudarya rivers [6]. In the IV century BC, Central Asia fell under the influence of the Turkic kingdom, a strong state founded by tribes of Altai and Central Asia. Turkish rulers not



only interfered with the internal affairs of the occupied people, but also solely paid taxes and provided stability and peace in the country. The local people had preserved their traditions and customs. The literature monuments in Sogdian dialects of Buddhist, Christian and Manichaeus were found in East Turkestan. Afrasiyab's wall paintings provide information on the political and cultural life of Central Asia in the IVth century. At the end of the VI - beginning of the VII century, a new religious doctrine emerging and rapidly spreading in the Arabian Peninsula for humanity emerged. Islam has become a global religion, a religion of the great empire that replaced the Byzantine and Sassanid Empires in North Africa, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Iran and Central Asia. By the middle of the VIII century, Islam covered large areas ranging from the Chinese border to the French south. Unfortunately, all the ancient monuments of the rich and diverse cultures of the ancient peoples of Uzbekistan were destroyed under the brutal blows of the invaders. During the reign of Samanids (IX-X centuries), the cultural life of Khurasan and Movarounnakhsh had increased, while the cities of Marw, Bukhara, Samarkand and Urgench were the most cultural centers of that time. In the IX century, the Arab dominion weakened and local dynasties began to dominate. However, the Islamic civilization has led to the restoration of the cultural life here. The IX-XII centuries were considered the first renaissance period in Central Asia. Once the Abbasids dynasty came to power, they began to understand the importance of science and culture for social development. As a result of the Mongol invasion of the XIII century, development of culture, science and art, this has been observed in the X-XI centuries in the Central Asian region, ceases and ends. Amir Temur (1336-1405) developed a new impetus for the development of culture, science and art. At the end of the XV century nomadic Uzbek tribes led by Shaybanykhan invaded the territory of Movarounnakhsh. Bukhara was one of the most famous centers of theology. At the end of the XVI century Shaybanykhan state was eliminated. The XVIth century and the first half of the XVII century were the period when the Ashtarkhon dynasty of Uzbeks dominated in Central Asia, with a unique transition from the centralized state to three independent states. The Emirate of Bukhara, Khiva and the Kokand khanate are replaced by the Ashtarkhani state. In this case, science and culture have also been developed, and many mosques, madrassas and palaces have been erected [7]. From the above historical facts it is clear that in our territories, from the ancient times till the XIX century, unique architectural monuments were erected, archeological researches discovered unique monuments of rare cultural heritage of that period. In short, material cultural heritage is a powerful tool for national self-consciousness and national pride, and as a result, it is a spiritual foundation for strengthening independence. Studying, preserving and the museumification of the material cultural heritage has a great impact on the development of education, science and culture, as well as the enrichment of cultural life of the people and the interaction of States. The emphasis on storage and promotion of these objects for the future generations is an important process in the cultural development of each country.

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## THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF TURKESTAN

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*Annotation: This article focuses on the changes in the cultural life of Turkestan in the early years of Russian colonialism and Soviet rule, as well as the role of Turkestan women in society and cultural and educational cooperation. The article interprets the role of women in the socio-economic and cultural life of society yesterday and today and identifies the important role that women play in these areas of life.*

*Keywords: gender equality, women in the khanate period, religious bigotry, girls' school, otinoyi (otinbibi bibihalifa), women in the years of independence.*

Despite the existence of gender inequality in any society at certain stages of development, women as a separate social group had a place in the socio-economic and cultural spheres of society. It should be noted that there is a certain degree of gender inequality in the traditional societies of Central Asia. However, this contradicts the one-sided view that "women's right to participate in social life is prohibited, they are allowed only to be engaged in household chores, child rearing", and women are also involved in socio-economic life (production, property, etc.). and it should be noted that he was involved in social relations.

Looking at Mazi, we know from history that women, along with men, played an important role in the socio-economic life of the Central Asian khanates, including in the field of production and handicrafts. According to the literature, "women artisans were mainly masters of goldsmithing, embroidery, embroidery, as well as sewing." It is known that women were not members of craft associations, but the status and importance of dynastic handicrafts with the participation of women was passed down from generation to generation. Of course, this was marked by the preservation of the secrets of the craft experience, so the dynastic artisan families gained fame among the people.

Schools have played a special role in the life of the society, because it is through schools that the rules of Islam have been inculcated in the minds of the younger generation and they have been taught to follow the Shari'a. Boys and girls received separate education. Primary schools for girls were few. Classes were held in the house of a female teacher - otinbibi (otinoyi, bibiotin, etc.). Some upper-class women had higher levels of education typical of their time. The girls started their education at the age of 7. In most cases, children from well-off classes attended school. However, due to the lack of attention paid to women's education, the book, which analyzes the composition of students in Bukhara, shows that women make up only 2%. There were quite a few girls' schools in urban areas, which accounted for even a quarter of general schools (where there were 20-30 students in boys' school classes, usually 10-15 students in girls' school classes). In rural areas, however, there were very few girls' schools, with one or two girls' schools per 100 boys' schools.

It can be said that the low level of women's participation in social life was primarily due to the growing religious bigotry in traditional Central Asian societies and the neglect of women's education. Despite the large number of schools, the involvement of women in literacy has been neglected. In his research, the Russian administrator V.P., who studied the spiritual and moral aspects of the Turkestan people and was a supporter of the "cultural" style of Russification policy, Nalivkin paid special attention to the social status of women in Fergana. His wife M. Nalivkina also collected a lot of information

about women of this period.

These researchers, who studied the life of the sedentary and nomadic population of Fergana, called the women of the sedentary population "sarts". The authors, who analyzed the lives of Sart girls, said that girls who were specially educated in traditional primary schools were mostly prepared for marriage after graduating from school. It is noted that the average age of marriage for girls is 13-15 years, and the age of childbearing is 16-20 years, while girls aged 8-9 are mainly engaged in household chores, cotton picking, sewing and so on. On this basis, he believed that the social status of Turkestan women in society was low.

After the Central Asian region became part of the Russian Empire, the role of women in society increased somewhat, and secular education, along with religious education, became the aspiration and goal of local enlighteners. Consequently, during the colonial period, significant changes took place in the socio-economic and cultural spheres of Turkestan. This, to a certain extent, gave impetus to the development of national reform movements in the territory of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva khanates. Under colonial rule, the empire pursued a policy of further consolidating power in the country, trying to maintain its dominance for a long time, with a strong emphasis on keeping the local population dependent, and certain reforms took place in the field of education. In this regard, the policy of Russification in the field of public education was implemented through the creation of a network of Russian-language schools and the granting of state status to the Russian language.

By the 90s of the XIX century, the issue of mass education of women in the country was raised. According to the researchers, despite the fact that about half of the local population of Turkestan is women, about half of the total population (women) is left illiterate due to the lack of attention paid to women's education and literacy at the state level. As a result of the efforts of the advanced intelligentsia of the population to educate girls, a certain degree of literacy was achieved in the girls' schools established.

The reform of the Russian Empire in the field of education and the policy of Russification considered the involvement of "loyal" citizens not only men but also women in the field as a priority. The main purpose of this was to form a spirit of "loyalty" to the interests of the empire and to increase the number of supporters of the government. For this purpose, girls' schools of different directions were established. In attracting indigenous women to these schools, the government used Tatar women with similar language, religion, and culture as intermediaries. For this purpose, in 1861, in the Kazalinsk district of the Syrdarya region, the first "Girls' School" was opened for the local population, specializing in teaching and learning to read, write, sew and knit under the guidance of a Tatar teacher. In this school, the girls received religious and secular knowledge, such as Haftiyak, Muallimi Soni, and the Holy Quran, as well as a certain profession, which led the locals to send their daughters to these schools.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has made great strides in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of women. Currently, about 50% of the population of our country are women. Over the years, more than 100 national and international legal instruments aimed at protecting the interests of women have been adopted and ratified. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the protection of the fundamental rights of women, and Article 46, which states that "men and women have equal rights," defines the special role of women in society. Ensuring gender equality for women is important in today's fast-paced world. Because there is a need for women's labor in so many professions. In our country, the right of women to education is fully guaranteed, and the participation of women in public administration is becoming increasingly active. In particular, today 17% of members of the Senate and 16% of deputies of the Legislative

Chamber are women.

Today, our women have the opportunity to work freely in all areas, and women have the right to work in all areas, whether education, art or socio-political spheres, as well as entrepreneurship and farming. Today, about 1,400 women work in leadership positions in the system of state and public organizations. The share of women is more than 82% in health and social services, 72% in science, education, culture and arts, more than 45% in agriculture and 38% in industry. At the same time, the sincere work of women is being duly rewarded by our state and people.

In conclusion, it is no exaggeration to say that Uzbekistan is a country where women are valued. The article interprets the role of women in the socio-economic and cultural life of society yesterday and today and identifies the important role that women play in these areas of life. At various stages of development of history, women have made a worthy contribution to the development of the next period, taking a special place in the preservation of centuries-old national traditions and practices, values and customs.

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## LITERATURE

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN CHINA

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*Annotation: The article focuses on literature, especially children's literature, and its developmental stages since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. It describes the influx of modern writers into literature and their efforts to increase the intellectual capacity of children through their creation.*

*Keywords: People's Republic of China, modern Chinese literature, children's literature, art.*

The rapid development and bright future of any country depends on the young people growing up here. The development of the country will have a positive impact on the progress of the young generation in all respects, both spiritually and physically. It is important for young people to improve the ability to think independently so that they can progress properly in society. Literature serves the same purpose. It is very effective to enrich the child's worldview, to start the acquaintance with the world around him from fairy tales and stories. In view of this, children's literature is so popular in many developed countries of the world. Even in the PRC, which has had a unique form of education since ancient times, the interest in children's literature is growing day by day.

