MODERN VIEWS AND RESEACH

International scientific and practical Conference

Conference Proceedings
Egham, England
December 2020 №2

Conference proceedings available
at virtualconference.press

Modern views and research - 2020

Chief editor: R.Shilton

Independent Publishing Network Ltd
Mailing address – MB #1869, PO BOX 229, EGHAM, TW20 8WZ, UK
Registered Office – 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2H 9JQ, UK
Company Number 11541223

International scientific and practical Conference
Modern views and research - 2020, December, 2020: Egham.
Independent Publishing Network Ltd -163 p.

Date signed for printing,
For students, research workers

ISBN 978-1-83853-487-5
DOI: http://doi.org/10.37057/E_7
Publisher: Independent Publishing Network.

The collection of scientific papers available on
Virtualconferences.press

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STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF COTTON RAW MATERIALS

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Abstarct: Cooperatives introduce an efficient management system for receiving, sorting, storing, processing, and exporting finished cotton. Today, the products of raw cotton are widely used not only in our daily lives, but also in various industries. The speed, yield, disease resistance, soil-climatic and other adverse conditions of cotton on the farm to obtain high-quality fiber all depend on the selection of the most optimal selection varieties of cotton and their rational placement.
Keywods: Cotton, storage, world market, processing, fiber, quality, technology, textile, factory, enterprise, project, infrastructure, export, variety, product, cotton, mechanics.
For the ginning industry, such indicators as fiber yield, easy separation from seeds, and hardness are of great importance. The production of quality products, increase of productivity and increase of income in these enterprises depend on the above factors. Currently, the issue of exporting 100% domestically processed cotton fiber from 2020 is in full swing. In the world market, special attention is paid to the whiteness of the fiber, the level of pollution and, in particular, the micronaire index. When the micronaire value is higher than 4.8-4.9, the fiber is considered rough and cannot compete in the world market. The cost of raw fiber will also be lower. The main and optimal indicator in setting the price for cotton fiber is its specific breaking strength of 23.5-26.4 gk / tex. Therefore, the quality of the fiber depends not only on the breeders and growers, but also on the correct organization of the work of processing enterprises and compliance with the requirements of the standard. That is, in the production of quality fiber, along with its natural quality indicators (length, color, thickness, maturity, etc.), the establishment of the correct technological process in the processing of cotton, the technical condition of the equipment used in it is of particular importance. has It can be said that the use of well-repaired, working modes of the working bodies, the correctness of the technological distances, the use of well-adjusted equipment in the technology guarantees the production of quality products. The textile industry orders cotton fiber with certain quality indicators according to its plan. In accordance with the Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzRST 615-94), cotton fiber is divided into 9 types (1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3 and 4, 5, 6, 7), 5 industrial navigators. However, the demand in the textile industry is mainly for type 5 fiber, which accounts for about 60% of the cotton grown. This guideline serves as a key program to strengthen the knowledge of emerging experts on the factors that improve the quality of fiber in the world market in the production and sale of fiber in accordance with industrial requirements. Before building any new ginnery, it is important to determine its raw material supply. From the objective grounds: due to the expansion of the area under cotton or the emergence of surplus raw materials due to increased productivity, the inability of existing ginneries in a given district (region) to ensure the production of raw materials; relocation of a ginnery located in the city center to another economically convenient location in order to improve environmental conditions, etc. In determining the raw material base of the project ginnery, it is possible to determine on the basis of the total area of cotton in the district (region) where the plant decided to build and the average yield per hectare of cotton in the district for the

last 3-5 years: Qp ~ F 'X • k, ton. (1) Where: Qp is the total amount of cotton harvested in the raw material zone, t; F - total surface area of cotton, ha; X - average yield per hectare of cotton in the raw material zone, tons / ha; k is the coefficient taking into account the uniform germination of cotton and the average yield (k = 0.95-0.98). In the design of the reconstruction of the enterprise, the amount of raw materials that do not have time to be processed, is calculated by determining the total production capacity of existing ginneries in the district where the plant is located and the volume of raw materials produced: GP = Z Gu.m. "Z Gp t., Tons- (2) Where: S Sand - the amount of total raw material production in the area where the enterprise is planned to be rehabilitated, tons. X 0ptz is the total cotton production capacity of the existing gin in the district where the reconstruction is planned, in tons. Today, Uzbekistan is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, ranking sixth in terms of cotton production and third in terms of exports. Our country is one of the most active participants in the world textile market. Due to the technical and technological re-equipment, the rapid development of the relevant infrastructure, as well as the widespread introduction of modern market mechanisms, the efficiency of this complex is increasing. This increases the efficiency of spending.

The development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan is based on the use of the most advanced agricultural technologies, the creation of new varieties with improved characteristics and the introduction of modern developments in the ginning industry.

