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November, 2020 Shawnee, USA
Conference Proceedings

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International scientific and practical conference **CUTTING EDGE-SCIENCE**

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

BIOECOLOGY OF QUADRASPIDIOTUS PERNICIOSUS IN FRUIT GARDENS

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Abstract: A dangerous pest is widespread in Uzbekistan. Of these is a dangerous coccid. They damage many plants. It damages the apple tree, pear, plum, quince, peach, almonds, hawthorn, elm, poplar and others. Winter diapausing larvae of the first age, covered with a dark gray or black shield. In the spring they are intensively fed, molt and form a shield similar to that of an adult female. After the second moult, adult females are formed. After mating, females spawn larvae-tramps, which creep along branches and leaves, and can also settle on fruits. They give rise to the next generation.

Keywords. Orchard, population, adult, offspring, larvae, apples, cherries, plums, peaches, purple scale insect, comma scale.

The California shield is registered under the EPPO code: QUADPE on the basis of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, the European and International Plant Protection Organization (EPPO / EOKZR). Researchers have studied and studied the synonyms *Aonidiella pernicios*, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*, *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, and *Comstockaspis pernicios*.

The first-year and partly second-year larvae and adult females of the California shield overwinter, but two-year-old larvae and adult females die in the winter. Shields overwinter under the branches and shields of trees. In late February, the dormant larva begins to move to the second year. But during the winter 20-50% of the larvae die. The ratio of males to females is on average the same. As the trees begin to turn green, the larvae begin to feed and, by shedding their bark 2 times, become sexually mature females and males.

It wakes up when the air temperature averages + 7.3 ° C, and at + 10 ° C the second peeling begins, the peeling coincides with the emergence of the first buds of the apple. It takes 12 to 16 days from the start of feeding to the third peeling, and the third peeling lasts as long. During this time, the male shield begins to fly, and the female is sexually active. Male shields are very rare, lasting several hours. It dies after mating with the female. The emergence of female and male shields lasts from late April (early) to May 20 (late), depending on air temperature. It is very important to determine the time of emergence of male insects, so the pheromone traps should be placed at the most optimal time, because the male insects fly only a few days.



**Supervision with plant
quarantine inspectors**



Damaged apple fruit



Damaged apple horn

Sometimes the bulk of the male insects fly for two to three days. Female insects live for more than two and a half months. Once the ovaries of the female insect are fertilized, the egg cells develop. This process takes a month. The female of the California shield gives birth to 100-200 larvae (up to 500 in some places in the south). In Uzbekistan, the California shield produces 3-4 generations per season. Gives 4 generations in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan. Some of the larvae of each generation remain for the winter. Finally, the first young larvae of the last generation undergo special training and overwinter under the mother's shield. However, if conditions are available (plants in greenhouses and other homes), the California shield can thrive year-round. California shield can be propagated mainly in seedlings. Infected fruit also has the potential to spread through trade routes.

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BIOECOLOGY AND GRAPE PEST CONTROL MEASURES**Sardor Ubaydullaev, Rano Muminova**

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Abstract: Grapes are a traditional and widespread crop in the conditions of Uzbekistan. Like other cultures, it is damaged by various pests. Depending on morphological features and lifestyle, pests of the vine damage the various organs of the bushes: the root system, the trunk, young shoots, buds, flowers and berries. which harm mainly in small schools and young vineyards. Green shoots, leaves and fruits of grapes damage hawk moths. On the above-ground part of the grapevine, there is a grape mealybug, a comma-like shieldworm, and an acacia false guard. Vine leaves are damaged by ticks, cherries, cicadas. Caterpillars of leafworms eat buds, flowers and grapes. Of particular importance is a dangerous quarantine object with a complex development cycle - phylloxera, which develops both in the underground and above-ground parts of the grape.

Key words: Biology, morphology, harm, control measures.

Sparganothis pilleriana Den. u. Schiff. It belongs to the order Lepidoptera or butterflies (Lepidoptera), the Tortricidae family. It is considered mainly a pest of fruits, but larvae of the 2nd and 3rd generation can damage the leaves. The hatched caterpillars take root in the buds of the grapes, and the inflorescences and ovaries of the fruits eat them from the inside, which greatly affects the quality and yield of the grapes. According to the data cited by V.V. Yakhontov (1962), as a result of the development of leafworms in the Samarkand region in 1931, the black raisin variety was destroyed by 40-50%.

Butterflies have a wingspan of 12-15 mm, the front wings are light yellow or light gray, shiny, with a wide transverse dark band in the middle of the wing. The hindwings are brownish-gray, light gray in the male. Caterpillars of older ages up to 14 mm, red or greenish-pink, with a black head, and small warts on the body.

The grape leafworm hibernates in the pupal phase in the crack and crevices of the bark of trunks and branches. In April, after flight, butterflies, after additional feeding, start laying eggs. Clutch consists of 50-70 eggs. Eggs are laid on grape bunches. The hatched caterpillars feed on the buds of grapes, as well as on inflorescences and fruit ovaries, eating them from the inside. Completed caterpillars of older ages in feeding places braid the damaged berries with a silk thread (cobweb), where they pupate. In one to one and a half weeks, the next generation appears. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it gives 3-4 generations. Larvae of 2-3 generations can feed on leaves on the tops of shoots and leaves, eating out large through holes. Larvae of 2-3 generations pupate under folded leaves, in cracks and cracks in the bark. At the end of autumn, 4th generation pupated larvae go to winter, and the rest die.

Lobesia (Polychrosis) botrana Den. u. Schiff. It belongs to the order Lepidoptera or butterflies (Lepidoptera), the Tortricidae family. Damages bunches and grapes. Bunches damaged by a grape leafworm often rot. Butterflies have a wingspan of 12-13 mm. The front wings are darker in color than the hind ones - gray-brown with a band up to the middle of the wing. The hindwings are gray, somewhat darker towards the margins. Caterpillars up to 12 mm, yellow-green in color and gray-brown head.

Pupae overwinter in silk cocoons in cracks in the bark of the trunk and perennial wood, in damaged dried bunches remaining on the bushes after harvesting. In the spring, in April-May, the butterfly years begins. Laying of eggs on grape clusters begins in 3-5 days. Butterflies of the first generation lay from 600 to 100 eggs on the buds and flowers of inflorescences, the second on immature and the third on ripening berries, in

rare cases on leaves or young shoots.

Hatching caterpillars first feed on buds, eating them away, destroying not only a significant part of their shell, but also stamens and pistils. Then, with the help of a silk thread, it attracts the neighboring bud, doing with it the same way as with the first. During development, one caterpillar can damage up to 40 buds, flowers, and set fruits. After 12-18 days of feeding, it enters the pupal stage, and after 8-10 days, the second generation of butterflies begins. In Uzbekistan, it gives 3-4 generations.



Sparganothis pilleriana Den. u. Schiff. Lobesia (Polychrosis) botrana Den. u. Schiff.

Control measures: It is recommended, especially in Samarkand and Jizzakh regions, where land-based grape cultivation is practiced, to use trellis technology for growing grapes. As a biological method, it is possible to use a parasite of larvae - poach. Chemicals are used before flowering and 2 times with an interval of 2 weeks after flowering. You can use the recommended insecticides with active ingredients (List, 2013): Alpha-cypermethrin + diflubenzuron (alfamilin, 17.6% c.w.); Beta-cypermethrin (kinmix, 5% ae); Deltamethrin (decis, 2.5% ae); Dimethoate (BI-58 new, 40% ae); Indoxacarb (avount, 15% ae); Clotianidin (tayishin e.g. 500 g / kg); lambda-cyhalothrin (karate, 5% ae); Fenvalerate (fenkil, 20% ae); Fozalon (benzophosphate, 30% d.p.); Cypermethrin (superkill, 25% ae); Esfenvalerate (sumi-alpha, 5% ae.).

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASES FOR CALCULATING DOUBLE REGULATION OF THE GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN IRRIGATED LANDS AND URBAN AREAS.

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Abstract: The article provides information on the impact and solutions of the formation of groundwater and the rise of groundwater levels (more than 1.5-2.0 m) in the design and construction of engineering irrigation and reclamation facilities, as well as in the construction of foundations, roads, urban development. listed

Key words: subsoil water, soil, regulation, irrigation

In the design and construction of engineering irrigation and reclamation facilities, as well as in the construction of foundations, roads, the well-being of the urban area, it is necessary to take into account the factor of the level of occurrence and mineralization of groundwater. The parameters of irrigation structures, structures, as well as the depth of the drainage and collectors, depend on this.

As usual, the close occurrence of the groundwater level (more than 1.5-2.0 m) from the surface of the earth is more dangerous, especially with high mineralization of groundwater, the destruction of concrete foundations and communication lines, supporting structures occurs.

As a result of the negative regime of groundwater formation, there are mainly dynamic factors that affect the geological environment. The result of this impact is the emergence of dangerous engineering and geological processes in the form of landslides, subsidence, swelling and shrinkage of soils, as well as the activation of karst, ravines, waterlogging.

Usually, flooding of the territory is formed as a result of groundwater backwater by reservoirs, rivers, canals.

Cases of deformation and destruction of buildings and structures are often associated with flooding, aggravated by the aggressiveness of groundwater with increased mineralization.

The most dangerous is the close occurrence of the groundwater level on irrigated lands. To lower its level requires the construction of drainage collector systems, for people, huge capital investments are required.

Second If the groundwater level drops below 3-4 meters, then, on the one hand, the possibility of an aggressive effect on concrete structures is excluded, and on the other hand, the topsoil may dry out and the death of tree plantations and lawns, which in turn requires supply a huge amount of water from above.

The solution to these issues is carried out through the construction of drainage of various types and designs. Regulation of the groundwater level in irrigated lands and urban areas, where conditions allow, is carried out by installing vertical drainage wells.

On irrigated lands, with a close occurrence of the groundwater level, evaporation from the soil surface occurs and salts accumulate on the ground surface.

The amount of evaporation from groundwater (I_{ugv}) and humidity (w) in the aeration zone depends on the depth of their occurrence (H). These dependences are functions of only two arguments - the depth of the groundwater H and the evaporation rate (E_o), which take into account the influence of the water-physical properties of soils.

To calculate the unsteady movement of groundwater both on irrigated lands and on

the territory of large urban settlements, the Boussinesq differential equation has become widespread, which has the form for cases of homogeneous soil and horizontal aquiclude.

$$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{m} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{kh_{cp}}{m}; \quad \varepsilon = h_{cp} \varepsilon; \quad \text{и} = \frac{h^2}{2}$$

where: k is the filtration factor; h_{cp} is the average thickness of groundwater; m is free porosity or fluid loss.

In this case, the rate of rise of the groundwater level will be equal to

$$\vartheta = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t};$$

The flow rate of groundwater in any section x is

$$q_x = -h_{cp} \cdot k \frac{\partial h}{\partial t};$$

The value of evaporation depending on the temperature and humidity of the air and the level of groundwater can be expressed by the formula:

$$E = \sum_0^k (E_k - E_{k-1}) \delta_o'' (t - t_k)$$

With the dependence of evaporation on the depth of the groundwater level, it can be represented as

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = \bar{B}(H_o - H); \quad B = \frac{w}{y_{kp} y_y}$$

where: U_{kr} is the critical depth of the groundwater level; w is the rate of evaporation from the surface of the earth.

As noted above, groundwater recharge mainly comes from irrigation canals and irrigated fields.

Usually the flow rate of water for filtration in one direction is

$$Q_\infty = \sqrt{kT\Delta_o q_o};$$

$$m_o = \frac{dx}{dt} = k \frac{d\Delta}{dx} = \frac{\Delta_o k q_o}{Q_\infty} \exp(-xq_o/Q_\infty)$$

Integration with initial conditions $t = 0$; $z = 0$ gives the time of movement of the front of the desalinization zone in the band of the filtration flow

$$t = \frac{m_o Q_\infty^2}{k\Delta_o q_o^2} \left[\exp\left(\frac{xq_o}{Q_\infty}\right) - 1 \right]$$

or

$$t = \frac{m_o T}{q_o} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_o} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\Delta/\Delta_o)}$$

One example can be given for the filtration flow rate, which in one direction is equal to

$$Q_\infty = \sqrt{kT\Delta_o q_o};$$

$$m_o = \frac{dx}{dt} = k \frac{d\Delta}{dx} = \frac{\Delta_o k q_o}{Q_\infty} \exp(-xq_o/Q_\infty)$$

Integration with initial conditions $t = 0$; $z = 0$ gives the time to move the front of the desalinization zone.

$$t = \frac{m_o Q_\infty^2}{k\Delta_o q_o^2} \left[\exp\left(\frac{xq_o}{Q_\infty}\right) - 1 \right]$$

или от

$$t = \frac{m_o T}{q_o} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_o} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\Delta/\Delta_o)}$$

An example for the conditions of the city of Nukus. As noted above, the conditions are accepted when filtration water from the channel is consumed for evaporation, i.e. Δ_o 3.0 m, the evaporation value is 30 mm / day, we take 18 mm / day = 0.18 m / day $T = 25$ m.

The city of Nukus is located in the zone of intense influence of the Kyzketken (Doslyk) canal. The thickness of the cover sediments in the area of the city of Nukus is no more and varies from 1.0 to 3.0 m, which underlie a thick layer of sand (channel sediments) with a depth of 10-25 m. In some areas there are separate okanevi-thin layers of local character.

The territory of the city of Nukus is located in the zone of channel deposits of the ancient channels of the Amu Darya River. The upper soil layer is represented by loams with sand interlayers from 1.5 to 2.5 m thick, which underlie fine-grained and medium-grained sands with a filtration coefficient of 1.2-2.0 m / day.

Мощность водоносного нижнего горизонта колеблется от 3 до 20 метров, в отдельных местах имеются водонепроницаемые пласты небольшой мощности.

В зависимости от характера отметки земли уровень грунтовых находится в пределах 1,5 - 2,5 м.

In order to lower the groundwater level, vertical drainage networks were built in 1964-65, and closed horizontal drainage systems were built in the 1980s with drainage water diversion in the north-eastern part of the city.

The main sources of groundwater supply in the city are the Amu Darya River, Kyzketken and Anasai canals.

As noted above, the conditions are accepted as filtration waters from the Kyzketken and Anasai canals are consumed for evaporation.

Due to the close occurrence of the groundwater level, water filtration from the Kyzketken and Anasai canals occurs in a supported mode.

$$q = q_o (1 - \Delta/\Delta_o)^n$$

q is the rate of total evaporation from the surface of groundwater; q_o -volatility; Δ_o -critical depth of groundwater;

При этом величина Δ определяется

$$\Delta = \Delta_o [1 - \exp(-xq_o/\sqrt{kT\Delta_o q_o})];$$

x-distance from the channel, m;

Δ -depth of groundwater;

T-thickness of the aquifer, m;

k-filtration coefficient, m / day.

One way filtration water consumption is

$$Q_\infty = \sqrt{kT\Delta_o q_o};$$

Taking into account the mudding of the Kyzketken canal bed, the value of k can be taken equal to 1 m / day.

T the thickness of the aquifer is 25 m; Δ_o -critical depth of groundwater 3.0 m.

If the value $q_o = 0.008$, then:

$$Q_\infty = \sqrt{kT\Delta_o q_o} = \sqrt{1 \cdot 25 \cdot 3,0 \cdot 0,008} = 0,60 \text{ m}^3 / \text{day per 1 meter of channel length.}$$

If the value

$$Q_\infty \cdot l_2 \text{ то,}$$

where: L-channel length, equal to 3800 m = 2.28 m³ / day.

Calculations show that from the point of view of maintaining the optimal level of groundwater occurrence and using the method of double level regulation, the value of Δ_o can be taken equal to 1.45-1.50 m.

At the same time, the main components of the water balance such as Q_∞ , q_o at various water flows are given in the table-1

Table 1

Groundwater level regulation parameters			
$Q_\infty, \text{m}^3/\text{s}$	Q_∞	q_o	H
280	0,103	0,005	1,45
250	0,085	0,003	1,68
200	0,061	0,002	2,16
150	0,020	0,001	2,50

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CHEMICAL SCIENCES

BASALT FIBERS AS REINFORCEMENT COMPONENT FOR CONCRETE COMPOSITES

Nurmamatov Normamat

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Abstract. The study of the properties of basalt fiber and the possibility of reinforcing concrete composites with basalt fiber showed an increase in the mechanical properties of composite - the tensile strength of concrete samples increased by 1.5 times.

Key words: basalt, fiber, cement, concrete, reinforcement.

Introduction. Basalt and rocks of the basalt group are the most common volcanic rocks of the basic composition (silica content SiO_2 is between 45-53 wt.%) and normal alkalinity (in terms of alkali content $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$), porous or dense structure. The content of silica (SiO_2) ranges from 42 to 52-53%, the amount of alkalis $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ up to 5%, in alkaline basalts up to 7% [1]. Basalts are usually dark gray, black or greenish black rocks with a glassy, cryptocrystalline aphyric or porphyre structure. The density of basalts ranges from 2.60 to 3.10 g / cm³.

Basalt fiber made of natural volcanic rocks has very good chemical and mechanical properties. Fibers with a diameter of 16-18 microns have 100 % water resistance, 96 % alkali, 94 % acid resistance. The elastic modulus of the fiber is from 7 to 60 GPa, the tensile strength is from 600 to 3500 MPa.

Recently many research papers are focusing on the development of sustainable and cost effective cement composites, reinforced with basalt and glass fibers [2-4]. For instance reinforcement with basalt fiber increases properties of the concrete product as:

- impact strength - up to 500%;
- splitting - up to 200%, compression - up to 150%, axial tension - up to 150%;
- fracture hardness limit - up to 250% ;
- frost resistance - up to 200%;
- corrosion resistance - up to 500%;
- resistance to cavitation - up to 400%;
- water resistance - up to 150%.

Simultaneously with the improvement of concrete composites properties using basalt fiber, it is necessary to take into account the destructive effect of the environment on the basalt fiber during hardening of the cement composition. In this regard, the purpose of this research work was to study the properties of fiber obtained on the basis of basalt from the Jizzakh deposit (Uzbekistan) and the possibility of using basalt fiber in the production of fiber-reinforced concrete compositions.

Basalt fibers as reinforcement component. Basalt fiber (lat. Fibra - fiber) – are short segments of basalt fiber, designed to strengthen cement mixtures such as concrete in construction. The base cost of basalt fibers varies in dependence of the quality and type of raw material, production process and characteristics of the final product.

The manufacturing process of basalt fiber is similar to glass fiber production, but with less energy consumed and not many additives, which makes it cheaper than glass or carbon fibers. Using a natural volcanic basalt rock as raw material, basalt fiber is produced by melting of raw materials at 1450–1500 °C and spinning the molten material through a platinum/rhodium crucible bushings to create fibers. Basalt reinforcement material could be processed in the form of chopped fibers or continuous fibers, that can be used in the textile field manufacturing process and have a great potential application to composite materials. In addition such fibers are easily processed using conventional processes and equipment [5].

Basalt fiber is obtained from molten basalt rock of Osmansay Depozit (Jizzah Region, Uzbekistan) was chosen as reinforcement component. Chemical composition of basalt fiber as follows: SiO₂- 42,49; Al₂O₃- 11,35; CaO- 20,10; MgO- 6,77; Fe₂O₃+ FeO – 11,28; (K₂O+Na₂O) – 8,01 w.%. Fiber characteristics: diameter 10 μ; length - from 110 to 120 mm; operating temperature between -200 and +600 °C; elastic modulus – 5600-7800 kg/mm².

To study the possibility of using basalt fiber to strengthen the cement composition, compositions were prepared based on Portland cement of the Akhangaran cement plant (Uzbekistan) grade 500 and dispersed additives - quartz sand with a modulus of 2.5 mm, and Jizzakh basalt fiber 12 mm long. To bind portlandite formed during hardening of the concrete composition and destructively affecting the properties of the fiber, pozzolanic additives were added in the composition in an amount of 1-3% (metakaolin obtained by firing kaolin under special conditions with following properties: the mass content of Al₂O₃ is not less than 35 w.%, the content Fe₂O₃ no more than 3 %; bulk density 700 kg/m³, residue on sieve 008 no more than 1%). The compositions of concrete compositions are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Compositions of concrete compositions

Raw material	Parameter	Concrete without additives (T-0)	Concrete with additives		
			T -1	T-2	T-3
Cement	kg	0,500	0,475	0,450	0,425
Sand	kg	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Pozzolan additives	kg	-	0,025	0,050	0,075
Basalt fiber	kg	-	0,003	0,003	0,003
Superplasticizer	kg	0,0015	0,0015	0,0015	0,0015

Two series of samples were prepared: concrete without additives (T-0) and concrete with pozzolanic additives (metakaolin) and basalt fiber (T-1,2,3); in each series, 3 samples with dimensions 100x100x100 cm prepared. The basalt fiber-concrete mixture is prepared in a concrete mixer with warm water at a temperature of 30 - 32 °C. After curing in a humid environment for 28 days, the samples were tested for mechanical strength.

Confirmed that basalt fiber increases the mechanical tensile strength of concrete by 1.5 times (tensile strength for concrete without additives is 6-7 MPa, for concrete with the addition of 1% basalt fiber is 10-11 MPa), compressive strength slightly decreases (compressive strength for concrete without additives is 100-105 MPa, for concrete with the addition of 1% basalt fiber is 80-83 MPa), but also increases breaking strength by 2 times, impact resistance by 5 times, which allows composites to be used effectively in the construction of earthquake-resistant and explosion-proof structures.

Basalt fiber for cement and concrete is not expensive, it is easy to disperse when mixed with cement concrete and mortar. Fresh basalt fiber reinforced concrete has good technological characteristics, such as volume stability, good workability, good stability, excellent thermal resistance, anti-seepage, crack resistance and impact resistance.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCE

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ATTRACTING INVESTMENT TO THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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Abstract .Foreign investment has a macroeconomic effect on the country's economy. This article reveals a statistical analysis of attracting investment to the country's economy.

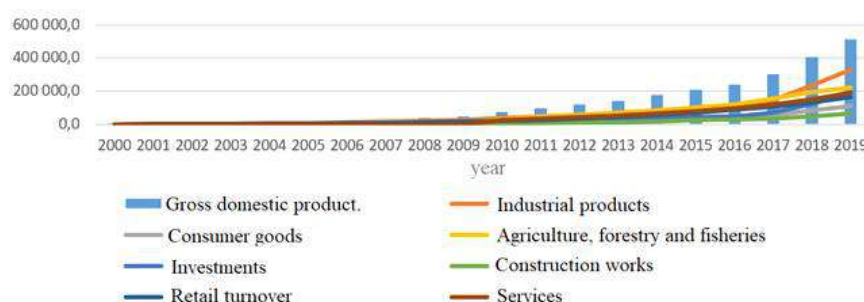
Key words

Statistical analysis, Dynamics, Investment program, Investment policy, Investment activity.

Active investment policy, tax incentives, credit conditions, and other favorable conditions actively implemented in our country have been gaining momentum since 2017, where almost all the lines in the diagram shown in Figure 1 are broken. Investment, since it is mainly invested in the industrial sector, is growing at the highest rate in this industry.

If investments in the economy of Uzbekistan for 2010-2016 amounted to 20% of GDP, then with the beginning of new reforms, more investment is attracted to the country and amounts to 24% of GDP for 2017, 37% for 2019.

Figure 1
Dynamics of macroeconomic indicators in billion Soums for 2000-2019



In 2019, at the expense of all sources of financing, the volume of investment development amounted to 220.7 trillion soums, exceeding the approved annual forecast indicators by 2 times, including the volume of investment in fixed assets amounted to 189.9 trillion soums, with a growth rate of 1.3 times compared to the same indicator in 2018.

The share of investment in fixed assets in the GDP structure increased from 30% in 2018 to 36.2% in 2019 (the share of total investment in the GDP structure at the end of 2019 was 42.1%).

During the reporting period, about 2.8 thousand social, infrastructure and industrial facilities were put into operation: 145 large production facilities, 167 large regional projects, and 2.5 thousand social and infrastructure facilities.

A significant increase in investment activity indicators is due to an increase in the inflow and development of foreign investments and loans in the amount of \$ 13.3 billion, of which:

- foreign direct investment - \$ 9.3 billion (including fixed capital - \$ 6.6 billion).
- funds from international financial institutions - \$ 4.0 billion (including fixed capital - \$ 3.2 billion).

At the same time, the share of mastered foreign direct investment in the total investment volume increased to 37% (for comparison, in 2018, this figure was 10.5%).

According to a report by the United Nations Conference on trade and development (UNCTAD), the global indicator of foreign direct investment has declined for the third year in a row, reaching the lowest level that was observed immediately after the global financial crisis. At the end of 2018, this indicator decreased by 19% (in 2017, 16%).

However, according to the UNCTAD report, there were positive trends in developing countries - especially in Asia, where foreign investment increased by 5%. Moreover, if the growth of foreign investment in Central Asian countries averaged 8-10%, in Uzbekistan this indicator compared to the indicators of 2018 (\$2.9 billion, of which in fixed assets - \$ 1.6 billion) increased 3.2 times (\$9.3 billion, of which in fixed assets - \$ 6.6 billion), which provided the Republic with a leadership growth rate among the countries of the region.

The main foreign partners in attracting foreign investment to the Republic were China, Russia and Germany, while the total number of countries investing in the economy of Uzbekistan exceeded 50, due to which the share of the largest investor countries decreased to 34% of the total volume of attracted foreign direct investment and loans.

Strong growth in the attraction of direct foreign investments in comparison with the forecast figures for 2018 was observed in electrical (up to 7.5 times), metallurgical industry (up 4.6 times), textile industry (growth of 2.5 times), leather and footwear (growth - 2.1 times), oil and gas (up 2 times) sectors.

At the same time, the growth trend of foreign direct investment flows in projects of regional significance has strengthened, the total cost of which in 2019 amounted to \$ 4.8 billion (of which in fixed assets - \$ 4.2 billion), an increase of 4 times compared to the same period in 2018 and 24 times compared to 2017. In the regions, 167 projects with a total cost of \$ 858.5 million were put into commercial operation only with the participation of foreign capital.

In 2020 and beyond, we will continue to actively attract foreign direct investment and diversify its areas for implementing projects in priority areas such as the electric power industry, the chemical industry, the production of electrical products, IT technologies, light industry, agriculture and the production of construction materials. The focus will remain on increasing the number of production facilities for deep

processing of raw materials with the creation of high value chains.

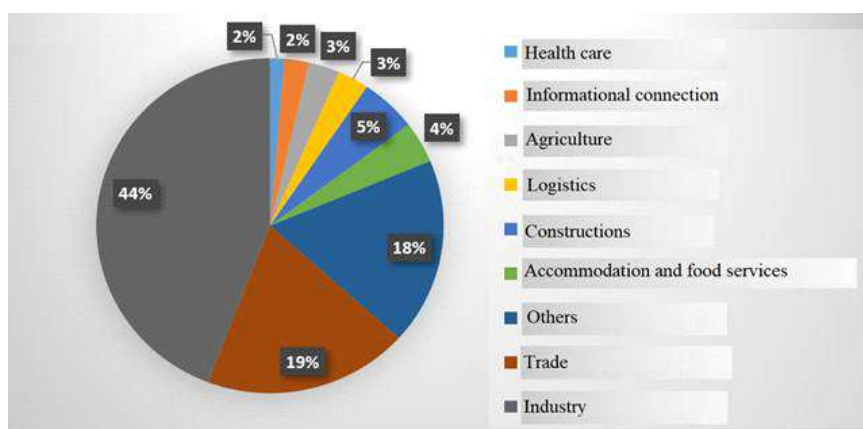
As of January 1, 2018, the number of operating enterprises with foreign capital in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 5,517 units, of which 3,087 are joint ventures, and 2,430 are foreign enterprises.

Of the 5,517 units of operating enterprises with foreign capital, 70.8% (3,905 units) are located in non-CIS countries, and 29.2% (1,612 units) are located in CIS countries.

If we consider existing enterprises with foreign capital by type of economic activity as of January 1, 2018 (See Figure 2), the largest number is accounted for by industry - 2438 units (44.2%), trade-1055 units (19.1%) and other types-993 units (18.4%), and the smallest is accounted for by health and social services - 74 units (1.3%), information and communications-126 units (2.3%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 159 units. (2.9%), transportation and storage - 161 units. (2.9%), accommodation and food services 220 units - (4.0%) and construction-291 units. (5.3%).

According to the Investment program approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2020 No. PP-4563, in 2020, the development of investments in fixed assets is projected to amount to 233.2 trillion Soums, including foreign direct investment - \$ 7.1 billion, foreign investment and loans under the state guarantee - \$ 2.7 billion.

Operating enterprises with foreign capital by type of economic activity



In particular, in 2020 it is planned to commission more than 2 thousand social, infrastructural and industrial facilities: 206 new large production facilities, 240 regional production facilities, 1.6 thousand social and infrastructural facilities.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

PROCESSES OF FORMATION OF ASKETIC VIEWS IN ISLAM

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Abstract. In Islam, asceticism is defined by the term "zuhd" (Arabic: zhd), and ascetics are called "ascetics." Zuhd is one of the basic moral concepts of Islam, which generally refers to the renunciation of worldly pleasures. In mysticism, this term refers to the necessary (initial) stage of the mystical path.

Key words: ascetics, asceticism, piety, Sufi, mystic, enlightenment.

Introduction. In the early centuries of the Hijrah, the attitude of asceticism affected almost all areas of Islam. Often they used the terms *nisk* ("piety", "asceticism"), *contentment* ("moderation and control of desires"), and *vara* ("extreme piety in distinguishing what is permitted and forbidden by religious law"), but in the eighth century these concepts became *zuhd*. replaced by the term.

Main Part. A characteristic of the ascetics in the I-II (VII-VIII AD) centuries is that they have the idea of entering Paradise and escaping the torments of Hell in the prayers of obedience, renunciation of the world, and any ascetic lifestyle. That is, the feeling and understanding that prevailed in their lives was the fear of hell and the hope of seeing the beauty of God in heaven. The concept of austerity, which was previously based on "fear", prevailed among the ascetics of this period. However, in the 2nd century AH, new feelings and concepts related to the famous hermit Robiya al-Adawiya (d. 752), who belonged to the Basra school of mysticism, entered the mysticism of the concept of divine love.

However, there are some scholars who say that *zuhd* itself developed separately from mysticism. For example, some researchers do not know that *zuhd* is the starting point of mysticism, but believe that *zuhd* itself developed as a separate direction. This is explained by the fact that asceticism continued independently of mysticism: "If mysticism were the next stage of asceticism, asceticism would have disappeared in the days when mysticism developed. However, sources state that most of the Egyptian jurists and scholars during the Mamluk period were not Sufis but ascetics. Mustafa al-Azizi, who died in 1744, is also referred to as "a hermit" in Ajaib al-Asar, although he was active during the Ottoman period, when mysticism reached its highest position. The reason why *Zuhd* is confused with mysticism is that the earlier Sufis also mentioned the influential Sufis Hasan al-Basri, Sufyan as-Sawri and Sa'id ibn Jubayr among the leading Sufis in order to confirm the conformity of their teachings to Islam. In fact, there is a big difference between the concepts of *Zuhd* and Sufism, and Sufis have been able to spread their teachings using the methods of *Zuhd*.