At the All-China Congress of Literary and Cultural Workers in 1953, the famous prosaic Zhang Tian's address to Chinese writers was extremely important for Chinese children's literature. "Every writer has to write at least 5,000 hieroglyphs a year for children," said Zhang Tian. <sup>1</sup>Indeed, the newly formed People's Republic of China was far behind children's literature, literature and other forms of art, and in need of renewal. The most serious issue in this regard was the lack of works created for children, the quality did not confirm to the requirement of young people. In 1954, thirteen million six hundred and ninety thousand copies of children's literature were published nationwide, every five student received a book. The shortage of children's literature is particularly acute in remote villages, far from central cities. It is estimated that there is one book for every 1,100 children in Hebei province. <sup>2</sup>This was a very low rate for the development of children's literature. Depending on the situation, Chinese writers decided to create a new, modern children's literature.

Artists such as Zhang Tian-I, Wei Wei, Hua Shanya, Jian Shan-E have found their readers not only in China but also in neighboring countries. Liu Zhen, Jen Danxina, Bay Hua's fairy tales, Yuan Ina, Xin Xinya, Dun Xun-luna's poems, and Gao Shi-Xi's science work were able to delight readers.

Although Chinese children's writers have made great strides over the years, they have, as they admit, had to work harder to stop children's literature from faltering.

In 1954-1956, more serious attention was paid to the development of children's literature. Literary magazines have published articles on what topics and directions children's writers should write about. Not only talented writers but also young authors, school teachers and even children took part in the creative exchange of aims. In a new issue of the People's Literature (Renmin Wenxue) magazine in 1954, schoolgirl Chen Yue-Linya's comments on the subject were published. She thanked the writers for their willingness to write for children: "Now we can find in libraries not only translated works, but also works created by our own authors. Young people read "our" books with great interest, but they are insufficient to satisfy our need for a literature. "We need more literature to make our lives better," wrote Chen

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<sup>1</sup> Осипов Ю. Китайская художественная проза для детей // О литературе для детей: Сб. ст. – Л.: Детгиз, 1958. – С. 183–204

<sup>2</sup> Сравнительной детской литературы. – Ухань: Хубэй шаоняньэртун чубаншэ, 1990. – 173 с.  
吴其南. “探索性”少儿文学之探索 // 温州师范学院学报. – 1991. – № 2. – 第34–40页. = У Цинань

Yue-Lin. "We wholeheartedly applaud good books. Like an iron magnet, our hearts yearn for the works created for us. We youth want all writers work for us".<sup>1</sup>

Well-known literary critics E Shen Tao and Se Bin-Sin expressed their sympathy to the Chen Yue-Linya in their articles.

"Many writers attribute the lack of creativity in children's literature to not knowing their language. This is a very superficial problem. Kids want to know everything, to be aware of everything. For this reason, the choice of writers is very wide: they can write about natural landscapes, school life, historical experiences, construction, politics. "Right now," E Shen Tao continues, "Chinese children's literature is lagging behind, and we must work together to prevent it." Writers need to compete with each other in a friendly way, get to know the lives of children, and meet their fair demands. The call of the famous literary critic to create samples of literature for young people, to raise their level did not end with the above appeals. Writer Xin Xin, in an article published in the journal Literary Criticism, enumerates the mistakes made in children's literature and says: they live in the same community. That's why I would advise school teachers not to limit themselves to the teaching process, but to spend more time with young people and, if necessary, go home and learn what interests children. Otherwise, we may come across the following experience of one of the primary school teachers: "No matter how hard I tried to get into the world of children, I could not achieve anything but constant arguing, I could not find anything worth writing about."<sup>2</sup>

In the process of raising children's literature to a higher level, the defects were analyzed. An article entitled "Creating and Publishing More Children's Works" in the September 16, 1955 issue of the Renmin-ribao newspaper played an important role in overcoming the major shortcomings of Chinese writers and in the development of children's literature. This article called on writers and editors to focus on creating and publishing children's literature. The article says "We need to increase the number of literary critics and educate children's writers. There is a need to expand the existing publications' edition, as well as increase the number of publications. In the next two or three years, we should be able to publish 40 million children's books a year. "

The writers' efforts to develop children's literature gradually began to bear fruit. From 1955 to 1956, works of children's writers were regularly published in literary magazines. Children's Literature, Theater and Cinema Week were organized every year across the country to promote the best books, plays and films for children. In 1956, the publishing business expanded significantly. The Chinese Children's Publishing House (Zhongguo Shaoyan Ertong Chubanshe) opened in Beijing, and the first children's theater was established. In Shanghai, the magazine "Childhood" ("Ertong Shidai") began to be published.

In 1956, two memorable events took place in Chinese children's literature. A plenum of the Chinese Writers' Union Council and a meeting of young Chinese literary critics were held.

The Plenum adopted the Writers' Union's 1956-1957 program for the development of fiction, literary criticism, editing, research, and publishing. It was agreed to publish a collection of the best works of art every year from next year.

As early as 1956, the first collection of children's works, written between 1954 and 1955, was published.

The Second Plenary Report noted the achievements in children's literature: "Now we have not only the history of Lo Wen Inom, Zhang Tian and children's poetry, fairy tales and songs, which have aroused great interest among young people, but also Ma Fen's "Han Mei-Mei", Han Tzu's "The story of the mother", Liu Zheng's "Me and Xiao Jun" and other

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<sup>1</sup> 吴其南. "探索性"少儿文学之探索 // 温州师范学院学报. - 1991. - № 2. - 第34-40页. = У Цинань.

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<sup>2</sup> 王烨. 回眸中国儿童文学发展的百年历程 // 世界文学评论. - 2009. - № 1. - 第298-300页. = Вань Е.

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works of art that educate children in a spirit worthy of society and are artistically significant.” Said Chjou Yan.<sup>1</sup>

The All-China Conference of Young Literary Scholars was held for the first time in the history of Chinese literature. The greatest literary figures Zhou Yan, Mao Dun, Xia Yan, Lao She, Yuan Shui spoke on various issues of literature. The council was ordered to publish a collection "Selected Works by Young Authors", one of which is for children.

The meeting had a significant impact on the development of children's literature: many of the works published for children in recent years have been written by young writers. At this meeting, decisions were made on the assistance provided by experienced writers to work with young writers, to educate them and improve their artistic skills.

For example, writers Liu Zheng, Zhang Yu-de, Zhu Min-zhen, Se Li-min, poets Chjan Yun-mei, Xin Tian, New Chen-min, playwrights Liu Hou-min have created only a few works, although their name quickly became popular among young readers.

With the influx of new writers, the stock of children's literature has been significantly replenished, and, as the writer Chen Yue Linya said, were able to get acquainted with new works.

But with this we can not say that children's literature has reached perfection. There were still unresolved issues.

There is no interest in historical themes in modern Chinese children's prose. No major projects in this area have been undertaken in recent years.

As for the creation of children's fairy tales, the main part of the collections of fairy tales published in various publishing houses in 1954-1956 were reworked samples of folklore materials. Dun Xun-lun, Xiang Yuan, Xiao Gan-nyu, Liu Xin, and other prominent folklore writers worked hard. Young Chinese readers are familiar with fairy tales created by older generations such as Ba Xinya, E Shen-tao. Although young authors are not yet skilled in this field, some of their works have already won the love of readers. One of them is Yan Wen Xin's "The Amazing Adventures of Din-Din". The story is about how Din-Din, a second-grader, was a brave girl who do not afraid of the dark and vaccinations. With her little ant, she sets out in search of scientist Bilagon, overcomes the dangers of the journey, gradually gets rid of his cowardice, and becomes a brave girl. Children who read this book will have useful and interesting information about nature.<sup>2</sup>

Another fairy tale that has been read with interest by young people is Ge Sui Lin's "Wild Vine". The story is about the victory of good over evil, the courage of a blind orphan girl who saved her villagers from a terrible disease.

From the tales of animal life, we can cite Bao Wei Xiang's "Four Friends is Planting Vegetables" and Xin Xin's "Ducks are learning to swim", which are very skillfully portrayed by artist Yang Jie-si.<sup>3</sup>

In conclusion, as noted by Chinese writers and critics of that time, Chinese children's literature is still in its infancy. There are several factors that hinder its full development. One of the reasons for this is that the writers do not work well on their literacy, they use slang words and rude local expressions. There are also problems such as the authors' inability to know the lives of the protagonists, their inability to choose the sequence of events, and the artificiality of the conflicts. Once the above shortcomings are overcome, there is no doubt that Chinese children's literature will reach it's the highest stage.

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<sup>2</sup> Осипов Ю. Китайская художественная проза для детей // О литературе для детей: Сб. ст. – Л.: Детгиз, 1958. – С. 183–204

<sup>3</sup> Осипов Ю. Китайская художественная проза для детей // О литературе для детей: Сб. ст. – Л.: Детгиз, 1958. – С. 183–204

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## MEDICAL SCIENCES

### SORBENTS IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL CLEFT PALATE AFTER URANOPLASTY

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*Annotation. Congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate is a developmental defect that occurs as a result of impaired fetal morphogenesis. Treatment of a cleft lip and palate is an urgent problem in pediatric surgical dentistry.*

*Key words: congenital cleft palate, uranoplasty, Lactofiltrum, palatopharyngeal, the lamina propria.*

Despite the abundance of different methods for eliminating the cleft of the upper lip and palate, many aspects of this problem have not been fully resolved, as evidenced by numerous publications in domestic and foreign literature. This is due to an increase in the frequency of birth of children with this pathology, as well as not always satisfactory results of the operation.