Today, 83% of the crop grown in our fields is "high" and "good" grade cotton fiber. Uzbek cotton fully meets the level of micronaire, which is in demand in the world market and is one of the main indicators of quality. Of course, in the cultivation of such quality cotton in Uzbekistan, first of all, our hardworking farmers play an important role. At the same time, the ginning industry is developing rapidly, the most modern technologies are being introduced into production. In recent years, all ginneries in different parts of the country have been reconstructed and modernized. As a result, production volumes exceeded 22 percent, and fiber quality also increased. This means that the need for specialists in the field is growing day by day. The quality of cotton is guaranteed by the Uzbek Cotton Certification Center "Sifat". The center and all its regional laboratories are equipped with the most modern HVI high-tech systems for testing cotton fiber. At the same time, it is planned to further modernize this process in the near future. Another advantage of this industry is that specialty jobs are not a problem. Of course, the cotton industry is a huge industry, and today there are more than 2,200 light industry enterprises in the country. At the same time, the number of joint ventures is growing. According to the program of development of light industry, the most modern technologies are being introduced in the industry, and the range of products is growing by more than twenty types every year. Today, textile products made in Uzbekistan are exported to more than 40 countries, and the demand is growing.

There is no need to explain the need for a wide range of products of light industry enterprises of Uzbekistan - yarn, linen, fabrics, ready-made knitwear, as well as silk products. All cotton is first processed in the country. Therefore, we would like to give you some information about this process:

Pre-processing of cotton - from the preparation and storage of seed cotton to the placement of cotton fibers in bags, the separation of seeds into technical and seed types and the preparation of the remaining short-fiber products. The characteristics of pre-processing of cotton are: it involves machines and mechanisms that perform a large number of different functions working on each other in flow lines in the performance of operations in continuous technological processes.

The development of these advanced types of machines requires a great deal of design, experimental and scientific research.

In the design of machines for the initial processing of cotton, it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of the physical and mechanical properties of cotton and seeds. The moisture content of seed cotton, its contamination is determined using special calculations and formulas.

During the processing of fiber and during its use as a finished product, its value and direction are affected by changing forces, and often by longitudinal forces.

Since the value of these forces is measured during the breaking of a fiber, it is called the breaking force and is the main mechanical property of the fiber. The concept of linear density, expressed in tex (T) or numbers, is used to describe the fineness of a fiber. The main product of seed cotton is cotton fiber. It is known that the initial processing of cotton begins with the transportation of cotton from the bunters brought to the cotton plant or stored on technological machines and equipment. Cotton is first brought to the dryers. The pile and saw drums are then transported to the machines to be cleaned of small and large contaminants. The cleaned cotton fiber comes to the spinning machines to separate it from the seeds. Currently, the most efficient fiber separator is the sawdust separation process.

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USE OF OZONE IN STORAGE OF SUNFLOWER SEEDS

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Abstract: Stored food products are damaged by pest infestation and contamination with pathogenic microorganisms. In the presence of favorable humidity and temperature, pathogenic microorganisms multiply and lead to spoilage of products. There are also various economic and environmental challenges associated with the production, use and transportation of pesticides today. Using ozone can eliminate all of these problems because ozone is formed during the use of air and decomposes in a short time.
Keywords: sunflower, seed, warehouse, storage, pest control, ozone, ozonation.
The problem of seed decontamination.

During long-term storage of seeds in elevators or warehouses, an increase in various microorganisms and molds in the seed is observed. As a result of their activity, toxins accumulate in the seed mass, which leads to rapid decomposition of the seed. The use of such seeds is prohibited when more than 5 mg of toxins accumulate per 1 kg of seeds. It is disinfected to prevent microbiological infection of the seed. To do this, as a rule, use the method of chemical disinfection using chloropicrin, metal chloride, fostoxin, Vitavax and other similar pesticides.

Research in recent decades has shown that the method of chemical disinfection does not always provide the necessary efficiency of seed disinfection. In some species of microorganisms present in the seed, increased resistance to pesticides used in its decontamination process has been found. That is, to achieve the required disinfection efficiency, it is necessary to use large amounts of disinfectants or use new, more effective and expensive chemicals that are highly toxic. In addition, there are restrictions on the use of pesticides, and if the limit is exceeded, the use of processed products will be dangerous [1].

Search for alternative disinfection methods.

Today, the most effective methods of seed disinfection are electrophysical disinfection methods, for example: seed disinfection with accelerated electrons, strong X-ray or gamma radiation, high and ultra high frequency currents, ultraviolet radiation, etc., as well as the ozonation process.

All of these methods are characterized by a high level of disinfection efficiency, but they have their own characteristics. Thus, using electrophysical methods, the seed can be disinfected continuously. However, despite the high efficiency of disinfection, the use of electrophysical methods required much higher capital expenditures [3].