The theme of *Zuhd* can be found in the first collections of works on the subject of

hadith, agiographic literature and mysticism "enlightenment" of the X-XIII centuries. The concept of Zuhd was formed among the prominent representatives of the first Muslim piety (Zuhhad), including Hasan Al-Basri, Sufyan al-Sawri, Ibrahim Ibn Adham, and others. According to some western Islamic scholars, the concept of zuhd was formed under the influence of Christian monasticism, monism, and the Indian tradition, and developed in accordance with the mystical tradition.

Al-Hakim al-Termizi, the most prominent representative of Central Asian mysticism in the ninth and tenth centuries, did not consider himself a "Sufi" or a "Sufi" criticized the mystics. In particular, al-Hakim al-Termizi writes: The pious Salafis of the Companions and the Tabi'een were sincere and careful of their religion, contented with what they had, wearing woolen (suf) and rags (haliqan), and refraining from interfering with people. They did this out of fear of Allah and not to be polluted with the remnants of the world. Their deeds are like those of a man who is afraid of drowning for fear of drowning. This is because of the weakness of their beliefs. After them, those who were not faithful in the same deeds followed them and began to wear suf and haliqan, and to eat stale bread and leftovers. They wanted to show their asceticism with this, and their hearts were full of worldly lusts, and their worlds ate up their religions. Here we see al-Hakim al-Tirmidhi taking a critical view of "suf dress," one of Iraq's mystical traditions. In another place, the scholar said: "They themselves do not know what asceticism is, they understand that zuhd is to insult the world, to eat the remains, to wear wool (suf), to condemn the rich, to praise the poor. In fact, zuhd is imatat an-nafs (killing the nafs).

CONCLUSION. Islam forbids asceticism, because there are no calls in the Qur'an and Sunnah for asceticism. In addition, one of the hadiths says, "There is no monasticism in Islam." The Sufis of the first centuries of the Hegira, on the other hand, considered zuhd to be one of the steps that brought a believer closer to Allah, referring to the principle of "trust in Allah" mentioned in the Qur'an.

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AMIR TEMURS AUßENPOLITIK MIT DEN KÖNIGEN EUROPAS

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Anmerkung: Dieser Artikel befasst sich mit den Informationen über die Außenpolitik von Amir Temur, die in den spanischen Archiven aufbewahrt werden. Besonders hervorzuheben sind die Briefe, die ihm die Könige Europas geschickt haben. In diesem Artikel behandelt es sich um anschaulich die Weisheit unseres Vorfahren in der Außenpolitik.

Schlüsselwörter: Außenpolitik, die Könige Europas, spanischen Botschafters, Amir Temurs Briefe,

Durch die Unabhängigkeit hat sich unser Volk erkannt, die wahre Wahrheit über den unsterblichen Mut und das große Genie unserer großen Vorfahren ist wahr geworden. Als Auftakt zu diesen glorreichen Taten wurde in unserem Land Gerechtigkeit für Amir Temur geschaffen.

Amir Temurs Außenpolitik hat einen besonderen Stellenwert im Studium seiner Politik. Ende des 14. Jahrhunderts befanden sich die europäischen Länder in einer sehr schwierigen Situation. In dem Wissen, dass die osmanischen Türken auf die Gefahr eines Angriffs nicht angemessen reagieren konnten, wandten sich die Könige Europas und des Papstes an Amir Temur, um Hilfe zu erhalten. Das Interesse an seiner Persönlichkeit und Dominanz wuchs. Könige und Papst Amir Temur begannen zu korrespondieren.

Botschafter und Reisende wurden nach Sahibkiran geschickt, und es wurden Anstrengungen unternommen, um seine Aufmerksamkeit zu erregen. Die Bücher über Amir Temur von Botschaftern, die Amir Temur begleiteten und mit ihm sprachen, sowie von Touristen und Kaufleuten, die Zeugen seiner Feldzüge waren, erregten großes Interesse bei den Europäern. So wurden ab dem 15. Jahrhundert in Europa mehrere historische Quellen über Timur und seinen Staat geschaffen. Darunter befinden sich die Erinnerungen des Botschafters und Mönchs Ioann Greenlo, der Kaufleute Paole Zane, Beltramus de Mignanelli und Emmanuel Pilotti, des spanischen Botschafters Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo und des gefangenen deutschen Soldaten Johannes Schiltberger.

Es sei darauf hingewiesen, dass Amir Temur, der im späten 14. und frühen 15. Jahrhundert in Europa gesammelt wurde, nicht zur Veröffentlichung von Informationen über sein Königreich, sein Land, seine Armeen und seine Kriegsmethoden gesammelt wurde, sondern für europäische Könige und Päpste und als geheimes Dokument angesehen wurde. . Aus diesem Grund wurden diese Informationen seit Jahrhunderten nicht mehr untersucht und sind in handschriftlicher Form erhalten geblieben.

Ioann Greenlo, der Botschafter des Papstes und König Karl XV. Von Frankreich, war der erste europäische Autor, der an den Gesprächen von Amir Temur teilnahm, sein Königreich mit eigenen Augen sah und darüber schrieb. Er traf Amir Temur im August 1401. Greenlos Werk heißt "Erinnerungen an Timur und seinen Palast". Diese Arbeit ist in französischen und lateinischen Alphabeten verfasst und besteht aus 23 Kapiteln. Das Stück versucht, so viele Informationen wie möglich über die Ereignisse von Amir Temurs Thronbesteigung bis August 1402 zu geben.

Emmanuel Pilotti war ein enger Mitarbeiter des ägyptischen Sultans Faraj, der 22 Jahre in Ägypten lebte und fließend Arabisch sprach. Er sammelte Informationen über Amir Temurs Marsch nach Damaskus. Seine Informationen über Amir Temur werden im venezianischen Archiv aufbewahrt und noch nicht veröffentlicht.

Paole Zane war 1400 Konsul von Venedig in Damaskus. Er sammelte im Auftrag des Senats von Venedig Informationen über Amir Temur. Eine Zusammenstellung seiner Daten befindet sich noch im venezianischen Archiv und wurde noch nicht veröffentlicht.

Das Leben von Timur, geschrieben vom italienischen Kaufmann Beltramus de Mignanelli, ist eine der wichtigsten Quellen, da es auf dem basiert, was der Autor persönlich gesehen hat. Beltramus de Mignanelli lebte lange Zeit in Damaskus, wo er großes Vermögen und Ansehen erlangte. Er war in der Stadt, als Amir Temur Damaskus eroberte und persönlich an den Veranstaltungen teilnahm. Er sammelte auch sachliche Informationen über die Gefangennahme von Ankara und Smirna. Das Werk wurde 1416 im lateinischen Alphabet geschrieben. 1764 veröffentlichte Stephen Bazilius eine

handschriftliche Kopie der in der Wiener Nationalbibliothek aufbewahrten Arbeit. Trotz der Tatsache, dass Amir Temur sehr unter den Märschen litt, gab der Autor einen fairen Bericht über den Verlauf der Ereignisse.

Eine der wertvollsten Quellen unter Erinnerungsstücken und Artefakten sind die Tagebücher des spanischen Botschafters Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo. Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo stammte aus einer wohlhabenden Familie, und sowohl sein Vater als auch er selbst waren einflussreiche Beamte im Palast.

Clavijo kam 1404 auf Befehl von Leon und König Heinrich III. Von Kastilien (1390-1406) nach Samarkand. Er wird von Alfonso Paes de Saita Maria und Gomez de Salazar begleitet. Seine Arbeit heißt "Tagebuch einer Reise nach Samarkand, in den Palast von Timur". Das Clavijo-Tagebuch besteht aus zwei Teilen, von denen der erste Informationen über die Ereignisse der Botschafter in Samarkand, die Natur der verschiedenen Regionen und das Leben ihrer Völker enthält. Im zweiten Teil beschreibt der Autor die Treffen in Kesh und Samarkand im Timur-Palast. De Clavijo bietet wunderbare und einzigartige Informationen über das Land, den Palast, die Menschen und sein Leben.

Die einzigartigsten Quellen in Timurs Zeit sind natürlich die Briefe, die europäische Könige an Amir Temur schickten, und die Antwortbriefe, die an sie geschickt wurden. Amir Temurs Briefe an König Karl VI. Von Frankreich und König Heinrich IV. Von England sind eine große Hilfe beim Nachdenken über seine Außenpolitik und diplomatische Kunst. Der Brief von Amir Temur an Karl VI. Wurde 1996 vom französischen Präsidenten Jacques Chirac während des offiziellen Besuchs des Ersten Präsidenten der Republik Usbekistan, Islam Karimov, in Frankreich überreicht. Heute wird der Brief im Staatlichen Museum für timuridische Geschichte in Taschkent aufbewahrt.

In diesem Zusammenhang halten wir es für notwendig, die folgenden Worte des Ersten Präsidenten der Republik Usbekistan, Islam Karimov, zu zitieren. "Geschichte macht große Menschengeschichte. Es ist nicht zu leugnen, dass Amir Temur der Invasion in Europa ein Ende gesetzt und andere Aggressionen für lange Zeit gestoppt hat. Es ist kein Zufall, dass er den symbolischen Titel "Retter Europas" erhielt".

Bis heute ist unser Vorfahr Sahibkiran einer der hellsten Sterne am Himmel unserer Geschichte, und dies stärkt natürlich das Gefühl des Stolzes auf jeden von uns. Wir sind zuversichtlich, dass die nächste Generation unserer Mitarbeiter stolz darauf sein wird.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SEVERITY OF COMPLICATIONS OF MECHANICAL JAUNDICE DURING EXTRACORPORAL DETOXIFICATION

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The urgency of the problem. To date, numerous experimental and clinical scientific works performed by domestic and foreign authors have revealed the mechanisms of morphofunctional and hemodynamic disorders in the liver that occur during the development of biliary hypertension and obstructive jaundice (OJ). At the same time, it is noted that liver failure can complicate the course of breast cancer at any period of the disease and determine the prognosis and outcome of the disease.

Purpose of the study. Search and development of reliable methods of extracorporeal detoxification (ECD) aimed at correcting clinical and biochemical disorders and maintaining the normal functioning of the liver.

Materials and research methods. The study included 50 patients with a severe course of breast cancer on the background of cholelithiasis complicated by choledocholithiasis, treated in 2018-2019 at the clinic of the Andijan State Medical Institute. All patients are divided into two groups. The main group included 19 patients treated in 2019.

In the complex treatment of these patients after endoscopic or surgical elimination of the cause of breast cancer (choledocholithiasis), an improved method of hyperbaric plasma sorption was used, which provides for the possibility of passing the patient's blood plasma through a carbon hemosorbent with a borosilicate glass substrate. The comparison group included 31 patients treated in 2018, in whose rehabilitation the standard protocol for the management of patients with complicated breast cancer was applied. Endoscopic papillosphincterotomy (EPST) with lithoextraction was performed in 21 (42.0%), suprapapillary choledochoduodenostomy (SPCDS) with lithoextraction - in 8 (16%) patients and cholecystectomy (HEC), choledocholithotomy with drainage - 21 according to Keru 0%).

To achieve this goal, the following methods were used: general clinical, laboratory, instrumental, special and statistical research methods.

Results and discussion. The most informative clinical indicator of the effectiveness of the treatment is a comparative assessment of the dynamics of the severity of complications in patients with breast cancer. Among the patients of the main group with functional class "B", 1 patient (9.1%) died, while in the comparison group, mortality was noted in 3 (15.8%) patients with the initial functional class. In the main group of patients with functional class "C" mortality was observed in 3 (37.5%) patients, while this indicator in the comparison group was observed in 7 (58.3%) patients. In total, mortality in the main group was 21.1% and in the comparison group - 32.3%.

In the main group, already on the 3rd day from the start of treatment, 12 (63.2%)

patients were assessed in a lighter functional class from the initial state, and by the 7th day another 2 (10.5%). None of the patients in this group passed into a more severe functional class, and only one (5.3%) patient remained in the initial state.

In the comparison group, on day 3 from the start of treatment, 11 (35.5%) patients were assessed in a lighter functional class from the initial state, and by day 7, another 7 (22.6%). In 1 (3.2%) patient of this group on the 3rd day there was a deterioration in the general condition and in 2 (6.5%) patients on the 7th day, and 3 (9.7%) patients remained in the initial state.

In the main group of patients, by the 7th day of treatment, 68.4% of the patients switched to functional class "A", 10.5% of patients were assessed in functional class "B", while in the comparison group this indicator was noted in 45.2% and 22, 6% of cases. After endoscopic choledocholithotomy, mortality in the main group was noted in the next 3 days in 2 (18.2%) patients, the same mortality within this period was noted in this group after open surgery.

In the comparison group, mortality after endoscopic choledocholithotomy was noted in 6 (33.3%) patients (in 3 (16.7%) in the next 3 days and in 3 (16.7%) within 7 days after manipulation), after open interventions, mortality in this group was noted in 4 (30.8%) patients (in 3 (23.1%) within the next three days and in 1 (7.7%) within 7 days after the operation).

When conducting a summary analysis of the results of treatment of patients, it was revealed that total bilirubin in the main group decreased from $201.5 \pm 19.9 \mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$ to $46.0 \pm 7.1 \mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$, while in the comparison group this indicator decreased from $194.3 \pm 13.2 \mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ to $86.1 \pm 10.1 \mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ ($t = 3.25$; $p < 0.05$). The breast severity index in the main group decreased from 11.1 ± 1.3 points to 1.8 ± 0.4 points, in contrast to the comparison group, where this indicator decreased from the initial 11.1 ± 0.9 points to $3, 6 \pm 0.7$ ($p < 0.05$, $t = 2.11$, respectively).

The overall mortality in the main group was 21.4% (2 patients after endoscopy and open surgery), whereas in the comparison group this indicator was noted in 32.3% of cases (6 patients after endoscopy and 4 patients after open surgery) ...

The total hospital period in patients of the main group with FC "B" was 7.5 ± 0.5 days, while the duration of the stay of patients in the intensive care unit was 1.9 ± 0.2 , while these indicators in the comparison group were 9, 5 ± 0.6 and 2.7 ± 0.3 days, respectively. Significant intergroup differences in indicators were determined within $t=2.56$; $p < 0.05$ and $t=2.22$; $p < 0.05$, respectively. The total hospital period in patients of the main group with FC "C" was 10.2 ± 0.8 days, while the duration of the stay of patients in the intensive care unit was 3.2 ± 0.4 , while these indicators in the comparison group were 13, 4 ± 1.1 and 2.7 ± 0.3 days, respectively. Significant intergroup differences in indicators were determined within $t=2.35$; $p < 0.05$ and $t=2.50$; $p < 0.05$, respectively. Comparative indicators of the duration of hospital treatment showed that in the main group of patients the total hospital period was 8.9 ± 0.6 days, and in the comparison group 11.6 ± 0.8 days, while the duration of the stay of patients in the intensive care unit was for the main groups 2.6 ± 0.3 days versus 3.8 ± 0.4 days in the comparison group. Significant intergroup differences in indicators were determined within $t=2.40$; $p < 0.05$ and $t=2.70$; $p < 0.05$, respectively.

According to the timing of open abdominal surgery after endoscopic resolution of the mammary gland, it was also noted that in the main group of patients, rehabilitation was much faster and the main percentage of patients (88.9%) were operated on within 7-20 days, while in the comparison group 92.7% patients were operated on within 11 to 30 days.

Conclusion. Thus, the clinical efficacy of the proposed method of extracorporeal detoxification consists in a more intense decrease in the severity of the course of breast complications already by 3 days after the elimination of its cause (from 11.1 ± 1.3 to 3.5 ± 1.0 points in the main group and with 11.1 ± 0.9 to 7.4 ± 1.0 points in the comparison group; $p < 0.05$), which made it possible to reduce the incidence of liver failure during these periods from 32.0% to 13.3%, the overall mortality rate from 32.3% to 21.1% and the duration of hospital treatment from 11.6 ± 0.8 to 8.9 ± 0.6 days ($p < 0.05$).

BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION OF SURGICAL WOUNDS IN PATIENTS WITH INCARCERATED INCISIONAL VENTRAL HERNIAS

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The analysis of the results of inoculation in the studied samples of clinical material within 34 patients in the comparison group was carried out intraoperatively from the wound after the allohernioplasty stage and from the drainage discharge in the postoperative period on days 1-2 and 3-5. Various types of microorganisms have been isolated.

Of the seeded strains, *Enterobacter* spp. Was the most frequently seeded in the intraoperative material . (47.1%) in 16 cases, followed by the frequency of *Staphylococcus* spp . (23.5%; 7 samples), *Streptococcus* spp . (17.6%; 6 samples) *Micrococcus* spp . and *Acinetobacter* spp. (14.7%; 5 samples).

In the postoperative period on the 1st day, *Staphylococcus* spp . (35.3%; 12 samples) and *Streptococcus* spp . (26.5%; 9 samples). At the same time, this picture was noted on the 3rd day, fungi of the genus *Candida* also joined - 5.9% (2 cases) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* - 5.9% (2 cases). For other strains of microorganisms, the detection rate decreased.

The study of the dynamics of microbial growth from the drainage discharge showed that on days 1-2 after the operation, in 64.7% (22 samples) cases, associations of various strains of microorganisms were noted, while growth was not obtained only in 29.4% (10 samples) cases that had no statistically significant difference in relation to intraoperative indicators ($\chi^2 = 0.934$; Df = 2; p = 0.627). Against the background of the therapy on days 3-5, growth was not obtained in most cases, which amounted to 55.9% (19 samples), however, the detection rate of associated growth of microorganisms was also high and amounted to 44.1% (15 samples). At the same time, the indicators for 3-5 days in relation to intraoperative ones were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.604$; Df = 2; p = 0.037).

Indicators of sensitivity to various antibacterial agents were determined in 21 patients.

Analysis of the antibiogram of intraoperative samples showed that in 95.2% of cases sensitive strains of microorganisms were detected for cefotaxime and ofloxacin, while in 100% of cases the strains were sensitive to cefepime, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, cefoperazone, ceftriaxone and cefoperatazone/. Thus, full sensitivity was revealed to the group of III and IV generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones of II and III generations, and inhibitor-protected antibiotics (cefoperazone / sulbactam).

Of all the tests carried out in the postoperative period (3-5 days), only ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin and cefoperazone/ sulbactam can be isolated, to which 95-100% sensitivity was revealed.

On average, the sensitivity index for all drugs based on the results of inoculation of intraoperative samples was $93.7 \pm 2.4\%$. In the postoperative period, from the cultures of drainage samples, this indicator was $80.6 \pm 5.3\%$, which meant a significant decrease in sensitivity over time with the development of resistance of the strains to the selected therapy (t = 2.26; p < 0.05).

The data obtained during the study made it possible to choose the most appropriate regimen of systemic antibiotic therapy for patients with strangulated ventral hernias of the anterior abdominal wall, namely, the use of inhibitor- protected cephalosporins (cefoperazone / sulbactam) on the first day, followed by transfer to fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin).

Thus, the prevention of the development of wound complications after allohernioplasty for restrained ventral hernias should be carried out perioperatively , since the study of the qualitative and quantitative composition of bacterial contamination after the stage of prosthetics showed the absence of colonial growth only in 32.4% of patients, in 11.8% of cases monoculture was sown , and the remaining 55.9% of patients have various microbial associations. The fact of high contamination of the surgical wound is explained by the high frequency of infringement of the loop of the small intestine with the development of intestinal obstruction in some cases.

At the same time, the empirically selected postoperative antibiotic therapy included the use of different groups of drugs, that is, without a standardized approach. This is what caused the preservation of the positive growth of microbial colonies during inoculation taken from the drainage drain on the 3-5th day after the operation in 44.1% of patients. Thus, the average sensitivity to

antibacterial drugs when inoculated from an operating wound reached $93.7 \pm 2.4\%$, while in dynamics this indicator significantly decreased to $80.6 \pm 5.3\%$ ($t = 2.26$; $p < 0, 05$), which is associated with the development of resistance of the strains to the selected therapy.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF BRAIN TISSUE IN ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Relevance. Cerebrovascular brain diseases are the most important public health problem, causing high mortality and disability. Not only structural changes of the vascular wall, but also violations of the functional properties of the cerebral vascular channel are of great importance in the development of cerebrovascular pathology. A frequent cause of strokes is mainly hypertension and vascular aneurysm, where thinning of certain parts of the vessel is observed.

Research objective: Microscopic examination of brain tissue in ischemic stroke

Research materials and methods. As a material, a retrospective analysis of 40 protocols of pathological and anatomical research of the Republican Pathological Anatomical Center in the period 2019-2020 was conducted. Generally accepted methods of examination were used for examination of histological preparations, with examination of histological preparations in paraffin. These were stained with hematoxylin and eosin, using the methods of Van Geezon, Weigert. At the same time, special attention was paid to the microcirculatory vessels within the hematoma, in the perifocal zone, as well as at a distance from the hematoma.

Results. Results of a microscopic brain study of cerebral artery ischemia showed that in the early stages of ischemia, all parts of the brain showed common discirculatory changes in the form of paralytic vasodilation, especially the microcirculatory barrier. At the same time, more pronounced expansion of blood vessels was observed in the nuclear structures of the intermediate brain and deep layers of the cerebral cortex. The artery walls were somewhat thickened due to edema and loosening of the endothelium and basal membrane with the formation of a light oedema zone in the perivascular zone. Vessels of the microcirculatory channel in a state of uneven blood filling, if some of them are marked by stasis, in other vessels the lumen is empty and sleeping. On the part of specialized cellular elements of nervous tissue in the initial period after acute ischemia only noted some loosening of the intercellular brain matter.

Conclusion. Thus, early post ischemia brain artery ischaemia initially leads to the development of discirculatory and oedema phenomena, followed by the predominance of destructive-necrotic changes in both nerve and glial cells. These destructive changes in the focus of acute ischemia in the circle develop a response inflammatory-regenerative reactions in the form of vasodilation, migration from the blood of white blood cells to the focus of destruction, the formation of inflammatory cell demarcation shaft around the necrosis.

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DENTAL STATUS OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Relevance. It is well known that the dental aspect plays an important role in human health. It directly affects the somatic state, has a significant impact on human aesthetics and reflects the medical culture of the individual. Maintaining health of the mouth and teeth in youth predetermines their condition throughout human life. The results of the study of students' health indicate that the most alarming situation among junior students. From 12% to 27% of university entrants have pronounced deviations.

The purpose of our research was to study the dental health of students of Samarkand universities and assess the impact of organizational, medical and social risk factors on it.

Research material and methods.

In order to fulfill our tasks, we examined 574 students of Samarkand (Samarkand Medical Institute (SamMI) and Samarkand State University (SamGU)) universities, among which there were 193 first-year students, 175 second-year students, and 206 third-year students, respectively. The state of oral hygiene (as the main risk factor for dental diseases) was assessed on a simplified OHI-S scale. To estimate the presence of dental fluorosis the international classification Dean N.T. was used. To determine the need for orthodontic treatment the Dental Aesthetic Index (DAI) was used. To determine the need for restorative treatment of teeth we used the index of occlusal surface destruction of teeth - Milikevich IRPZ V.Yu.

Research results. The prevalence of dental caries among students of Samarkand city universities is $91,87 \pm 1,30\%$, and the intensity of dental caries process was $5,31 \pm 0,14$ teeth at $8,34 \pm 0,26$ surface. Non-carious lesions of dental hard tissues were found at $56,44 \pm 2,36\%$ against the background of satisfactory level of dental care for students. In $97,49 \pm 0,78\%$ of students of higher educational institutions of Samarkand there were revealed the signs of periodontal tissue diseases with the intensity of $3,88 \pm 0,06$ segment, in $30,70 \pm 2,19\%$ there were stated the pathology of mucous membrane and soft tissues of mouth cavity. Oral cavity hygiene in Samarkand city students of higher educational establishments is at satisfactory level, and good level of hygiene in medical students is fixed in 1,6 times more often than in Samara State University students. Dental anomalies and deformations were recorded in $53,05 \pm 2,37\%$ of students, and articulation dysfunctions of temporomandibular joint were detected in $22,80 \pm 1,99\%$ of students. There is a direct correlation between the prevalence and intensity of major dental diseases and such risk factors as poor oral hygiene, tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption. The prevalence of various types of pathology of mucous membrane and soft tissues of the oral cavity in students of Samarkand was $30,66 \pm 2,19\%$ (176 students). The most frequent inflammatory changes of gingival margin were in 107 ($18,64 \pm 1,85\%$), the second place was occupied by changes of tongue surface (desquamation glossitis or "geographic" tongue) - in 61 ($10,63 \pm 1,45\%$), the lesion of red lip border (meteorological heilite) was diagnosed in 38 ($6,62 \pm 1,18\%$) students.

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CREATION OF A NEW TYPE OF OINTMENT USED IN THE TREATMENT OF VITILIGO

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ANNOTATION Vitiligo is one of the current topics in modern medicine. The origin of this disease and the lack of a clear treatment method cause many problems in the treatment process. Not all of the many types of medications used to treat this disease work well. Our main goal is to create an effective drug from the extract of medicinal plant products used in the treatment of vitiligo. We hope that the drug prepared from the extract and excipients obtained will definitely give the results we expected. Relevance of the topic: Vitiligo (Latin vitiligo - a disease of the skin) - the loss of normal pigment in some parts of the skin. The causes of vitiligo, popularly known as leprosy, are not yet fully understood in advanced medicine. That is why it is difficult to treat. This disease does not choose age, sex or race. 1-4% of the world's population suffers from vitiligo. However, there has been a recent increase in the number of cases among young people. Most of the medications developed to date are skin allergies, and the effectiveness of oral medications may be lower than that of ointments. The creation of drugs with low side effects and high efficacy is one of the most important and topical issues facing modern pharmaceuticals. Purpose of the topic: The main purpose of our topic is to isolate the active substance from plant products, which are effective in vitiligo, by analyzing it, adding vitamins, trace elements and excipients to it and preparing a type of ointment from it. Experimental part: Psoralen production technology: The raw material for the production of psoralen was *Psoralea corylifolia* Bge, a fruit of the legume family Fabaceae. Extraction of Coumarins from Raw Material: The crushed white fruits were placed in a stainless steel mixing extractor with a rotation speed of 60 rpm and a certain amount was extracted using 40% ethyl spirit. Extraction was performed at room temperature. Over time, the alcoholic extract was filtered through an inert gas in a "druk" filter and dropped into a collector. The water-alcohol extract proceeded to the next stage. The shrot was washed with water and the water-alcohol mixture was regenerated. Technical psoralen extraction: The sum of the alcoholic extracts was evaporated in a vacuum evaporator apparatus at a pressure of 100-150 mm Hg using hot steam. The residual cube was placed in a glass reaction boiler and left at room temperature for 1 day. At the same time, psoralen fell to the bottom of the pot. The liquid on top was decontaminated and the sediment was separated. A portion of the precipitate was washed with water, squeezed well, and air-dried. Obtaining pharmaceutical psoralen: The dried technical furocoumarins were poured into a mortar and then thoroughly mixed with 2 parts of Al₂O₃. The index was eluted using benzene. The benzene eluate was filtered using a Büchner funnel with a paper filter and evaporated at 50-600 C in a rotary apparatus at a column pressure of 50-100 mm Hg. The residue was poured into a wide-necked NSH-45 flask and left at room temperature for 1 day. . In doing so, the psoralen precipitated. The precipitate was filtered and separated. In the first stage, a qualitative analysis of the substances contained in it was carried out by taking a portion of the extract obtained. The following qualitative reactions were performed to determine the presence of coumarins.

Keywords: Psoralea, extraction, lanolin, ultraviolet rays, viscosity, pharmaceutical psoralen, vitamins, trace elements. **List of used literature** 1. Abu Ali ibn Sina. Laws of Medicine. I -V-books. 1980, Tashkent. Medical Publishing House. 2. Abu Ali ibn Sino. Medical brochures. 1987, Tashkent. "Medical" Publishing House. 3. Abu Ali ibn Sino. Laws of Medicine. Book II. 1994, Tashkent. "People's Heritage" Publishing House named after Abdulla Qodiri. 4. AS Madrahimov. Ibn Sino about medicinal plants. . 1990, Tashkent.

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1. Lactone reaction. Take two test tubes, add 2 ml of alcohol extract, add 0.5 ml of 10% sodium hydroxide solution to one of the test tubes, heat both tubes in a water bath until boiling and then cool. Both tubes were filled with 4 ml of distilled water. The solution in a solution of alkali and water formed a clear yellow color. Hence, this reaction confirms that it contains a lactone group. A few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid were added to this solution, the clear yellow solution lost its color and formed a precipitate or turbidity. 2. Microsublimation reaction. Coumarins are volatile when heated. This gave off a coumarin-specific odor. 3. Determination of coumarins by paper chromatography. The starting line was drawn with a pencil on chromatographic paper and a few drops were dropped from the separation of coumarins in alcohol using a capillary (glass tube). The diameter of the drop point should not exceed 6-10 mm, and the distance between the points should be 2-3 cm. Then the prepared chromatographic paper was placed in a solution of the solvent system in the chamber: butanol-acetic acid-water (4: 1: 5). When the solution rises 10-15 cm above the starting line, the paper is removed from the chamber, the front line is marked with a pencil and dried. The dried chromatogram showed UV-visible spots. Coumarin derivatives formed blue and purple spots, sprayed with 10% alcohol solution of NaOH and dried at 100-105 ° C, yellow spots on chromatogram paper were coumarin-specific spots with a freshly prepared diazo reagent. sprayed and dried again. The spots were stained brown, the spots on the chromatogram paper were marked with a pencil and Rf was calculated. The resulting Rf result was compared with the Rf result of the standard substance, and indeed the presence of coumarin was determined. The amount of coumarins in the extract was determined by spectrophotometric and photocalorimetric methods. In the next step, we obtained a type of ointment by mixing psoralen and lanolin and adding to it the vitamins and trace elements necessary for the pigment layer of the skin. Preparation: Take 0.1 g of powdered psoralen, put it in a container with 5 g of anhydrous lanolin and mix well. We added 5g of Vaseline little by little and mixed it. Vitamins of group B and C from vitamins, microelements Cu, Zn, Fe from microelements were added to the resulting grease and mixed until a homogeneous mass was formed. The following parameters of the new grease obtained were analyzed. Table 1 t / r Analysis of a new type of grease obtained Results 1. Appearance White, distinctive odor 2 Authenticity A brown color was formed when diazoacted 2 Amount of foreign compounds 8.2 % 3 Particle size 65 ?m 4 pH 7.5 5 Amount of heavy metals 0.0018%

Results: In isolation, the isolated substance gave a microsublimation reaction. Chromatographic examination revealed that Rf was indeed coumarin when compared. Sufficient amount of coumarins in the obtained separation was determined by photocalorimetric and spectrophotocalorimetric methods. The new ointment is white, has a peculiar odor, and when the quality indicators were studied, it was determined that it actually contains coumarin by specific reactions. The content of foreign substances in it is 8.2%, the particles are o. size 65 ?m, pH-7.5, the content of heavy metals was found to be 0.0018%. These results were assessed as satisfactory. Methods and techniques used: Extraction methods were used to separate biologically active substances from raw materials. Photocalorimetric, spectrophotometric methods were used to determine the amount of furocoumarins. Chromatography, diasoreaction, lactone reaction, microsublimation were used to determine the authenticity. A viscometric method was

used to determine the viscosity. The appearance and odor of the ointment were studied by organoleptic methods. Experimental and comparative methods were widely used in the experimental process. Conclusion: In our research on the development of a new form of ointment used in the treatment of vitiligo, we have sufficiently read the causes of the disease and its treatment, the literature on the drugs used, and identified the main active ingredient in selected plant products. we checked its content using special methods. The addition of excipients to the extracted main active biologically active substance, enriching it with vitamins and trace elements, showed satisfactory results in the study of the quality indicators of the new ointment.