The percentage of repeated surgeries after primary uranoplasty in various clinics ranges from 16 to 52%. The reason for such frequent repeated surgeries can be explained by primary uranoplasty without taking into account the state of resistance of the child's body. The effectiveness of uranoplasty largely depends on the functional and metabolic activity of the tissues of the oral cavity.

Previous research results indicate a direct relationship between the processes of reparative regeneration and the functional state of immunity. One of the main disadvantages of wound therapy is that many of the pharmacological drugs have a mild therapeutic effect, as a result of which the micro flora is not completely suppressed, the inflammatory process is slowly delineated and the wound is cleansed. In this regard, there is an urgent need to search for affordable and, at the same time, effective drugs and approaches to the treatment of wound infection that meet modern requirements. From these positions, the methods of sorption-application therapy, aimed at the earliest cleansing of wounds from microorganisms and products of their vital activity, as well as necrotic tissues, have undoubted advantages. A promising direction for increasing the efficiency of sorption therapy is the development of combined dosage forms, the composition of which is pathogenetic substantiated taking into account the phase of the wound process. At the same time, all sorbents existing today cannot be used in all phases of the wound process. In addition, many of them do not possess bacteriostatic or bactericidal properties. In this regard, it can be stated that the search for new effective means and methods of treating postoperative wounds is an urgent problem of modern surgery. Lactofiltrum is a natural enter sorbent consisting of products of hydrolysis of wood components - a polymer of lignin, the structural elements of which are derivatives of phenyl propane and hydrocellulose. Possesses high sorption activity and nonspecific detoxification effect. It binds and removes from the body pathogenic bacteria and bacterial toxins, drugs, poisons, heavy metal salts, allergens, as well as excess of certain metabolic products, including bilirubin, cholesterol, urea, metabolites responsible for the development of endogenous toxicosis. Non-toxic, not absorbed, completely excreted from the intestines

within 24 hours. In addition, the issue of preoperative preparation and postoperative care remains controversial to this day. Improvement of existing and development of new methods of treatment is required, which would be highly effective and at the same time economically acceptable.

Objective of the study: To optimize wound healing after uranoplasty using the drug "Lactofiltrum".

Objective: To study the effect of the sorbent "Lactofiltrum" of the lip and palate on the course of the wound process in children with a congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate after uranoplasty.

Research materials. 22 children with congenital cleft upper lip and palate aged 3-7 years were examined. The first group of children with the use of traditional postoperative wound care (p-10). The second group of children with the use of the sorbent "Lactofiltrum" inside after operation (p-12). It should be noted that all children tolerated the drug well, and there were no side effects. To confirm the effectiveness of the Lactofiltrum sorbent after uranoplasty, clinical and morphological studies were performed in all children. Children took Lactofiltrum after pre-grinding, washed down with water an hour before eating and taking other medications.

The dose of the drug depends on the age, body weight and severity of the disease, the drug is taken 3 - 4 times a day, the average single dose is for children 1 - 3 years - 1/2-1 tablet; 4 - 7 years - 1 tablet, 7-12 years - 1-2 tablets.

Results and discussion. The factors that reduce the effectiveness of treatment in children with congenital cleft upper lip and palate after uranoplasty are identified: the practical absence of medical sorbents in the Arsenal of a dental surgeon.

The study of local signs shows that children with congenital cleft upper lip and palate in the first day after uranoplasty had pain in the soft palate and pharynx during swallowing and eating, soft tissue swelling and bruising or hematoma of the mucous membrane of the palate and pharynx. The swelling of the soft tissues of the palate and pharynx is significantly reduced on the sixth or seventh day of treatment. Meanwhile, the state of sutures and edges of postoperative wounds depended not only on the type, quality and technique of their application, but also on the inflammation of the soft tissues surrounding the wound. With traditional treatment, 12 (50%) of 24 children were infected with the wound and the sutures were in poor condition on the fourth or fifth day. In 5 children, by the eighth to ninth days of treatment, there was a partial divergence of sutures. In 7 children, the postoperative wound healed, secondary healing was observed, which led to palatopharyngeal insufficiency.

On the sixth to ninth days after the operation, the study of the morphology of the mucous membrane of the palate revealed a change in the physicochemical properties of the basic substance of the lamina propria, the basement membrane of the capillaries, the development of edema of the connective tissue and epithelium.

The positive effect of the sorbent "Lactofiltrum" on the state of a purulent wound was revealed - in the phase of inflammation of the wound process, the sorbent accelerated the cleansing of the wound, and in the phases of granulation and epithelialization it acted as a protector of reparative processes. At the same time, positive shifts in the cytological picture of the wound were noted: the preservation of the structure of the epidermis and the absence of violations of the integrity of the basement membrane, less pronounced pathological changes in the structure of the appendages and a more active proliferative reaction of lymphocytes, as a deterrent factor in the development of infection and a favorable course of the inflammatory process.

The use of the "Laktofiltrum" sorbent in the complex treatment of children with congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate after uranoplasty contributed to the

improvement of clinical parameters.

### CONCLUSIONS

1.Children with acongenital cleft of the upper lip and palate before uranoplasty have metabolic disorders in the tissues of the oral cavity.

2. The study of the soft tissues of the palate in children with congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate after surgery showed that the use of the Lactofiltrum sorbent after surgery improves trophism and normalizes epithelial-stromal relationships, which creates favorable conditions for the healing of postoperative wounds.

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## **SORBENTS IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC PHLEGMONS OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION IN CHILDREN**

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*Annotation. Acute purulent-inflammatory diseases remain one of the most common types of pathology. This issue is also problematic for dentistry where, despite the development of a large number of means and methods for combating acute purulent infection, there is also an increase in the incidence of acute purulent-inflammatory diseases and an increase in the number of patients with severe forms and unfavorable outcomes. Acute odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases, including, in particular, periostitis, osteomyelitis, phlegmon, etc. It is the largest part of all acute inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. At the same time, the number of hospitalized children with odontogenic inflammatory diseases is 60-70%, of which the vast majority (up to 60-80%) are patients with phlegmon of the face and neck.*

*Key words: mediastinitis, acute odontogenic purulent-inflammatory, periostitis, osteomyelitis, phlegmon, microflora.*

A set of reasons, among which it is possible to single out the insufficiently widespread use of measures for the prevention of dental diseases; lack of their complexity and systematicity; the constant emergence and development of new strains of antibiotic-resistant pathogenic microflora; spread of in-hospital infection; the lack of planned sanitation of the oral cavity, deterioration of living conditions and nutrition, environmental conditions, changes in general resistance and nonspecific immunity and the presence of somatic pathology leads to an increase in morbidity.

More often complications began to arise in the form of contact mediastinitis, intracranial inflammatory processes and sepsis, in which mortality remains high and does not tend to decrease. The increase in frequency and severity of the course of acute purulent-inflammatory diseases leads to a significant increase in the indicators of early disability in children. Thus, the problem under consideration has not only medical, but also important socio-economic significance. Surgical treatment occupies an important place in the complex treatment of purulent wounds. The recognized active surgical treatment of purulent wounds does not exclude the traditional local medical treatment under a bandage, which is applicable in any conditions, and most importantly attracts with its accessibility and simplicity. Remaining to this day the main one in practical surgery, this technique is not without significant drawbacks. One of the main disadvantages of wound healing is that many of the pharmacological drugs have a mild therapeutic effect, as a result of which microflora is not completely suppressed, the inflammatory process is slowly delineated and the wound is cleared of purulent-necrotic masses. In this regard, there is an urgent need to search for affordable and, at the same time, effective drugs and approaches to the treatment of wound infection that meet modern requirements. From these positions, the methods of sorption-application therapy, aimed at the earliest cleansing of wounds from microorganisms and products of their vital activity, as well as necrotic tissues, have undoubted advantages. A promising direction for increasing the efficiency of sorption therapy is the development of combined dosage forms, the composition of which is pathogenetic substantiated taking into account the phase of the wound process. At the same time, all sorbents existing today cannot be used in all phases of the wound process. In addition, many of them do not possess bacteriostatic or bactericidal properties. In this regard, it can be stated that the search for new effective



means and methods of treating purulent wounds is an urgent problem of modern surgery.

**Objective:** To Improve the complex treatment of odontogenic phlegmon of the maxillofacial region in children using the Filtrum sorbent.

**Research objectives:** To determine the effectiveness of using the Filtrum sorbent in the complex treatment of odontogenic phlegmons of the maxillofacial region in children.

**Research materials:** 24 children aged 5 to 18 years were examined and Treated. All patients were divided into three groups: 1) patients with traditional treatment (p-11), in whom purulent wounds were drained with rubber drains and levomekol ointment was used for antibacterial treatment, 2) patients with recommended complex treatment (p-13), who also used the Filtrum sorbent in the form of an attachment to the wound from 1 day after surgery.

**Results and discussion:** The widespread use of sorbents can improve the effectiveness of treatment of children with odontogenic phlegmons in maxillofacial hospitals and departments of surgical dentistry.

When treating purulent wounds using sorption technologies, the course of the 1st phase of the wound process is accelerated in comparison with the control group, which is confirmed by microbiological and laboratory studies. The terms of inpatient treatment of patients with odontogenic phlegmons of the maxillofacial region are reduced by 4.09 days in the first group of children and by 2.3 days in the second. The use of the sorbent Filtrum shortened the time of wound cleansing, created an optimal condition for tissue regeneration, normalized laboratory parameters, and reduced the percentage of complications. At the same time, there is no need to use expensive drugs; the number of bed-days spent in the hospital is reduced, which significantly increases the economic efficiency of therapy for children with purulent wounds of the maxillofacial region and reduces the duration of rehabilitation treatment.