Therefore, the issue of finding such a disinfection method, which is very effective and its implementation does not incur large capital expenditures, was very serious. One of these effective methods is to decontaminate sunflower seeds by treating them with ozone.

Ozone is obtained from atmospheric oxygen by electrosynthesis using special devices ozonizers.That is, the warehouses should be re-equipped to aminimum (placement of ozonation devices, maintaining the optimal temperature and humidity regime).

Ozonation of agricultural products has two consequences: reducing crop losses during storage and increasing yields. The new technology is able to replenish the country's food reserves, as well as reduce the cost of foreign exchange for the import and export of sunflower seeds.

The ozonation process is an effective, economical and safe method of disinfecting sunflower seeds. Ozone has a high oxidizing property, which ensures its high bactericidal efficiency. Ozone allows:

- prolong the safe storage of seeds by 1.25 ... 2 times;
- reduce the loss of stored seeds by 20 ... 30%;
- increase the dormancy period of stored seeds;
- Improving seed quality by increasing sugar and amino acid content;
- Abstain from the use of toxic pesticides to kill pests and microorganisms;
- Reduce seed storage costs.

Figure 1. Equipment for disinfection of seeds in elevators or warehouses with a yield of 600 g O3 / s of ozone-air mixture.

When applying ozonation, it should be borne in mind that no additional reagents are required to disinfect the seed. Ozone is formed directly from atmospheric air, and in order to form it, an ozonator must be connected to the mains [2].

The effect of ozone on the seed during ozonation depends on the ozone concentration, the degree of ozone contamination of the seed, and the seed size.

The process of ozone treatment of sunflower seeds simultaneously destroys both pests and pathogenic microorganisms.

Loss of pathogenic microorganisms using the ozonation process.

Exposure of sunflower seeds to ozone destroys pathogenic microorganisms (penicillium, Fusarium, fomopsis, etc.) and their vital products (mycotoxins).

In experimental tests, an ozone-air mixture with a ozone concentration of 650 ... 700 mg / m3 was dropped into storage and stored for 1 h. After the completion of the treatment with the ozone-air mixture, the number of microorganisms in the seeds decreased by about 9 ... 10 times.

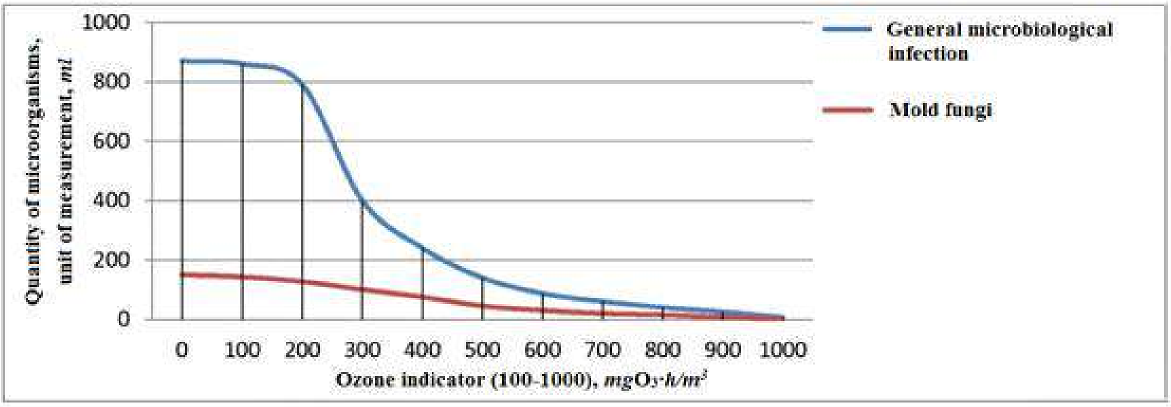

Figure 2. Efficiency indicators of ozone disinfection of seeds.

The effect of ozone was maintained for several weeks, while the sensitivity of the seed to various infections and diseases was reduced. Organoleptic quality indicators of seeds were preserved.

The conclusion is that the treatment of sunflower seeds with an ozone-air mixture allows to protect the seeds from various pests and pathogenic microorganisms and to store them safely without the use of toxic preservatives.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES IN THE SEASONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAPLINGS DEPENDING ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

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Abstract.This article partially describes the influence of climatic conditions of Fergana region, vegetation of plants and seasonal changes on the development of sap, changes in quantitative densities and damaging properties.

Keywords: green apple juice, founder, winged live-born juices, wingless live-born juices, migratory juices, population dynamics, hatched eggs.