PECULIARITIES OF CONSCIOUSNESS DISORDERS IN POSTASPHTICTIC STATES

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Suicide is a peculiar indicator of public health and social being as the most acute problem of modern society [1]. As a multifaceted problem it is in the sphere of interests of specialists in different fields.

One of the most frequent ways of committing suicide is hanging. There are many scientific works in special journals which were devoted to the issues of postmortem diagnostics of lethal strangulation asphyxia [3,4]. However, many aspects of incomplete asphyxia remain poorly studied [2,5].

The purpose of this investigation was to study the nature of consciousness disorder in non-lethal strangulation asphyxia.

The materials of study were the conclusions of the forensic medical examinations in cases of postasphyctic states which were conducted during 2017-2020 in one of the regions of the country. According to the materials of examination the circumstances of the incident, anamnestic information, and the data of presented medical documents and examination of the expert were thoroughly studied in each case. A special computer program has been developed for the obtained data.

The results of research. It was established that the cases of postasphyctic states made up 0, 21% from the total number of forensic-medical expertises of living persons in this period. All cases occurred after an attempt of suicide by hanging. In majority of cases there were a typical hanging using a loop semi-rigid (60, 9%) and a soft (33, 3%) materials. In 50,7% of observations the strangulation lasted more than a minute, in 29%-seconds, in the rest - up to 30 seconds. In 95,7 of cases the people asked for medical aid and majority of victims received inpatient treatment. According to the medical documents in 69,6 % of people more often had amnesia with retrograde nature. Tonic, tonic-clonic seizures were observed in 57,9% cases. It should be noted that amnesia and convulsions often combined in the victims. On the bases of medical documents and from the words of victims, it was established that there were a loss of consciousness in 81,9% of observations. In 23,3 % it lasted up to 30 minutes, in 7,2 % - from 30 to 60 minutes, in 12,9% - more than 1 hour to 24 hours and other cases - more than one day. An important task of forensic medical expertise is to reveal the severity of body injuries. According to the current rules the experts can use various criteria taking into the peculiarity of the case. In 55,1% there were coma in II and III degrees and as of the development of life-threatening condition, the injuries were classified as serious. In the rest of the observations the severity of injuries was determined by criteria of duration of health disorder.

At the same time it should be noted that in 10,1% cases the severity of body injuries was not revealed due to the lack of full, informative data in medical documents.

Thus, the completeness and self-descriptiveness of medical documents is a great importance in the production of forensic medical expertise on postasphyctic state. In this case, the criteria of danger for revealing the severity are applied only if the victims have objective signs of coma in II and III degrees.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MEETING RATE OF CCR5DEL32 FUNCTIONAL ALLELES

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The urgency of the problem. Understanding the pathogenesis of HIV has been found to be related to the isolation of chemokine receptors such as CXCR-4 and CCR-5. A number of studies have found that CCR5del32 polymorphism has different locations in different ethnic groups, which determines different susceptibility to HIV. The mutant allele has been reported to be 10-15% common in European populations and white Americans, but this allele has not been identified in indigenous populations in Africa and Japan. The polymorphic variant of the CCR5-delta32 gene (CCR5del32 mutation) consists of a deletion of 32 pairs of nucleotides and the 794-825 position of the CCR5 gene (chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5).

Objective: To conduct a comparative assessment of the occurrence rate of CCR5del32 functional alleles in different ethnic groups.

Research materials and methods. A total of 280 individuals were examined in this study, which were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 consisted of HIV patients identified in the country (total group, $n = 186$), group 2 consisted of conditionally healthy donors of Uzbek descent (control group, $n = 94$). For the identification of CCR5 delta32 deletion, detection of the results of the 2% agarose gel electrophoresis method was subsequently used using the PDRF polymerase chain reaction. The QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (QIAGEN) and AmpliPrime RIBO-prep commercial samples were used to isolate genomic DNA.

Research results. The incidence of the CCR5-delta32 mutation variant was observed to be low in both patients and conditionally healthy donors. The empirical-factual distribution of mutations in the CCR5-delta32 genotypes in both groups was consistent with the theoretically expected Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (RXV, $r = 0.9$, according to Fisher's exact test). The incidence of the wild wt and mutated D32 allele was 0.99 / 0.01 in the HIV patient group and 0.98 / 0.02 in the control group, respectively. In the overall group, the empirical and theoretical incidence of wt / wt, D32 / wt, and D32 / D32 genotypes in HIV patients was 0.98 / 0.98, 0.016 / 0.016, and 0.0 / 0.001 mso, and the differences did not differ significantly at 5% equilibrium value on the Hardy-Weinberg balance. . In the empirical and theoretical encounter of genotypes, they were almost identical in the population selection, and ranged from 0.97 / 0.97, 0.032 / 0.031, and 0.0 / 0.0003 ($R > 0.05$).

The comparative results were obtained in a comparative analysis of the distribution of alleles in ethnically close Turkic language groups (Uzbekistan, Turkey and Azerbaijan). The incidence of the D32 allele in our population was lower than in Turkey (0.016 and 0.034, $\chi^2 = 1.9$; $r = 0.2$) and Azerbaijan (0.016 and 0.039, $\chi^2 = 1.8$; $r = 0.2$). However, these differences are not statistically significant. A homozygous genotype CCR5-D32 / D32 (80/36036; 0.22%), which is rare in the European population, was identified in the Turkish population, which has high resistance in HIV patients. In both groups, the empirical occurrence of the homozygous D32 / D32 variant of the CCR5 gene with high resistance to HIV infection was $H_o = 0$. It should be noted that D32 / D32 homozygous variants of the CCR5 gene are very rare among HIV-infected patients. The results of population studies showed that the empirical distribution of genotypic variants of CCR5-delta32 was consistent with theoretical observations, i.e., RXV was carried out in both groups in these cases. Both selections are characterized by low

incidence of the D32 adverse allele and D32 / wt heterozygous genotype, in particular, our population is characterized by a low degree of genetic variability of this mutation. Such low levels of CCR5delta32 alleles lead to a low level of protection against HIV infection in our population, even in high-risk groups of CCR5de132 (D32 = 0.02). In addition to the CCR5del32 gene, there are other genes (modifiers) that affect the body's resistance to HIV, and these genes can contribute to population differences. However, the prevalence of genotypic variants and the potential contribution of these genes to the development of HIV infection require further investigation.

Thus, the molecular-genetic data obtained on the CCR5-Delta32 marker are representative. The CCR5delta32 allele variant is not evenly distributed across the populations in the study and is most prevalent in Europeans. Comparative meta-analysis shows that its incidence rate is significantly higher compared to other populations in the world, as well as our own population. A relatively low concentration of the protective allele CCR5?32 in our population may lead to a high susceptibility to HIV-1 infection.

STUDYING STABILITY OF "ANTIBOVASIN" OINTMENT

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Abstract: There has been given information about determining stability of the Antibovaccine ointment in this scientific publication. There has been studied the stability and expiry date of the combined Antibovaccine ointment by the natural method. The experiments were conducted by the material with three types of packaging. There had been observed during three years the quality indices of the ointment and as a result, there has been determined, that the expiry date of the Antibovaccine ointment is 2,5 years.

Keywords: packing material, Antibovaccine ointment, quality and quantity indices.

Topicality of the research: According to the information, received from the World Health Organization, each year 180 thousand people die because of burning skin surface. This type of burning leads to sorrowful consequences; it may be finished even with death. To this aim, it is important to produce medicinal preparations for treating burning skin surface; these preparations may be obtained from the local raw material.

The aim of the research: Determining stability of the wound-healing and anti-inflammatory ointment medicinal substance on the base of multi-component natural raw material (mumie and propolis).

Methods and methodologies: There have been taken mumie, propolis, anesthesin and iron ammonium alum as the objects of the research. There has been developed the wound-healing and anti-inflammatory ointment medicinal substance on the base of natural raw material [1]. There have been studied the stability and expiry date of the combined Antibovaccine ointment by the natural method [2].

Results: The stability of the ointment was studied for 5 series during three years by the natural method. To this aim, the Antibovaccine ointment was packed in the packaging material and there has been corrected the quality indices. There has been used following packaging material: pot (TSh 64-17490735-01:2001), aluminum tube (TSh 64-7-678-90), plastic tin (TSh 64-203646735-02-2007). To study the stability of the ointment, there has been checked several indices during 6 months. To this aim there has been studied the conformity to the Normative documents the appearance of the ointment, veracity, homogeneity, thermo-and colloidal stability, pH indices of the ointment, the mass in the package, quantitative indices of the components in the composition of the ointment and microbiological purity. The expiry date of the ointment was studied during 6 months by the natural storage method according to the methods, given in the Normative documents. The results of the experiment are given in the Table 1. There has been given the expiry date indices of the stability of the ointment in the aluminum tube (TSh 64-7-678-90), which was kept by the natural storage methods.

Conclusions: There have been conducted experiments during three years and the results show, that the colour, odour and homogeneity of the ointment are the same. The mass of the ointment in one tube is 24,0 - 25,20 g and it means that the ointment meets the requirements of the regulations (+4%). The pH index of the hydro-discharge of the ointment is 6,7 to 5,2. To determine the microbiological purity of the ointment, there has been checked the presence of the enterobacteria *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. These enterobacteria must not present in the composition of the ointment. The quantitative analysis of the acting substances in the composition of the ointment was conducted by the spectrophotometry method. The ointment contains glycine

1,0547-1,0551 g, polyphenol combinations 0,3395-0,3400 g, anesthesin 1,4855-1,4860 g. The quantity of iron (III) was determined by the spectrophotometry method and it is 0,1523-0,1532 g. The results are given in the Table 1 and the appearance and thermo-stability of the ointment were changed during 36 month- experiments. As a result, the expiry date of the Antibovaccine ointment is determined for 2,5 years.

Table 1
Results of studying stability of the Antibovaccine ointment
by the natural method

Studying indices	Results (each 6 months)						
	Primary indices	6	12	18	24	30	36
Appearance	Conformed	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Colour became black
Veracity	Conformed	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.
Mass in the package	25,10	25,11	25,09	24,95	24,40	25,23	25,20
Colloidal stability	Conformed	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.
pH value	6,7	6,5	6,0	6,2	5,9	5,3	4,5
Homogeneity (homogenous)	Conformed	Particles are not seen					
Microbiological purity	Conformed	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.
Size of particles	7	7	8	7	7	8	7
Thermo-stability	Conformed	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Is exfoliated
Quantitative analysis							
Glycine	1,0547	1,0548	1,0549	1,0547	1,0550	1,0551	1,0549
Polyphenols	0,3398	0,3395	0,3399	0,3398	0,3398	0,3400	0,3398
Anesthesin	1,4856	1,4857	1,4855	1,4858	1,4856	1,4859	1,4860
Iron (III)	0,1523	0,1525	0,1527	0,1530	0,1524	0,1530	0,1532

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PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN BRAIN BLOOD VESSELS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE**Kamalova Malika Ilkhomovna****Kurbanova Zarina Hasanovna****Safarov Sarvar Azamatovich****Burkhonov Akbar Shuhratovich**Samarkand State Medical Institute,
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Relevance. Ischemic stroke is one of the leading causes of death and disability in the world and represents a serious medical and social problem. The consequences of ischemic stroke are threatening: disability due to it reaches 80%, mortality in the acute period - 29-38%, and by the end of the first year it reaches 59%. Annually, 4.5 million people die from stroke in the world, and in Europe, the death rate from stroke reaches 250 per 100 thousand people.

Цель исследования: Study of pathomorphological changes in later ischemia in brain vessels

Research materials and methods. As a material, a retrospective analysis of 40 protocols of pathological and anatomical research of the Republican Pathological Anatomical Center in the period 2019-2020 was conducted. Generally accepted methods of examination were used for examination of histological preparations, with examination of histological preparations in paraffin. These were stained with hematoxylin and eosin, using the methods of Van Geeson, Weigert. At the same time, special attention was paid to the microcirculatory vessels within the hematoma, in the perifocal zone, as well as at a distance from the hematoma.

Results. At a later stage of ischemia, there were more pronounced and widespread discirculatory and edema phenomena in brain tissue, which were especially pronounced also in the nuclear structures of the intermediate brain and in the cortex. Most vessels are in a state of paralytic expansion, but in the lumen together the blood elements are determined by the pink mass and peripherally located leukocytes. In the cerebral cortex nerve cells will lose their typical location, the boundaries of their fuzzy, in a circle of both nerve and glial cells is determined by a pronounced pericellular edema. At this time in individual nerve cells there are signs of autolytic necrosis in the form of cytoplasm vacuumization, membrane decay, the disappearance of tiger substance, lysis or pyknose nuclei. And on the side of glial cells also noted the development of pericelluoyar oedema, but the nuclei remain rounded and hyperchromic. The intercellular brain matter has been loosened up with the loss of fibrillary structures.

Conclusions. Thus, in case of brain artery ischemia in the brain tissue at a late stage after ischemia, destructive and necrotic changes in both nerve and glial cells develop. These destructive changes in the focus of acute ischemia in the circle develop a response inflammatory regenerative reactions in the form of expansion of blood vessels, migration from the blood of white blood cells in the focus of destruction, the formation of inflammatory cellular demarcation shaft around the necrosis.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

INTERNATIONALIZATION WITHIN THE PROJECT (MATCHES) "TOWARDS THE MODERNISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN"

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Abstract. Today international collaboration is being considered as one of the main trends of higher education development all over the world. Knowledge has become increasingly international. In the conditions of the reforms occurring in Uzbekistan's higher education, the necessity of improving the pedagogical potential of higher school arises that would increase the education quality, Higher Education Institutions integration in the international education space in accordance with the context of the Bologna (process) declaration.

Keywords: project, collaboration, partnership, training.

Introduction

From the old times our forefathers considered upbringing of the rising generation to be the most important problem. People's Pedagogics is envisaging early development of a personality with taking basic principles of teaching and education into account has created, developed and improved in the course of the centuries.

In Uzbekistan the processes of internationalization of higher education started in 1991. In 1997, when the new Act on Education and the National program on Personnel Training was approved by the government the international collaboration got its legitimate bases. Even the formal structure of higher education, consisted of four-year of bachelor studies and two-year master courses which was launched that time underlined the country's endeavors to be implemented in international education.

J. Knight defines internationalism as the activities of higher education institutions in response to the economical, political and social forces pushing higher education towards greater international involvement.

Uzbekistan was the first of the countries of the CIS to begin institutional reforms in the educational sector. Education is one of the most important components of human development; and it possesses a core role in solving fundamental challenges. As a key component of human development education determines a governing influence in solving of a number of social, economic, political and humane problems.

Body

From our many years of experience in higher education we know that the higher education is the source of energy which activates the society for development. All important persons in society gather knowledge and skills in this stage. The university life influences on the activity of person for future and determines its right role in a society. So, the positive and negative things at the university influence anyway to society.

As for the Namangan Engineering Construction Institute (NECI) is a dynamically developing HEIs in Uzbekistan. The main purpose of NECI is to train highly qualified specialists, who are able to get adaptation in the competition of market conditions, in submission of qualified educational programs, guided by energy, initiative, creation, professionalism and especially international cooperation of the professorial-pedagogical staff.

Moreover, NECI is one of the active higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan which has good international partnerships being amember of such programs as Erasmus+ and Tempus funded by EU which give chances for teachers & researchers to retraining at the universities of Europe on many branches like International relations, Entrepreneurship, Economical sciences, Management, Accounting, Languages, Pedagogical Sciences, Logistics and etc.

In the conditions of the reforms occurring in Uzbekistan's higher education the necessity of improving the pedagogical potential of higher school arises that would increase the education quality, HEI integration in the international education space in accordance with the context of the Bologna (process) declaration.

It goes without saying, international activities of NECI with the other higher education institutions has significantly changed since 1999. In comparison with the period before 1999, the changes in international relations have been linked especially to volume of relations, number of partners involved, reorientation of the international relations to the new geographical and also professional (pedagogical/research) areas. The International Relations' main aim is to keep, develop and improve the current level of international relations in line with the institution development goals. The starting point for the international relations is derived from the strategic priorities and from the integrated shape of the activities within the institution, which both correspond with the Ministry of High Education strategy.

Key focus within the international relations has been changing from quantity to quality, which is just a continuation of the process started in the past. It means that they focus on those, which significantly help to enhance and improve the specific dimension given by study programs. They offer several well-established activities linked to the international education area.

The above information confirms that the key activities within international relations support the internationalization of studies and research. Such activities are as follows:

Students and Teachers mobility within the Erasmus Mundus and Erasmus+ programs.

Participation in international research projects.

Support of the student organizations, which recruit more students into the international arena.

Building a network with other similar universities and faculties with the aim of supporting and extending international cooperation.

As I mentioned above, the role of the International cooperation in Higher Education System is very vital in our lives. For this we had anumber of reasons to participate in project MATcHES with European universities:



With MATcHES partners in project meeting at Ruse University, Bulgaria

- the first reason was to learn invaluable experience from European universities (in the example of Ruse University, Bulgaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, and Jan Kochanowski University, Poland). During our visits to these universities we gained as much as possible with the help of proficient scientific advisors.

- the second reason is the international scientific atmosphere of European Higher Education; it would play an important role in providing the productivity of our research activity as well as successful accomplishment of it. For our teachers very important thing was to talk with overseas colleagues and students so that we can conduct some surveys for our research in order to compare their higher educational system with that of ours. Moreover, European System of Education is the most developed in the world which promises advancement opportunities for researchers and scientists.

- the third reason, we could have an opportunity to use huge library resources (research database of EU, E-books, so on), business centers, so on and thus, investigate new knowledge within the mobility programs to Spain and Poland.

As I pointed out before, there were many kinds of positive aspects in MATcHES project within the international mobility. It could provide new experiences and widen the ways of thinking. When the ex-change was organized in international groups they can familiarize themselves not only with the hosting country, but also with other cultures and systems of education. They also had to learn to communicate and collaborate in a new group with people from different cultures. This opened a wide challenge: observing lessons, introducing small business, technological scientific parks, learning or teaching abroad and acquiring new backgrounds. Every partner university gained new knowledge and international atmosphere for their every-day lives.

Conclusion

The further globalization of education will involve more deeply Uzbekistan universities through international educational collaboration and cooperation. Hence, the higher education institutions in Uzbekistan are well-prepared for implementing such kind of partnerships, which was demonstrated in the example of NECI.

For us, personally, it brought a lot of experience. We persuaded ourselves that it was interesting, also fun and joy for us! We got on very well with everybody, we have seen real education systems and culture events, and we joined many interesting and long informal discussions not only on the Economical and educational topics. During the three-year' period we made friends who we would miss. But we hope that we will see them once again! We could also see and feel a little bit how the social life is in Spain, Poland and Bulgaria. It was interesting and useful.

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IMPROVING WRITING SKILL BASED INDIVIDUALIZING INSTRUCTION THROUGH THE WRITING WORKSHOP AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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This article deals with the role of writing workshop which can often be well-developed with practice in classroom through individualizing instructions which are useful to enhance writing skill. Teaching and using skill are often very different counting on the methodology followed by each teacher but what are really important to develop during English lessons in order to urge students learn the second language entirely. According to this, some suggestions are offered, which may be put into practice during the lessons so as to motivate students to be master in writing and to use effective strategies to develop writing skill at secondary schools.

Key words: approach, method, workshop, instruction, writing techniques, writing skill, writing process, strategy, feedback.

Writing workshop may be a powerful framework for teaching writing at secondary schools. It is not a program or a package. This is an approach to help students become engaged, self-directed, and deep thinking writers. Vendors are slapping the term "Workshop" on all elements of language aspects leading some teachers to believe that simply renaming their traditional writing instruction with the term writing workshop is enough.

Writing Workshop could also be a way of writing instruction that developed from the primary work of Donald Graves, Donald Murray, and other teacher/researchers who found that coaching students to write down for a wide variety of audiences and purposes was simpler than traditional writing instruction. This approach has been popularized by Lucy Calkins (1994) et al. involved within the Reading and Writing Project at Columbia University in New York City, New York. This method of instruction focuses on the goal of fostering lifelong writers. It can be based upon four principles: students will write about their personal lives, they're going to use a peculiar writing process, they're going to add authentic ways, and that they will develop narration as writers. Writing Workshop is meant to be used altogether grade levels. Each grade level has specific units of study tailored to satisfy developmental and curricular needs. Students have an outsized amount of choice in their topic and elegance of writing. The teacher acts as a mentor author, modeling writing techniques and conferring with students as they move through the writing process.

Structure of the Writing Workshop:

1. Signal the start of Writing Workshop. Use a uniform signal to start workshop. Some ideas are chimes, a bell, turning on small Christmas lights, singing a song or employing a special clap.

2. Direct, explicit mini-lesson.

3. Writing time. During now the teacher guides the young authors through writing conferences, meets with small groups to point out specific writing techniques and/or works one-on-one with authors. Students can also work with a partner during this point with teacher permission.

4. Sharing of student work. Students that have tried out the concept from the mini-lesson are highlighted. Mini-lessons should be about 10-15 minutes long. Not all proponents

of writing workshop include a mini-lesson, however, as some approaches incorporate the instruction into small-group or individual conferences (Fletcher, R. & Portalupi, J., 2001).

Lucy Calkins (1994) has described conferring as, "the heart of our teaching" within the Writing Workshop. Conferring within the Writing Workshop takes place during the time when students are actively writing. The teacher observes the writing process, meeting with individual students or student groups to debate their writing progress. According to Calkins (1994), there is a three-step process for facilitating the conferences: "research, decide, teach". The conferences are often short, typically lasting anywhere from two to seven minutes. The teacher begins the conference by asking probing, open-ended inquiries to ascertain the student's current focus on his/her writing work. Once the teacher has identified a neighborhood of need, the teaching can begin. The teaching often includes critical feedback for the scholar, a brief time during which the scholar and teacher practice the new skill or strategy, and a link to how the new skill or strategy will improve the child's future work as a writer.

To summarize, we will notice that improving writing skills through individualizing instruction is complex skill that must be developed consciously. Any method used in EFL classes must allow students to feel confident once they need to improve writing skill in English. As a result, they can make the talents simpler so as to urge an ideal acquisition of the second language, covering all the skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. The focus for English class during the experimental period was providing more class time for writing and increasing students' knowledge and use of the writing process. Scientist-linguists stated that students' writing improves when teachers structure time and activities for every stage of the writing process. In order to succeed in that goal, the target was that teachers guide students through the stages of the writing process by providing class time to figure on gathering and organizing ideas, drafting, peer collaboration, and editing. In other words, it can be effective when teachers take into consideration all methodological and pedagogical approaches and methods so as to enhance learners' writing skill through individualizing instruction based on writing workshop at secondary schools.

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THE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNET POSSIBILITIES OF USERS IN TEACHING PROCESS

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Abstract: In this article the author recommended of usefulness of internet in teaching process and recommend analyzed possibilities of internet by the help of scientists.

Key words: Modem, computer, internet, on-line, net provider.

Аннотация: В этой статье автор доказывает роль интернета в учебном процессе и порекомендовал проанализировать возможности интернета с помощью работы ученых.

Ключевые слова: Модем, компьютер, интернет, онлайн, сетевой провайдер.

No one denies that a visit to the Internet will show amazing technology and a fascinating storehouse of information. But many people do not realize the wealth of creativity and culture on the Internet, which makes it the ultimate teaching tool for language teachers. True, there is much that is trivial, tasteless, and incorrect, but the Internet is impossible to describe; the only way to understand the Internet is to "get on-line." Almost as soon as you start to use the Internet, it will become clear that electronic mail (e-mail) is one of the greatest language-teaching materials ever created. E-mail allows all of us to communicate quickly and inexpensively over long distances without obstacles such as time zone differences, the time-lag of ordinary mail, or the long-distance telephone charges for faxes. Therefore, students can actually USE the language to communicate with real people about issues that interest them. Electronic mail can thus supply the ultimate "contextualized" practice. Students (and teachers) can also use the speed, simplicity, and low-cost of e-mail to work in teams on joint projects with other classes. The "Net" provides sample resources for projects and research activities. Since e-mail is "low-tech" in terms of the Internet and does not require vast technological know-how or expense, it is still the favorite electronic teaching tool of language teachers, but it is far from being the only resource on the Internet. Joining e-mail discussion forums for teachers will quickly point new "netters" in the direction of finding and using the other resources- such as the World Wide Web area of the Net. [Dern, D. P. 1994.]

From methodological research issues we can observe that the following instructions and guidelines are generally directed at the growing number of teachers who would like to use the Internet at home, as well as for those teachers who have access to the Internet at school but have little in the way of support and training.

a. The computer: To start your journey into the future, you will need access to a computer. In the early days of the Internet and e-mail (until around 1993), it was not very important what kind of computer you used because plain black and white text files like e-mail were not very demanding of a machine. However, this is no longer universally true; the jewel of the Internet, the World Wide Web area, has color, sound, full-motion video, and wonderful graphics, all of which require a fairly powerful modern computer with graphics capabilities and a large memory capacity. Still, there is plenty of value and fun on the Internet without getting entangled in the World Wide Web (WWW), so do not despair if the only machine you can access on a regular basis does not have Web capability. E-mail and e-mail-based resources can serve you well, and they move faster

and more reliably than the WWW. [Jonassen, D. H. 1996.]

b. The modem: Once you have your personal computer (IBM-type or MAC), you will need some way of connecting that computer to communications lines. Although this technology is developing fast, the modem (Modulator- Demodulator) is still the most common and efficient way to do this. A modem is a very small device; some modems are smaller than a credit card, but whatever their size, they attach to your computer (either internally or externally) and serve to make your computer connect to another "hub" computer over communication/telephone lines. Luckily, modems are not expensive, and they are all pretty reliable. Most modern computers come with the modem already installed, but in any case modems are extremely easy to install, especially the external ones. The problem with modems, though, is that they become out of date very fast. "Out of date" in this context means "slow." The speed of a modem is measured in BPS (bits per second), which means how many "bits" of data the modem can deliver to you in one second. At this writing (September, 1996), the fastest modem is 57,700 bps, but most people are still using 9600 bps or 14,400 bps modems, and some are still using 2400 bps modems. Modem speeds are also sometimes referred to as baud. It is reasonable to ask why speed is so important; after all, we don't worry about the speed of our TV sets. The truth is that for black and white text communications (like e-mail) the speed of a modem is really not that important. However, color, sound, and graphics (such as the World Wide Web) use millions of bits of data, and if your modem is slow, it can take a very long time to receive even one small picture from the Web. Waiting for a picture to arrive, dot by dot, is not one of the more rewarding uses of a teacher's time, so the accepted wisdom is that you need the fastest modem you can find and afford.

c. Communication software: Most modems come with communications software, which is essential for instructing the computer to use the modem to communicate. Naturally, a computer that comes with the modem already installed will also come with the necessary software. But if at some point you want to upgrade to a faster modem, you may also need to install new software or at least reset the program that you have already installed, all of which sounds much more complicated than it really is.

d. A connection to your "host": Your modem will not be able to do much until it can use reliable phone service to connect your computer to the "host" computer (the one which will actually open the Internet door for you). Telephone service can be very expensive. Even if it is a local call to the "host" computer, many localities charge for calls by connection time, which makes the Internet too expensive for many people. But price is not the only consideration for a would-be "netter"; one must not forget the other members of the family or office who might want to use the phone when a computer is tying a phone line to connect to the Internet. This can cause conflict with others who need to use the line and concern among those who are trying to reach you and worry when the number always rings busy. One form of Internet connection, ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), uses modem cables and fiber optics so efficiently that you can talk on the phone, run answering and fax machines, and connect to the Internet all at the same time on the same line. This service requires the very latest cables, which most places do not yet have. Moreover, cabling is a capital-intensive proposition, so telephone and cable companies pass along the high cost to their consumers. Thus, ISDN is not yet a realistic choice for most consumers even if it is technically available to them. Cable TV companies, which have already laid their cable, will probably offer less expensive Internet access as they become major competitors in this field.

Not all computers are connected to the Internet host machine by public phone or cable lines. Some institutions are directly linked by a private, closed connection to the "host" or "hub" computer, so that they are in essence mere terminals of the host machine.

This is called hard-wire. In this case, there is no need for a modem. In the future, the majority of Internet connections will be direct cable connections, using cable TV lines or enhanced phone lines. But today that is not a realistic option for most people, particularly for those who want to connect to the Internet from home.

e. Internet service provider (Internet access provider): Your computer, modem, phone service, and software are all set up, but they have no place to go if you do not have an ISP (Internet Service Provider) or an IAP (Internet Access Provider). This is the service that maintains the "host" computer which is directly connected to the network of linked computers that form the Internet and which you must pass through in order to gain access. The issue of Internet access is one of the most perplexing in the field of electronic communications because there are many variations and options and because the Internet access landscape changes almost daily. We can only describe the situation in very general terms, and reiterate my caveat that Internet access varies from country to country and from region to region. Not only that, circumstances change very fast. [Tillyer, A. 1994.]

Students love to do Web searches. They are engrossed, reading, writing, and learning while not even realizing it. The World Wide Web is perfect for collaborative research projects. Students in some classes even make Web "pages" that describe themselves and their classmates. Obviously, many language skills go into the creation of a Web page, and the teachers will have to teach students the HTML language, which is really pretty easy. Our students, though, go searching for the words of songs of their favorite singing stars. Once they find the songs, they pore over them and sing them, trying to reconcile them with what they had tried to figure out from listening to the records. We have trouble getting our students to leave the computer lab, which means that they are really engaged in their activities on the Web because the Web not only provides content, it provides motivation.