#### **Conclusion:**

1. The use of the Filtrum sorbent in the first phase of the wound process is pathogenetically substantiated and increases the effectiveness of treatment of children with odontogenic maxillofacial phlegmons: the time for wound cleansing is reduced, and regeneration processes are stimulated.

2. The use of the "Filtrum" sorbent in the local treatment of children with odontogenic phlegmons will improve clinical performance and shorten the duration of inpatient treatment.

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## MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE MUCOSA IN CHRONIC CHOLECYSTITIS

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**Objective.** Features of the process of proliferation of the walls of the gallbladder in chronic cholecystitis, as well as the determination of the severity of such dysregenerative changes as metaplasia, dysplasia.

**Material and method of research.** To achieve the set goals, according to operational materials obtained in the Khorezm regional pathoanatomical bureau of expertise on chronic cholecystitis, 35 gallbladders were taken and, as a control group, 10 units of gallbladders were removed from the number of deaths from other diseases during autopsy.

For microscopic examination, samples were taken from 3 parts of the gallbladder: from the neck, body and tail and placed in 10% neutral formalin solution for 48 hours. The samples were washed in running water, dehydrated in alcohols with increasing strength, and the block was poured into paraffin. Histological sections were prepared from them, they were stained in hematoxylin and eosin and examined under a light microscope.

**Research results.** Microscopic examination of the gallbladders included in the control group showed that the walls of these organs consist of a mucous membrane, an unformed connective tissue plate of its own, a smooth muscle layer and a serous membrane. During the histological examination of the gall bladders included in the main group, it was found that the chronic disease with cholecystitis was accompanied by several pathomorphologically different changes. Therefore, we divided chronic cholecystitis into several groups and tried to show the pathomorphological changes characteristic of each of them separately.

The first group of chronic cholecystitis by pathomorphological signs, we called chronic interstitial proliferative cholecystitis, and the species numbered 8 (23%). During the histological examination of the gallbladder in patients with chronic cholecystitis of the second group, it was found that the pathomorphological changes were mainly in the mucous and submucosal layers, and specific lymphoproliferative inflammation, types are 11 (31%).

In chronic cholecystitis of the third group, a predominant type of dysregenerative changes was revealed, such as dystrophy, atrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia based on focal or diffuse inflammatory infiltrate, and these types accounted for 16 (46%). In it, the inflammatory process is unevenly distributed over the layers of the gallbladder wall, in some for the most part in the neck of the gallbladder, in others mainly in the body of the gallbladder.

### Conclusions:

1. Chronic cholecystitis by pathomorphological changes manifested itself in 3 forms: diffuse interstitial proliferative cholecystitis, lymphoproliferative autoimmune cholecystitis, chronic dysregenerative cholecystitis.

2. With diffuse interstitial proliferative cholecystitis, atrophy, metaplasia, ingrowth of the glandular epithelium into the muscle layer, the appearance of adenomatous structures and the appearance of signs of dysplasia in some areas are revealed in the epithelium.

3. Considering that in lymphoproliferative cholecystitis, as a result of the action of lymphoid cells, there is a decrease in the number and atrophy of the integumentary and

glandular epithelium, it is more correct to evaluate this type of disease as autoimmune cholecystitis.

## CAUSES OF DEFORMATION OF THE UPPER LIP AND NOSE AFTER PREVIOUSLY PERFORMED CHEILORHINOPLASTY

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Congenital cleft of the upper lip is the most common malformation of the face and, according to different authors, occurs from 1-2 per 1000 to 1 per 300 newborns, among which 66% of children have a unilateral cleft (Lavrikov V.G., 2004; Krupp S., 2007). The birth of a child with a cleft upper lip is a strong mental stress for the parents and has a negative impact on the further psycho-emotional atmosphere in the family. Patients go to various medical institutions to perform repeated corrective operations on the upper lip, osteochondral part of the nose and facial skeleton, wishing to restore the proportions of the face as a whole.

The aim of the study was to analyze the causes of deformities of the upper lip and nose after previous cheilorhinoplasty.

The material of this study was the results of examining 50 patients with various deformities of the upper lip and nose after previous cheilorhinoplasty, who were treated in the department of pediatric and adult maxillofacial surgery of the clinic of the Tashkent State Dental Institute, for the period from 2015 to 2020. The age of the patients at the time of the operation ranged from 1 to 40 years. Most of the patients (33 cases - 66%) were female.

Research results and their discussion. Taking into account the cause of the deformities of the upper lip and nose after previously performed cheilorhinoplasty for unilateral congenital cleft of the upper lip, the causes were divided into 3 types: residual, recurrent and secondary deformities. Residual deformities of the upper lip and nose are deformities that are not eliminated by primary cheilorhinoplasty. Recurrent deformities are those deformities characteristic of a cleft of the upper lip that were eliminated during primary cheilorhinoplasty, but due to some circumstances reappeared. Secondary deformities are deformities of the upper lip and nose, which are not characteristic of a cleft of the upper lip, and their appearance is associated with gross scarring, improper planning or technical implementation of a previously performed intervention. Most patients had residual deformities of the upper lip (3) and nose (13). In addition, 11 patients showed mild (7), moderate (3), or pronounced (1) flattening of the midface. In 2 cases, there were mouth-nasal fistulas in the area of the cleft of the alveolar process of the upper jaw. Often recurrence of cleft upper lip when the edges of the wound diverge as a result of suppuration or injury in the early postoperative period. Another example of recurrent deformity is repeated flattening (dorsal deflection) of the wing of the nose after previously performed secondary cheilorhinoplasty. Recurrent deformities occurred in 2 patients (upper lip - 1, wing of the nose - 1). Secondary deformities occurred in 7 (14%) patients and were very diverse. It should be noted that in a number of cases one patient had two or three types of secondary deformity at the same time. In general, 7 patients had fusion of the vestibule of the mouth (arch of the upper lip) in 3 cases, cicatricial deformity of the Cupid's bow in 6 cases, cicatricial deformity of the wing of the nose - in 2 cases and collumela - in 2 cases, secondary cicatricial deformity of the bottom of the nasal passage - in 2 cases.

Thus, it follows that, taking into account the study of the causes of deformities of the upper lip and nose after previously performed cheilorhinoplasty, it is possible to choose the correct approach to the surgical treatment of patients with this pathology.

## **CLINICAL ANAMNESTIC CHARACTERISTICS AND RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROLONGED CURRENT OF community-acquired pneumonia IN CHILDREN**

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**Relevance.** The problem of bronchopulmonary pathology remains one of the most urgent in practical health care, since in the last decade the frequency of respiratory diseases among the child population has been steadily increasing. There is a steady increase in the number of respiratory diseases, among which, as before, pneumonia occupies an important place. Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) belongs to the group of diseases of the lower respiratory tract.

**Purpose of the study.** To identify the features of clinical symptoms and risk factors for the development of a protracted course of community-acquired pneumonia in children.

**Material and methods.** In 100% of cases, the diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia was verified by chest X-ray. The control group consisted of 30 practically healthy children of I and II health groups who did not tolerate bronchopulmonary diseases. The groups were matched for gender and age. Inclusion criteria: age from 6 months to 12 years; informed consent; clinically and radiologically confirmed community-acquired pneumonia, absence of concomitant bacterial infections.

**Research results.** Our studies have shown that a protracted course of pneumonia occurs among 10.8% of children aged 6 months to 12 years, significantly more often in boys (67.2%). The significance of the unfavorable course of the peri- and intranatal periods, burdened by the premorbid background, influencing the protracted course of the underlying pathology, was determined. The main complaints during hospitalization of patients in the hospital were productive cough in 62.6% of cases, dry cough in 37.4%. Dry cough was significantly more common in the main group - 66.2%, while productive cough, on the contrary, was significantly more common in the comparison group - 94.8%. In the same group of children, cough was significantly more effective. An increase in body temperature at the beginning of the disease to febrile numbers was recorded in 51.2% and subfebrile in 15.4% of cases. More often, febrile fever prevails in children of the main group.

**Conclusions.** Thus, in the hemogram of children with community-acquired pneumonia, inflammatory changes in the form of leukocytosis were recorded in only 31% of cases, and in 26% - an isolated acceleration of ESR. Considering that when assessing the clinical picture of community-acquired pneumonia in a third of children, minimal clinical manifestations of the disease were revealed, in 30% of cases they were worried about a prolonged cough, or prolonged subfebrile condition in the absence of local physical changes in the lungs, it was decided to divide all examined children into 2 groups depending on the presence of clinical pictures of pneumonia and inflammatory bacterial changes in the hemogram.

## MODERN VIEWS ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE LARYNX IN CHILDREN

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Research Interest: Otolaryngology

### *Abstract (250 words)*

*Voice disorders reduce the quality of life of patients, directly affecting the social and communicative sphere of their life o'Childes J., 2017, Herbst C.T., 2020g'. For a child in the process of growth and development, it is extremely important to interact with the outside world, and the leading way from a certain stage is communication based on speech and skills*

*The purpose of this review was to analyze the effectiveness of diagnostic methods in children with inflammatory diseases of the larynx.*

*Material and methods of study. 50 scientific publications from the scientific databases PubMed, Scopus and Google Scholar over the past 5 years.*

*Results and their discussion. The studied literature showed that in young children, voice analysis is carried out in 90% of cases when both endoscopic examination and electroglottographic study are carried out in more adulthood. Thus, the conclusion follows that in children with inflammatory diseases of the larynx the most informative and studied are stroboscopy, acoustic voice analysis, and an electroglottographic study, which makes it possible to correctly refer the doctor to the diagnosis and the choice of treatment.*

*Key words: inflammatory diseases of the larynx, endoscopy, acoustic voice analysis, electroglottographic study.*

### *Biography (100 words)*

Ulugbek Vokhidov has completed his DSc at the age of 33 years from Tashkent State Dental Institute. He is the associate professor of the department of otorhinolaryngology. He has published more than 150 papers in reputed journals.



## DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MAXILLARY SINUS CYSTS

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Cysts of the maxillary sinuses are a very common disease, often representing random clinical findings during radiography and computed tomography of the paranasal sinuses.

The aim of the study was to assess the conformity of the radiological manifestations of the pathological process in the sinuses with the results of histopathological studies in patients with cysts of the maxillary sinus.

**Materials and research methods.** The study group consisted of 50 patients with a preliminary diagnosis of a maxillary sinus cyst, confirmed by clinical manifestations, x-ray and computed tomography of the paranasal sinuses. All patients underwent surgery.

**Results:** As a result, patients included in the study group were diagnosed with a preoperative diagnosis: maxillary sinus cyst. However, histopathological confirmation of this diagnosis was received only in 58.8% of cases. Pathological diagnoses were distributed as follows: The largest number (42.8%) were samples with a diagnosis of true cyst. Their wall was represented by connective tissue lined on both sides by a flattened multirow ciliated epithelium, in which goblet cells were found with the basal membrane unchanged. Own plate consisted of connective tissue fibers with vessels and cellular elements. The second group consisted of false cysts - 16% of the studied samples. The morphological difference of the wall of the false cyst was the presence of a unilateral epithelial lining. The cyst wall was represented by fibrous tissue with dystrophic changes in the form of hyalinosis without an internal epithelial lining, although in some places the epithelial lining was preserved. In the cyst wall, blood vessels with signs of plethora, sclerosis with hyalinosis, stromal-vascular dystrophy were visible. In a quarter of the samples examined (25%), a fibro-edematous polyp was revealed, which manifests itself as a hyperplastic process with excessive proliferation of connective tissue, squamous metaplasia of the ciliated epithelium into a stratified squamous. Fibro-edematous polyp with cystic transformation was detected in 16.2% of cases. Its wall was lined with multi-row epithelium, in some cases sclerotic changes were visible in the wall.

Thus, having carried out a detailed analysis of clinical and radiological data, we found that the diagnosis of cystic sinusitis, based on the clinical manifestations and results of an X-ray examination, is not always consistent with the histopathological diagnosis. In addition, having studied the long-term results of surgical treatment of patients, we came to the conclusion that the presence or absence of recurrence of the pathological process was also independent of the histopathological diagnosis.

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## PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

### THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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*Abstract. The problem of humanization of the educational process is one of the most important psychological and pedagogical problems in modern conditions. Transition to student-centred pedagogy requires teachers to make personal changes related to the integration of affective and cognitive processes. This thesis is devoted to the concept of emotional intelligence and its importance while teaching foreign languages.*

*Keywords: emotional intelligence, foreign languages, science, practice.*

In educational psychology, the study of teacher's labour as a holistic system is one of the most important scientific and practical problems. The progress in the success of the organization to improve efficiency largely depends on the work of the teacher. There are numerous studies devoted to the study of characteristics of the teacher's activity and personality, his pedagogical abilities and skill, thinking, tact, that is, the study of the phenomenology of pedagogical work.

However, despite the intensive development of psychological knowledge about the professional activities of an educator, the study of the work of a teacher is still demanded both by science and practice, which is explained by the issues facing the educational system today. Along with the tasks of teaching and developing cognitive opportunities of schoolchildren, society sets the tasks of their socialization, individualization and the development in schoolchildren of such qualities that would allow them to adapt to changing external conditions. Researchers without questioning the priority knowledge of the teacher, are convinced that one of the most important tasks of modern education is, first of all, the education of the personality. Accordingly, priorities change and requirements for personal qualities and work of the teacher, too. Priority is given to not to a teacher who broadcasts knowledge, but to a teacher who understands, empathizes, and opens to new emotional experiences. Thus, the transition to student-centred pedagogy requires teachers to personal changes associated with the integration of affective and cognitive processes.

A set of intellectual abilities that provide an understanding of emotional states and their management is known as "emotional intelligence," researches believe. Initially, the concept of "emotional intelligence" was linked to social intelligence. It appeared precisely in the context of the development of problems of social intelligence by such researchers as J. Guilford, H. Gardner and G. Eysenck. According to H. Gardner's views on multiple intelligences, this mental phenomenon includes a wide range of abilities. The intelligence model structures the organization of this space. H. Gardner's model includes seven main forms of intelligence, among which, along with traditional verbal and logical-mathematical, there is spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic and social intelligence, which is defined as the ability to understand and manage people. Emotional intelligence

is seen as a substructure of social intelligence.

However, although closely related to social intelligence, emotional intelligence has its specificity. Therefore, these two constructs can be represented as overlapping regions of Salovey. He views emotional intelligence as a special type of intelligence that represents the ability to process emotional information. Emotional intelligence is understood as a complex construct consisting of several cognitive abilities: perception of emotions, increasing the efficiency of thinking with the help of emotions, understanding emotions, and management of emotions. Each type of ability has two components - the first associated with their own emotions, the second - with the emotions of other people. People differ in how successfully they process information about motions and, accordingly, have different meanings of emotional intelligence.

Controlling your own emotions and awareness of the emotions of others are the most significant features one needs for outstanding pedagogical communication. The constructive interaction of intellectual and emotional processes promotes emotional self-regulation: establishing contact with your inner world, with your experiences, which improve the quality of communication, decreasing intensity of negative emotional experiences, increasing the level of self-awareness and motivation.

A teacher with developed emotional intelligence creates optimal conditions for the development of positive potencies of each student, is able to interest, captivate, open to new experience, new knowledge, constantly developing and getting satisfaction from his labour. Such a teacher in pedagogical activity is emotionally and personally developed, psychologically "tuned" to creative work with students, sincere in expressing feelings and relationships. The teacher becomes a personal example for students, which means that it has a formative effect on the personal characteristics of students.

Emotional intelligence appears as a tool of knowledge and performs a dual role: it simultaneously carries out the extraction and application of emotional knowledge. Thus, emotional intelligence is a means of emotional cognition. As opposed to abstract and concrete intelligence, which reflect patterns of the external world, emotional intelligence reflects the inner world and is connected with personality behaviour. Studying educators' emotional intelligence is extremely significant for the substantive overcoming of the existing contradiction in practical pedagogy of emotional and rational transformations, organizational success measures to improve the efficiency of the teacher.

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## INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT DOG IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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*Annotation: in this article the phraseological units with concept "dog" are compared. The material is based on idioms, proverbs and sayings taken from Uzbek and English languages. The author tries to find differences and similarities between Uzbek and English phraseological units with the concept "dog".*

*Key words: component- zoonym, nation, phraseologism, phraseological units, figurative, proverb, saying.*

With the advent of humanity, it has been closely connected with animals. Due to the economic, military and other needs they were tamed by people. Animals served as source of food, clothing, vehicle, tools that perform heavy work, a home guard, an assistant in obtaining food, and also participated in military activities.

The most numerous phraseological expressions in the English and Uzbek languages are combinations with a component - zoonym "dog". The dog is probably one of the first animals to be domesticated by man. According to modern zoologists, it is a descendant of wolves, that is, as a result of taming a wild animal - wolf turned into the best human assistant. It performed many functions in difficult times for primitive man: it protected the hearth and livestock, helped in hunting, and was characterized by its loyalty. In phraseological units the dog appears in various images. It is a symbol of loyalty, reliability, security and friendship. For example, in English the phrase fight dog, fight bear (3, p. 456) means to fight up to the end, up to complete victory and expresses bravery, courage and loyalty. Or feed a dog for three days he will remember your kindness for three years; feed a cat for three years and she will forget your kindness in three days defines loyalty and devotion of dog. Uzbek phraseologisms, bevafo yordan vafodor it yaxshi - a faithful dog is better than an unfaithful lover, it vafo - xotin jafo - dog - loyalty, wife - torment, it egasiga hurmas (5, p. 76) - dog does not bark at the owner, also confirm abovementioned traits.

The distinctive features of dog are its bark and bite. They give both positive and negative meaning to phraseological units. So, English proverb dogs bark, but caravan goes on in figurative sense demonstrates slander, idle chatter, i.e. the person continues to do his job in spite of hostile empty criticism. There is identical proverb of Uzbek people - it hurar karvon o'tar. Other phraseological expressions yomon it kunduzi hurar; it hurra ham oy seskinmas close in meaning to the previous one, where dog barking shows mindless chatter. Similarly to barking, howling of dog in Uzbek defines slander, for example, it vovullagani bilan tog' qulamas - the howling of a dog will not cause the mountain to collapse.

Word expressions with a non-barking dog have negative connotations in both languages. Idioms dumb dogs are dangerous and beware of a silent dog and still water coincide with Uzbek sayings itning indamasi yomon and yuvvosh it hurmay tishlar, which means a dog that is silent is dangerous or still waters run deep. Almost the same context have phrase a barking dog seldom bites. These phraseologisms about blustering people who like to threaten, start a fight, quarrel, but themselves do not take part in it. Uzbek word combination it egasiga suyanib huradi - dog barks relying on the owner demonstrates powerlessness, helplessness and expresses compassion. However, there are phraseological units in which the barking of a dog has a positive coloration. It hurishi - gumon turishi

- dog barks - the suspicion arises, in other words, dog gives a person a message of danger.