Fergana region is located in the southeast of Uzbekistan, in the southwest of the Fergana Valley. Its northernmost point is near the Pungon Bridge of the Syrdarya, 40° 35 minutes, and its southern point is 40° north latitude south of the village of Sokh. The climate is continental, winters are cold, summers are dry and hot, and spring begins much earlier. In the spring, the temperature rises rapidly, and the vegetation of trees and shrubs accelerates. This has a positive effect on the development of the eggs of wintering aphids in them.

During March, April and May, the Fergana Valley receives a lot of rainfall, with high levels of humidity. The resulting favorable environmental conditions allow the juices to multiply rapidly. During this time, the founders of almost all types of juices begin to mature alive. These include Aphis pomi and Dysaphis plantaginea on apple seedlings, Hyalopterus prune on apricots, Brachycaudus on plums and almonds, and Schizaphis, Anuraphis, Dysaphis on pears.

During March-April, the relative humidity is around 60-75% and the temperature is relatively low. Under these conditions, the saplings begin to reproduce in a short time, the colonies grow rapidly. In most cases, from the second half of April, under the influence of sap, the leaves begin to strongly curl, some turn yellow. It is during this period that the harmful effects of sap on food plants are felt and intensified.

From the second decade of April, representatives of the group of migratory saplings begin to fly to the additional forage plants. In particular, Dysaphis migrates into the horseradish vein without plantaginea.

In June, most sap forms large colonies on the leaves and twigs of trees and shrubs. For example, Arhis pomi is densely planted under leaves, on young twigs, in buds under trees, and even on green bands of fruit, along flower buds. Syrups can also be found in plants that are not specific to the same species during the growing season. In particular, small colonies of Aphis gossypii juice can be found on the stem tips and curls of grapes, pomegranate (12-24.04.2018).

From the third decade of June, the relative humidity decreases and the temperature rises rapidly. This, in turn, accelerates the transition of sap to additional forage plants, and some to trees and shrubs growing along alleys and water bodies.

July-August is the hottest month in Fergana, the average temperature is + 26.9 °, the maximum limit is + 42-44 °, and the relative humidity is 20-29%. During this period, the migrating saplings are fully absorbed into the additional feed plants. The quantitative density of non-migratory sap fed on trees and shrubs decreases sharply. They begin to feed on plants or plant seedlings that grow under favorable conditions.

During July-August, Pterocomma pilosum, P. populeum, Berberidaphis lydiae, Semiaphis lonicerina, Hyadaphis tataricae, Eulachnus alticola, E.tauricus and other species are found in small numbers on trees and shrubs.

From the second half of September there will be more favorable ecological conditions for the life of lizards. The quantitative density of the juices begins to rise. In areas with relatively high humidity, aphids that have experienced an unfavorable period of the season are widespread throughout the region, leading to an increase in population dynamics for the second time in the life of the insect. From the end of the month, the sap is observed to return to the trees and shrubs from the additional food plants.

In October, the autumn generation of most species - male and female succulents develop. Continuous hot days of autumn have a positive effect on the sap. During October-November, mele and female lizards are also common in algae colonies, along with winged and wingless live births. After the second half of November, the initial male juices die. Females, on the other hand, lay their eggs in wintering grounds (rod tips, bud base, and body shell cracks). In late September and October, the quantity density of some sap increases, and in some cases the colonies are larger than in spring and summer. In addition to willow, Tuberolachnus salignus is also found in the body of plants such as mulberry, apple, pear, and beech in October-November, when the quantity density is high.

During the winter months, very few species of sap are preserved. Macrosiphum rosae, Amphorophora catharinae sap can be found in roses and namataks in the second half of December and early January. With a sudden change and decrease in daily temperature, these sap begin to accumulate in the main body, buds and root collar of the plant, some settling under the soil around the root collar and preparing for winter.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

GENETICS AND ITS TYPES

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Abstarct: The concept of population and pure line was proposed in 1907 by Iogannsen.A population is a group of animals and plants that belong to the same species, spread over a certain area, and reproduce in isolation from other populations.
Keywords: Animals of a particular breed or herd, heterozygosity and polymorphism, mutational pressure and its directions.