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MAJOR REFORMS AND POLICY UPDATES IN EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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Key words: education, pre and in service teacher training, policy, PRESETT curriculum

Uzbek people significantly favor the English language, considering it to be the way to effective and prosperous life. Language specialist Rod Bolitho marks such solid interest in the language by two factors: the expectation of studying and working abroad and idealization of the UK and US. These two reasons, as he would see it, are the most grounded inspirations for the Uzbek to learn it. Hasanova (2007b) attributes the persistently expanding interest in the nation in learning English to the worldwide significance of the language.

Pre- and In- Service Teacher Training

There are seventeen universities and institutes in Uzbekistan that deal with pre-service teacher training, where future language teachers are prepared. In 2007, Ministry of Higher and Specialised Education with British Council, Uzbekistan has signed Memorandum of mutual partnership in the sphere of education, specifically language learning and teaching. As a result of this partnership a new Baseline Study teaching English (2002-2004) project has been launched under the purpose of analysing existing foreign language learning and teaching system throughout the country, all stakeholders were involved in the survey, next stage was developing PRESETT curriculum taking into account results of the survey.

Almost a year and half was devoted to study the current situation of teaching and learning English in the country. All findings were analysed and came up with suggestions to all stakeholders of the project by the research team under the consultancy of an expert from UK. A team of curriculum writers was developed and trained. They worked on a new curriculum covering all years of study at this (Bachelor) level of education; aim and objectives were specified, assessments were revised, provided specification of each task and assignment in the curriculum.

The new curriculum was developed year by year and every ready module was trialled, revised and introduced to the stakeholders, through trainings, round table discussions, familiarisation sessions, and mass media. A graduate by the end of Year 4 has to be competent in language (reach C1 level according to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) and acquire methodology referred to international standards.

A new curriculum consisted of two strands: language and methodology. Language modules are covered during Year 1-2 and they are smoothly replaced by methodology ones in Year 3 and 4.

Results of the new curriculum were encouraging and there were challenges as well, Richard West, external expert, project evaluator from Great Britain, reported about goals and challenges of the project. And in 2012 the new curriculum was launched in the PreSETT universities throughout country.

Presidential Decree

On December 10, 2012 President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed a decree "On measures to further improve foreign language learning system".

According to the decree, starting from 2013/2014 school year foreign languages, mainly English, gradually throughout the country had to be taught from the first year

of schooling in the form of lesson-games and speaking games, continuing to learning the alphabet, reading and spelling in the second year (grade).

Also it was envisaged that university modules, especially in technical and international areas, would be offered in English and other foreign languages at higher education institutions.

The State Testing Centre, along with other relevant agencies, was tasked with preparing draft proposals on introducing foreign languages testing to the entrance examinations for all higher educational institutions.

In order to increase teaching standards in distant rural areas, the higher educational institutions were allowed targeted admission of people living in distant areas to foreign language programs on the condition that they would oblige themselves to work in the acquired specialty at their residence area for at least 5 years after graduation. The decree also envisaged 30% salary increase for foreign language teachers in rural areas, 15% increase for those in other areas.

The National Teleradio Company, State Committee for communications, information and telecommunication technologies, Agency for Press and Information of the Republic of Uzbekistan were tasked to prepare and broadcast language-learning programs, significantly increase access to international educational resources via "Ziyonet" educational network, promote publication of foreign language textbooks, magazines and other materials.

Recent policy updates, major reforms

According to "Comprehensive Development Programme of the Higher Education System for 2017-2021" adopted in 2017 the implementation of Higher Education reform process for the whole year 2018 has been intensified by a number of significant decisions and considerable developments: on quality improvement of graduate training, qualification upgrading of academic staff of higher educational institutions, wide-scale development of international relations; opening new HEIs, establishing of joint degree programmes and joint faculties, introduction of new education directions and specialties, extramural and evening departments, university autonomy on student quotas and educational programmes according to labour market needs, recognition of diploma obtained abroad etc. The total number of HEIs has been increased from 77 in 2016 to 95 in 2018. 16 new joint programmes have been introduced in cooperation with prestigious overseas universities. Students' quotas of overall admission to HEIs have been doubled. It is worth to underline that as of the next year (2020) it will be possible to submit application for admission to several HEIs in one round.

Two Presidential Decrees on "Additional measures on enhancing quality of education in higher education institutions and ensuring their proactive involvement in considerable reforms" (No 3775 of 5 June 2018) and "On strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for innovative development for 2019-2021" (No 5544 of 21 September 2018) have encouraged the overall continuous changes in HE system of Uzbekistan.

Another important document on the issue is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Uzbekistan's Development Strategy for 2017-2021" from 7 February 2017. In the priority areas of development of the social sphere (#IV): Development of education and science refers to all main aspects of the education system of the country like continuous education; strengthening of the material-technical base of educational institutions; improving the quality and effectiveness of higher education institutions through introduction of international standards; quality of teaching; gradual increase in admission quota in the higher educational institutions.

In sum, Uzbekistan is a country which pays great attention to education and wants its youth to be well educated since the prosperity of the country depends on their intelligence

and genius. For being such kind of talented individuals learning English language is crucial and mandatory.

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USING ILYA FRANK'S TEACHING METHOD OF READING AT ENGLISH LESSONS

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Abstract. In this article I share my own experience of how to use Ilya Frank's reading method effectively while teaching English at our schools. This is a method of learning a foreign language that consists of reading a mixture of text in the original language and translation. It was invented by philologist Ilya Frank and is used in a series of books published by him, numbering about 400 works as of April 2019. The first book published by the method, was prepared in 2000, the story of Erich K?stner's "Emil and the detectives".

Key words: method, translation, explanation, original text, effective, adapted, unadapted.

In books published using this method, the text is divided into small fragments. First comes the adapted passage - the text with a literal translation interspersed with it and a small lexical and grammatical commentary. This is followed by the same text, but already unadapted, without hints. The method differs from the parallel text method, in which the full translation is presented in the 2nd column or in the second half of the book, and there are no additional comments. Everyone who studies foreign languages knows how time-consuming and endless this process is. It often happens that despite all efforts, progress is almost imperceptible. I tried this method out while teaching English. It is somewhat similar to parallel reading in two languages - foreign and native, but has some nuances. Depending on the level of difficulty, it can be anecdotes, children's fairy tales, short stories, classic novels or journalistic articles. First, a small part of the text is explained by phrases: a phrase or sentence in a foreign language, then, if necessary, its transcription, then new words and grammar are explained. Then the next phrase. After a few such phrases, the entire passage is given in the original language without any comments.

Here, for example, is what the text looks like in English:

1.cyclone (Hurricane; cyclone - to'fon)

Dorothy lived in the middle of the great Prairie of Kansas (Dorothy Kansasning ulkan kengliklari o'rtasida yashar edi), with uncle Henry, who was a farmer (fermer amakisi Henri bilan), and aunt Em, who was a farmer's wife farmer (va amakisining xotini, kelinoyisi Emma bilan). Their house was small (ularning uyi kichkina edi), because the logs for its construction had to be carried on a cart for many miles (uyni qurilishida kerak bo'ladigan yog'ochlar uzoq masofadan tashib kelisnishi kerak edi; logs - yog'och).

The text must be read several times: first, the text with hints, if there is a sound recording, then listen to it again, and then read the original. If you already have some knowledge of the language, you can read the opposite - first unadapted version, and then, if necessary, look at the tips. You don't need to go back to repeat the completed material. It is important to understand the general meaning of what is written. With this approach, new words and grammatical constructions are automatically remembered as they are repeated in the text. The main thing is to read a lot and regularly. The list of languages in which books adapted to the method of teaching reading by Ilya Frank are published is impressive: all European languages, Arabic, Hebrew, languages of India, languages of the CIS countries, Eastern languages, ancient and modern languages. It would seem that everything is simple: read interesting texts, and in a few months the

language level will increase significantly. Most of pupils admit that they really managed to significantly improve their level of foreign language proficiency. I use Ilya Frank's reading method like this. I believe that the basic level of grammar proficiency and basic vocabulary should be. However, if you have previously studied another language from the same language group, you may be able to learn a completely new language using the Ilya Frank method. It is difficult to remember a large number of words just in the process of relaxed reading. Therefore, I recommend to read each phrase several times, and pronounce new words several times. Pupils should also read the unadapted passage several times. It is useful to read aloud, because it helps the memorization process. I recommend to write out new words and phrases that you consider important for yourself in your notebook and memorize them. I combine books adapted according to the method of Ilya Frank with other ways of learning a foreign language. In particular, I read texts where there is no translation. Otherwise, my brain quickly gets used to "crutches", and I start to get lost at the sight of completely unadapted text. In general, I like books adapted according to the method of teaching reading by Ilya Frank. In addition, it is a great way to read unadapted literature, to feel the "taste" of a foreign language.

Used literature:

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DETERMINATION OF THE LEVELS AND CRITERIA FOR THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TRANEES IN ADVANCED TRAINING COURSES

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Abstract: This article describes the main components of determining the level of development, criteria and indicators of professional competence of trainees.

Keywords: competence, competence, component, degree, criterion, motivational, cognitive, activity-reflexive.

The success of lifelong learning depends on the ability of all actors in the education system to remain competitive, and its essential conditions are personal qualities such as activism, initiative, creative thinking and innovative solutions. Therefore, one of the promising areas for the development of education in our country is to improve the professional competence of teachers, improve professional skills, disseminate best practices and develop an innovative educational environment..

In order to develop the pedagogical basis for the formation of professional competence of a teacher, first of all, necessary to determine the criteria, indicators and initial levels of formation of professional competence in students. To solve this task, it is necessary to identify the main components of the professional competence of the trainee. In our research, the criterion is one of the indicators of a teacher's readiness to perform their duties consciously and their competence in the learning process.

At the same time, the scientific and practical basis for the development of criteria for the professional activity of teachers has not yet found its logical solution. Therefore, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the main criteria for the classification of indicators of professional competence, as well as to apply the existing methods of forming criteria and indicators.

In modern psychological and pedagogical literature (N.N.Azizkhodjaeva, R.X.Djuraev, U.I.Inoyatov, V.P.Bespalko, A.A.Bodalov, P.Ya.Galperin, N.I.Zaguzov, O.Musurmanova, M.Kuranov, A.X.Munavarov, S.V.Petrushin, V.A.Slastyonin, N.F.Talizina N.M.Yakovleva and other scientists) have different methods and approaches to determine the effectiveness of the results of the pedagogical process. Based on this, various features of the formation of the teacher's professional activity were identified. In modern theory and practice, there are "general requirements for the separation and substantiation of criteria", which have the following content:

- First, it should reflect the basic laws of personality formation;
- Second, to facilitate communication between the components of the problem under study;
- Third, quality indicators should be accompanied by quantitative indicators"[3].

There are many approaches, researches in this area, as well as specialized literature on the subject, contains a variety of approaches to improving the criteria that affect the professional development of teachers, its effectiveness and optimality. In the structure of pedagogical competence, scientists distinguish different components. According to K. Duray-Novakova [1], the main components of professional training for pedagogical activity are: motivational-oriented, cognitive-evaluative, emotionally-strong-willed, fast-effective, mental-ethical. He also commented on the important role of self-improvement,

self-development and self-assessment in a teacher's professional and pedagogical competence. Research scientists (L. Sokhan, I. Ermakova, G. Nesen) define activity through motivational, oriented, operational, voluntary and evaluative components [2].

The analysis of the existing work gives us the following in the structure of the teacher's professional competence: the formation of motivational-positive tendencies, the strengthening of cognitive-theoretical knowledge, the ability to effectively organize active-reflexive-educational work, based on self-analysis. 'allowed for the separation of components such as self-assessment and the identification of criteria.

Thus, we have identified the following as the main criteria for the formation of professional competence of trainees:

- Motivational, which determines the quality of pedagogical activity through the development of professional and pedagogical orientation of the teacher's personality, based on the targeted formation of the main components of professional competence of the teacher for the effective implementation of professional and pedagogical activities;
- cognitive, which determines the system of pedagogical knowledge in which professional pedagogical skills and competencies are developed;
- modeling of pedagogical tasks, activity characterized by a set of skills to act effectively in non-standard pedagogical situations;
- analytical and reflexive, students' personal professional pedagogical activity and propensity for communication, interest in pedagogical problems, self-management.

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MODERN APPROACH TO TEACHING ENGLISH IN MILITARY COURTS**Nuridinova Dilorom Sultonova**

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*Abstract:*In this article provides ideas on teaching English and its modern methods in military specialities. Studying of English as foreign language was analyzed. In this clause we certain to analyze the idiosyncrasy of both usual and new epistemology of educating Humanities. Understandably, single of the focus of whatever epistemology in alien speech educating is to develop the alien speech facility of the pupil.

Keys words: article, letters, English, language, common, concern, epistemology, modern, schoolteachers, primary.

Now is the entire planet educating alien speech, largely Humanities has get a crucial role of teaching in each its' forks. We buoy even more obtain cardinal primary kinds of Humanities speech educating epistemology similar educating Humanities exploitation usual and new epistemology. On the other hand at the new time in the entire planet schoolteachers likely to apply new epistemology each the age. This turns crystalize when we looking at the outcome procured exploitation these cardinal way. As outcome exhibit now new epistemology admit learns of find out to intercommunicate the valid speech fairly than the usual approach. Entrancing into attention this factor the administration of our state is behavior a plenty in ordering to modernize alien speech educating in Uzbek exploitation new epistemology. As a crystalize instance of this we buoy make mention of the statesmanlike ordinance N1875 elderly Dec 10, 2012 "On size of growing alien speech learning".As it is mentioned in this principle, it is significant to educate alien speech exploitation anecdotic way, which authorizes schoolteachers to stimulate their learners to get originative students. In this clause we certain to analyze the idiosyncrasy of both usual and new epistemology of educating Humanities. Understandably, single of the focus of whatever epistemology in alien speech educating is to develop the alien speech facility of the pupil. Nevertheless, usual epistemology is supported principally on a discount on the structured mechanism of exploitation a alien speech into subsets of distinct ability and regions of ability in separation. Next on from this, usual epistemologies are powerfully related with the educating of speech which is victimized in a definite area connected to the learners' being or exercise. As explicit in the textbook "Educating Humanities as a alien language", "the identification that various learners of Humanities require the speech representing particular supportive sites has diode to the educating of ESP-Humanities representing Especial or educating outturn composed: they consistent the reviewer almost "the growth of way and matters existence fashioned to educate Humanities representing principles, prescription, farming, technology, business and similar " [1,9], which indeed meant that the size of the line was regional to the particular dictionary and grammar of the opted area. Representing instance, farming way comprised entirely farming dictionary and each grammar was presented just in a farming case. Dictionary, noun phrase, and sampling decisions from additional areas and action, all the more from the domain of specifically anecdotic Humanities, were debarred. Distinct from usual epistemology, new mythos is even many educate-centralized. According to Jim Copyist, the instructor's primary use is to "support knowledge to happen" which cover "involving" learners in what is loss on "close to entitling them to exercise at their have rush, close to not big continued interpretation, close to emboldening them to join in speak, interact, achieve item, etc. [3,18-19]. Concisely

place, the learners are the nearly dynamic factor in this mechanism. The instructor is hither not to define on the other hand to advance and support learners to probe, try away, create knowledge captivating, etc. Though existence crucial, the purpose of knowledge a alien speech according to new epistemology is yet argued, and thither is a diversity of potential focus. In his textbook "Knowledge Teaching", "Jim Copyread titles, that now a superlative urgency is place on "comment of meaning". He furthermore spotlights the anecdotic competency, which is, as he determines it, "existence capable to apply the speech representing essential communication". The cause of determining this argument is that we are fascinated in way of educating Humanities focusing on the growth of speech knowledge ability. Educating should be learner-centralized, motive bounds from inside, it buoy be sparked, on the other hand not inflicted from without, speech knowledge and educating are advantageous when they applicable student's requires in specific naked truth, the attained speech ability have to serve the learners in workaday being. Speech educating and speech knowledge are advantageous whether they looking being a interaction mechanism when one's sensation, measures and yearning are betrayed either at a extremely low equivalent or in covering action much as pastimes, representations, dramatizations, etc. Learners should develop ability of the speech actively over apply as feel is always transformed close to action. Control of speech cover the facility to explain letters and entail them in the case. Growth of speech control is hopeless without ability when learners feel the apply of the modern speech as an significant societal ability. Several action are connected to literate, real, learned, sociological or additional size existence premeditated in the speech. Modern average represent extra possibilities representing learners to opinion and understand themselves as they attempt to us the speech in reliable distance. As representing trying, it shouldn't be retributive, it should be a knowledge feel that is role of the on loss line, requiring learners in excavation away captivating troubles, existence motivational and a have in mind of extension representing learners. Synergistic way create it potential beguile added cultivation, growing are permissiveness representing dispute without mess of the have impression of individuality. The apply of synergistic way furthermore suggests entrancing the speech and its knowledge away of the room as the planet opens up jam traveling, application and common concern. 2nd speech knowledge is a developmental mechanism. Students apply existent ability to create the arriving data accessible and they have to actively apply the modern data, patch debut, synergistic way instructor should capture into thoughtfulness learners desirable knowledge type and to even the educating type to actualize optimum knowledge in the room. So various professionals concern to this epistemology as the Communicatory Speech approaching. Added grouping of writers dicephalus close to Broughton purport a dissimilar concept.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTION OF STUDENTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF COMMUNICATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract: Teachers are exposed to a constant barrage of methodologies that promise to improve both instructional strategies and student learning through institute days, team meetings, seminars and the media. While some of this information is helpful, some of the suggestions have little or no empirical data to support their effectiveness. This paper will be focused on educational psychology to help students learn more effectively.

Key words: psychologists, Educational Technology, Instructional Design, Growth mindset, practice.

Educational psychology involves the study of how people learn, including topics such as student outcomes, the instructional process, individual differences in learning, gifted learners, and learning disabilities. Psychologists who work in this field are interested in how people learn and retain new information.

This branch of psychology involves not just the learning process of early childhood and adolescence but includes the social, emotional, and cognitive processes that are involved in learning throughout the entire lifespan. The field of educational psychology incorporates a number of other disciplines, including developmental psychology, behavioral psychology, and cognitive psychology.

In today's complex educational system, educational psychologists work with educators, administrators, teachers, and students to learn more about how to help people learn best. This often involves finding ways to identify students who may need extra help, developing programs aimed at helping students who are struggling, and even creating new learning methods. Some of the different topics that educational psychologists are interested in include:

" Educational Technology: Looking at how different types of technology can help students learn

" Instructional Design: Designing learning materials

" Special Education: Helping students who may need specialized instruction

" Curriculum Development: Creating curriculums can maximize learning

" Organizational Learning: Studying how people learn in organizational settings

" Gifted Learners: Helping students who are identified as gifted learners

Educational psychology has discovered how thinking and learning can be improved in the classroom. There are some principles and issues which affect teaching and learning process.

- Growth mindset. Students' beliefs or perceptions about intelligence and ability affect their cognitive functioning and learning.

- Prior knowledge. What students already know affects their learning.

- Limits of stage theories. Students' cognitive development and learning are not limited by general stages of development.

- Facilitating context. Learning is based on context, so generalizing learning to new

contexts is not spontaneous, but rather needs to be facilitated.

- Practice. Acquiring long-term knowledge and skill is largely dependent on practice.
- Feedback. Clear, explanatory and timely feedback to students is important for learning.
- Self-regulation. Students' self-regulation assists in learning and self-regulatory skills can be taught.
- Creativity. Student creativity can be fostered.
- Motivation: What motivates students? Students who are motivated and interested in learning are more successful. Students tend to enjoy learning and to do better when they are more intrinsically rather than extrinsically motivated to achieve.
- Mastery goals. Students persist in the face of challenging tasks and process information more deeply when they adopt mastery goals rather than performance goals.
- Teacher expectations Teachers' expectations about their students affect students' opportunities to learn, their motivation and their learning outcomes. The beliefs that teachers have about their students affect students' opportunities to learn, their motivation and their learning outcomes.
- Goal settingio Setting goals that are short term (proximal), specific and moderately challenging enhances motivation more than establishing goals that are long term (distal), general and overly challenging. This principle explains how students can use short-term (proximal), specific and moderately challenging goals to increase self-efficacy and build toward larger goals. Students should maintain a record of progress toward their goals which is monitored by both the student and the instructor. After students experience success with moderately challenging proximal goals, they will be more likely to become intermediate risk takers, which is one of the most significant attributes present in achievement-oriented individuals.
- Social contexts. Learning is situated within multiple social contexts.
- Interpersonal relationships. Interpersonal relationships and communication are critical to both the teaching-learning process and the social development of students. This principle provides detailed and specific guidelines for improving both teacher-student and student-peer relationships in the classroom.
- Well-being. Emotional well-being influences educational performance, learning, and development. Various components of emotional well-being can be included across many psychology units, such as self-concept and self-esteem (social psychology), self-efficacy and locus of control (motivation and personality) and happiness and coping skills (emotion and stress).
- Classroom conduct. Expectations for classroom conduct and social interaction are learned and can be taught using proven principles of behavior and effective classroom instruction.
- Expectations and support. Effective classroom management is based on (a) setting and communicating high expectations, (b) consistently nurturing positive relationships, and (c) providing a high level of student support.

While educational psychology may be a relatively young discipline, it will continue to grow as people become more interested in understanding how people learn.

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VIRTUAL REALITY IS THE NEW APPROACH OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The main aim of the article is to describe new learning technology VR in learning foreign languages, to state the great importance of IT in the process of studying. Besides that, one serious problem arises with people who have physical disorders and who inhabit distinct places to catch. That is why, the utilization of VR in education system creates so much meaning for us. The new method called VR studying improve life. Does VR really have the ability to ease the process of learning foreign language?

Keys words: University, remember, article, languages, letters, English, language, friend common, concern, epistemology, modern, schoolteachers, primary.

In order to stay connected to the contemporary world our education system is required to implement new technologies. In this case, Virtual Reality is the next logical step in the development of the Education System. VR is the tool for delivering what is known as experiential learning. The education theory is based on the idea that we learn and remember things much better when we practice something by ourselves rather than by simply observing someone else do it or being told about it. According to the recent experiment have been carried by professor Ann Schlosser at the University of Washington, VR even has the ability to make the development of false memories happen. Since involvement is a key point in helping students not only learn more quickly but also remain what they learned. These powers can be harnessed in teaching and learning foreign languages. Mondly's CEO, Alex Iliescu said that: "The biggest things that keep people from actually speaking and using new languages are fear and lack of life-like practice. We're filling the conversational gap of traditional language education." The average language learner normally takes up to about 5-7 months before trying to begin a conversation. But with VR the fear of not speak is reduced. If you talk with a responsive character that looks like a human it will give learner to achieve the same result as real world. It feels like an actual conversation, but without any gadgets people will think you're sounding stupid. Expanded Teaching Possibilities Modern education system has issues with the limited ability to describe and explain ideas in a more practical and accessible manner. This approach of explaining things is usually miss affair where some students get the purpose while others are unable to try and do that. While this is a lesser challenge in humanitarian sciences, it becomes essential when it comes to physics, programming language and foreign language. Another factor that might be greatly

Improve learning language by implementation of VR is inclusively of the students with numerous disabilities into the academic method. For instance, now with the help of the VR they do not need to go to schools, extra lessons, special places like libraries or waiting conversation clubs which are once in a week. They will enroll course by distance and can save their assets which is time. Another cool example can be "best friend" program. This program creates friend who can be seen only for you. If you talk by yourself people can think you are stupid but if you have friend who knows foreign

language very well it would be very good for you to practice speaking skill. It will also provide them an opportunity to experience out-of-reach things, however it can be also very sensible in the everyday education process. One of the difficult thing in learning any skill is keeping attention of the classroom. Now we call them distractions. Shabin Sharma said so well "Addiction to distraction is the loosen". Also in learning new foreign language people use their mobile devices. I do not have any judgments on that kind of IT technology but using them in the right way is key of success. VR gives opportunity to students avoid this kind of distractions in the leaning process. Well-orchestrated Virtual Reality experience can totally shut off the student's focus from any distracting factors and amp up his concentration on the subject considerably. You will only concentrate on learning new language after all lessons you can again use them as before. People used class room teaching method approximately 50 years ago. If you look our modern way of learning new language you can see the same method but a little bit changed. My English teacher N.Tillayeva said so well : "After teaching so many years students from all over the world I realized that there is no other way of learning foreign languages. Only practice, practice and practice ". It is true, if you want to develop your writing skill set you should practice to write or if you want to increase your speech you should speak.

And I really like feedback when it comes to learning a new language. Expect feedback from powerful technology will not only give suggestion improvements in terms of vocabulary but also provide support you become a more confident speaker.

In the process of a study the outline of all main information technologies used in learning foreign languages was given, the great importance of IT in the learning process as well as in the process of raising motivation among students was proven as well. Application of VR interactive technologies substantially improves the quality of lesson material and raises the motivation, at the same time individualizing the language learning. Taking into account all the above-mentioned factors we can draw a conclusion, that in the modern society, where it is difficult to surprise students by something, the use of VR can become an additional tool that will introduce the originality into the educational process, inspiring students for further creativity and motivate them to a higher level. Therefore, the implementation VR in the educational process became one of the substantial parts of professional competence.

Virtual Reality technology offers numerous exciting opportunities for learning foreign language. Save your time and practice with VR you will reach to high new level.

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IDEOLOGICAL AND ARTISTIC PROPERTIES OF MO YAN'S WORKS**Axmedova Iroda Sobirjon qizi**

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the ideological and artistic features of Mo Yan's works, which contain information about the life of the writer, as well as the improved creative activity based on his work.

Key words: Guan Moye, Lu Xin Institute of Literature, the Chinese Writers Association, modernism, "The Republic of Wine".

Mo Yan, whose real name is Guan Moye(管谟业), is one of the representatives of modern Chinese literature. N.K. According to Khuziyatova and In Lihua, he was born on February 17, 1955, in Gaomi County, Dalan Province, Shandong Province (the events in a number of his works are related to rural life). At the age of 11, he was forced to drop out of school because of a Cultural revolution in the country.¹ Rejected several times, Mo Yan was finally drafted into the army in 1976, where he became a leading figure in politics.² Mo Yan, who continued his studies in the Army, became a student of the Academy of Arts in 1984 and later a graduate student of the Lu Xin Institute of Literature. In 1986, he was admitted to the Chinese Writers Association. He received his Master's degree in Literature from Beijing Normal University in 1991. In 1997, he retired from the armed forces and began working as a newspaper editor. The writer currently serves as vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association. Chinese writer Mo Yan has won the 2012 Nobel Prize in Literature. The recognition of Mo Yan as worthy of the award, along with the positive attitude in various literary circles, also caused hesitation among some Western critics.³ When Mo Yan, who heard that he was selected as a laureate, was also surprised by the news: "I am very surprised that I was awarded the prize because I did not consider myself the most deserving among Chinese writers. There are many writers, my level is not so high."⁴

Mo Yan began his literary career in 1981. His first works are traditional created in a realistic style. In this case, the author is the narrator - as a third party appeared. Such works include "Falling Rain on a Spring Night", "Dry River", "Autumn Waters", "The Garlic Ballads".

Mo Yan is the author of dozens of stories and novels. He is also known as the Chinese Kafka and Heller. The works of this author have been published in dozens of languages. Of these, the novel "My Aunt's Magic Knife" was translated into Russian by Moyatskovo Dmitry Ivanovich, and excerpts from the novel "The Republic of Wine" were translated into Russian by Igor Alexandrovich Egorov. Despite his sharp social criticism, he is highly valued in China. He is the recipient of a number of other awards, the most prestigious of which is the Mao Zedong Literary Prize for his novel "The Frog". Mo Yan's main theme in literature is rural life and the fate of ordinary people struggling to survive in despair. Igor Egorov, the only Chinese literature expert and translator in Russia who has translated Mo Yan's works into Russian, said, "This

¹ Anna Sun. "The Diseased Language of Mo Yan", The Kenyon Review, Fall 2012.

² (Wee, Sui-Lee "China's Mo Yan feeds off suffering to win Nobel literature prize". Reuters. Retrieved 11 October 2012).

³ Inge, M. Thomas (June 2000). "Mo Yan Through Western Eyes". World Literature Today. 74 (3): 501–507

⁴ 莫言出席诺贝尔奖颁奖仪式，亚太日报，2012年12月10日。

happening in the country, how ordinary people feel, and so on.” Igor Egorov's view was confirmed by Huang Youyi, vice president of the International Federation of Translators as well. He said, “When you read Mo Yan’s books, you not only enjoy great literature, you also have the opportunity to take a look at Chinese society. He has repeatedly said that he writes about life events and people, even in the form of fiction.”

In the mid-1980s, the writer significantly complicated his narrative style. The look of modernism in the side works is all elements and imagery due to the nature of the author's artistic style is the material of life principles in selection, evaluation, and reflection. When we analyze the author's works, we see his worldview, to specific events the importance of examining the ways in which they relate and reflect them. "The Republic of Wine"(酒国) written in Surrealism laughs at the "cannibalistic" food which is a topic discussed long ago by Lu Xin. Igor Egorov

The author gave an interview to the newspaper "Khabarnoma" about the Nobel Prize-winning work "The Republic of Wine": - "The Republic of Wine" - a modern character in the lives of Chinese officials is a sharp satire. The play is full of descriptions about food and Chinese cuisine. The novel is in the humanistic direction, started by Lu Xin, the founder of Chinese literature continued. In one of his stories, "Save the Children for the Future" a cry called: "Save the Children for the Future". In Mo Yan's work, the phrase is a scary metaphor turned around. In this novel, children to cook delicious meals from them treated. Sure it's an imagination, but it's all so mixed up that it is What is the truth here, what is the reality, it is very difficult to understand." There are various overemphasis and exaggerations in revealing the essence of the events described in the play. It really shows the appearance of people and reveals some random features in them. Many of the characters in the play are the result of a sharp critique of life. The events take place in China in the late twentieth century. Asra is crossed by two plot lines. Each chapter of the novel is conditionally divided into two parts. The first tells the story of the detective's adventures. The second is devoted to the author's correspondence with the candidate of science in wine production.

“Life and Death Are Wearing Me Out”(生死疲劳) by Mo Yan explores the farmer’s relationship with the land. The work is remarkable, firstly, because it focuses on the main issues of Chinese history and modernity: farming relations, and secondly, it allows the reader to draw certain conclusions about the author's style based on oriental surrealistic methods. Mo Yan confessed to writing the novel “Life and Death Are Wearing Me Out” in 42 days. The story that is the basis of the work took place in front of the writer's eyes.