Itni qopadigon qilgan egasi (6, p.124) - an owner makes the dog bite, about ill-mannered person, it semirsa egasini qopar - a well-fed dog bites its owner, about a brusque, shameless person, o'chakishgan it qopmay qo'ymas - an arguing back dog surely bites, it qopmas dema, ot tepmas dema - do not say that dog does not bite, do not say that horse does not kick, about careless, thoughtless person.

So, the abovementioned examples illustrate that phraseological units containing a biting dog encode negative human traits.

The sign of a dog's old age in phraseological phrases is associated with great life experience, practice and wisdom of older people. English saying an old dog barks not in vain is closely related to the Uzbek one qari it ko'p yo'l bilar denoting that old dog knows many roads. Or there is life in the old dog yet in English corresponds to it qarisa tozi bo'lar, qiz qarisa qozi bo'lar (literally means an old dog becomes a greyhound, an old maid becomes a judge) in Uzbek. Although some phraseological units encoding old age depict old habits from which it is impossible to break the habit, for example, an old English phrase an old dog will learn no new tricks (6, p. 45) - it is difficult to retrain in old age, or an Uzbek stable expression it qarisa yotgan yerdan huradi - an aged dog barks from its seat. Moreover, they can indicate senile signs such as helplessness, weakness: it qarisa qopolmas, ot qarisa chopolmas - an old dog does not bite, an old horse does not jump.

Phraseologisms about a cowardly dog are found in both nations. Yellow dog - a cowardly despicable person, Uzbek phrases qo'rqqan it uch kun hurar - cowardly dog barks for three days, qo'rqqoq itning quyruqi qisq - a cowardly dog has a pinched tail, sher izini it bosmas (5, p.203) - a dog does not follow the footsteps of a lion. These expressions clearly demonstrate cowardice and its inherent negative qualities.

Since ancient times, being the best assistant of the hunter, the dog has caused the appearance of phraseological expressions related to hunting. Have dog in the hunt - have a personal interest or some benefit in the situation, run with the hare and hunt with the hounds (1, p. 86)- support or try to pacify both sides of a conflict or dispute, itni ovga borganda sina, yigitni yovga - borganda - test the dog on the hunt, good fellow at the enemy, this proverb is about courage and cowardice, bo'ynidan bog'langan it ovga yaramas - a tethered dog is not suitable for hunting, it is useless to force someone to do something against his will.

Phraseologisms with the concept of hunting reveal different connotations: positive, negative and neutral.

In Uzbek culture, a dog can be bad and good. Bad dog: yomon it egasini uzar - bad dog snaps at the owner, blame an innocent man, itning yomoni to'shakdagidan umid qiladi - a bad dog hopes for what lies in bed, relatives claiming the inheritance of the testator who has not yet died. Good dog: yaxshi it o'ligini ko'rsatmaydi - a good dog does not die in public, about person who solves his problems without involving his loved ones.

In conclusion, it can be seen that phraseological units with the zoonym dog are ambiguous. There are phraseological units with positive, negative and neutral meanings. Positive signs of a dog in two cultures are its loyalty, courage and wisdom, and negative ones are idle talk, secrecy, cowardice.

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## VARIOUS WAYS TO CREATE YOUTH SLANG IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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*Annotation. The article discusses various aspects of creating youth slang in English and Uzbek. Moreover, examples of this issue are analyzed in English and Uzbek.*

*Key words: slang, telescope, morpheme, affix, calque, lexeme, communication, element, context.*

The telescopic view of slang's creation was described by English linguistics in the middle of twentieth century. It is the main feature is that telescopes are made by cutting out two original words and matching the core morpheme of the first element and the affixes of the next element [1,152]. There are several types of telescopes which each is interesting in own way of formation. Most telescopic slangs are made up two elements:

*тавсуёт* = *тавсия* + *рекомендуёт*                      *энаваццион* = *эна* + *инновацион*

In the given examples, it can be seen that a new word is formed by adding the morphemes of two words which exists and acquired words in their own layer. It is also a form of neologism that embodied in the mind of the speaker by matching two words each other. From the combination of the Uzbek word *тавсия* and borrow word *рекомендуёт* the slang *тавсуёт* was formed. It can be changed according to the context: *Мен жуда ҳурмат қиладиган энг зукко ва креатив блогерлардан бири Ҳамид Содиқнинг телеграм канали. Тавсуёт от души, дўстлар! Аъзо бўлқолинглар!* [7]

Telescopic slangs are mostly formed as a result of the rich imagination of young people, aspiration to novelty and showing unusualness among others. Besides that it is aimed to express a particular idea in a unique way in speech and to state itself to the listener through slang in the communication process. For example: *slanguage*=*slang*+*language*, *aftermorrow*=*after*+*tomorrow*, *netiquette*= *net*+*etiquette*, *fantabulos*=*fantastic*+*fabulous*, *prettiful*=*pretty*+*beautiful*, *fanzine*=*fan*+*magazine*, *mayaps*=*maybe*+*perhaps*, *cocacolonization*=*Coca-cola*+*colonization*, *guesstimate*=*guess*+*estimate*, *crunk*=*crazy*+*drunk*, *fruiсe*=*fruit*+*juice*, *brunch*=*breakfast*+*lunch*, *petextrian*=*pedestrian*+*text*.

A lexeme created by copying a component of corresponding word from a second language is called calque (French calque – “thin glossy paper used for copying”, “copy”) [3,178]. There are full and semi calque types of producing a loan translation. In the *full type* the word and combination of another language are fully translated piece by piece. In the *semi calque type* words and part of the combination referring to another language are given with the material of Uzbek language. *Calque* is the most active mechanism of slang formation, which is caused not only by linguistic but also extra linguistic factors [5,140]. The slang of young people who have mastered the Uzbek language through the semi calque method is numerous. For example: *Коммент қолдиринг* // *Оставьте коммент* // *Leave a comment below*.

On social networks: ...*Ушбу расмга ўз комментингизни қолдиринг!* *Сиз бу ҳақида нима деб ўйлайсиз?// We'd love to hear from you. Please leave your comments below or if you have any questions.*

In his research R.N.Menon demonstrated with vivid examples how words translated from English into Russian are applied to the language of youth and that they serve as the slang of youth [2, 66-67]. Today, the interest in foreign languages has increased significantly, especially the number of English borrowed slangs that have entered our language through the imitation of English language by youngsters of our society. This type of slang used in other languages with the same meaning as in English:

*сити* (шаҳар) – *city* шаҳар, *кеш* (нақд пул) – *cash*, челлендж (бирор ишга эргаштирмақ, даъват қилмоқ) – *challenge*, *дискас* (муҳокама қилмоқ)– *discuss*.

Internet slang *челлендж* which is currently common on social networks is a word that has become a traditional among young people. The slang *челлендж* is for young bloggers to make videos on a variety of topics and post them on the network encouraging the rest of the audience to continue their behavior. In Uzbek this word is derived from English word *challenge* (call, invite, encourage, accept, make, present a challenge). The word was mastered in Uzbek mainly from Russian and English due to an objective necessity. It can be said that in such words the color of novelty is clearly felt. Borrowed slang words in English are mainly come from German, Spanish, French and Chinese. We have selected several masterpieces presented on the website [www.fluent.com](http://www.fluent.com):

*Schmooze* – This verb that means to talk with someone in a very friendly way, often to gain some benefit for yourself. It comes from Spanish.

**Gesundheit!** – Believe or not, English speakers use this word! In German, this word means “health”. Especially in the United States, people often say “*Gesundheit!*” as a response when someone sneezes (others often say “*bless you*”).

**Glitch** – A glitch describes a small problem, but usually it’s a problem that doesn’t make it impossible to finish something, unknown origin.

**Klutz** – A klutz is a person who is very uncoordinated or clumsy. In other words, klutzes often have accidents and break things. It comes from Yiddish klots ‘*wooden block*’.

**Deli** – A deli is a shop or an informal restaurant that sells food such as cheese, sandwiches, coffee and other small foods. Deli is an abbreviation for ‘*delicatessen*’. This comes from the German word Delikatessen, which means “fine/fancy foods”.

The mass of borrowed words is inextricably linked with the level of economic, technical, cultural and political development of each state [4,23]. Aforementioned borrowed slang words emerge as young people learn a foreign language and culture. Furthermore, these resonant words are an important layer that embodies the development trends of language system. It should be noted that although the use of other language elements is a condition that undermines the purity of language, it is practically impossible to limit the pursuit of modernity and novelty in the speech of modern youth.

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## ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOME TOPONYMS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION KUMKURGAN DISTRICT

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*Annotation: Some toponyms in Surkhandarya region Kumkurgan district were hydronyms, then have become toponym words due to transamination case. In the article these toponyms are etymological analyzed.*

*Keywords: Toponym, etymology, transamination, hydronym, lexeme and meaning part.*

Toponyms are linguistic, cultural and spiritual wealth that our nation created over many centuries. Toponyms reflect the unique observations, experiences, worldviews and different beliefs of the people from ancient times to the present day. If we analyze the meanings of names, historical, geographical, social data, the reason for the choice of names, the history of the origin of toponyms, this situation becomes clear. There is no meaningless name in the language. Our people have a rich experience of naming places since ancient times, they did not name any place for no reason. It is for these reasons that we see that the people's careful observations and experience of mother nature and the environment, their experiences in various turbulent and peaceful times, and their great dreams and hopes are embodied. Most of the toponyms in uzbek language, especially in Kumkurgan district, include the flora of the place (such as Jiydali, Cholimli, Boston, Gultepa, Arpapoya, Pakhtaabad), fauna (Chayontepa, Sherozi),

The size of objects and quantity (Beshchashma, kattakol, Bobotag), appearance feature (Ogzikeng, Munchoktepa, Kindiktepa), color and tint (Oktom, Aksay, Karakulcha), location (Sayhon, Taipan, Tebat, Jarkishlak, Katman, Pasham, Chashka), characteristics of movement (Kocharsay, Oqqapchigay), professional (Neftchi, Boyrabob) and others.