The pure line differs from the population in that it consists of plants with a homozygous degree, that is, plants with a similar genotype.But in a pure line, homozygosity is never complete, because the genetic similarity of the line changes as a result of natural mutations.There are no pure lines in animals. Although homozygosity has increased as a result of inbreeding, there has been a sharp decline in productivity and vitality in children.Therefore, without the creation of such lines in animal husbandry, they often work with populations in the breeding of breeds and herds.Iogannsen was the first to discover that the diversity of genotypes in a population and the same selection of organisms on a pure line lead to different results. No progress was made when Iogannsen conducted a selection of bean grain sizes on different lines for 6 years.It was observed that the derived generations always returned to the mean of the line, i.e., a regression event. Thus, in the absence of genotypic variability, selection was found to be ineffective.The reason for the sharp difference in the outcome of the selection in the population and in the pure lines is that they are genetically different in structure.The variability in the population is so large that it consists of two parts, genetic and non-genetic variability.Variability in the pure line is a phenotypic variability that occurs mainly under the influence of external environmental factors.It has been found that this variability is not passed on to offspring.Selection works primarily with genotypic variability.The major private genetic sciences mentioned above are further subdivided into smaller private genetic sciences that study the genetics of individual organisms, series. For example, the following special genetic sciences have emerged in the field of plant genetics: wheat genetics, potato genetics, cotton genetics, and others.Genetic sciences are classified according to the methods used in scientific research as follows: Ontogenetics (phenogenetics) - the study of the laws of development of traits and characteristics of an organism in the process of ontogeny (personal development) in its phenotype as a result of gene activity. Cytogenetics is a science that uses the method of hybrid genetic analysis in a complex way with the cytological method.Mutational genetics is the study of the laws of mutational (genetic) change in the genotype of organisms. Ecological genetics is the study of the influence of environmental factors on the development of the genotype of an organism as a phenotype. It creates ways to solve the problem of protecting their gene pool from the negative effects of the extreme factor.Population genetics is the study of the qualitative and quantitative composition of a population's gene pool, the distribution of genes and genotypes in a population, and the laws of distribution. Medical genetics - develops the genetic basis of methods for diagnosing and treating the causes of hereditary diseases in humans.Molecular genetics is the study of the structure and function of genes, which are the material basis of heredity and variability. Genetic engineering - conducts practical research on genes and chromosome engineering based on the theoretical advances of molecular genetics.Transgenic plants are involved in creating new forms by creating animal forms, transplanting certain chromosomes or a portion of its beneficial gene. Biotechnology - develops and puts into practice methods and technologies for obtaining physiologically active substances, recombinant proteins, substances used as drugs, using organisms with a new genotype obtained by the method of genetic engineering.S.Wright, S.S.Chetverikov, N.P.Dubinin, D.D.Romashev and others played an important role in the development of problems of population genetics. Advances in population genetics help to understand the laws of evolution, and at the same time it plays a major role in the study of the genetics of agricultural animals and plants.In all free-range animal and plant populations, the evolutionary process takes place according to specific laws.

2) The English scientist Hardy and the German physician Weinberg (1908) found that if selection is not made in a free-breeding population, equality is maintained, ie the ratio of genotypes remains the same from day to day. This ratio is determined by the following formula:

p2AAK2pqAaKq2aaк1, here:

pA - in the population

A:Probability of concentration or concentration of gametes with gene

qa - The probability of encountering gametes with the "a" gene. Because each female and male animal gamete carries the "A" or "a" gene, its sum is equal to pAKqak1.

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CHEMICAL SCIENCES

ADSORBENT COMPOSITIONS IN OIL-CONTAINING WASTE WATER PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstact. This article discusses mixed reagents and compositions, which, due to their unique properties, have recently begun to develop, and can be used as a filtering-sorbing material in the processes of post-treatment of oily wastewater.
Keywords: coke, benzene, adsorbent, absorbate, adsorption, desorption, isotherm, micropore volumes, asphalt.

Creation of more efficient sorbents by modifying the surface of materials in order to expand the spectrum of water extracted impurities and increasing their selectivity is one of the promising directions in water treatment. One of the most reliable ways to deepen oil refining is the production of petroleum coke [1]. The coking process allows you to process various types of oil residues (tars, semi-tars, pyrolysis resins, cracking residues, selective refining extracts, asphalts, etc.) [2].

Activated carbons should interact weakly with water molecules and well with organic substances, be relatively large-pore (with an effective radius of adsorption pores in the range of 0.8-5.0 nm), so that their surface is accessible to large and complex organic molecules. With a short contact time with water, they should have a high adsorption capacity, high selectivity and low retention capacity during regeneration. If the foregoing condition is met, the cost of reagents for coal regeneration will be small. Coals must be strong, quickly wetted with water, and have a certain particle size distribution. The cleaning process uses fine-grained adsorbents with particles of 0.25-0.5 mm in size and highly dispersed coals with particles less than 40 microns in size [3]. Carbon microporous adsorbents differ significantly from other highly porous materials, such as coke, pumice, graphite [4], in that they contain micropores and supermicropores. In the same way, they differ from carbon black [5], which, due to the small particle size, has a relatively high specific surface area (up to 100 m2/g and above) and belongs to carbon non-porous adsorbents. Micropores and supermicropores are actually adsorbing pores [6], since they are of decisive importance for the adsorption of gases and vapors, and in most cases for liquid-phase adsorption [6]. The use of the Zhemchug adsorbent with a dispersion of 0.1-0.4 mm as a filtering material for pre-wash filters for purifying process water of a nuclear power plant has shown that hydrophobic perlite provides, on average, a 30% higher degree of water purification than filter perlite, reducing the concentration of oil in filtrate to 0.3-0.5 mg/l [74]. However, when the hydrophobic perlite sorbent operates in a dynamic mode under the influence of a pressure gradient of 0.22-0.25 MPa in filters, water overcomes the anti-capillary pressure resulting from hydrophobization and penetrates into the pores of the sorbent, as a result of which the modification effect, of course, disappears. Therefore, the oil capacity of hydrophobic pearlite during its operation under dynamic conditions is much less than its static oil capacity and amounts to 0.2 kg/kg [6].