Apparently, the events described in the play and the ideas expressed constitute its content. These two aspects, that is, the events that are reflected and the ideas of the writer, that combine to shake the heart of the reader. According to Mo Yan, if something was depicted in a play and no idea was expressed through them, the things depicted would be meaningless to the reader.¹ On the contrary, if the play contains the writer's thoughts and observations, but they are not derived from certain life events, they remain abstract, hard-to-believe, dry ideas for the reader. It is well known that figurative representation of reality requires the depiction of general legal aspects of life in individuals, events, and certain emotions. The emblems created by Mo Yan showed a clear proof of this. The first characteristic of the images created by Mo Yan is its vividness and clarity, its richness of distinctive characters. The second feature is that Mo Yan embodies in them a common typical character that is not repeated. These aspects, in turn, increase the power of its impact on the reader and provide ample opportunity to embody what the writer has invented. The artistic textures in the work also manage to embody the realities of life on the floor. Mo Yan is a writer who uses his symbols to reveal the meaning of life and to convince the reader with his fine art.

¹ (Бычкова Т.А. Культура традиционных обществ Китая и Японии. Культура Китая. Китайская проза и поэзия. – М., 2003)

The conclusion to be drawn from this is the most advanced spirit of a certain period is reflected in an artistic image as brightly, fully and emotionally as the sun is reflected in a drop. should be able to shape the shape. Real talent has always strived for this.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

NEW UZBEKISTAN-NEW WORLDWIDE

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Abstract. It is aimed at training a new generation of highly intellectual and spiritual personnel capable of coming up with new initiatives and ideas for the development of the country, to form the necessary skills and knowledge for graduates of educational institutions to become modern professionals.

Keywords, phrases; Economy, education, new initiatives, social development, science, new worldview.

At present, the competitiveness of any country depends primarily on its level of education and science. The current state of economic and social development places more demands than ever on the level of professionalism and vocational training of human activities.

Enforcement of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 6, 2020 No PF-6108 "On measures to develop educational and scientific spheres in the new period of development of Uzbekistan" in the order of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 11, 2020 No 267 Improving the field of education and science, increasing the respect for teachers and pedagogical staff, scientific and creative intellectuals in our society, the development of professional skills of students is based on the fulfillment of the requirements of education and human capital.

This, in turn, plays an important role in the development of education and training on the basis of each area. Today, our country has entered a new stage of development in all areas. In particular, an innovative approach to increasing the social activism of young people ".

The large-scale reforms being carried out in our country under the leadership of our President are yielding positive results, and the well-being and spirituality of the population are increasing. Uzbekistan's prestige in the international arena is growing. It is worth mentioning these changes, the achievements, the creative work, the essence of the reforms in education in general.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that "the school is the foundation of human resources development, the main place for young people to form the foundations of knowledge, worldview and spirituality, and increasing investment in" human capital "is a requirement of the times." Today's "New Uzbekistan - a new worldview" education and training - "Human capital" has become a criterion that determines the fate of humanity, our state.

Efforts are being made to establish a national education system that can withstand today's fierce global competition, to improve textbooks and manuals in line with modern requirements, to create a new generation, to optimize curricula and standards.

It is planned to create a system of automation and comprehensive analysis of education management with the use of modern information and communication technologies, further development of electronic resources and distance learning, popularization of IT professions among students.

The issues of making science the main driver of the economy, expanding the scope of scientific research, stimulating the innovative activities of talented young scientists, further strengthening and developing the capacity of existing scientific organizations are being considered.

The issues of introduction of highly effective international practice in the education system, implementation of systematic work on inclusion of educational institutions of the republic in prestigious international rankings are being considered.

Human capital is the sum of the combined capabilities of a nation. Natural resources, industrial and agricultural sectors of the economy, gold, foreign exchange reserves, etc. will become a constantly declining part of national wealth. According to some experts, by 2020, they will not be equal to even 10 percent of the national wealth of developed countries. In other words, the intellectual and spiritual factor is a decisive condition of the country's economy, the most important indicator of state power and determines the level of development of society.

Raising Uzbekistan to the ranks of developed countries requires huge power, great potential. What is this power? Underground and surface resources? In the army? Population? In the area? .. No! In the people, in the quality level of the population.

Here is an example: In the article "I just did my duty to my country", many people asked me about the development of Singapore; "How did you break away from a huge country and become a developed country with a small territory? How did you do this miracle? "He said," I directed the state budget to education, I raised the teacher from the lower class to the highest position in Singapore, and the people who performed the miracles in my country are the teachers. "

In conclusion, the title of our article "New Uzbekistan - a new worldview" means that the essence of the issues is the development of education, and that education and training are at the heart of every reform.

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THE ROLE OF DIDACTIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING.

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Abstract. The approach to the issue of foreign language teaching is one of the most pressing issues today. We know that the use of different principles in the process of teaching foreign languages is effective. In order to achieve quality in the teaching process, we choose principles based on the mental state of the students. In this article, we work on the role of didactic and psychological principles in foreign language teaching.

Key words: Principle, science, opportunity, habit, vocabulary, learner, communication, didactic.

Nowadays there are great opportunities to teach English to young learners. Because the President of Uzbekistan is creating a lot of opportunities to learn English. So English teachers began to teach English to the 1st form at the beginning of 2013-2014 school years. You know young children like games. We think they should be taught English by playing more interesting games which are played by using easy vocabulary games or grammar games such as "to be", or "have got" and so on.

Nowadays teaching foreign languages is compulsory from the first grade at a primary school in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The advantage of an early start is that young children are really enthusiastic about learning new things - especially languages.

A pedagogical principle is expressed at different levels, from the very abstract down to the micro context of individual teacher beliefs that form the basis for

his/her planned and spontaneous classroom action. Pedagogic is the science concerned with the teaching and education of the younger generation. Since methods also deal with the problems of teaching and education, it is most closely related to pedagogics. To study foreign language teaching one must know pedagogics. One branch of pedagogics is called didactics. Didactics studies general ways of teaching in schools. Methods, as compared to didactics, studies the specific ways of teaching a definite subject. In foreign language teaching the teacher forms and develops in pupils' pronunciation habits, grammar habits, lexical habits and other habits. Since habits the result of repeated action in the same line pupils can acquire habits by constant steady drill, repeated drill. Therefore, the teacher should remember when organizing pupils learning that drill should be constant and accurate. This implies correct copy, clearly presented and easy for imitation and reproduction, given under motivating conditions which will lead to skills. Since skill is the ability to do something well and in language learning skills are pupils' ability to use the target language for communicative needs, the teacher should form and develop such language skills as listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing. Methods of foreign language teaching are most closely related to linguistics, since linguistics deals with the problems which are of paramount importance to methods, with language and thinking, grammar and vocabulary, the relationship between grammar and vocabulary, and many others. Methods successfully use, for example, the results of linguistic investigation in the selection and arrangement of language material for teaching. It is known that structural linguistics have had a great impact on language teaching. Teaching materials have been prepared by linguists and methodologists of the structural school.

In order that the pupil's interest may be secured and retained the speech material taught must:

- a) Be arranged and presented according to spheres of interest;
- b) Proceed from, and centre round, the pupil's own self - his most natural object of interest - diverging from, not converging to, that centre;
- c) Be at once new and definitely associated with objects in which an interest already exists;
- d) Correspond to the pupil's age and powers; be neither too childish, nor too abstract and difficult for understanding;
- e) Not be too easy; present some difficulty and yet a definite prospect of successfully overcoming it, - seeing that interest largely lies in successfully.

Methods of foreign language teaching have a definite relation to physiology of the higher nervous system. Pavlov's theories of conditioned reflexes, of the second signaling system and of dynamic stereotype are the examples. Each of these interrelated theories bears a direct relation to the teaching (of) a foreign language. The main pedagogical principles underlying early language learning Principle is defined as a guide to action. Methods of teaching foreign languages are based on the fundamental principles are didactics. They are as follows:

The principle of educative instruction;

The principle of Consciousness;

The principle of Activeness;

The principle of Visualization;

The principle of Consecutiveness;

The principle of Systematises;

The principle of Accessibility;

The principle of Durability .

The principle of educative instruction.

In foreign language teaching the principle of educative instruction is chiefly realized through the ideological contents of the texts and sentences used. All the texts in the foreign language included in the text-books and in the books for supplementary reading must be of educative value and either expressive of, or consistent with social ideology.

Consciousness as a principle of didactics or in one of the two main senses of this word is knowledge and understanding by the learner of what he or she is doing. The basic requirement of sound foreign language method that the pupils should be taught from the beginning not meaningless sounds, and not lifeless isolated words, whose meaning is only potential and unrealized, but meaningful sentences and living speech, is directly inferable from both the didactic principles of consciousness and activeness.

In foreign language teaching activeness is variously realized as stated in the following eight points:

- the pupils should be taught from the beginning sentences and living speech not sounds and words; The pupils must be taught to think from the beginning not in their mother tongue, but in the foreign language;
- The teacher must do all he can to cultivate in the pupils their power of guessing, at the same time constantly controlling its use;
- In the early stages the teaching of the foreign language should be based on speech;
- The pupils must to the greatest possible extent speak and act what they speak, perform series of actions, at the same time telling about those actions.

- Throughout the course practise must precede theory;
- A wide use of chorus work will ensure the active participation of all the pupils in the work of the class;
- The work in the small groups will be carried on.

In conclusion teaching English to young learners is a really hard job.

However, to show pupils that even learning English could be funny and interesting, should be one of the way to deal with the grammar teaching. Using various methods in teaching English can be more or less worthy and useful with young learners. On the other hand, as it has been stated using games whilst teaching and explaining grammar rules or structures, is definitely very effective and brings them amusement.

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FORMATION OF SCHOOLCHILDRENS' SOCIOCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN TEACHING RUSSIAN**Ayupova Khilola**

Teacher of the department of Russian Language and Literature, AndSU

Abstract. This article is devoted to the problem of the formation of the socio-cultural competence of schoolchildren in teaching the Russian language. Culture in its broadest sense performs the following functions: cognitive, informative, communicative, regulatory and socialization function.

Keywords. Cultural information, realities, Russian-speaking countries, geographical names, names of famous people, traditional forms of communication.

Culture in its broadest sense performs the following functions: cognitive, informative, communicative, regulatory and socialization function. The process of socialization consists in the assimilation by an individual of a certain system of knowledge, norms and values (i.e. culture in its various forms), allowing him to act as a full member of society. Thus, the problem of the formation of linguo-socio-cultural competence is to freely approach the behavior of people with a different cultural orientation. At the same time, it is necessary to understand the difference between cultural competence and linguo-socio-cultural competence - these are different parts of the whole: sociocultural competence is that part of cultural competence that is responsible for the communicative behavior of an individual within a given culture. The structure of sociocultural competence as a phenomenon of consciousness includes two components: intracultural competence - knowledge of the norms, rules and traditions of one's own linguo-socio-cultural community, and intercultural competence - knowledge of general sociocultural norms, rules and traditions of another linguistic-socio-cultural community.

Intercultural competence, in turn, also includes several components: linguistic component, speech component, linguistic and cultural and social components. The draft educational standard considers all components of intercultural competence as equal independent components.

As noted above, the formation of intercultural competence is realized through the formation of several components. To activate the linguistic and cultural material when teaching the Russian language to primary schoolchildren, it is proposed to use songs, poems, counting rhymes, etc. The formation of an idea about the specifics of another culture (about the peculiarities of everyday life, about the habits of native speakers) is facilitated by texts made in the form of letters and holiday cards. In the course of working on such a text, students receive authentic supra-linguistic information (get acquainted with the rules for writing letters, writing an address on an envelope), learn traditional forms of congratulations. Often, when teaching regional studies, at the initial stage, regional texts are used that describe the traditions of the country of the target language, its attractions, telling about famous people. Cultural information is included in the content of modern textbooks on the Russian language. The material contains the realities of Russian-speaking countries, geographical names, names of famous people, traditional forms of communication. When forming social competence, the following features of primary schoolchildren should be taken into account: the ability to engage in communication, the ability to maintain communication, the ability to accept and understand the partner's point of view, the ability to control their behavior. As forms of work on the formation of this type of competence, it is possible to propose active use of performances, role-playing games, and excursion lessons in the classroom. Observations

show that junior schoolchildren show a great interest in people with a different culture, these childhood impressions persist for a long time and also contribute to the development of intrinsic motivation for learning a foreign language.

Unfortunately, the presence of culturological material in a school course is not in itself capable of changing the consciousness of students to the picture of the world that opens up to them. According to T.K. The floral, cultural component lies not outside the language, but inside it, because the language reflects the consciousness of its bearer. It is the understanding of the peculiarities of the worldview of a particular linguistic society, supported by good knowledge and the ability to use the linguistic base, that make up the socio-cultural content when teaching the Russian language. Country-specific information is included in the content of modern textbooks on the Russian language. The material contains the realities of Russian-speaking countries, geographical names, names of famous people, traditional forms of communication.

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TEACHING GRAMMAR IN A COMMUNICATIVE WAY.**Hakimova Dildora Narzullayevna**

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Abstract

Mastering of any additional language will certainly depend on grammar knowledge. Grammar is basic knowledge which enables students to speak, to read and to write correctly and understandable. Nunan (1999) defines that grammar is description of a language structure and the combination of words and phrases in order to produce correct sentences in the language. This perspective is also echoed by Ur (1996) grammar is to form correct sentence by combining words that affect the meaning of the words. According to Thornburry (2001), "grammar refers to rules which describe the form of the sentences ". From these definitions, it can be concluded that grammar helps learners how to construct and combine words meaningfully in the utterance at the same time it enables them to communicate accurately and fluently in both oral and written English discourse. From my perspective, it is one of the important components which must be taught and learnt to master English.

Key words: grammar features, noticing skill, teaching grammar as product/ process/ skill, utterance, deductive approach, meaningful communication

Introduction

Teaching grammar has already gained considerable attention in EFL settings as its aim is to assist learners to meaningfully communicate in all skills. However, most EFL teachers rely on teaching English grammar explicitly and put more emphasis on theoretical part of the lesson rather than practical part. From my teaching experience, I witness that most EFL teachers employ deductive approach in their English classes. As a result, learners are more likely to get bored from grammar lessons and reluctant to acquire grammar features. Therefore, language teachers should seek the way of teaching grammar effectively. According to Bastone (1994), "it would not be possible to describe language without seeking out this underlying framework, so it would be impossible to acquire language successfully without drawing grammar in some way" (p.224). He also proposes three approaches: teaching grammar as a product, process and skill. Product approach aids learners to notice and to structure by focusing on certain grammatical forms and meanings. Teaching grammar as process allows learners to practice in the use of language. Last approach is teaching grammar as skill lead learners to apply grammar for their own communication.

Teaching grammar as a product focus on providing learners a clear and explicit or implicit framework about language. According to Batstone (1994), "learners have to notice particular grammar structure before they can do anything with them". Teaching grammar as product appears useful as learners will be guided to identify particular grammatical forms. At this stage, teacher directs learner's attention to the linguistic form by employing noticing activities.

Teaching grammar as process. Unlike product approach, teaching grammar as process is intended to engage learners directly in the procedures of language use. Process teaching mainly refers to task based aiming to develop tasks that help learners to express themselves effectively.

Teaching grammar as skill. As above stated, in product approach, learners give focus on grammar forms, however, when learners deploy these forms in language use. If language teachers combine both product and process approach, they can motivate learners to value grammar and utilize grammar as communicative device. Bastone

(1994) in his article defines this approach as combination of product which directs learner's attention on grammar and process approach which guides learners to develop skills of using grammar in language use. When we design grammar activity, it is essential to guide learners noticing activities within context. Isolating grammar structures from context increase the risk of failing to put practice in a context.

Conclusion

The role of grammar is highly appreciated in teaching target language and assist L2 learner to become more fluent speaker. As Azar (2000) points out that teaching grammar is not about introducing grammar rules or retaining them, its aim is to prepare L2 learners for meaningful communication in real situation. Therefore, teachers consider these three approaches while designing activities.

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ORGANIZATION TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS PROJECT AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

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Abstract. The given article deals with technological organization of project and research works at schools. Psychological and pedagogical factors should be taking into account in organizing projects and research works. The principles of organizing were given for teachers.

Key words. Project, formation, new, formations, cognitive sphere, quality, personality traits, associated, active, teacher.

The main task of psychological and pedagogical support of project and educational research activities at school is to create favorable conditions for the full development and formation of an improving socially successful personality. Taking into account the peculiarities of adolescence, the success and timeliness of the formation of new formations in the cognitive sphere, qualities and personality traits are associated with the active position of the teacher, as well as with the adequacy of the construction of the educational process and the choice of conditions and teaching methods. Active observation of children and intensive interaction with adults (teachers, parents) made it possible to identify the main problem faced by all project participants as follows: the unevenness of the formation of various psychophysical functions in the student, which are necessary for the successful mastering of all components of project activity: research, technological and final related to the public defense of the project. All students are different: one child is ready for public protection, but worries, gets lost, forgets words, speaks softly; the other is active, interesting to listen to, but completely disorganized; the third - knows everything well, wants to be the first all the time, but is very afraid of mistakes. And this unevenness gives rise to many nuances, many psychological difficulties that one has to face in the course of work on a project, ranging from the impossibility of a clear understanding of the goal, excessive excitement before the speech and ending with unjustified hopes, disappointments, painful reactions to an unsatisfactory result. For the successful management of the project activities of students, first of all, it is necessary to provide professionally competent pedagogical support of the project, both in relation to the choice of topic and content (scientific guidance), and in relation to the work itself and the methods used (methodological guidance). Scientific leadership requires the teacher to support a certain scientific level, result-oriented and innovative orientation of research and project development of students. From a methodological point of view, a special preliminary training is required from the teacher the project manager, which is related not so much to the subject and its content, but to a greater extent to the teacher's methodological literacy, his possession of a set of techniques, methods, technologies necessary for organizing such work. The activity algorithm of the project manager must include the following mandatory elements: training in techniques and methods of educational research and project activities, creative search; development of a bank of problematic tasks, a catalog of topics for design and research works; adjustment of the calendar-thematic planning for the academic subject, taking into account the project and research activities of students; adjusting the planning of the student's lesson, home and extracurricular work, taking into account the organization of his activities for the preparation and implementation of a project or research; proposal for the choice of

topics for design work, problem tasks for the study of students, taking into account the results of the previous tasks and determining for each student the level of difficulty below which he cannot choose; formation of a list of students, taking into account the topics of current and future final projects; determination of the order and time of consultations and interviews in accordance with the stages of work on the project; organization and implementation of pre-defense projects and educational research; helping students in determining the form of project protection: test, interview, presentation, speaking at a conference, participating in a project competition, posting a project on the school's website or other educational resource, etc; preparation of the necessary documentation for the protection of the project: recall of the head, review of the project, completed expert project card; organization of project defense.

For a student in the course of project activities, the most important and difficult stage is setting the goal of his work. After answering the question "Why am I going to do this project?" The student defines the purpose of his work and determines what should be done for this. The teacher assists the student in choosing ways to achieve the goal and solve problems that he will use when creating a project. Project as a form of group work, mastering social roles, distribution of roles, responsibilities, group work skills, emphasis "other people". Project as a means of popularizing knowledge, drawing attention to the problem, emphasis "other people". This list is designed for adults (teachers, parents), but indirectly it serves as a guideline for managing the child's activities, providing an opportunity to focus the child's attention on various aspects of his actions. The theme of the project is selected and formulated taking into account the content of school programs; age and level of training of students; the interests and needs of students (cognitive, applied, creative, value, etc.), personality traits of students and the practical significance of the expected results are taken into account. Classes in design and educational-research activities made it possible to move from the traditional relay transmission of knowledge to active teaching methods. Important mechanisms for the development of research activities are: creation of a creative atmosphere, motivation of interest in research, design, creative activities; initiation and comprehensive support of search, research and project activities; support of research and project activities; creation of conditions for support, implementation and dissemination of the results of activities.

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ON SOME EVENTS IN THE TERMS THAT MADE THE TELE-TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: The article deals with the terminology of the Uzbek language and the terms of telecommunications in it, in particular, issues related to their study.

Key words and phrases: term, terminology, telecommunication terms, reterminating, transterminating.

Given that language is a social phenomenon, we can say that all the innovations in society will continue to be reflected in it. In particular, with the rapid penetration of today's rapidly evolving media, we see that terminology is becoming richer, among other things. One such area is telecommunication terms. The richness of the content of the dictionary, the structural updates show the urgency of its study, the integral step-by-step study of telecommunication terminology. In this article, we will focus on the existing terminology in terminology and the manifestation of this phenomenon in telecommunication terms. The concept of the term element has been interpreted differently by several scholars.

The component that is distinguished in the structure of a term as its main, meaningful part is related to the features of the concept expressed by the term. (Efremov, 2000) [1]

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (2006-2008) we can find more than 30 terms formed by a single tele- terminology. Although the words belonging to this assimilated layer are not considered as artificial words in the Uzbek language, we can say that they combined with some Uzbek words to form hybrid terms.[2] These include teleboshqaruv, telemarkaz, telenazorat, teletasvir, teletomoshabin. The terms in the dictionary refer to the fields of telecommunications, engineering, astronomy, psychology.

TELE- [yun. tele - long, distant; far, far away] The first component of international conjunctions is: 1) acting or performing from a long distance; 2) means "television". Like telealoqa, teledastur, teleko'rsatuv, teleminora.

The dictionary includes words such as teleboshqaruv, televideniye, television, televizor, televizorchi, telegramma, telegrafist, telegrafistka, telegrafiya, teleinstenirovka, telekommunikatsiya, telekomponiya, teleks, telemarafon, telemarkaz, telemarketing, telemetrik, telemetriya, telemexanizatsiya, telemexanik, telemexanika, telenazorat, teleobyektiv, telepatiya, teleskop, teleskopik, teleskopiya, telestudiya, teletayp, teletasvir, teletomoshabin, telefaks, telefilm, telefon, telefonist, telefonistka, telefoniya, telefonlashmoq, telefonlashtirmoq, telefonogramma, telefonchi. Most of these are telecommunication terms formed by the term tele-.

Examples of technical terms are: tele-terminology:

TELEMEXANIZATSIYA [tele...+ mexanizatsiya] Use of means of communication in remote control and control of production processes.

TELEMEXANIK Telemechanics Specialist.

TELEMEXANIK Related to telemechanics, remote control; serving for remote control. Telemexanik apparatura. Telemexanik sistema.

2. Made by telemechanics. Telemexanik nazorat.

TELEMEXANIKA [tele .. + mexanika] 1 Department of technology, which deals with the coding of information, the development, creation and use of means of their

transmission through wired and radio communication channels.

2 The science that develops the means and methods of transmitting and receiving information for the purpose of remote management and control. Research work in the field of automation and telemechanics.

Telecommunications:

TELEVIDENIE [tele .. + r. videnie -view <lot. visio - view] Transmission and reception of images of moving or stationary objects at a certain distance using radio-electronic means together with sound; distant vision; one of the media. Toshkent televideniyesi, televideniye texnikasi.

2 The field of science and technology related to the remote transmission of an image of a moving object.

3 An institution engaged in television and broadcasting and its location.

Psychological terms:

TELEPATIYA [tele .. + wool. pathos - intuition; to feel] psxl. In some people, the ability to transmit thoughts and emotions to a certain distance without the involvement of sensory organs.

About astronomy:

TELESKOP [tele .. + wool. skopeo - see] An astronomical optical instrument designed to observe, photograph, and study celestial bodies. Astronomers have been studying the Moon through a telescope for about 350 years.

Also, in the process of analyzing these words, today we come across the equal use of the terms teletasvir-tasvir, teletomoshabin-tomoshabin, telefilm-film, telefaks-faks

TELETASVIR [tele.. + tasvir] An image transmitted by television and received on a television screen.

TELETOMOSHABIN [tele .. + tomoshabin] A spectator who watches and listens to TV shows and broadcasts.

Science constantly requires new research. Therefore, it is equally important to analyze the terms that reflect the updates. It is our task to study such phenomena as making, terminating, reterminating, transterminating in these terms.

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USE OF INTERACTIVE GAMES IN ENGLISH LESSONS

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Abstract

This article highlights the importance of learning English, ways to engage students in science and language in English lessons, the use of different interactive games in the classroom, and their importance in the example of several interactive games.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign Languages, Interactive Games, Charades Game, Pictionary Game, Last Man Standing Game, Letter Scramble Game, Twenty Questions Game, Categories Game.*

After the independence of our country, the interest in learning foreign languages has grown and many opportunities have been created for young people. As the first President Islam Karimov said, "At present, great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign languages in our country. This, of course, is not in vain. There is no need to underestimate the importance of knowing foreign languages for our country, which today is trying to take a worthy place in the world community, for our people, who are building their future together with our foreign partners. "

The purpose of learning any foreign language is to be able to communicate fluently in that language and to learn the features of the language. Teaching and learning foreign languages is a perfect process. It requires the learner to work harder on himself. Using a variety of interactive games in the English teaching process can help make English lessons a hobby rather than a boring one. Interactive games are especially effective for grammar and vocabulary development. But before using these games, the teacher should be able to explain the purpose to the students and relate it to the topic. Below we look at the importance of interactive games, which are most commonly used in English lessons.

TWENTY QUESTIONS (20 WORDS) game

This game is usually played around 20 words. The teacher explains to the students how to follow these 20 word rules. This game can be played in any number of limits. The teacher starts the month by saying the words that belong to the types of fruits, vegetables, animals, professions, etc., and the students try to find 20 words that belong to that type. Students can be divided into 2 groups to play the game. Thus, the game serves to increase students' vocabulary. For example: fruits: apple, peach, abricot, cherry, strawberry, watermelon, melon, grape, granate, quince, fig, pear, orange, tangerine, pineapple, banana, kiwi, mango, etc.

LAST MAN STANDING (THE LAST MAN)

This game is a fast game. Students will be given a choice of topics. For example, kitchen utensils - knife, fork, spoon, teapot, large plate, plate, copper, tower, table cloth, apron, dish, etc. Students take turns holding the ball in their hands and finding the words one by one. When it's your turn, the student who can't find the words leaves the game. That way, only the remaining student wins in the end.

PICTIONARY (PICTURE)

Most English learners are familiar with the game Pictionary. In this game, a student goes to the board and chooses one of the words given by the teacher. The rest of the students draw a picture of the word, and the students have to find the word through the picture. In this game you can use a simple board or a white magnetic board for drawing. In this game, the class can be divided into two groups. A table is drawn on one side of the board for each team. A student from team A comes out and chooses one of the many inverted words and draws that word on the board. Others will have to find the word. For example, if a student chooses the word apple, they draw a picture of an apple on the board, and their partner finds the word apple in the picture.

CHARADES (MOVEMENT)

Charades is similar to Pictionary, but the main difference is that it uses non-pictorial gestures to express words. This game is very useful for teachers when students are sluggish, bored and want to sleep. The words are written on several pieces of paper cut out of rectangles for students to choose from. Verbs are much easier to express. But it's usually a little more complicated in this game, but you can still use words that all students know. For example, words related to a group of verbs are selected and described by the student in action. Through this movement, the partners find the word in the verb group. Run, walk, book read, sing, jump, build, speak, etc.

CATEGORIES

Students are asked to play this game once and then again. This game is very convenient and convenient to use the extra time at the end of the lesson. This game is very popular with many students. In this game, students are drawn to 6 categories of tables on the most commonly used types in English. The topics covered can be used to select categories. The most commonly used categories can be food, names, occupations, cities, states, furniture, or equipment, clothing, and more. For example, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PROFESSIONS, COLORS, STATES, FOODS, ANIMALS, CARS, and so on. Students write the words they know in the table in similar categories. This game will increase their vocabulary.

LETTER SCRAMBLE (RANDOM LETTERS)

A number of words are selected based on students' analysis of recent words. The teacher writes the words on the board in confusion, and the students have to correct the confusion and find the word. This game helps students to be smart and intelligent. For example: pelap - apple, kobo - book, echatre - teacher, etc.

In conclusion, the use of various interactive games in English lessons not only engages students in science, but also develops their thinking skills and nurtures them.

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THE WAY OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO STUDENTS OF CHEMISTRY**Negova Feruza Sharifovna****Sodiqova Surayyo Saidovna**

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This article presents the design process of an English for Specific Purposes (ESP) course addressed to chemistry students and chemistry faculty at Samarkand State University. This process required a needs analysis to assess the students' academic and professional needs, wants, and lacks in order to create a course that included the four macro skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing. This article presents the findings of the needs analysis. In addition, a set of learning strategies were considered in the design process (paraphrasing, negotiation of meaning, predicting, scanning, among others) to fit the students' reported needs. Based on the findings of the needs analysis, Chemistry Course at Samarkand State University was designed to respond to students' needs, wants, and lacks. Chemistry Course was developed to encourage students to learn target language, especially ESP course within a task-based language teaching (TBLT) approach. The last several years have seen a growing interest in teaching English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in Uzbekistan. There is a vast array of textbooks and reading materials for ESP courses, yet most of them deal with business and medicine, law, economy etc., while there is still a shortage of ready to use materials concerning such fields as, for example, chemistry. Moreover, the available course books often present the material in a schematic way; they seem to lack stimulating texts and motivating practice activities I have been teaching English to the students at the Faculty of Chemistry for many years and to provide my classroom with movement and diversity I have designed the collection of activities described below. The aim is twofold: to enrich students' vocabulary connected with chemistry and to practice their speaking skills. The level of difficulty ranges from A2 to C1 as described by Common European Framework (CEF). Although the techniques are not always innovatory and do not provide practice for every topic to be covered during the course, I hope they can set an example of how any ESP teacher can make their course more challenging. And this can be considered as one of the most important steps towards students' success in learning English - also English for Specific Purposes. Have you ever tried learning chemical elements in English? This might seem a strange question, but it clearly illustrates the level of difficulty that students encounter when starting to learn terminology in chemistry. There are more than a hundred chemical elements known so far; most of which have names similar to the Uzbek ones to a certain degree. As a result, students experiment with both the pronunciation and the spelling, trying to guess the name of the required element and, needless to say, they often make mistakes. Trying to find a solution to the problem, I realized they need more practice; every teacher knows that the more exposure learners have to a new word, the better they remember it, and the fewer mistakes they make. But the trick is how to get them to hear the names of the elements more often without the boredom of monotonous drills. One of the important tasks of the university study program is its mastery and ability to use original literature in the specialty. In this regard, in the first place, attention should be paid to the development of reading special literature with minimal use of the dictionary. The educational material is intended for students of the Faculty of Chemistry and is aimed at enhancing reading skills in the specialty. This methodological development (ESP course book) consists of three parts: the first part traces the texts of the specialty,

the dictionary to the text, and a series of exercises to consolidate the lexical and grammatical material. It contains all four of the ability to speak the language, it is (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). Understanding the text is tested by the ability to pose questions and find answers to them. In the second part, the most important parts of the grammar are selected, and irregular verbs are also provided. The aim of the development is to prepare the student for reading and translating texts in the specialty and learn how to work independently using these skills. Text materials are used to enrich lexical units in the specialty. The third part contains specialized dictionaries for the ability to use them in your speech, practice. This vocabulary will enrich the student's vocabulary and makes it possible to develop creative thinking themselves.