In the Kumkurgan district a certain group of village names appeared on the basis of the names of water, stream, dam, well, lake, canal, that is, the names were moved. Another important feature and law of toponymy is the phenomenon of transonymization. For example, the names of Kattakul, Aksay, Azlarsay, Davlatsay, Beshchashma, Oqqapchigay, Togon, Bandikhan first appeared as the names of water basins. Later they became the names of villages and mahallas along water basins. In this article we will etymologically analyze the toponyms of some places in Kumkurgan district, which were first hydronyms and then moved:

Azlarsay- a village that has cemetery near the river. According to the locals, there was a cemetery and a small hill near the river. The first settlers built houses on the banks of the river. The settlers observed the sheep walking around the hill. They rode a horse up to the hill, but the horse did not walk. After that, the locals think there were holys in the river and called holys river "Azlarsay". The toponym was first the name of the hydronym, then it was used as the name village near the river. This toponym consists of two parts. "Azlar"+"say"=Azlarsay.

Bandikhan- phersian- "Band"+"I"+"khan"- khan's band, a dam built by the khan. This toponym consists of two parts. The word "khan" in Uzbek means the ruler of a certain area. In Iranian languages "khan" means inn on the caravan route, in medieval Persian "khan" means canal. Bandikhan belongs to the Iranian language. Initially, the hydronym was the name of a place where water collects and separates, the word khan have the same meaning. "Band" is still used as a synonym for dam. A village formed around a dam built by the government. A district of Surkhandarya region, a village in Denov district

and some districts of the Republic is also called Bandikhan.

Beshchashma- the word "Beshchashma" is a hydronym consisting of two ambiguous lexemes. A "chashma" is a Persian word that means a spring, a place with many springs. A place or village with five or more springs.

Davlatsay- this toponymic word consists of two lexemes. "Davlat 1" is an independent country that protects the socio political rights of its citizens and has a system of authorities and political organizations. "Davlat 2" is wealth, property. A village that was built by the river.

Oqqapchigay- this toponymic lexeme consists of two parts. "Oq" means high mountain covered with snow; river saturated with snow water; water flowing as a non-drying bush. "Qapchigay" is a general lexeme of Turkic and Mongolian languages. In Mongolian, Buryat, Kazakh, Kyrgyz languages "Qapchigay" is rock; height; the gorge is a deep place where water flows between mountain ranges. Oqqapchigay is a village near a ravine that does not dry up and flows like a bush in summer. The word is not mentioned in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, even in dialects. Proves that the word was in the past. In the 11th century, in the Turkic language, kapchak means that a place which connects water networks. That shows the antiquity of this lexeme. It was first spelling and hydrographic term. When it began to go out of use in speech, became an object name. The village of Kumkurgan district named Oqqapchigay, the village of Boysun district is also called Kapchigay.

Ogzikeng- is actually a hydronym. It consists of two meaningful lexemes. "Ogiz" is mouth (humans mouth, fish mouth). There was a sound loss as a result of the addition of the possessive suffix. "Keng" - the inside, the size of the abdomen, the level of the capacity is large or wide. A well with water in it. The toponym was first a hydronym and later became the name of the village.

## "ABOUT POETICS "SONGS OF HIAWATAH"

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*Annotation: This article discusses how H.U. Longfellow's work is inextricably linked with Indian folklore and how he became a true American poet thanks to the poem "Song of Hiawatah." It is no exaggeration to say that this work has become an American treasure because of the unique national character of the epic.*

*Keywords: epic, artificial epic, fable and formal, mythological motifs, characters, episodes, emotional mood, parallels*

In a letter to Longfellow on December 19, 1855, Henry Schoolcraft, a researcher of Hindu life, expressed his views on the artistic method of creating images of the ancient Indians in poetry and literature: "The Hindu must be understood and accepted as he is. He is a warrior in war, savage in revenge, patient in trials, and agile in battle. At the same time he is an exemplary father and head of the family, a patriot of his country, a fan of good sports because of his hunting, noble and humane, deeply saddened in the graves of his friends and relatives ... if anyone ever wants to write a poem or song about a Hindu, free a Hindu, free and wild - as an independent inhabitant of forests and deserts ... "[13, 317].

In his introductory remarks to the poem, Longfellow pays homage to the treasure trove of Indian folklore he has used, as well as acknowledging that he is filled with delight from fairy tales and legends.

In the choice of folklore materials on which it is based, in the composition of the poem, in the style, in the artistic method of creating characters, the individual letter of the author - a great artist of words and a talented poet - is felt. At the same time, in describing Hindu myths and stories, lifestyles, lifestyles, and behaviors, Longfellow, Schoolcraft argues, seeks to recreate the poetics and language of legends that reflect the first appearance of thought, the Indians' understanding of the world, and their national spirit.

From the point of view of genre, it is appropriate to know that Longfellow's poem is about an artificial epic - it contains all the fable and formal elements of the epic. But unlike the classic epic, the passionate, lyrical element takes precedence in Longfellow's poem.

Mythological motifs are reworked in Longfellow's poetic interpretation. The regularity of the poem, its compositional integrity, the connection of the episodes was achieved by skillfully adding the plots of various narratives and stories of the Ojibwe, Algonquins, and Iroquois.

Hindu myths are the basis of the epic image and expression created by Longfellow, and the poet sought to bring it as close as possible to the traditional heroic plot.

But at first glance, in the form of an objective visionary narrative, the lyrical, emotional beginnings completely dominate the smooth, natural movement of the epic plot. The poem pays much attention to the world of the characters' souls, their inner experiences. The theme of love and the grief associated with the separation from a loved one, the loss of a friend and lover is subtly and comprehensively covered in the poem. In particular, the chapter "Crying Hiawatah" describes the deep grief of Hiawatah, who lost her faithful friend, musician and singer Chaybayabos. He repeats his sad monologue in the same tone, longs for his friend, and condemns the murderous fate that befell him from his beloved friend Chaybayabos.

The grief of Hiawatah, who struggles with the illness of his beautiful wife Minnegaga, is even more impressive in the poem's "Hunger" chapter:

He covered his face with his hands,  
Seven nights and days in bed  
He sat silently,  
Inactive and unconscious:  
Neither day nor night without realizing it.

In the poem, Longfello vividly portrays a whole set of emotions of his characters - grief and joy, love and separation as a great artist. The poet does not envy paints in the pictorial animation of the experiences of his heroes, but reinforces the lyrical introduction at the expense of heroism. The fact that in the process of depicting this or that event in the life of the characters, attention is paid to their emotional experiences, which gives psychological features to many episodes of the poem, which is also a characteristic feature of the classical epic.

The lyrical, emotional mood in the poem predetermines the nature of the imagery methods in the spirit of the traditional folk poetry used in it.

Many landscapes of nature serve as an important means of lyrical interpretation of events and the efforts of characters. In the poem, the image of nature becomes colorful and lyrical, nature becomes an active participant in epic movements, it reacts sensitively to what is happening. Nature rejoices and mourns with the heroes; the feelings of the protagonists - their hopes and worries - are embedded in the drawn images of natural landscapes. Longfello humanizes nature - birds and animals give advice and guidance to the heroes and save them in the most difficult moments of their lives. The depiction of Hiawatah and Minnegaga's light love reveals Longfello's immense poetic skill: his observations are subtle, the emotions portrayed are harmonious, and the images are vivid and vivid.

Animated images of nature, written in the spirit of Hindu folklore poetry, take an active part in the fate of the heroes. The sun, which illuminates their paths as they pass through the thick forest shade, utters such kind words:

Violence - darkness, love - sunlight,  
Life plays with darkness and light, -  
Hiawatah - don't miss the love!

G. Sculkraft points out that the forces and phenomena of nature, such as clouds, planets, stars, sun, moon, thunder, and lightning, are permanent and reliable images for Indian folk songs.

The motive of man's confrontation with nature, the living participation of nature in man's destiny, comes from international poetic creativity.

Hiawatah, the giant Mishe-Nama, would not have survived if it had not been for the help of the Kayoshk seagulls. They shouted in a gala:

Among the wide ribs of the nama  
They quickly dug a hole,  
Nama found death in her womb,  
In destruction and captivity,  
From burying under water  
Hiawatah survived.

However, it should be noted once again that the poet creates a magistic, unique work by carefully preserving and using traditional methods of epic language and imagery. The author's individual preface is particularly striking when the artistic means of imagery are skillfully and delicately selected.

Longfello's poem is presented with the masterpieces of epic poetry - bright, colorful



analogies, repetitions, parallels, as well as expressions and animations that are very characteristic of folk poetry, filling epithets with a single thing-event, comparisons and sounds of opposite content ( alliterations, assonances, anaphoras, epiphoras, etc.) come in many forms. All these important means of depiction of the epic are characteristic of the "Song Hiawatah".

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## STATE AND LAW

### CIVIL REGISTRY OFFICE RECORDS: LESS BUREAUCRACY AND MORE OPPORTUNITIES

**Ulugbek Mukhammadiev**

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In a modern rule-of-law state, it is impossible to imagine a person's life without a number of documents that define an individual, record his significant steps and decisions. The activity of civil registration authorities is considered one of the key in every state, because it is here that the most important documents for every citizen are provided

In Uzbekistan, the basis for successful development was the fact that, on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the government of the republic, large-scale transformations are gradually and consistently carried out in all areas, aimed at ensuring the political, economic and social rights and interests of the country's citizens, improving the level and quality of their life..