Obviously, one of the obstacles to the mass use of materials modified with polyorganylsiloxanes is the complexity of the technology of their application to the surface and the rise in the cost of sorbents caused by the consumption of heat during drying.

Due to the fact that flocculants in combination with coagulants are widely used in water treatment technology, mixed reagents have become widespread, which include, in a certain ratio, aluminum or iron salts and an organic flocculant.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract. This scientific thesis discusses the role of motivation in personnel management, the stages of implementation of motivation in personnel management, and motivation types.
Keywords: motivation, motivation, staff, monthly salary, specialist.

In personnel management, motivation is understood as a process of activating employees' motives and creating incentives to encourage them to work effectively.

Stimulating staff is an external influence on employees to induce them to be active, as a rule, through material incentives.

Thus, it is customary to consider motivation as a more internal process and stimulation as external. When motivating employees, it is worth focusing on their inner needs, encouraging them to implement their internal motives in their activities. By stimulating employees, we provide material incentives that make it possible to clearly understand what a person will receive due to performing a particular activity and achieving a certain specific goal.

Motivation and incentives for staff should be combined into a transparent system that includes all possible ways to encourage employees.

Where does the personnel motivation system's management begin, what essential steps does it include, what should be the focus?

1.The first step, as in any case, is to analyze the situation and collect information. As mentioned above, motivation is the activation of employees' internal motives and needs; therefore, before starting active actions, you should study the needs of your subordinates.

The motives for activity can depend on many factors, including age, social status, financial or marital status, etc. It is essential to understand that each employee has a system of values, but specific indicators make this process easier and bring some people into groups. Motives can be the same for people of the same age category (young specialists, people of pre-retirement age), people of the same department, the same responsibilities or level of commitment, etc.

2.The correct choice of methods of motivation. Modern theories of motivation have a wide range of techniques. But not all techniques are equally good, and they are not suitable for everyone.Over time, any organization develops its atmosphere, princi ples, rules, traditions, and interaction methods. That is why the choice of strategies for motivating employees is highly individual.

The choice of methods also depends on the capabilities of the organization, primarily financial. Thus, you can stimulate employees with financial rewards, bonuses, bonuses, or focus on people's needs for recognition, respect, status, and so on.

3.Organization of employee motivation management, the establishment of interaction between employees and superiors. It is also crucial to establish responsible persons for the implementation of measures to motivate employees, who, in turn, should be specialists in the field of personnel management. Sufficient attention should be paid to building high-quality interaction between employees. If one link does not fulfill its function, then the whole chain also ceases to function effectively. Each person should be in his place; each specialist should perform his part. The direct participation of the director in the process of motivating employees is also essential. The boss must be aware of what is happening within his work team.

4.It should also be remembered that the word "system" appears in this process, which means a mandatory set of measures that are not carried out once, but have a systemic nature, that is, on an ongoing basis.

5.And, finally, the fifth step - the system of motivation and incentives for personnel should be improved, modified, changed and supplemented taking into account changes in working conditions, change of staff and many other factors. Society does not stand still, people change, which means motives and needs too. Many factors can affect the system of motives: change in marital status, place of residence, age, financial situation, and much more.

This is a set of measures aimed at subordinates' internal values and needs, stimulating not only to work in general but above all to diligence, initiative, and desire to work. Also, to achieve the set goals in their activities, to self-improve the professional level, and increase the enterprise's overall efficiency. The personnel motivation system consists of two components.

The compensation system includes the following components:

Labor remuneration.

Payments in case of incapacity for work.

Employee insurance.

Pay for overtime work.

Compensation for loss of space.

A payment equivalent to the income received.

Non-compensation system

The non-compensation system includes the following methods:

Improving the state of mind and disposition of the spirit, various complexes of programs for advanced training, intelligence, erudition, self-improvement.

Activities aimed at raising self-esteem and satisfaction from their work.

Building and encouraging the team through cooperatives.

Setting goals and objectives.

Control over their implementation.

Offer to take a leading position.