Possessing of the foreign language especially English is one of the most important assets for scientists nowadays. For speakers whose native language is not English, being up to date in their scientific field demands at least a minimal knowledge of it. Compulsory for both speaking and writing, or just for reading purposes, no scientific education can be considered thorough nor complete without an intermediate level of proficiency of field-related vocabulary as well as reading or speaking skills. In order to cope with the present demands of a globalized world, the Bachelor's Degree Program in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) at the Samarkand State University, has been implementing the design and application of English courses as Final Graduation Projects (Final Exam) for its graduate students for many years. These courses respond to the university student's needs in the form of English for Specific Purposes courses. As it was mentioned before, the learning context set out a difficult question when trying to design a "advanced" ESP course. Due to the fact that the course was going be taught basically in an academic environment but within a professional framework, we decided to plan a course that would address both academic and professional elements as established above. Indeed, this suggested an ESP course will be studied with general English elements. Because of this, we elaborated that the course should focus on skills, tasks, and activities common to both spheres: skills and tasks that students could perform at the university but that would also be helpful later on during their careers. Thus, the target situations were minimized to the common grounds they covered, in terms of skills and strategies, language contents and functions, structures, and vocabulary. The needs where determined as a learning situation analysis. According to Dudley-Evans and St. John (1998), this should be based on "subjective and felt needs" (p.124). In general, students considered that speaking was the skill they needed to develop the most in order to communicate with customers. They also considered reading books, articles, and manuals, listening to conferences and lectures, and writing laboratory reports as basic skills. In other words, they had in mind a holistic course that ought to combine the four skills and therefore, allow a harmonious development of all four areas. It is pertinent to add that the order of value of the tasks suggested responded not only to their needs, but also to their wants and expectations for the course. Keeping students motivated and engaged was one of our main goals and creating ESP books, courses, and materials for students of Samarkand State University. Consequently, the course outline should be appealing to students in terms of wants, preferences, and needs. Students made clear the fact that they wanted an ESP course centered on speaking and listening as their two most immediate wants to be addressed. In order of importance, they listed speaking to customers, listening to lectures and conferences, writing laboratory reports, and reading books, articles, and manuals. It is very interesting to learn how scientists viewed creating ESP courses for students specialized to chemistry. As Hutchinson and Waters (1987) suggest, "objective and subjective views of needs (and wants) can, and do, conflict with a consequent destabilizing effect on motivation" (p.58). ESP is designed to meet specific needs of the

learner; ESP makes use of the underlying methodology and activities of the disciplines it serves; ESP is centered on the language (grammar, lexis, register), skills, discourse and genres appropriate to these activities. ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines. ESP may use, in specific teaching situations, a different methodology from that of general English; ESP is likely to be designed for adult learners, either at a tertiary level institution or in a professional work situation. It could, however, be used for learners at secondary school level; ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students. Most ESP courses assume basic knowledge of the language system, but it can be used with beginners or chemistry like our situations.

In conclusion, I want to present quotes from great scientists who expressed their opinions about ESP. I think, their opinions are very important for creating and increase of new projects in this area. Likewise, Robinson (1980) defines ESP as the teaching of English to the pupils who have specific goals and purposes. For Hadley (2006, in Javid 2015), "ESP can be differentiated from general ELT by its concern with specialized language and practice" (p.18). This specialization clearly refers to pedagogical materials as well. As Javid (2015) has pointed out, original and adapted materials need to be used in ESP courses since "commercially available teaching material cannot cater for the specific needs of specific learners" (p.19). Furthermore, needs analysis and evaluation are central to ESP. Dudley-Evans and St. John (1998) state that "Needs analysis is the process of establishing the what and how of a course; evaluation is the process of establishing the effectiveness. Neither of these are one off activities they both need to be ongoing" (p.121). The essential stages in ESP can be summarized as follows, needs analysis, course and syllabus design, materials selection and production, teaching and learning, and evaluation (Dudley-Evans & St. John, 1998). It is clear that the needs analysis is absolutely significant to ESP. Dudley-Evans and St. John (1998) stress that "...needs analysis is the cornerstone of ESP and leads to a very focused course" (p. 122). Furthermore, motivation is essential when designing and teaching an ESP course like Chemical Course.

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ROLE OF THE INVESTIGATOR IN PROVING THE GUILT OF SUSPECTS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL CASES

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Abstract: The article discusses the general rule for the conduct of investigative actions is the identification of the participants in the criminal process of the Republic of Uzbekistan involved in the investigative actions on the part of the prosecution, the defense, and other participants. Involvement of an inappropriate subject in the investigative actions leads to the fact that its results and evidence become invalid.

Key words: criminal, prosecutor, court, crime, investigator, interrogator, article.

Article 86 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the participants in the criminal process carrying out the proof: the interrogator, the investigator, the prosecutor and the court. The following have the right to participate in the proof: the suspect, the accused, the defendant, the defense attorney, the public prosecutor and the defense attorney, as well as the victim, civil plaintiff and defendant, and their representatives. Witnesses, experts, specialists, translators, attesting witnesses and other citizens and officials who, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, are involved in the process of proving, may be involved in the proof. Many scholars consider the issue of participants in evidence through the prism of their degree of participation in the collection, formation and research of evidence [1]. In the thesis, let's take a closer look at the role of the investigator, recognition tasks in the analysis of the information-initial situation: identification of all signs of a crime, determination of the model of signs of a specific type of crime, analysis of the investigative situation according to the initial data and cognition of tasks, based on the known elements, the search for unknowns.

As a result of the analysis, the initial situation is transformed by the investigator into a system of specific investigation tasks, the correct definition of which is the main basic condition of investigative search activity. The activity of the investigator in the process of proving is associated with the algorithm for advancing, building, checking versions, which consist in: analysis of the initial data (reflective interpretation), formation of assumptions and consequences, building a common version, construction of private versions (elements of corpus delicti), construction of the so-called- "Tree" of problems arising from private versions, investigation of typical versions based on the patterns of investigation of similar crimes, analysis of the results of the initial data by checking them against forensic records, organized by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the country "On amendments to the list of state information resources, as well as state bodies responsible for their formation, use and verification" dated May 7, 2008, formation of an investigation plan, execution of investigative actions based on working versions of a search, analytical, communicative, integration nature, evaluation of the results obtained and construction of new versions[2]. This algorithm is associated with the process of constructing a hypothetical model of the criminal's personality, including:

1. Summation the signs that characterize the criminal situation;
2. Summation of the features that characterize the personality of the offender;
3. Definition of signs indicating the conditions for the formation of the analyzed personality;
4. Determination of incentives for a person to commit analyzing acts and comparing

them with typical forms of development of subsequent actions;

5. Definitions of the dominant constraints on crime, what stopped the criminal from realizing his intent: fear, pity;

6. Establishment of a natural system of psychological defense and external manifestations of the offender: the formation of negative circumstances (staging), intimidation of loved ones and others [3].

These data allow the investigator to deeply comprehend the investigative situation and build predictive versions for the production of investigative actions according to the following scheme: determination of the boundaries of interaction with the participants in the investigative action: where, when, in what conditions and about what, personality traits can manifest themselves in what aspects of interaction; formulation of goals for the investigator and participants in the process[4]. Determination of the characteristics of social stereotypes, on the basis of which the investigative actions will develop: a list of stereotypical features of certain relationships in which the participant has developed and lives, the content of stereotypical features that may appear in the course of an investigative action direction and dynamics of development of traits, the establishment of stereotypical personality traits of the participants in the investigative form of interaction of the investigator with them, who must make their own amendments: rearrange questions, change the form, content, pace, emotional coloring of the investigative action and all this has one goal - to establish the circumstances specified in Art. 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code[5]. Thus, when carrying out an investigative action, the investigator must observe the presumption of a proven fact, any factual data must have, under certain conditions, specified in Articles 81, 82, 87, 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the right to become evidence. When implementing this rule, it is advisable to divide the entire investigation process into the 7 above-mentioned stages, clearly delimiting the blocks of investigative actions according to the type of crime committed, united by a single goal - quick and complete disclosure and investigation of the crime, as well as exposing the perpetrators to the deserved responsibility.

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THE ROLE OF ALLUSION IN THE PERCEPTION OF THE LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract

This article discusses the effect of allusion, which is an intertextual unit, on text perception. In it, allusive names in the literary text are subjected to experimental analysis.

Key words: talmeh, literary text, allusion, perception, intertextuality

Allusion is the most common form of intertextuality in a literary text. Allusion (Latin-sign, joke) is a stylistic method based on reference to real political, everyday historical or literary facts that are considered familiar. In essence, it is close to the art of talmeh, which is widely used in Eastern poetry. The difference is that while the talmeh refers to more historical and artistic facts, in the allusion the artist can also refer to political, domestic, or artistic facts of his time. That is, in an allusion, the scope of the sign object is wider. It refers not only to historical and artistic facts, but also to socio-political events.

The use of allusive names is common in the literature from Navoi to the present day. The creators try to incorporate into their new texts by referring to the famous works created before them, their heroes, socio-historical events. There are many such units in the poems of the famous poet of Uzbekistan Muhammad Yusuf. For the first experiment, we chose the following passage from his poem Kumush. The word Kumush is not mentioned in this passage, but lexemes such as Margilan, Qadiri, Zaynab make it possible to know who the poetic text is about.

I have a bad thought,
My heart is pounding again.
Dark ground, dark sky
When I get home
I flew home safe and sound,
Apricots in bloom ...
Don't give a girl to Tashkent, Margilan
There is no Qodiri. Zaynabs are alive [1].

Participants who read this passage commented:

"Don't give a girl to a man you don't know, maybe he's fine, but he's going to tell you that there are people who hurt him wherever he goes."

This commentary does not use units such as Qadiri, Margilon, and Zaynab given in the poetic text. The idea of the text is also very general. The participant knew that the text was referring to Qadiri's famous "Bygone Days", but did not express it in writing. That is, the intertext did not play a significant role in its perception.

Second recipient comment:

The girl should not be married for long. Because it takes a lot of water to get to a new place. The help of loved ones is very much needed. It also takes time to get to know Zaynab in a new place. Maybe that's what the poem means.

It is clear from this commentary that the recipient relied on the events of Abdulla Qadiri's novel The Bygone Days, which directly refer to allusive names in the semantic

perception of the text. He concluded on the fate of Kumush in it. He understood the text through his pre-existing information, such as the poisoning of Kumush by Zaynab, and his distance from his parents and relatives. The lexeme "Zaynablar" in the commentary allows us to draw such a conclusion. Through this allusive name, he explained the direct connection between the events of the novel, the fate of Kumush, Zaynab and others.

Although he did not remember the title of the novel "Bygone Days", that is, he did not express it in writing, he was able to connect its content with the given text.

In the following comment, the participant connects the given text directly with the present day: "... The character of girls in the capital city is similar to Zaynabs. The father of the work will be the author, as if there are no fathers - Qadiris, who will bring him up today, who will lead him in the right path, so the number of Zaynab's characters has increased. They can reach the heads of loyal, honorable, loyal girls".

We can see that the Tashkent lexeme also has a special meaning for the recipient. The participant understood the text based on the idea that the same author wanted to convey, understanding the intertextual units given to Qadiri's work.

Thus, the use of allusive nouns as intertext is a means of enhancing the aesthetic impact of a literary text, as well as facilitating its semantic comprehension for the reader.

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HISTORICAL CONFLICTS DEPICTED IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the investigation of linguacultural and semantic features of English and Uzbek set expressions related to historical wars. The author proposes a number of such phrases due to the theme of the article and analyzes history-related content in their structure.

Key words: phraseological unit, historical content, historical person, event, war, society, people.

It is true that most of the phraseological units are culturally marked and nationally specific in any language as linguistic as well as extralinguistic factors that relate to the history of a given nation play essential role in the formation of a phraseological fund.

Language serves as means of accumulation and storage of culturally important information. In some units this information, hiding centuries' transformation can be implicit for modern language carriers [4, 11]. Phraseology play particular role in creation of lingual world of view. They are "mirrors of nation's life". The nature of phraseological meaning is closely linked to the carrier's background knowledge, practical experience of a person, cultural-historical traditions of a nation speaking in that language. [4, 66-67] Certain historical events, wars, social reforms, political changes undeniably had lasting impression on people and eventually these factors caused the emergence of new phraseological units. [5, 76]

The semantics of phraseological units expresses the attitude of a speaker to the object of utterance and discloses his/her emotional state. [1, 12]. It is vitally important to be aware of the prototype (how it was used for the first time) in realizing the meaning of phraseological units. "Prototype is not only linguistic unit or unstable word combination but also various kind of associative relationship: historical, folklore, textual, that is a fund of general knowledge related to historical traditions, facts, realities, folklore representations, religious beliefs and their attributes".[2, 56]

Every nation has undergone many different wars, conflicts, rebellions and invasions. At those hard times phraseological units that convey nation's feelings, grief were appeared and widely used.

Both English and Uzbek phraseological units related to wars can be divided into the following semantic groups:

1) phraseological units that are connected with pre-war preparations and weapons: it is known that before war weapons, horses, food stock and special clothes were prepared: anjom tuzamoq - to prepare specially (about war); taraf qilmoq - to be against to each other; in English there are some phraseological units with the same meaning: to take the field (against)/open fire (on)- to intend to start a fight; at those times as telecommunications were not developed there was a special occupation (jarchi) to inform and warn people about political and social events: jar solmoq - to inform by jarchi; Brown Bess-big German gun (World War I); Brown Bess - firelock, flint-gun. Creating new powerful kinds of guns were fundamental for success: a back-room boy - a scientific employee of a secret laboratory who works on new types of weapons (1941 y.) As can be observed in these phraseological units professions of those times (jarchi, arzachi), weapons that were used at wars (Brown Bess, Big Bertha), mentality and a way

of life can clearly be seen.

2) phraseological units that are associated with the theatre of war (war fields): for both nations one of the most important traits during wars was the boldness of soldiers: fight like a lion - combat bravely; maydonda turish qilmoq - to act courageously during war; in both cultures it has been honorable to die for the motherland: jonini fido qilmoq-to be ready to die; die in the last ditch (fight in or to the last ditch)- to fight up to the end; do one's bits - to fulfill one's duties before motherland; bir boshga bir o'lim - to fight fearlessly. Since the whole period of war brought misery and horror most phraseological units are negative in both languages: qattiq kunlar - tough times; dark (or evil) days - hard times; dogs of war - horrors of war. It is obvious that in both cultures bravery, courage and self-sacrifice were admired widely.

3) phraseological units that express winning or losing the war: baland kelmoq - to win a war; in English to carry(or win) the day/ field means the same. Yer bilan yakson bo'lmoq-to lose a war; yostig'ini quritmoq - to kill the whole family; bosib olmoq - to invade; bevatan bo'lmoq - to become homeless; Whether they win or lose, wars were destructive for both countries and averting wars was great news: the fortunes of war - military success, prevention of a war.

4) phraseological units related to rulers, King's or Queens: In uzbek culture, ruler's justice has always been approved while their oppression and cruelty were bitterly criticized: el-yurt so'ramoq - to govern fairly; yurtni izzillatmoq - to rule tyrannically. Serving in military forces was honoured: to wear King's or Queen's coat - to serve in English army. In most cases wars were commenced by governors but disastrous for common people: war is the sport of kings - war is king's pastime.

5) phraseological units connected with post-war treaties and changes: A Dutch bargain - unfair agreement, an agreement which is advantageous for one side (after a war between England and Dutch in XVII c.) The Holy Alliance - the sacred union (the Alliance of Austrian, Prussian and Russian revolutionists); but in some cases countries can not come to an agreement: the bloody chasm - strong enmity; a war to the death (or to the knife) - hostility for ever.

It can be concluded that both general human outlook and attitudes as well as each nation's culture, history and political system play significant role in emergence and usage of phraseological units which have historical content. So as to comprehend and use them properly one should be aware of a nation's cultural specifics, mentality, history and traditions.

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CAN TECHNOLOGY SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS' ROLE IN THE CLASSROOM?

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Abstract

This article mainly argue the view that technology will replace teachers role in classroom environment. It describes a small experiment that has been done in order to observe what the role of technology in classroom settings.

Key words: technology, Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL), Compute Aided Instruction (CAI), applications, gadgets;

Technology is indeed a great improvement in the last century. Nowadays it is widely used in all spheres and simplifies our work for which humankind was spending hours to complete. For example, in education computers and all kind of gadgets have become indispensable means of learning, teaching, and skill exchanging. Confidently, technology brought uncountable merits also in language learning and there are numerous scientific researches has been done to prove the benefits of it. For example, Li (2005), Lai & Kritsonis (2006) Blake (2009) outlined the advantages of technology in second language learning and also in distance education. Lai & Kristonis (2006) stated that special computer programs create opportunities to be engaged more in independent studies, additionally the cost of CALL is significantly lower than face-to-face interaction. On the other hand, Li (2005) encountered 5 methods such as word processing, electronic books, communication via internet, the simplicity of searching information and publishing books, by which one can improve literacy learning. Also, Blake (2009) analysed the views of various researchers on the effectiveness of CALL, CAI in second language learning.

In recent decades technology significantly simplified language learning, moreover, TV and media advertise the latest mobile and computer applications which are designed for human convenience to study any language without much afford. Therefore, it may lead to the conclusion that technology can replace the role of classroom teaching in the nearest future. However, I doubt that those aspects can be alternatives for lively student-teacher interaction in the classroom, therefore, I decided to conduct a small experiment with my students.

The goal of my experiment was to explore how far technology can replace real teacher performance. I decided to conduct an English lesson in two groups with an equal number of students (15 students in each group). I have chosen high school students aged 14-15 because the teenagers at that age are very much interested in technology and quite aware of some language teaching programs. The lesson in the first group was technology replaced lesson with the assistance of a projector by which a video lesson was performed. The video contained each step of the lesson and was conducted by overseas professional foreign language teacher. My role was to greet students and give short direction about the unusual class. For the second group, the flow of the lesson was the same, however, I stopped the video in some places and worked with students in a team for their better understanding. In both groups, students were allowed to use their mobile phones during the class. The video lesson includes all the steps of the traditional lesson such as lead-in, the main part, and consolidation. The first 15 minutes in both groups were the same. A new theme was explained in video lesson, then exercises to the theme was performed on the screen. Students were asked to do it independently and 6

minutes were given to accomplish the task. 70 % of students of the first group had difficulties in doing the task and spent longer time to finish. On the other hand, almost all students in the second group completed the task on time. Moreover, the following changes I observed in both groups during the class.

Technology-replaced First group students	Technology-assisted Second group students
less motivated	more motivated
30% active	90% active
each worked independently	worked in a team
30% progress was visible	90% progress was visible

Additionally, the capturing moments were when the first group students started using their mobile phones for different non-educational purposes while second group students were using vocabulary on their phones to understand unknown words.

The experiment to check students' learning progress confirmed my expectation that technology could not be an absolute alternative to lively classroom interaction. I agree that new technology is a powerful tool to accelerate second language learning acquisition, however, it could only assist learners and teachers to achieve their goal but cannot replace teachers' role in the classroom environment. Salaberry (2001) also stated that radio, television, VCR, computers may have been a revolutionary achievement in the overall context of human interaction, however, it is not proved that they have achieved equal degrees of pedagogical benefit in the realm of second language teaching. That is, if technology is successfully exploited during classroom interaction it will help to achieve pedagogical purposes.

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THE STUDY OF THE ERRORS IN THE ACQUISITION OF CHINESE PREPOSITION “GĒN (跟)” BY UZBEK NATIVE SPEAKERS

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Abstract: At present, there is no analysis of the errors in the acquisition of Chinese prepositions by Uzbek speakers in China. The research in this paper is still the first. Chinese is an isolated language, prepositions are used to express grammatical meanings. Generally, prepositional phrases are composed of nouns. The whole prepositional phrases are mostly used as adverbials in front of sentence predicates. Uzbek is a cohesive language, affixes and auxiliaries are abundant. Affixes are placed after body parts of speech to express grammatical meanings, such as location, time and object. There is no "preposition" classification in Uzbek, and most of them correspond to Chinese prepositions as "affixes or auxiliaries". Based on the theory of "error analysis", this paper selects the Chinese preposition "Gēn (and/with)" to investigate and test the Uzbek students, analyze the causes of their errors, and put forward relevant teaching strategies.

Key words: Chinese, Uzbek, prepositions, error analysis, teaching strategies

1. Introduction

The so-called "errors analysis" is to systematically analyze the students' errors in the process of second language acquisition, study its source, reveal the students' interlanguage system, and understand the process and law of second language acquisition. (Liu Xun 2000). Coder divided the mistakes of second language learners into two types: mistakes and errors. The mistakes of the students discussed in this paper are errors, which is, a regular error caused by the poor grasp of the student's target language.

Chinese and Uzbek belong to two completely different grammatical systems. Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family and is an isolated language. Uzbek belongs to the Altai language family and is an adhesive language. The grammatical structure of the two languages is quite different. There is no "preposition" in Uzbek, only some "affixes" or "auxiliaries" corresponding to Chinese prepositions. Therefore, many Uzbek students find it difficult to learn Chinese prepositions. In addition, Chinese prepositions themselves are rich and diverse, and their usage is changeable. In addition, if the teaching methods used by teachers are not scientific enough, it will inevitably lead to a large number of errors in the use of Chinese prepositions by beginners.

At present, there is no analysis of the errors in the acquisition of Chinese prepositions by Uzbek speakers in China. The research in this paper is still the first. Due to the rich number of Chinese prepositions and the flexible usage, this article only selects Chinese prepositions Gēn (and/with) to construct and investigate the Uzbek students, analyze the causes of their errors, and put forward relevant teaching strategies.

2. Comparison overview

According to "The Eight Hundred Words of Modern Chinese" edited by Lu Shuxiang, the prepositions "Gēn" and "Hé" can express three kinds of usages: "synergy, comparison, relationship", and the two can generally be replaced with each other in the sentence. Therefore,

this article only discusses the use of "Gēn" as a preposition. The specific comparative analysis is as follows:

(1) Indicates synergy. E.g:

Chinese: Qù'nián wǒ **gēn** tā yìqǐ qùle běijīng

Uzbek: O'tkan yili men u **bilan** birgalikda Pekinga bordim.

English: I went to Beijing with him last year.

"Gēn" indicates synergy, and it is generally used as an adverbial in a sentence. Its sentence pattern is generally expressed as "A+G ēn(with)+B+yìqǐ(together)". In Uzbek, the auxiliary word corresponding to the preposition "Gēn" is "Bilan", and its sentence pattern is generally expressed as "A+B+Bilan(with)". Different from Chinese, the two objects of coordination in Uzbek are placed in front of "Bilan".

(2) Indicates comparison. E.g:

① Chinese: Wǒ **gēn** tā yíyàng xǐhuan hóngsè

Uzbek: Men u **bilan** birdek qizil rangni yoqtiramiz.

English: I like red the same as he.

② Chinese: Wūzībiékèsītǎn **gēn** zhōngguó bù yíyàng.

Uzbek: O'zbekiston xitoy **bilan** bir xil emas.

English: Uzbekistan is different from China.

"Gēn" indicates comparison, as an adverbial in a sentence, often used as "A+Gēn(with)+B+Yíyàng(the same)/ Bùyíyàng(different)". There is also a corresponding usage in Uzbek, and its sentence pattern is generally expressed as "A+B+Bilan+ the same/different". Unlike Chinese, the two objects in Uzbek that indicate comparison are placed in front of "Bilan".

(3) Indicates the relationship. E.g:

Chinese: Tā **gēn** wǒ shì tóngxué.

Uzbek: U bilan men kursdoshlarmiz.

English: He and I are classmates.

"Gēn" indicates relationship, and as an adverbial in the sentence, its sentence pattern is generally expressed as "A+G ēn(and)+B+Shì(are)+relationship". There is also a corresponding usage in Uzbek, and its sentence pattern is generally expressed as "A+Bilan(and)+B+relationship". In this usage, Uzbek is basically the same as Chinese. The only difference is that "Shì" should be added before the word "relationship" in Chinese, but not in Uzbek.

(4) Indicates "to sb.". E.g:

Tā **gēn** wǒ shuōle, tā jīntiān bùnéng lái le.

U menga aytdiki, u bugun kela olmaydi.

He told me he couldn't come today.

"Gēn" indicates the object of the action, and its sentence is generally expressed as "A+Gēn(to)+B+V.". There is also a corresponding usage in Uzbek, but the corresponding word is not the auxiliary word "Bilan", but the affix "-ga", and its sentence pattern is generally expressed as "A+B-ga+V....". The affix "-ga" is usually attached to the action object "B".

3. Investigation and analysis

3.1 Investigation object, content and relevant description

The object of this study is the students of the second and third grades of the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies whose Chinese level is elementary or intermediate. In order to study

the acquisition of Chinese prepositions by Uzbek students, the author specially designed a questionnaire, which contains six prepositions commonly used in Chinese -"Zài(at)、Gēn/Hé (and/with)、Duì (to)、Cóng (from)、Gěi (give)". This paper only analyzes the errors of Preposition "Gēn". The specific analysis is as follows:

3.2 Questionnaire survey results and corpus analysis

3.2.3 Statistics and analysis of the errors of Preposition "Gēn"

Table 1: Statistics of the errors of Preposition "Gēn"

No.	Investigation points of Preposition "Gēn"	Corresponding test questions	Error rate
1	Indicates synergy	Question11	7.14%
		Question37	14.29%
		Question59	3.57%
2	Indicates comparison	Question12	0.00%
		Question38	10.71%
		Question60	3.57%
3	Indicates the relationship	Question13	46.43%
		Question39	21.43%
		Question61	3.57%
4	Indicates "to sb."	Question14	32.14%
		Question40	60.71%
		Question62	32.14%

From the above table, students have a good command of the usage of "synergy and comparison" of Preposition "Gēn". The error rate of question12 is 0%, which shows that students have a good command usage of "gēn...yíyàng (the same as)". Both Uzbek and Chinese have comparative sentences for comparing things, traits, and degrees, but the structural characteristics of the two are different. The two comparison objects in the Chinese comparative sentence should be placed before and after the preposition "Gēn", and the object guided by "Gēn" should be used as the adverbial of "yíyàng". The word order of comparative sentences in Uzbek is different, and the two comparative objects should be placed in front of "Gēn". However, from the test results, students are less affected by their mother tongue, and fewer students produce such errors.

The student's highest error of preposition "Gēn" is the usage of indicates "to sb.". For example, Question 40 "Tā gēnwǒ shuō , tā déle dìyī míng (He told me that he got the first place)", the error rate is 60.71%. There is no such usage in Uzbek, students are unfamiliar with this usage, and therefore prone to errors. Most students missed the "Gēn", for example "* Tā wǒ shuōle , tā jīntiān bùnéng lái le ", the correct expression is: "Tā gēn wǒ shuōle , tā jīntiān bùnéng lái le (He told me that he can't come today)". Secondly, there are some students who tend to confuse "Gēn" with "Cóng", resulting in missubstitution, such as "* Tā cóng wǒ shuōle , tā jīntiān bùnéng lái le ".

What's more, the question 13 "Tā gēn zhè jiànshì méiguānxi (He has nothing to do with it)", the error rate is 46.43%. According to the test results, some students are not familiar with the usage of "Indicates the relationship", and often omit "Gēn", for example "* Tā zhè jiànshì méiguānxi ".

3.3 The Causes of Errors

3.3.1 Negative transfer of mother tongue

Negative transfer of mother tongue refers to the influence of the difference between the target language and the mother tongue acquired by the second language learners, which is an interlingual negative transfer. Where the rules of mother tongue and target language are the same, there will be positive transfer, whereas negative transfer will occur in different places (LiuXun2000). For example, "Tā gēnwǒ shuō, tā déle dìyī míng (He told me that he got the first place)". there is no such usage in Uzbek, students are unfamiliar with this usage, and therefore prone to errors.

3.3.2 Target language knowledge negative transfer

The so-called "negative transfer of target language knowledge" refers to the errors caused by second language learners when they acquire a second language due to they do not fully grasp the rules of the target language system (Liu Xun 2000). For example, " * Tā cóng wǒ shuōle, tā jīntiān bùnéng lái le ", there are some students who tend to confuse "Gēn" with "Cóng", resulting in missubstitution.

3.3.3 The influence of language environment

Language environment also plays an important role in the process of second language learners' acquisition. The subjects of the questionnaire are all students from Uzbekistan, who have never been to China to study. Most of the Chinese teachers in schools and universities are native Chinese teachers. They usually use their mother tongue to communicate with students. Therefore, the frequency of Chinese adverbs used in daily communication is low, and the actual usage of adverbs is not enough.

3. The conclusion

Based on the above error analysis, the author puts forward the following teaching strategies for teachers to teach the Chinese Preposition "Gēn" to Uzbek speakers:

4.1 Emphasizing the structural characteristics of Chinese prepositions

We should emphasize the structural features of Chinese prepositions, and strengthen the understanding of the different structural ways of Chinese Prepositions "Gēn" and Uzbek auxiliary "Billan" by Uzbek students. so that they can have a correct understanding from the beginning of learning Chinese preposition.

4.2 Comparative analysis, and make prediction of errors

It is better for teachers to understand Uzbek in the teaching of Chinese to Uzbek students. But even if we do n't know Uzbek, we can also foresee the possible errors when Uzbek students learn Chinese prepositions through comparative analysis, so that students can understand the differences between Chinese Preposition "Gēn" and corresponding auxiliary "Billan" in Uzbek. In this way, it is possible for students to avoid the occurrence of similar errors as much as possible, and also to make the students aware of their mistakes after making mistakes, so that they can correct themselves.

4.3 Uzbek and Chinese translation, focusing on practical application

Teachers can design some Chinese sentences with preposition "Gēn" which commonly used in life, and then find the Uzbek students with high Chinese proficiency to translate these sentences into Uzbek. When teachers teach preposition "Gēn" to students with elementary or intermediate level of Chinese, they can let them do Uzbek and Chinese translation exercises. In this way, students can further understand about the similarities and differences between

Chinese preposition "Gēn" and Uzbek auxiliary "Billan". On the other hand, students can know which errors they will produce, so as to avoid similar errors in practical applications.

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PHILOSOPHY

MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Rezume

The article studies philosophically the reforms carried out in our country to combat corruption in public administration. It contains philosophical research on the development of modern mechanisms for combating corruption in public administration.

Key words: corruption, public administration, national consciousness, law, politics, state, society, legal literacy.

Each state constantly implements its anti-corruption policy with laws and decisions with a certain legal status. Most importantly, this process takes place in connection with significant financial expenditures of the state budget. However, unlike many other state functions, the fight against corruption pays off in full, even economically, without saying spiritual and political meanings.

Today, it is important to form ideological immunity in the social consciousness of the anti-corruption society, to bring this process to the forefront of public policy. In his speeches and speeches, the head of state stressed the need to rid the constantly growing educational process of the younger generation of various negative vices, prevent indifference and negligence in society, jointly fight bribery and corruption, and act in accordance with laws and decisions. and appointed law enforcement officials directly responsible for the process. In this regard, "any case of violation of the law by the law enforcement agencies themselves will be assessed in principle and strict action will be taken. No one should doubt that.