Registry offices were no exception. After April 1 of this year, this system was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Agency for Public Services; a new stage of changes began in many areas of activity of these organizations. And now, the day before, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a resolution, which noted improvements in the civil registry office.

The corporate policy of the Public Services Agency is that we try to replenish the ranks of employees only with personnel with the appropriate skills and high potential. After all, it is possible to provide services efficiently and promptly, to earn the trust of the people is possible only with a conscientious and hardworking team. Therefore, after the adoption of the scope of the registry office, first of all, a wide activity began on the certification of employees working in this system. Particularly noteworthy is that to ensure transparency, these tests will be conducted by specialists from the Ministry of Justice. This decision will become a guarantor of retaining exceptionally highly qualified personnel in the system.

In addition, it is planned to abolish the post of the archivist (included in the ranks of the technical staff). Instead, the posts of inspectors of the 1st and 2nd categories have been introduced, who will be considered rather managers. In other words, the sphere will attract proactive and capable personnel.

Naturally, there are problems in any direction, and it is extremely important to deal with them at the very beginning, without giving the situation an opportunity to worsen. So, in order to prevent such a phenomenon as corruption, it was decided to create decent working conditions and wages for the personnel. After all, an employee who receives a good salary tries to fulfill his duties as best as possible. For these purposes, now the employees of the civil registry offices in terms of remuneration and material incentives are equated to their colleagues from the departments of the Agency's territorial offices.

Thus, it is planned to increase the salary of the registry office employees on average three times, the income of the head of the registry office will reach 5 million soums (previously this figure was 1.5), inspectors of the 1st and 2nd categories, respectively 3.2 - 3.5 million soums (it was 1.2-1.3 million). In addition, the period of activity of managers, inspectors of civil registry offices and wedding houses in the khokimiyat system is included in the length of service required to pay seniority bonuses and receive

class ranks. It is worth emphasizing that the requirements for them will be appropriate.

But the main tone of the changes, of course, is set by the people. For him, all these changes and reforms are taking place. What awaits fellow citizens in the near future?

We plan to make the process of obtaining services even easier and faster. For example, now a procedure is being introduced to provide registry offices with stamp certificates of birth, death, marriage and divorce directly by the Agency of State Services. Simply put, official documents will be delivered to the registry office and diplomatic missions of Uzbekistan abroad much faster.

The following convenience is of interest to persons who did not receive a birth certificate on time. Previously, birth registration of persons over 16 years old was carried out only on the basis of a court decision. And now, if there is an appropriate medical certificate, the birth will be registered directly at the registry office on the basis of only the statements of the adult child and his parents (or one of them).

The above-mentioned government decree also simplified the procedure for obtaining a number of other documents. Thus, the registration of civil states, including marriage or birth, is now possible not only on the basis of official documents, but also on the basis of certificates from the archives of the registry office. This will save both money and time of fellow citizens.

And one of the main innovations is that one hundred now getting married can take a double surname.

There will also be less bureaucracy. Certificates for receiving a childbirth allowance and a lump sum for a funeral will no longer be handed out to citizens, but will be sent directly to the Extra-budgetary Pension Fund through a special electronic system.

The accuracy and relevance of the data entered into the information system "Unified Electronic Archive of the Civil Registry Office" is planned to be constantly checked. To do this, employees of the civil registration authorities will control the accuracy of the information by comparing it with the documents available in the archive.

## **THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PREVENTING DIVORCE IN FAMILIES ON CIVIL CASES FERGANA INTER-DISTRICT COURT OFFICE CHIEF**

**Usmonova Mahliyo Sobirjon qizi**

The families of those who have a broad outlook, a realistic assessment of life, and an understanding of the times will be strong. Ensuring that the modern family concept takes a stronger place in people's minds helps to achieve positive results, preventing family breakdowns.

It is advisable to introduce certain family-related subjects to students in educational institutions, especially in educational institutions covering grades 1-9. In particular, the introduction of the subject "Family Psychology" and the fact that this subject is taught to students by highly qualified personnel with worldview, knowledge and pedagogical-psychological skills will give very effective results.

"It is necessary to organize psychological assistance for adolescents who are going through some difficult transition periods. There is no contact with the school psychologist, but such a service has not been introduced in schools," said Evgeny Bunimovich, a spokesman for the Moscow Ombudsman for Children's Rights.

The educational process taught by this subject teacher can be divided into several areas:

**Cultural education.** It is to teach children how to behave in society, among people, peers, peers, in different circles, to explain the rules of behavior, to respect everyone, especially adults, regardless of their origin, who they are.

**Education in science teaching.** At the same time, they should ensure that students are taught in a way that combines secular and religious knowledge. It would be expedient to teach more secular knowledge and religious knowledge where it is needed.

**Spiritual education.** Children need to be taught to read books. The worldview of the person reading the book will be broad. They need to be interested in art. For example, drawing, teaching to play any musical instruments, music schools. People who are interested in art have a much lower rate of harming someone than ordinary people. It is also advisable to take children to the movies and theaters from time to time.

**Healthy lifestyle education.** Parents should teach their children from an early age to undergo a medical examination on time. Only then will the level of healthy generation growth be higher in the future. At the same time, ensuring that children participate in sports also gives good results.

**Legal education.** Teaching children from an early age what is right and what is wrong in our lives and society is one of the foundations of legal education. If this process is fully and thoroughly regulated, crime will be drastically reduced. The number of troubled families is declining and so on. Legal education, which is an important component of national education, also plays an important role in educating young people as worthy individuals for the state and society. The essence of legal education is reflected in the formation of clear legal goals and relationships in young people during the activities regulated by law. With the help of legal education, a person develops the skills of respect for the law, obedience to the law, respect for the state, active, practical cooperation with government agencies and non-governmental organizations and local governments in strengthening the legislation in our country.

In addition to Bandan, the regular demonstration of social videos about the family in the classroom, which include real-life examples and have a strong positive effect on the human heart and mind, also serves to strengthen the family and build a truly "strong

family" in the future.

This means that if we do not organize our work in the field of education, culture and spirituality on a clear systematic basis and increase their efficiency, we will not be able to arm ourselves for tomorrow and achieve our goals.

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# TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

## TIME AND SPACE

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*Annotation: By studying this work, we know whether we can really win from time to time. If the experiments conducted so far show that this can be done, it has been theoretically calculated so far.*

*Keys: Time tunnels, time machines, black holes.*

Time travel: theories and possibilities

Time travel, moving between different points of time, has been a popular topic for science fiction for decades. We've seen people get in some kind of car, come in the past or the future, get ready for new adventures in a lot of science fiction.

But the truth is even more confusing. Not all scientists believe that time travel is possible. Some even say that this attempt can be fatal for anyone.

What is time?

Although many consider time to be constant, the physicist Albert Einstein showed that time is an illusion; it's relative, it can vary for different observers depending on your speed in space. For Einstein, time is the "fourth dimension." Space is defined as a three-dimensional area that gives the traveler coordinates such as length, width, and height that indicate location. Time gives a different coordinate, a direction, although it is normal, it just moves forward. Time is added to the party as the fourth most important dimension. Time cannot be without space, time cannot be without space. Any event that happens in the universe must involve time and time again.

Theories of time travel

Wormholes

Wormholes is a hypothetically twisted space time allowed by Einstein's field equations of general relativity. The method is to take one input from the bore hole, transfer it to the gravitational field of an object that has a higher gravitational force than the other input, and then return it closer to the other input point.

Infinite cylinders

Astronomer Frank Tipler (sometimes known as Tipler Cylinder) proposed a mechanism where you need to take 10 times the amount of matter from the mass of the sun, then turn it into a very long but very dense cylinder. After spinning several billion revolutions per minute, a nearby spacecraft could take a very precise spiral around this cylinder and fall into a "closed, curve like time".

Black holes

Another option is to move the ship quickly around the black hole or create this situation artificially using a huge, rotating structure.

"They felt halfway all the time away from the black hole, and they walked around and around. The ship and its crew had to travel over time," said physicist Stephen Hawking.

"Imagine they've been around a black hole for five years. Ten years go by elsewhere. When they get home, everyone on earth will be over five years old."



### Space nets

Another theory for potential time travelers involves something called cosmic wires, narrow energy tubes that extend the entire length of an ever-expanding universe. These thin regions left over from the first space are estimated to have a very large amount of mass and therefore can change the space time around them.

Scientists say that cosmic strings are infinite or that they are loops. The parallel proximity of the two strands created a precise configuration that made space space so powerful and time-saving.

### Time machines

In general, to travel forward or backward, you will need a tool - a time machine - to take you there. Exploring a time machine often involves bending free time, so the time lines go back to form a loop that is technically called a "time-like curve".

To do this, time machines often require an exotic substance called "negative energy density". Such exotic matter has strange properties, including the ability to move in the opposite direction of normal matter when pushed. Such matter may theoretically exist, but if it exists, it may exist in very small quantities to build a time machine.

Also, people may not be able to cope with time travel at all. Traveling close to the speed of light only requires centrifugation, but it can be fatal.

The use of gravity can also be dangerous. It was possible to stand on a neutron star to experience the expansion of time, but the forces that a person encounters will separate you first.

Conclusion. So is it possible to travel time?

Stephen Hawking once said that the lack of tourists in the future could be evidence against the existence of time travel. Hawking points out that time travel elsewhere can only be possible in a properly oriented space zone, and that if we cannot create such a zone in the future, time travelers cannot go back before that date.

While time travel is not possible, at least in the sense that people can survive it, the physics we use is constantly changing the field. The development of quantum theories can provide some insight into how to overcome the paradoxes of time travel.

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