These methods do not involve any payments.

Steps to implement a motivation system in the company

1. Setting goals and objectives, defining a clear mission of the enterprise.
2. Organization of a working group.
3. Work on a plan to implement a staff incentive system.
4. His approval.
5. Development of programs of remuneration for achieving the set goals.
6. Creation of the above personnel motivation systems.
7. Preparation of documentation.
8. Implementation of motivational activities and necessary adjustments.
9. Analysis of the work of subordinates of the enterprise.

It is necessary to gradually introduce this system so that employees are not afraid of the upcoming changes but can get used to them, find positive aspects, and increase labor efficiency.

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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC FINANCE

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Abstract. This article presents the stages of development of the Islamic banking system, which the author has studied by dividing the stages of development of the Islamic banking system into 3.
Keywords: Islamic banking system, finance, Sharia, Islamic economy, Islamic financial law.

Islamic banking plays an increasingly important role in the modern world. Indeed, the number of citizens in different countries, including the United States and Great Britain, who profess Islam and refuse to use the services of traditional banks, has grown significantly. Therefore, the study of Islamic banking is a very relevant topic in the global economy.We decided to understand the basic princi ples of this financial institution and its key differences from traditional banking.

It is known that the Sharia is a very ancient (about 1500 years old) religious, spiritual, moral, legal system. But its financial part was forgotten during centuries of "chaos," and the Muslim East's own traditional legal, political, social, economic, financial, and educational systems were replaced by alternative systems that emerged mainly in the West.

The stages of development of Islamic finance can be divided into 3 stages and 4 stages, the beginning of which is inevitable.

- 1. The period from the 1950s to the mid-1980s was a period of awakening, the formation and re-emergence of basic ideas;

- 2. From the mid-80s to the late 90s - the period of formation and tetapoya;

- 3. From the mid / late 90s to the present - a period of change and new ideas (innovations);

- 4. A stage of development that has not yet begun but has arrived in time.

The term "Islamic economy" was coined in the 1950s by the Indian economist Abul Alo Mawdudi.

The 1980s marked the beginning of Malaysia's "golden age". Unlike the Gulf countries, the country passed a separate law in 1983 aimed at the functioning and development of the Islamic banking system, and began to work hard. Gradually, Malaysia became one of the centers of Islamic scientific thought in the field of finance. The International Center for Islamic Financial Education (INCEIF) and the International Academy of Sharia Studies in Islamic Finance (ISRA) are good examples.

Thus, in the early 1990s, the Islamic financial sector emerged from the "field of experimentation" as anoteworthy but yet very young partici pant in the global financial market. Naturally, this was due to a number of important and favorable factors. Including:

o Acceptance of the idea of Islamic finance by the international community;
o the use of English, which is the world's financial language today;
o growth and expansion of Islamic banks and financial opportunities;
o The emergence and development of Sharia councils in Islamic banks;
o Establishment of various international coordination centers (agencies);
o consensus among lawyers of the four sects on most important issues;
o Islamic finance contracts should be clear to both traditional investors and access to international financial markets;
o The role of coordinating organizations and political leaders of countries that have

introduced the Islamic banking and financial system and laid a solid foundation for the development of Islamic finance.

At the same time, a number of major Western banks, law firms and other stakeholders in the global financial system, recognizing the potential of Islamic finance as well as the limited capabilities of classical Islamic finance agreements, have developed sophisticated Islamic financial products that meet modern requirements and international standards and practices. Thus began the third stage in the development of Islamic banking - the era of transformation and new ideas. International bankers and advocates of the harmonization of the Islamic financial system with the global financial system have begun to work closely with lawyers in the field of Islamic financial jurisprudence to ensure high growth rates as well as the creation of new financial products. As a result of joint efforts, the mid-1990s marked the beginning of an era of sophisticated Islamic financial products that could compete with the traditional system in local and global markets.

International standards in the field of Islamic finance have been developed, various curricula and certifications have emerged

As part of the global financial system, it is important for the industry to understand how it can retain its unique characteristics, values and original goals. Including:

1) As mentioned above, since the 1990s, Islamic finance has come into play in a large area of traditional financial systems and secular legal systems. In other words, Islamic banking and financial institutions have entered into direct competition for customers with the traditional banking and financial system, which operates smoothly and efficiently. This situation has shifted the attention of the Islamic financial system from the creation of unique and complete proposals to the "reverse engineering" of traditional financial products, traditional lawyers and Islamic bankers have comprehensively studied traditional banking and financial products and began to create Islamic products that would give customers a similar financial result in mathematical terms. Naturally, all the documents were drawn up in accordance with the required standards. The same assimilation of Islamic finance and its focus on "lending" has led to serious criticism and accusations.