Another scourge that hinders the development of society is the scourge of corruption. In order to combat this threat, we must take measures to speed up the implementation of the law "On Combating Corruption", which was recently adopted by the Legislative Chamber and sent to the Senate "[1. 110]. In this regard, on January 3, 2017, the Law No. ZRU-419 "On Combating Corruption" was adopted. As a result, a new mechanism for public administration has emerged, and measures have been developed and put into practice to prevent corruption in all areas. The advantages of this law are as follows:

First, anti-corruption policy is the most effective document in terms of how it can really reduce the level of corruption in a country and have a direct economic impact.

Second, such a policy has a long-term impact, so it has a large "anti-corruption margin", ie a wide range of opportunities for everyone to be active in public administration and people to understand their rights, to live within the law.

The anti-corruption mechanism requires the development and continuous implementation of comprehensive and consistent measures by the state and society

within the framework of the constitutional system adopted to eliminate the causes and conditions that cause and nurture corruption in various spheres of life.

The development of a mechanism to combat corruption begins with an understanding of its main directions. These areas are specific to almost any state, even if the level of corruption is not currently threatened. Another thing is to understand the content of the exact measurements that correspond to each direction (block). Another thing is to understand the content of the exact measurements that correspond to each direction (block).

Uzbekistan has signed a number of international normative documents in this regard. In accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of November 21, 2003, since 2004 it has been celebrated as "December 9 - World Anti-Corruption Day". On this day, various events and actions will be organized, posters and leaflets will be published in the member states of the UN Convention against Corruption, as well as information on anti-corruption issues will be intensified in the media.

According to Article 7 of the Law, the Prosecutor General's Office, the State Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the Prosecutor General's Office are designated as state bodies directly involved in combating corruption. "[2]

In addition, "Committees on Combating Corruption and Judicial Issues" have been established in both chambers of the Oliy Majlis.

Under international and national law, it is becoming a permanent task of every public body to eliminate the factors that create opportunities for officials (civil servants) to commit acts of corruption.

The decree adopted a new state program of anti-corruption mechanism for 2019-2020 and approved the updated composition of the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption headed by the Chairman of the Senate.

Anti-corruption commissions shall be established within the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city Councils of People's Deputies, district and city Councils of People's Deputies. They regularly inform the committees of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan on anti-corruption and judicial issues on the comprehensive study of the state of anti-corruption work, the systemic problems that lead to the manifestation of corruption on the ground and the state of corruption goes.

The decree states that the priorities of state policy in the field of combating corruption in the medium term are:

- further strengthening the independence of the judiciary, eliminating the conditions for any unlawful influence on judges;
- formation of a system of public service based on a transparent procedure for selection, appointment and promotion of civil servants on a competitive basis, a clear list of restrictions, prohibitions, incentives and other mechanisms to prevent corruption;
- gradual introduction of the system of income declaration of civil servants and ensuring their adequate salaries, as well as improving the organizational and legal framework for resolving conflicts of interest in the civil service;
- introduction of effective organizational and legal mechanisms for the protection of persons who have reported corruption-related offenses;
- further increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, strengthening the intolerant attitude to corruption in society;
- increasing the accountability and transparency of government agencies and organizations;
- ensuring genuine freedom of civil society institutions and the media and involving them in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption measures.

- From July 1, 2019, public authorities will from time to time conduct a mandatory assessment of the risks of corruption in the implementation of the tasks and functions assigned to them, based on the results of which:

- forms a list of areas and positions of civil servants most exposed to the risk of corruption, as well as their functions (powers);
- carries out quarterly monitoring of the implementation of departmental anti-corruption programs and takes measures to minimize corruption risks;
- approves annual anti-corruption programs in coordination with the Interdepartmental Commission;
- annually submits proposals to the Interdepartmental Commission on eliminating the risks of corruption in the activities of relevant bodies and organizations, including by improving the legislation and law enforcement practices.

Public administration bodies and heads of local executive bodies shall be personally liable for failure to identify and assess the risks of corruption in a timely manner, as well as for cases of recidivism of corruption offenses.

Comprehensive measures should be taken in all educational institutions to provide legal education to young people in the field of anti-corruption. In addition, anti-corruption topics will be strengthened in the curricula of general secondary, secondary special, vocational and higher education institutions.

Proposals for the gradual introduction of a system of declaration of property and income of certain categories of civil servants should be developed, taking into account the implementation of the necessary measures to create the necessary technical infrastructure and software in the fight against corruption.

Based on the above considerations, it is expedient to pay special attention to the following areas in the process of creating anti-corruption mechanisms in Uzbekistan:

The first direction is to achieve the effectiveness of preventive measures in the fight against corruption. In this regard, the theoretical basis for the prevention of corruption is based on the principles of "Education, Awareness and Advocacy", and in practice, the development of a clear state policy based on the principles of "effectiveness, transparency, accountability". consists of. In this regard, the state policy in the world (xucucan, Singapore) has been developed on the basis of the model "one size fits all" ("same criterion for all"), a clear legal mechanism to combat corruption, a stable institutional structure, constant provision of financial and labor resources. regular monitoring activities and an impartial and transparent evaluation system should be provided. The Uzbek model does not have a mechanism of interaction and interaction between the above-mentioned elements of the eca state policy, which suggests the establishment of an integrated system.

The second direction is to apply an integrated approach in anti-corruption strategy. At the same time, special attention will be paid to ensuring the active cooperation of government agencies with all civil society institutions, as well as further strengthening the cooperation of national structures with international organizations in the fight against corruption. In this regard, one of the factors hindering integration in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan is the lack of an existing system of work based on accurate statistics and sound evidence.

The third direction is to further strengthen the fight against corruption in every sphere of society, in the spheres of entrepreneurship, education, health, criminalization of certain acts related to corruption and the full and correct application of international standards. In this regard, we believe that it is time to consider the articles criminalizing such acts as "illegal acquisition of wealth", "extortion for the material interests of third parties" provided for in international documents.

The fourth direction is the implementation of the state doctrine on combating corruption. In this regard, the monitoring process should address issues such as the inadequacy of the effective legal mechanism, the degree of compliance with the rules of ethics of civil servants, the principle of transparency of public authorities.

The fifth direction is to develop a strategy that works in practice, based on modern trends in the fight against corruption. According to modern trends, the fight against corruption is carried out in three stages: the first stage - the creation of free access to information to enhance the active participation of community members; the second stage - informing and preventing corruption using new technologies; the third step is the implementation of a clear system for ensuring public participation in solving and eliminating corruption problems. Based on this modern trend, Uzbekistan needs to take a holistic approach to combating corruption in every field, develop and apply new innovative methods of reporting corruption, identify real, vital, objective and transparent indicators for the examination, monitoring and evaluation of corruption. purposeful.

In short, the state policy pursued in our country in recent years to prevent corruption is important, and in this regard, it is expedient for all sectors to unite and fight together for various negative situations.

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY: PAST AND PRESENT.

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Resume

This article examines the socio-political activity of women from a philosophical point of view. It analyzes the role of women in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and enlightenment.

The development of society depends in many respects not only on the creation of the necessary conditions for the upbringing of the perfect man, but also on the upbringing of spiritual and enlightenment maturity, morality, culture in each person. After all, such a high responsibility falls on most of our women. Women today are recognized as the backbone of society, the criterion of development. Behind this power are our esteemed mothers, munis sisters and friends who have their own word. Unfortunately, there are different views on the place of these remarkable genders in social life at different stages of historical development, and their activities have not always been sufficiently evaluated. For example, the conclusion of the great philosophers of antiquity, Plato and Aristotle, that "men are superior to women" is, of course, due to the characteristics of the period in which property inequality prevailed. However, it should not be forgotten that the great philosophers, who for centuries created immortal, socio-philosophical ideas that serve the progress of mankind, were born, brought up and brought to this level by women. In the field of education, Eastern views are unique in that the essence of human life is honesty and purity, goodness and virtue, justice and prosperity, equality and friendship. Indeed, if we look at history, we will see that our wise, intelligent women are politically knowledgeable and active. The development of the spiritual heritage of the ancestors is a characteristic feature of the peoples of the East, and great attention is paid to the purity of generations in ensuring the continuity of generations. Our Prophet Muhammad s.a.v. emphasizing this: "Choose good ones for your seed, for women give birth to those who are like their brothers and nurses." The great medical scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina also paid close attention to the health of the generation, saying, "If a person is strong and healthy and free from all kinds of diseases, his generation will be healthy." Amir Temur will continue this tradition in our spiritual values. As we study the socio-political life of the great master Amir Temur and his descendants, we become fully convinced of the above ideas. All people are equal before God, or "If God has made one of you superior to the other by a blessing, do not covet it (out of envy)! Men get their share of their work, and women get their share of their work, " said Amir Temur, who is loyal to the teachings of the religion. He especially praised intelligent, shrewd and knowledgeable women. The great master, who created ample opportunities for the development of religious and secular sciences, created the 2nd Renaissance in the history of Central Asia. Thanks to the conditions and opportunities created by the stateswoman, who achieved the priority of spirituality, enlightenment and justice in the development of society and the state, the Temurid princesses have achieved centuries-old success.

"I focused on looking for a bride because I was worried about marrying my sons, grandchildren and relatives. I saw this work as equal to the work of the state: I inquired about his lineage, his seven pins. I found out about his health through specific people. As long as the bride's lineage, morals are healthy and strong, and she is free from all defects, I gave a wedding to the people and sent her away." History has shown that our

great-grandfather did not go astray in this way. The Temurid princesses: Bibikhanim, Tagoy Turkon aga, Mulkat aga (Mulk aga), Gavharshod begim, Gulbadanbegim, Mohlaroyim ... and others not only brought up children who played an important role in the socio-political life of Movarounnahr, but also were active in state affairs. Historical sources state that Gavharshodbegim, a wealthy and enterprising woman, was a close aide to Shahrukh Mirza, who devoted most of his time to prayer and reading books. Mulkat Aga, like Gavharshodbegim, was a political activist and was involved in a number of creative activities: The lives of our women, who became the victims of tragic fates in the course of history, as Uvaysi described, in a society where "... there is no sign through the door", the life of "... pink pure girls" passed "in pain". But nevertheless, they fought for equality, freedom, and realized that only through enlightenment, through intelligence, could they get out of captivity. The famous poet Anbar Otin, who lived in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, in her work "Philosophy of Blacks" described the future of our women.

He describes it as follows: "There will be a time when oppressed people like Kamina Mushtipar will be more than anoble dream, because all oppressed people will have a good day, dress well and live peacefully, because their offspring will die safely and grow up to be good, cheerful and hospitable. At that time, all the people will be beautiful. " The famous poet Anbar Otin, who lived in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, in her work "Philosophy of Blacks" described the future of our women.

Indeed, today the dreams of our enlightened grandmothers Bibikhanim, Gulbadanbegim, Nodirabegim, Zebuniso, Uvaysi, Anbar Otin have come true. Our women have become not only a wise wife, a loving mother, but also a major driving force in all areas of social development.

It is well known that a woman who has grown up and been brought up in a low standard of living, in extreme economic hardship, cannot fully give her child the motherly affection. The development of a child into a patriotic, energetic, hospitable, highly cultured person is inextricably linked with complex social, political and economic relations. Such historical lessons have led our women today to the important conclusion of combining physical and spiritual potential. In the 21st century, the century of intellectual potential, the issues of increasing the intellectual potential of women are becoming increasingly important. Today, a total of 7 academicians, about 700 doctors of sciences and more than 7,000 candidates of sciences in the country contribute to the development of science, which is not only a key part of our social and spiritual life - the family, but also important for the development of society. These numbers testify to the extent to which our women's pursuit of knowledge has intensified. Today's fast-paced, progressive world requires ingenuity on the part of each of us. Talented children are brought up in spiritual families. As the President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted: "... only young people who have modern knowledge and skills, think independently, always live with a sense of belonging to the people ..." are the future of the new Uzbekistan. Therefore, this issue should be taken very seriously.

After all, the problems that young people who set foot in independent life often face: inability to find their place in the family and community, inability to fight for their honor and dignity, inability to get out of difficult situations are also signs of a lack of family upbringing. We offer the following recommendations to overcome such negative situations:

- serious attention to the spiritual environment in the family, the couple's desire to be enlightened; family and kindergarten, family and school, relationships;
- To teach children to think independently, to defend their opinions through the

media, reading books, discussing information from the Internet;

- preparation for economic relations through family labor processes;
- Focus on the formation of values in the relationship, such as great respect, kindness, hospitality, tolerance.

In conclusion, it is possible to restore not only the national heritage, but also the values of morality, education, enriching them with a modern spirit, acquainting the younger generation with them, deciding on humanity, stability, tolerance, which are important in strengthening our independence. the sacred duty remains the responsibility of our intellectually gifted women. We believe that the socio-political activism of our women in the distant past encourages the representatives of today's generation, who are building a civil society, to be worthy successors to them.

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PSYCHOLOGY

WHAT IS A RACISM? WHY IT BECAME SUCH A COMMON ISSUE NOWADAYS

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Abstract

Racism is the wrong belief that some people are better and superior to others due to their genetic trait corresponding to their skin colour or race. It refers to the thought that inherent physical appearance has a link with personality and intelligence. Many corrupt people use racism as an excuse to justify horrific behavior towards others. In this article we are going to act detested towards others, who are a bet different from them.

Keywords: racism, issue, racism in sports, belief, skin colour, self, critical, person, national personality;

Racism is the prejudiced belief of people that a particular race is superior to others. The idea has resulted from years of neglecting and oppression on some races for their traits and skin color. Racism is a critical social barrier, which prevents our society from advancing. "Racism is not a belief, it is not a religion, it is a morbid state of mind", - said David Icke in 1952. And he added "Racism is the ultimate ignorance in that it relates "self" to the body instead of the consciousness - awareness - animating and experiencing through the body. It is just like judging a man by his spacesuit instead of the person inside it".

Have you ever been put down because of your face? Race has been a constant issue in America for hundreds of years, do to the fact that people get it in their head that they're better then someone else. Which I think is a huge issue in today's society. Racism is neither a new phenomenon nor an issue exclusive to the United States. It has its own history in many places throughout the world as evidenced by Erjaves and Kovacic's Slovenian study. In my own words racism is what makes us human beings disgusting the idea that a certain skin color can be dominant over another kind of skin color is something I will never be able to wrap my had around.

Racism in sports, as in life is not a new issue. Sport is all about having a great time, battling safely and getting an equal chance, disregarding of your tradition or skin color. Whether you are a coach, a player, a sport fan, a referee, there is simply no place for discrimination or racism in sport. Sports become an indispensable part in our lives.

Racism is the strong belief that one's race skin color or more by and large, one's gathering, be it of religious, national personality is better than other in humankind. It has been a piece of the American scene almost since the north of America starting in the seventeenth century. Different gatherings have carried the biggest part of iy, showed in terrible laws, social practices and criminal behavior coordinated toward an unemotional

and factual gathering. Racism is the illogical belief that a particular race has distinctive cultural traits endowed due to the genetic factors that make individuals races inherently superior to the other give them the right to exploit the inferior races. When we openly state the meaning of racism, we can see how inexplicable and unimaginable, such a thought is.

We should never judge others for the way they look, for the way they speak. All people are born equal and nothing can change that. Narrow - minded thoughts like racism should have extinguished with the increase in educated people and the intermixing of various races. Still, sadly such behavior is the blatant reality and shows no signs of toning down.

Racism makes people feel sorry for being born a certain way of having a particular skin color. Racism has no scientific explanation, and the racist people are entirely ignorant about the feelings of other human beings.

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STATE AND LAW

THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN UZBEKISTAN THROUGH MEMBERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

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Abstract: This article emphasizes the importance of the political, economic and socio-cultural role of popular opinion, and argues that public administration supported public opinion and control can have a positive effect on activity. It had been also noted that the socio-political reforms which was being dispensed in Uzbekistan, have become a significant force publicly opinion. The article offers some suggestions for optimizing the ideas and increasing their effectiveness.

Keywords: society, public opinion, public control, social policy, civil society institutions, public reception, social protection, IT - "Information Technology".

We all know that the worldwide changes that are going down today are affecting not only the event of technology and industry, but also the social development of society and its members. The effectiveness of the reforms being implemented to make sure the sustainable development of our society today could be a matter of human life and way of life. The effect of those changes is reflected publicly opinion. Of course, the reform of public administration and also the implementation of the procedure of public concern play a vital role within the implementation of innovative approaches within the implementation of innovative approaches within the broadening of belief.

As a result of the principle implied by the President that "the people should serve the people, not government agencies," all the representatives of state agencies have entered the homes of the population to check the case, especially the civil society institutions. The seriousness of the measures taken has become a novel social group in our country.

Because the combination of opinion with the reforms encompasses a great impact on the event of the state, and it plays a crucial role within the satisfaction and happiness of citizens.

Also, one in all the thinkers of the East and historian Ibn Khaldun in his "Introduction" emphasizes the "organic" relationship of "society" with the state. Even as it's impossible to imagine the state without "society", so it's impossible to imagine "society" without the state, that is, as he emphasizes that the state and property are "necessary" for "society", any "form is comparable to material".

According to Ibn Khaldun, the state "protects the religious and secular interests of beat accordance with the Shari'a" by its nature as a social institution. In our view, Ibn Khaldun's views on the sorts of government, society and its life, particularly, social thought and development, are important for the event of the method of social thought in its time, and even for this.

Also, public opinion isn't an "inert" phenomenon of social consciousness, as some local and foreign researchers have said. Public opinion could be a product of the negative or positive influence of the population on specific socio-political changes. The intellectual development of all societies and peoples, the study of the essence of the events that passed at the foremost important turning points within the process of assorted historical and cultural changes of nations, in many of those processes, as a results of the influence of public opinion on the bulk of individuals.

It is no coincidence that this trend of social development is often explained by the actual fact that popular opinion has emerged as a decisive force. "A few years ago," writes W. Lippman, a well-known American scholar and author of variety of fundamental studies on the speculation of public opinion, "the impact of belief on political and social life was insignificant. Today, international public opinion is that the main propulsion of social change" .

Public opinion is characterized in two ways. one in all them is that the product of theoretical consciousness, the results of research project and views of the thinkers and researchers of his time, the formation of belief, which expresses the scientific-theoretical views and approaches. The second aspect is that the formation of belief within the type of views, supported the assumptions and views that emerge as a results of the daily activities of the population of a particular area and therefore the impact of events.

Due to the dominant position of opinion within the relationship between the individual and society, it's expedient to know the concept of "community" within the context of the people, the people, the bulk, and also the concept of "thought" within the sense of approach. Therefore, in our opinion, it's more correct to grasp the concept of opinion within the kind of the people's point of view or the people's point of view. this is often because, when understood within the sense of a degree of view, its lexical content includes both structural and systemic notions of reflection, evaluation, and attitudes.

It's wrong to consider belief as a human process. Public opinion is an expression of changes within the human process. Public opinion doesn't have the identical meaning because the state's social support of the population.

Socio-political support of the population is twofold, consisting of Social Security and social protection. belief on this issue is very important therein it reflects the views of individuals on a good range of social issues.

Today, in Uzbekistan, helping the needy is a crucial social goal, and thru moral, social and economic assistance, it's necessary to lift them out of inauspicious social situations, improve their quality of life and improve their quality of life. During this way, the prevailing public opinion about the state becomes more positive. An Uzbek scientist and sociologist states in his research: "Public opinion is additionally a robust ideological tool of society. It's been a thrust in society in the least times and all told places, as a vital a part of the policy of kingdoms and khanates, khanates and emirates" .

The radical reform of the policy of the new Uzbekistan is going to be reflected within the establishment of "People's Reception". Civic institutions (parties, mahallas, families and NGOs) operating within the country in cooperation with public receptions are among the population, and as a results of their visits to individual homes, they need the privilege to spot, solve and make problems. Also, the transition of all systems to the

digital economy this year has served to put the foundations for our digital society and to confirm the transparency of all systems.

Considering the above considerations, we will conclude the following:

First of all, it's known that popular opinion has been a universal humanitarian phenomenon that has been formed over the centuries and has been reflected in historical events as a force that expresses social mood and movement. Therefore, the implementation of the policy pursued within the country by the general public opinion, if all the forces are focused on one goal, will increase the effectiveness of all the planned socio-political movements.

Secondly, during the post-Soviet period, the attitude of the Uzbek people to national popular opinion was treated with great indifference, which led to a decline in living standards. Since independence, the state has been gaining confidence and overcoming problems by forming civic institutions and reaching bent on the people. During their activities, civic institutions provide social protection and medical, material and cultural support to the population.

Thirdly, to date, all countries have benefited from the event of post-industrial societies. Therefore, as a results of the event of mass media and technology, it's much easier to speak social events between countries and in society, to gather analytical data, to manage people's minds and to influence them over time and without cash. Therefore, so as to enhance and manage popular opinion, it's necessary to coach all members of the population, yet because the younger generation in IT - "Information Technology". As a result of a comprehensive study of IT, the creation of social technology, a major impact on the event of the content and essence of sustainable policy of the country, increasing the effectiveness of reforms, there are many positives.

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"INTENTIONAL FEATURES OF DIALOGICAL DISCOURSE AND INCOMPLETE SENTENCES IN IT".

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Abstract: The article discusses the idea of the specifics of an incomplete utterance as a speech phenomenon is clarified and conclusions are drawn about the mechanism of the functioning of utterances with an unsubstituted syntactic position in the text, their role in text and meaning formation, which allows us to deepen and expand the understanding of the possibilities using a textual approach to the study of syntactic phenomena.

Keywords: lexically, structurally speech, incompleteness, dialogue, replicas, incomplete, inter phrasal unity, oral speech, laconicism,

Incomplete sentences are especially typical for dialogical speech, which is a combination of remarks or a unity of questions and answers. The peculiarity of dialogic sentences is determined by the fact that in oral speech, in addition to words, extra-linguistic factors act as additional components: gestures, facial expressions, situation. In such sentences, only those words are called, without which the thought becomes incomprehensible. Among the dialogical sentences, remarks and sentences are distinguished - answers to questions.

1. Sentences-replicas are links in the general chain of replies replacing each other. In a dialogue replica, as a rule, those members of the sentence are used that add something new to the message, and the members of the sentence already mentioned by the speaker are not repeated. The replies that begin the dialogue are usually more complete in composition and independent than the subsequent ones, which are both lexically and grammatically oriented towards the first remarks.

For instance:

- Go to the dressing.
- Will kill.
- Crawling.
- All alone you will not be saved (New-Pr.).

2. Suggestions-answers differ depending on the nature of the question or reply.

They can be answers to a question in which one or another member of the proposal stands out:

- Who are you?
- Passing ... itinerant ...
- Do you sleep or live?
- I'll take a look there ... (M. G.);
- What's in your knot, eagles? "Cancers,"
- the tall one answered reluctantly.
- Wow! Where did you get them? - Near the dam (Shol.);

May be answers to a question with suggested answer options:

- Like it or not? he asked abruptly.
- "I like it," she said (Pan).

And finally, answers in the form of a counter-question with the meaning of the statement:

- What will you live with?

- And the head, and what about the hands? (M. G.)

Questions and answers are lexically and structurally so closely related to each other that they often form something like a single complex sentence, where the question-sentence resembles a conditional clause. For instance: - And if they break during sowing? - Then, as a last resort, we will make homemade ones (G. Nik.).

Dialogue speech, regardless of what structural types of sentences make it up, has its own patterns of construction, caused by the conditions of its formation and purpose: each replica is created in the process of direct communication and therefore has a two-way communicative orientation. Many syntactic features of the dialogue are associated precisely with the phenomenon of speaking, the alternating exchange of utterances: it is laconicism, formal incompleteness, semantic and grammatical originality of the compatibility of remarks with each other, structural interdependence.

From the point of view of structural and grammatical replicas are not homogeneous: some of them are relatively independent in their forms, others are mutually conditioned; Such a close combination of replicas, which is a structural-grammatical union, some linguists propose to call dialogical unity - a term that clearly echoes "inter phrasal unity". This connection also determines the essence of these syntactic phenomena. To solve a number of issues related to the functioning of incomplete sentences in speech, we needed to carry out a comprehensive description of the structural organization, semantic content and patterns of using sentences with an unsubstituted syntactic position in the text.

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THE LEGAL BASIS FOR BENEFITS AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE POPULATION

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Abstract: The article describes in detail the foundations and forms of implementation of legal protection of citizens, as well as innovations in legislation in this area.

Key words: legal protection, social assistance, the concept of low income, pensions, material assistance, citizens' self-government bodies, large families, minimum wage

The basis of the reforms carried out in our country in recent years has been reflected in the creation of many legislative frameworks to improve the material well-being of the population. In particular, Article 39 of the Constitution confirms: "Everyone has the right to receive social security in old age, disability, loss of a breadwinner and in other cases stipulated by law. The size of pensions, benefits and other types of social assistance cannot be less than the officially established subsistence minimum. "Therefore, on February 15, 2013, the Cabinet of Ministers approved Regulation No. 44 "On the procedure for assigning and paying social benefits and material assistance to low-income families". Changes to the charter were made on May 21, 2020. Accordingly, the following types of benefits and financial assistance are allocated.

- allowances for families with children, i.e. families with children under 14;
- allowance for childcare, that is, allowance for childcare until the child reaches the age of two;
- financial assistance to low-income families.

When distributing these benefits and financial assistance, citizens' self-government bodies take into account that the average monthly total income of each family member receiving child support, childcare allowance and financial assistance should not exceed 52.7% of the average monthly MHEK (up to the month of application) ... for the last 3 months). A family recognized as needy by a gathering of citizens has the right to receive only one type of pension or financial assistance.

Families with the following children are eligible for benefits, childcare benefits and financial assistance:

- families who have lost both parents and whose relatives are involved in raising children;
- families with one or both disabled parents;
- widows (widowers) raising two or more children under the age of 14 and living separately from other relatives;
- families with disabled children (children);
- mothers (fathers) raising a child (children) in an incomplete family;
- families in which one or both parents are unemployed and registered with employment centers as job seekers;
- lonely pensioners.

Pensions and material assistance are provided by the self-governing body of citizens at the place of permanent residence (registration) of the applicant on the basis of a written application from the head of the family or other able-bodied family member, and childcare benefits - upon application of the mother of the child or her heir. A special commission examines the financial and property situation of the family upon

arrival at the applicant's place of residence. Pensions and financial assistance from local budgets and extra-budgetary sources (state and charitable foundations, funds of enterprises, voluntary donations of citizens, etc.) payment through a branch of a commercial bank by wireless transfer. Families with children receive benefits and material assistance for a period of 6 months. The decree stipulates that the childcare allowance can be paid for 12 months. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5930 dated January 31, 2020, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 327 dated May 23, 2020 was issued with the aim of further improving the system of social protection services. Social security and social insurance legislation is being updated to protect the poor and needy. In particular, the administrative regulations for the provision of public services for the issuance of certificates on the presence of a list of pensioners and retirees. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 2020 No. PF-5978, the Cabinet of Ministers dated May 20, 2020 No. 307 amended the Regulation "On the procedure for assigning and paying social benefits and material assistance to low-income families". This solution simplifies the procedure for receiving social benefits in makhallas. In other words, it is planned to reduce the number of documents submitted with an application for social benefits, as well as introduce individual transfers from the total family income. The country has adopted a social protection and poverty reduction program to combat the pandemic crisis, with special emphasis on the rights of this group and the protection of their interests.

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THE LEGAL CRITERIA OF CONDITIONAL JUDGMENT

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Abstract.

This thesis describes the grounds for the application of a suspended sentence in the release of a person who has committed a crime, specific features of conditional judgment, trial period, legal criteria for probation, conditional sentence requirements, concepts of the consequences of breach of obligations the legislation in this regard is elaborated on the basis of the views of researchers.

Grounds for revocation of probation, basics of loading additional obligations during the probationary period, theoretical views on improving the application of probation and suggestions for improving the legislation in this regard are outlined.

Key words: sentence, court, sentence, probation, release from punishment, person, convict, probation, obligations, requirements, legal criteria, admission to study, employment, stay in a particular place, presentation, supervisory authority.

It is important to ensure the inevitability of liability for a person convicted of a crime. Liability for a crime, by its very nature, implies the imposition of a penalty on a person convicted of a crime. However, the purpose of punishment is not to inflict pain or revenge on the offender. The punishment is to bring up a person who has committed a crime, to turn him away from the criminal way or to stop the criminal action, it is important that it is aimed at preventing the commission of a crime by him or others. It should be noted that the imposition of an unavoidable penalty for any proven criminal offense does not always yield the intended result.

Similarly, an exemption from a sentence that should or should not be imposed on a person for a crime committed on the basis of a person's social behavior the return of the individual to society and social adaptation are important.

According to the theoretical literature, exemption from punishment is the refusal of the state to impose a sentence or to execute a sentence on a person convicted of a crime, provided that there are grounds and conditions provided for in the criminal law.

Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2006 In Resolution No. 1 of 3 February "On the Practice of Sentencing by Courts for Crimes" the courts must make full use of all opportunities available in the law to impose non-custodial sentences on persons convicted of less serious crimes, as well as less serious crimes and who can be morally corrected without segregation.

Article 72 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes procedures for probation. Under criminal law, a court may impose a suspended sentence if it finds that the offender can be remedied by controlling his or her conduct without serving the sentence imposed. In this case, the court shall decide not to execute the imposed sentence, unless there are grounds to revoke the conditionality of the sentence during the prescribed probationary period.

During the first 9 months of 2020, the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan sentenced 9293 people, of whom 2110 were sentenced to imprisonment,

6829 people were sentenced to non-custodial sentences, and 414 people were given suspended sentences.

The study of the specifics of probation, the analysis and study of the legal criteria of probation allows to obtain a detailed theoretical understanding of the institution of this impunity.

Specific features of probation. Significant aspects of probation in relation to a person convicted of a crime are as follows:

- in the case of a conditional sentence, a possible criminal penalty may be imposed on a person found guilty of a crime;
- the court has the power to impose the penalty established by law, and there are sufficient grounds for this;
- the court finds it necessary not to apply the penalty, provided that the person has a real possibility to impose a penalty for a proven criminal offense;
- the court's refusal to impose a criminal penalty and release from punishment does not deprive him of the opportunity to impose the same penalty later;
- In other types of release from punishment, a person is completely released from punishment and its consequences, has the status of a free person. In a conditional sentence, the person is still in the status of a convict;
- in the case of probation, although the person appears to have been released from punishment, the restrictions inherent in punishment shall apply by setting a probation period.

In the case of parole in relation to other types of impunity, the possibility of the guilty person to re-offend is limited independently, that is, certain conditions threaten to re-offend. From the outside, a conditional sentence may actually look like a punishment, but its necessary elements will not exist.

Conditional sentencing criteria: When analyzing the type of conditional sentence, the legislature appears to have established a number of requirements for its application:

- the issue of probation imprisonment, send to the disciplinary unit, service restriction or correctional work considered at the time of sentencing;
- the nature of the crime committed and the level of social danger in the application of the suspended sentence, the identity of the accused and other circumstances in the case shall be taken into account;
- a conditional sentence is applied when it is firmly established that the offender can be corrected by controlling his behavior without serving the sentence imposed;
- in the case of a suspended sentence, a probation period shall be set and shall last from one to three years, the term of which shall be calculated from the date of the sentence;
- probation does not apply to those convicted of a very serious crime, as well as to persons previously sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional crime.

Obligations of probation. In the case of a suspended sentence, a probationary period shall be established, and during the probationary period the following measures shall be taken to control the convict's conduct and transfer him to the path of correction:

- compensation for damage caused to a probationer for a certain period of time;
- access to work or study for a certain period of time;
- in the event of a change of place of residence, work or study, notify the body supervising the conduct of the conditionally sentenced person;
- from time to time to register with the bodies supervising the conduct of the conditionally sentenced person;
- not to be in certain places during the probationary period, to be at the place of residence at a certain time;
- Obligations such as undergoing treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, poisoning or venereal disease.

Grounds for revocation of a conditional sentence. Failure to comply with the obligations

and requirements imposed on the probationer during the probationary period shall be grounds for revocation of the probation. In particular:

- failure of the probationer to fulfill the obligations imposed on him by the court during the probation period;
- the imposition of administrative or disciplinary measures on him for violation of public order or labor discipline;
- a probationer commits a new crime during the probation period.

If the probation period requirements are not met by the probationer, the court may also impose new obligations on the convicted person during the probationary period upon the recommendation of the body supervising his conduct.

In such cases, the court may, on the recommendation of the body supervising the conduct of the probationer, revoke the conditionality of the sentence and issue a ruling on the execution of the sentence imposed by the sentence.

The study of the specifics of probation, the analysis and study of the types of legal criteria, the disclosure of the content of the test obligations will allow to solve the existing problems in this regard. While the current criminal law sets out the grounds for revoking a suspended sentence, it does not specify the grounds for revoking a probationary period before the deadline. This suggests that a one-sided approach has been established in the application of probation.

If during the probation period the convict proves that he has corrected his behavior and fulfills the obligations imposed on him, this behavior should be encouraged. When a convict goes on the path of correction, the criminal punishment imposed on him loses its effectiveness and the current punishment begins to deviate from its principal purpose. Therefore, the current criminal legislation should be improved by introducing a norm that encourages the convict to move to the path of correction during the probation period.

In order to improve the conditional judgment and probation period based on the stated theoretical rules and analysis Article 72 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that "During the probation period, if the convict proves that he has corrected his behavior, fulfills the obligations imposed on him, compensates for the damage caused by the crime, upon the expiration of at least half of the probation period, the court may, on the recommendation of the body supervising his conduct, release the convict from the sentence imposed and the remainder of the probation period" It is proposed to include a clause.

POWERS OF CITIZENS' SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

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Abstract

Have described the legal basis of participation credentials of self- government organs on implementing of ecological expertize of society, a participation conception, ecological supervise, ecological supervision of society, the essences and forms of the conception of ecological supervise control providing by the self - government organs of citizens.

Key words : Ecological control, social ecological control, implementing of ecological control of self - government organs, the conception of ecological supervise control providing by the self- government organs of citizens

Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on the most important priorities for 2019 "is the main goal of every person living in our country to live a free, peaceful and prosperous life, to live and to be satisfied with life," He said [1].

From this point of view it is understood that every citizen living in the country not only lives in a peaceful and free life, but also in a comfortable environment, is the logic of our main goal. In the course of environmental control in Uzbekistan, the role of civil self-government bodies, as well as government and governance bodies, is an important part of civil society.

A number of general and specific studies on environmental control have been conducted by legal scholars in our country and abroad [2]. These studies focus on the concept of environmental control.

In due time our scientists prof. JA Jurayev touched upon the issue of ecological control and gave the following definition: "environmental control - protection of the environment, rational use of natural resources and provision of environmental safety by enterprises, institutions, organizations, ministries, state committees, agencies and citizens." Monitoring of compliance with the requirements on environmental protection, conducting and monitoring environmental conditions, environmental expertise, and other organizational and legal measures in this area "tall [3].

The participation of citizens' self-government bodies in the implementation of public environmental control has serious legal grounds.

In particular, according to Article 29 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On nature protection", the main tasks of environmental control are to increase the effectiveness of environmental activities and to ensure the participation of citizens' self-government bodies, non-government non-profit organizations and citizens in the implementation of state environmental programs and other environmental programs [4].

Article 15 of the Law on Ecological Control establishes that citizens' self-government bodies are subjects of environmental control, and their legal authority in this area is strengthened [5].

To sum up, the issue of participation in environmental control in our country and abroad is shaping itself as a separate form and institution of public control.

The activities of public control in the implementation of environmental control are

mainly in the form of participation.

At the same time, let's dwell on what the essence of the concept of "participation" is.

In our view, participation means ascertain degree of participation of individuals and legal entities in various areas of the state and society.

From this point of view, participation of citizens' self-government bodies in carrying out ecological control means participation of these bodies in observation of nature, identification of ecological problems arising in the corresponding territory, prevention of emergence of ecological problems.

The institution of "participation" of civil self-governance bodies is defined in Article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to it, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to participate in public and state affairs directly and through their representatives. Such participation shall be through self-government, referendums and democratic formation of state bodies, as well as through the development and improvement of public control over the activities of state bodies [6].

The function of public environmental control is to improve the effectiveness of environmental activities and to ensure the participation of citizens' self-government in the implementation of state environmental programs and other environmental programs [7].

Consequently, we can express this participation in the following notions:

Participation of citizens' self-government bodies in carrying out ecological control - participation in prevention, detection and suppression of infringements by natural and legal persons on rational use of natural resources and protection of environment and requirements of the environment within their competence. , monitoring the state of the environment, meeting the environmental requirements of planned or ongoing economic activities and other activities The system of community-based measures for identifying (ie, environmental expertise), increasing the effectiveness of environmental activities and participating in the implementation of state environmental programs and other environmental programs.

So the natural question is how these powers are exercised by citizens' self-governing bodies.

It should be noted that according to Article 6 of Article 19 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ecological Supervision", public environmental control is carried out by citizens' self-government bodies, NGOs and citizens [8].

Accordingly, the environmental control carried out by the citizens' self-government bodies is carried out in the form of public ecological control of the Institute.

It is necessary to acknowledge that in order to enforce this law, subordinate acts were adopted.

The Model Regulations on the Procedures for Implementation of the Citizens' Self-Regulatory Authorities for Environmental Control, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2015, and the Public Inspector for Environmental Control, are important [9].

In conclusion, one of the most promising tasks in Uzbekistan is to increase the effectiveness of civil society participation in environmental control, strengthen scientific research and its practical development.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RULE OF LAW IN A DEMOCRATIC STATE

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Abstract: The law is strong in execution. The rule of law is an important factor in ensuring the interests of the people and the basis for building a democratic, civil society.

Keywords: Democracy, civil society, law, rule of law.

The ultimate goal of Uzbekistan is to build a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a free civil society. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said: "We want to build not just a democratic society, but a democratic and just society ... The idea of justice and truth must cover all spheres of our social life. The idea of justice and truth must be the basis of our legislative activity".

Indeed, the concept of justice and the rule of law are closely linked. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said, justice must be at the heart of our laws. The implementation of laws based on justice leads to the triumph of justice.

One of the most important features of a democratic society is the equality of its members before the law, the Constitution and the equality of laws. Also, the ultimate goal of the Constitution and laws should be to ensure human rights and freedoms.

Ensuring the rule of law, strengthening the protection of the rights and interests of the individual, family, society and the state, raising the legal culture and legal awareness of the population, educating citizens in the spirit of obedience and respect for the law - a true democracy, rule of law and free citizenship not only the purpose of building a society, but also its means, is the most important condition. An important feature of the rule of law - ensuring the rule of law in society - is very important for any country, especially for Uzbekistan, which is on the path to building a state governed by the rule of law.

The rule of law means that the constitution and laws have the highest legal force in the activities of all public authorities, and they take precedence over all other normative acts and instructions issued by the authorities. The rule of law is a principle that serves to ensure democracy and the rule of law in society. This principle is enshrined in Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is unconditionally recognized in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state, its bodies, officials, public associations, citizens act in accordance with the Constitution and laws." The principle of the rule of law, first of all, implies the strict rule of law in all spheres of public life, and, as noted above, the unconditional obedience of all state bodies, officials and citizens to the constitution and laws; secondly, when social relations are regulated in accordance with the interests of society, citizens and the state, and an atmosphere of stability, order and law and order is established in the country; thirdly, it is reflected in the fact that the law serves as a legal basis for the prevention of violations, as well as the prosecution of participants in legal relations in the manner prescribed by law.

The real introduction of the principle of separation of powers in the country is an important guarantee of the supremacy of the constitution and laws in Uzbekistan. According to him, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary operate within their constitutional and statutory powers. The supreme arbiter in reconciling their relationship is the law.

In a democratic state, human interests, dignity and life are paramount. Such a state

creates conditions for self-government, multi-party system, freedom of the media, diversity of opinion. But democracy is a freedom based on the rule of law, not the freedom you want in everything. An integral part of democracy is discipline, respect for the law, protection of the rights of others. Democratic regimes thrive perfectly in a state governed by the rule of law.

The essence of the concept of the rule of law. It is deeply analyzed in a number of works of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. "The rule of law is a fundamental principle of the rule of law. It implies the strict rule of law in all spheres of life. No government agency, no business or socio-political organization, no official, no one can escape the obligation to obey the law. All are equal before the law. The primacy of the law means that basic social, first of all, economic relations are regulated only by law, and all its participants, without exception, are responsible for the violation of rights and norms", he said.

The rule of law is the foundation of a democratic society. At the same time it is a criterion of justice. Because justice can only be achieved if the rule of law is upheld, and people achieve equality in terms of nationality, language, customs, traditions, values, religious beliefs, gender, and social status. It is the basis for ensuring stability in the economic, socio-political and spiritual life of the country. In a country where the rule of law is violated, looting, inequality, injustice, violence and many other negative phenomena occur. That is why the rule of law has risen to the level of universal values. Achieving the rule of law is an important aspect of national development.

But it is not an easy task. Because the problems that arise in the economic sphere in the process of transition to a democratic society, from ordinary people to officials, create a process of deviating from the law and trying to meet their economic, socio-political and spiritual needs. This can lead to very unpleasant situations if you do not prevent negative processes.

The rule of law is one of the sacred principles of the life of any state and society. Democracy can only be established and strengthened in a law-abiding society. In addition, all democratic institutions, human rights and freedoms are enshrined in law. The law reflects the will, desires and aspirations, interests and aspirations of the people. Obedience to the law is a sign of high culture, spirituality and enlightenment. Obedience to the law should not be construed as blind obedience. A conscious understanding of the goals and objectives of the law, its meaning, and its humanitarian significance will help you to follow it voluntarily and act on it.

Strict observance of the law is one of the necessary conditions for the prevention of crime. The power, prestige, influence, and practical significance of the law lies in its honest, true, and fair application in life. If law enforcement officers treat their duties and responsibilities objectively and fairly, and do not deviate from the right path, and apply the laws fairly, considering the interests and destiny of the Motherland and the state as their highest goal, then the state, society and the people will be better off benefits.

The main goal for officials in a democratic state governed by the rule of law and civil society is to act on the basis of honesty and fairness in the implementation of laws, the great human duty to society, the people and the Motherland should be a high responsibility.

The formation of a democratic state governed by the rule of law requires the rule of law in society. In order to build a true state governed by the rule of law, the country must celebrate fair, humane democratic laws. The supremacy of the law is one of the sacred principles of the life of the state and society. The reason why the law is considered sacred in social and political life and has a high authority is that it reflects the will, desires and aspirations, interests and aspirations of the people. In a democratic society, the rule of

law ensures the implementation of the characteristics of democracy in the first place, that is, everything prescribed by law is binding or prohibitive, and this rule applies to all persons living in society. That is, the concept is that all laws are equal.

When we talk about the importance of the rule of law, it is important first of all in the interests of the people, social relations in society, the organization of public affairs and so on.

In order to achieve the rule of law, it is first necessary to develop them thoroughly and thoroughly in the process of their adoption, so that they can benefit society in the long run. In addition, in the process of making laws, it is necessary to take into account whether the society, the people feel the need for this law or not. It is this issue that determines the extent to which an adopted law will benefit society in life.

In a society where the rule of law prevails, there will be no protests, because there will be no protests and misunderstandings as long as all actors act in accordance with the law. The fact that the rule of law applies to all citizens of society, including those working in the civil service, as well as to all spheres of society, makes it more perfect. When we talk about the rule of law, we must not forget about the state bodies that ensure its rule. Because the adoption of the law does not mean that it is a priority in society, it requires the services and efforts of government agencies in this regard.

In addition, those responsible for enforcing the law will always be a "standard" for ordinary citizens. Every small act of their violation of the law leads not only to the general development, but also to the loss of public confidence in the government. In this sense, the rule of law requires that those responsible for enforcing the law take the lead rather than the citizen. Only by ensuring that the law takes precedence over the interests of any individual, group, political force or social class can democracy be developed and enforced in society. Its implementation is in the interests of both the government and the citizen.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND OPTIMIZATION OF INFORMATION PROCESSING IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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Information systems (IS) are one of the effective means of information processing in shared systems and are widely used in office automated control systems, computer-aided design systems, etc. The widespread use of IP is primarily due to their high economic efficiency. In business, having the necessary information on time is the key to success.

The performance and bandwidth of the IS is determined by a complex of systemically interrelated factors:

- characteristics of technical means (choice of computers and workstations, communication equipment, operating systems of workstations, servers and their configurations, etc.);
- the nature of the distribution and storage of information resources;
- modes of access to the system;
- organization of distributed information processing;
- distribution of database files among the system servers;
- organization of a distributed computing process;
- protection, maintenance and restoration of operability in situations of failures and failures.

Investigation of the characteristics of various access modes and the choice of the most optimal for specific modes of operation of the IS and, accordingly, optimization of information processing modes when solving a given class of problems, possibly by developing mathematical models of these processes and organizing simulation using computational experiment tools.

The practical interest of the problems under consideration is determined by the need to develop software for the design, monitoring and optimization of the operation modes of complex distributed ICs.

Let us define the main parameters of the queuing model for a random method of access to the transmission medium:

λ_i , $i=1, k$ - the intensity of requests coming for processing from the i -th subscriber, characterizes the occurrence of communication between the subscriber "i" and the server;

μ_i , $i=1, k$ is the intensity of processing applications in OPI ;

μ_{M1} - the intensity of processing requests in the mono channel, coming from all subscribers - the reciprocal of the average time of information transmission over the mono channel;

$1/\mu_{M2}$ is the interval of increasing the processing time of the request in the mono-channel due to the occurrence of conflicts (average delay time).

The conflict situation is detected and eliminated during the average time interval $1/\mu_{M2}$. The likelihood of a conflict is determined as follows:

$$P_{HK} = P(h \geq 3) - H, \quad (1)$$

where $P(h \geq 3)$ is the probability of finding three or more requests from all subscribers in the SMO; H is the probability of conflict-free situations when there are three or more applications in the system.

The probability that the system contains exactly k customers for the QS $M / M / 1$ is

$$p_k = (1 - \rho) \rho^k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

The probability that the system has at least k requirements for the QS $M / M / 1$:

$$P[h \geq k \text{ system requirements}] = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} p_i = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} (1 - \rho) \rho^i = \rho^k$$

where,

$$\rho = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i, \quad \rho_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\mu_i}$$

Thus, the probability $P(h \geq 3)$ is determined on the basis of the QS $M / M / 1$ model, taking into account the fact that at the input we have a total flow from all subscribers $P(h \geq 3) = \rho^3$.

Further in the chapter, the construction of a mathematical model of a random access method for IS with an arbitrary number of subscribers is considered.

Analysis of the behavior of the probability of conflict-free situations in expression (1) with an increase in the number of subscribers "h" showed that the value of H decreases and at $h = 4$ is 3.48%, and at $h = 8$ - 0.46%. Therefore, for $h > 4$, the value of H in (1) can be neglected, and then

$$R_{nk} = P(h \geq 3) = \rho^3 \quad (2)$$

When using (2), the share of the load factor in the mono channel from the i -th subscriber is:

$$\rho_i = \lambda_i / M_{M1} + (\Lambda / M_{M1})^3 / M_{M2}, \quad i = 1, k, \quad (3)$$

Where $\Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$ is the total total intensity of flows entering the input of the mono-channel; k

is the total number of incoming streams to the mono-channel; M_{M1} is the intensity of processing requests of all subscribers in the mono-channel; M_{M2} is the intensity of processing requests in the mono-channel in the event of a conflict.

Summing over all elements ρ_i , $i=1, k$, we reduce expression (3) to the form

$$\rho_{MK} = \sum_{i=1}^k \rho_i^{MK} = \frac{1}{M_{M1}} \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i + \frac{1}{M_{M2}} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{M_{M1}} \right)^3 \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = \frac{\Lambda}{M_{M1}} + \frac{\Lambda}{M_{M2}} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{M_{M1}} \right)^3. \quad (4)$$

When a conflict occurs in expression (4) in the chapter, the value is defined:

$$M_{M2} = 1 / T_{omcp}, \quad (5)$$

where $T_{omcp}(n) = \frac{1 - \Omega}{2} \sum_{n=2}^9 [(2^n - 1) \Omega^{n+2}] + 511.5 \sum_{n=10}^{15} (\Omega^{11} - \Omega^{16})$; $\Omega = (\sum_{i \in \text{вх. моноканал}} \lambda_i) / M_{M1}$

At the input of each subscriber node, a stream with an intensity λ_i , $i = \overline{1, k}$, arrives, which is processed at the subscriber station with the intensity λ_i^x , $i = \overline{1, k}$, and intensity of requests:

$$\lambda_i^x = \lambda_i + \lambda_i^*, \quad \text{where, } \lambda_i^* = (\sum_{r=1}^k \lambda_r) / (k - 1), \quad i = \overline{1, k} \quad (6)$$

The VVH of the first phase is defined as follows:

Density of the probability distribution of the time spent by the request in the phase:

$$g_i^{1\phi}(t) = (\mu_i - \lambda_i^{6x}) \exp[(\mu_i - \lambda_i^{6x}) t].$$

Average time spent by an application in the first phase:

$$\bar{u}_i^{-1\phi} = [\mu_i (1 - \lambda_i^{ex}) / \mu_i]^{-1}. \quad (8)$$

The variance of the time spent by the application in the first phase:

$$D_{g_i}^{1\phi} = [\mu_i - \lambda_i^{ex}]^{-2}. \quad (9)$$

The density of the probability distribution of the order waiting time:

$$f_i^{1\phi}(t) = (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i) (\mu_i - \lambda_i^{ex}) \exp [-(\mu_i - \lambda_i^{ex}) t]. \quad (10)$$

Average waiting time for an application in the first phase:

$$\bar{w}_i^{-1\phi} = \frac{1}{\mu_i} \cdot \frac{\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i}{1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i}. \quad (11)$$

The variance of the waiting time for an order in the first phase:

$$D_f^{1\phi} = (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^2 (\mu_i - \lambda_i^{ex})^{-2}. \quad (12)$$

Distribution of probabilities of the number of applications located on:

$$P_i^{1\phi}(n) = (1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i) (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^n. \quad (13)$$

Average number of applications in the first phase:

$$\bar{n}_i^{-1\phi} = (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i) (1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i). \quad (14)$$

Dispersion of the number of claims in the first phase of the system:

$$D_{n_i}^{1\phi} = (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i) / (1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^2. \quad (15)$$

Distribution of probabilities of the number of customers waiting for service:

$$P_i^{*1\phi}(0) = 1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i, P_i^{*1\phi}(n) = [1 - (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)] (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^{n+1}, \text{ при } n \geq 1. \quad (16)$$

Average queue length in the first phase:

$$\bar{U}_i^{-1\phi} = (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^2 / (1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i). \quad (17)$$

Variance of the length of the queue of claims:

$$D_{D_i}^{1\phi} = (1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 / (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^{k+1} - (\lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i)^2 / (1 - \lambda_i^{ex} / \mu_i). \quad (18)$$

The input flow rate of the second phase is determined as follows:

$$\Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k (\lambda_i + \lambda_i^*) + \Lambda_{\text{вогне}} + \Lambda_{\text{узне}}. \quad (19)$$

Average processing time of a message packet in a mono channel:

$$\tau_{\text{экс}}^{MK} = \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{экс}}^{MK}} = \frac{\rho_{MK}}{\Lambda}, \quad \Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i, \quad (20)$$

where ρ_{MK} is defined by relation (4).

Having the obtained values « Λ » and « $\mu_{MK}^{\text{экс}}$ » as the initial parameters for the second processing phase, and using the same queuing model (M / M / 1) for the determination as for the first phase, we obtain for the second phase a similar set of VVH:

$$g^{2\phi}(t), \bar{U}^{2\phi}, \bar{D}_{g_i}^{2\phi}, f^{2\phi}(t), \bar{w}^{2\phi}, D_{g_i}^{2\phi}, P^{2\phi}(n), \bar{n}^{2\phi}, D_{n_i}^{2\phi}, \text{ where in all expressions of VVH}$$

of the first phase μ_i changes to $\mu_{MK}^{\text{экс}}$, λ_i is replaced by Λ .

For the third phase of processing, VVH are determined based on the same queuing model M/M/1. The initial parameters here will be $\Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k (\lambda_i + \lambda_i^*) + \Lambda_{\text{вогне}}$ и μ^* .

By analogy with the VVH obtained in the first and second processing phases, we obtain a set of indicators for the third phase.

Since the IS model is an exponential system, the integral VX for the three phases of the route "user Ai - user Ai" are determined by the following relations:

$$\overline{\Pi}_m^\Sigma(i, j) = \overline{\Pi}_m^{1\phi}(i) + \overline{\Pi}_m^{2\phi} + \overline{\Pi}_m^{3\phi}(j) \quad (21)$$

- for VVH, which determine averages and variances, where $\overline{\Pi}_m^\Sigma(i, j)$ - integral indicator, m - indicator number; $\overline{\Pi}_m^{n\phi}(i)$ - m-th indicator of the n-th phase of processing;

$$\overline{\Pi}_m^\Sigma(i, j) = \overline{\Pi}_m^{1\phi}(i) * \overline{\Pi}_m^{2\phi} * \overline{\Pi}_m^{3\phi}(j) \quad (22)$$

- integral indicator for VVH, which determine the probability distribution density and the probability distribution of discrete states, where * is the sign of the composition.

Let's define the integral indicators for all three phases of processing.

Density of the probability distribution of the time spent by the request in the system:

$$g_i(t) = g_i^{1\phi}(t) * g_i^{2\phi}(t) * g_i^{3\phi}(t) \quad (23)$$

Average time spent by a request in the system:

$$\overline{u}_i = u_i^{1\phi} + u_i^{2\phi} + u_i^{3\phi} \quad (24)$$

The variance of the time spent by the request in the system:

$$Dg_i = Dg_i^{1\phi}(t) + Dg_i^{2\phi} + Dg_i^{3\phi} \quad (25)$$

Density of the probability distribution of the order waiting time:

$$f_i(t) = f_i^{1\phi}(t) * f_i^{2\phi}(t) * f_i^{3\phi}(t) \quad (26)$$

Average waiting time for service of a request in the system:

$$\overline{w}_i = w_i^{1\phi} + w_i^{2\phi} + w_i^{3\phi} \quad (27)$$

Dispersion of the waiting time for servicing a claim in the system:

$$Df_i = Df_i^{1\phi} + Df_i^{2\phi} + Df_i^{3\phi} \quad (28)$$

Distribution of probabilities of the number of serviced claims:

$$P_i(n) = P_i^{1\phi}(n) * P_i^{2\phi}(n) * P_i^{3\phi}(n) \quad (29)$$

Average number of requests in the system:

$$\overline{n}_i = n_i^{1\phi} + n_i^{2\phi} + n_i^{3\phi} \quad (30)$$

Dispersion of the number of orders in the system:

$$Dn_i = g_i^{1\phi} + g_i^{2\phi} + g_i^{3\phi} \quad (31)$$

Average queue length:

$$\overline{D}_i = \overline{D}_i^{1\phi} + \overline{D}_i^{2\phi} + D_i^{3\phi} \quad (32)$$

Variance of average queue length:

$$D_{D_i} = D_{D_i}^{1\phi} + D_{D_i}^{2\phi} + D_{D_i}^{3\phi} \quad (33)$$

The rest of the integral VVH are fully defined by the corresponding expressions (24), (25), (27)–(33).

To obtain the probability that the delivery time of information from the subscriber "i" to the server will exceed the value $T_{\text{дон}}$, it is determined as follows:

$$P_i[t > T_{\text{дон}}] = 1 - \int_0^{T_{\text{дон}}} g_i(t) dt. \quad (34)$$

Thus, we got the opportunity to calculate the VVH, both for individual processing phases and for typical routes of information movement.

IMPROVING THE DESIGN OF A COTTON SEPARATOR IN ORDER TO GET QUALITY FIBER IN THE COTTON GRINDING INDUSTRY

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Abstract.

The article explored ways to improve the quality of fiber by improving the design of machines installed in the technological process of primary processing of raw cotton. For this, the process of transporting raw cotton through pipes was analyzed, and the conclusion was made about need to reduce damaging seeds in stone traps and separators.

Key words: cotton, fiber, pipe, air, transportation, stone catcher, separator, vacuum valve, mesh surface, separation chamber, inlet pipe, working camera.

In the world market, cotton fiber is one of the main products of the textile industry. The import potential of cotton fiber in the world is growing from year to year. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a world leader in cotton production and exports. Therefore, cotton fiber and its processing play an important role in the country's economy. The production of high-quality fiber in line with world standards has set an important task for specialists and scientists in the field of cotton processing, such as the improvement of existing equipment and technology. The growing demands on the quality of cotton fiber require special attention to re-equipping ginneries with new equipment and technologies, which is one of the most pressing challenges facing the textile industry, aimed at increasing its competitiveness in the world market of cotton fiber.

Due to the fact that the process of separating cotton from the air in the separator is not sufficiently improved, it causes defects in the fiber and damages the seed. Defects observed in the separator device of the existing pneumatic transport system affect the natural properties of cotton, the working elements of the separator, the formation of defects in the fiber during the separation of cotton pieces from the mesh, damage to the seed, cotton rope on the rollers, vacuum-valve valve and the occurrence of defects as a result of the compression of the cotton between the vacuum-valve blades and the walls. As a result of clogging of the cotton in the separator working chamber and vacuum valve, the device drive stops, resulting in a decrease in the volume of product produced per unit of time. During the separation process, a portion of the cotton hits the mesh surface, damaging the fiber and seeds. As a result, the cost of fiber and seeds decreases. However, another drawback in the existing designs of separators is the large amount of energy consumption.

The disadvantages of the existing separators (SS-15A longitudinal separator and SX brand separator) are the rapid penetration of cotton into the working chamber, the increase in seed and fiber damage as a result of hitting the back and side walls of the working chamber, and their quality deterioration. Based on the above, the study and improvement of the operation of the separator in the pneumatic transport system, in particular, has shown that it is relevant today.

Based on the study of ways to reduce fiber and seed damage during the separation process, the main task of the authors is to equip ginneries with improved separators of a new design that save energy, preserve the natural properties of seeds and fibers, and thus cost-effective. Based on the physical and mechanical properties of cotton, the

process of separating cotton from dusty air has been studied in theoretical and practical ways.

The newly proposed improved cotton separator reduces cotton damage, provides good separation from the air, and increases the possibility of cleaning from minor contaminants. Modern technologies differ from previous technologies by the degree of modernization. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly modernize the technology in the enterprise. The authors were able to increase the useful surface area of the separator by creating new constructions (Fig. 1). Based on the above analysis, the authors developed a new efficient separator design. The function of this separator is to work while preserving the natural properties of the cotton, preventing damage to the seeds and fibers during the air separation process.

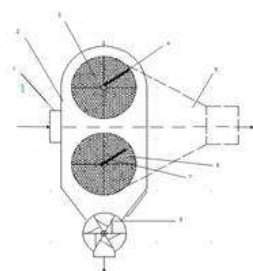


Figure 1. Advanced cotton separator (IAP20180570)

1-inlet pipe; 2-working camera; 3-upper mesh surface; 4-upper lattice surface ridge; 5- air outlet pipe; 6-bottom mesh surface; 7-bottom mesh surface slide; 8- vacuum valve

As a result of air suction in the air duct with fan operation, the cotton raw material moves along with the air flow and the cotton falls into the vacuum valve (8) under the influence of its inertia as it enters the working chamber (2) through the inlet pipe (1) to the separator. At both ends of the working chamber a piece of cotton is glued to the mesh surfaces (3, 6) arranged in a pair of circles in a single vertical plane. The sticky cotton on the mesh surface is removed using pliers 4, 7 and lowered into the vacuum valve 8. The doubling of the useful surface area of the circular mesh ensures that the separation of fine impurities in the cotton content is also doubled. The amount of suction force also decreases due to the increase in the useful surface area of the mesh. This in turn reduces the addition of fibers to contaminants.

In order to increase the usefulness of the mesh surface located in the separating chamber of the advanced cotton separator device, a double mesh surface was placed, the shape and size were changed. That is, its useful mesh surface is paired and it is placed symmetrically with respect to the input axis, and the diameter of the holes of the lower mesh surface is twice the diameter of the holes of the upper mesh surface. The rest of the mesh surfaces are located in the form of circular mesh surfaces at both ends of the working chamber, which serve to quickly and easily separate the air from the cotton. Such placement of the mesh surface ensures a completely new way of separating the cotton from the air. Another advantage of this proposed separator is that it does not require additional energy when operating.

Based on the analysis of scientific research, a working scheme of a new cotton separator was prepared. The advantage of this device is that the air direction is changed and the probability of cotton encountering these mesh surfaces is reduced due to the fact that the mesh surface in the separator working chamber is set up and changed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research on improving the design of the cotton separator, as well as the new designs created, will increase the efficiency of the process of separating cotton from the air stream. As a result, it ensures that the cotton is separated from the air stream without damaging the cotton fiber and seeds, without affecting the quality of the cotton.

Fiber loss in the separator installed in the technological process of cotton processing was 0.9 kg / h in grades I and II, 3.78 kg / h in grades III and IV, V, in the improved separator this figure was 0.26 kg / h and 1.96 kg / h. will be. The results of the theoretical study obtained showed that the mass fraction of contaminants and defective compounds in the fiber decreased by 0.4% and seed damage by 0.2%.

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