Therefore, the turning point and the main problem for the industry is the development and activation of the real economy, the fair and efficient distribution of funds among economic entities, as well as the creation of an alternative financial system to the traditional banking system. is to have a clear understanding of the original goals and objectives in increasing coverage.

2) Increasing the share and importance of Islamic microfinance institutions. Today, two-thirds of Islamic finance is concentrated in Islamic banks. Due to the lack of stable and sufficient income of potential customers, lack of collateral and credit history, high risk of projects and business activities, and other reasons, the majority of the population and small businesses in most Muslim countries do not have access to Islamic banking. Although Islamic microfinance institutions have all the necessary tools to work with the most vulnerable segments of the population, this opportunity is almost never used in practice. As a result, large sections of society are stranded in poverty. Moreover, the share and importance of such institutions in the Islamic financial system is very small. At the same time, there is a great opportunity to use tools such as debt collection, zakat, foundation and modern financial methods (fintech) to finance the needs of vulnerable groups and reduce poverty.

In this sense, indeed, increasing the importance of Islamic microfinance institutions, creating financial products that meet the needs of vulnerable groups and small businesses and their ability to pay, the use of information and communication technologies and social financing methods will alleviate the mass poverty observed in many countries. It is able to overcome and involve a large segment of the population in the financial and economic process, thereby accelerating economic activity and creating the necessary conditions for healthy economic growth.

There are a number of other challenges facing Islamic finance, as "complexity and problems" are inherent in any system. Understanding and acknowledging problems is the starting point for finding effective solutions. This makes the system and all its "components" healthier. Even if the industry solves at least some of the problems mentioned above, it would be a huge step forward in the development and growth of the system.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OF ABULQASIM MAHMUD ZAMAKHSHARI ON THE TAFSIR OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

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Abstract: This article describes Mahmud Zamakhshari's fruitful creative work on the comment of the Qur'an.
Keywords: Thinker, priority, comment (tafsir) of the Qur'an, incomparable, essence, pious.

It is known that in the land of ancient Khorezm, from ancient times, made a worthy contribution to the development of world science and culture, many great scientists grew up. One of such great figures is Abulqasim Mahmud Zamakhshari. The full name of the thinker is Abul-Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar Zamakhshari, and information about him is given mainly in medieval Arabic sources.

Mahmud Zamakhshari was born on March 19, 1075 in the village of Zamakhshar in Khorezm. Zamakhshari's parents were educated, pious, humane. Zamakhshari was interested in religious and secular sciences and studied them diligently. Because Zamakhshari lived in Mecca for five years, he was given the honorary title of Jarullah (Allah's Neighbor) [3:29]. Many of his works were created in Mecca. More than fifty works of Zamakhshari in various fields have survived. He has authored works on Arabic grammar, lexicography, literature, geography, as well as commentary, hadith, and jurisprudence. Zamakhshari's work on the science of tafsir is of great importance.

It is known that the Qur'an is the word of Allah, which was sent to Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), and is a sacred and divine miracle of Islam. This book is a source of guidance on all aspects of the way of life of Muslim nations. This is because the Qur'an is an incomparable, sacred book that encompasses every field. Everyone interprets the verses of the Qur'an differently. This is because not all people have the capacity to comprehend the intended meanings of the verses of the Qur'an. So, in order to be able to read the Qur'an and get the information he needs, he needs to have a guide that explains its complex aspects. This can only be achieved by commenting the verses of the Qur'an. Zamakhshari's work "Al-Kashshof" on the comment of the Qur'an, which is very popular and widespread throughout the Islamic world, has a significant place in his scientific work. This work is currently being studied by scholars at the prestigious Al-Azhar University in Cairo, along with other commentaries on the comment of the Qur'an in Al-Kashshof. [3:17].

Zamakhshari also diligently studied many works on the comment of the Qur'an before writing commentaries. His teachers were such famous scholars as Abu Bakr Abdullah ibn Talhat, Abu Mansur Nasr al-Harithi, Abu Sa'd al-Shaqqani, and Abul Khattab ibn Battar [3:53].He himself made many disci ples.His students were Abulhasan Ali ibn Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Muhammad ibn Abulqasim ibn Boyjuk al-Khwarizmi, Abul Mahasin Ismail ibn Abdullah Tavili and Shihabiddin Ahmad ibn Husni Maliki of Alexandria and others [3:54].

The head page of Zamakhshari's Al-Kashshof begins with verse 89 of Suras Nahl, "We have sent down to you a Book to explain everything to you" [7: 3].

The lexical meaning of the word "commentary" is "Commentary." Therefore, where it is mentioned in the Qur'an and is difficult to understand, it is explained. Commenting the Qur’an, that is, explaining its surahs and verses, requires a great deal of experience, which dates back to the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). This is because, although the Companions around him were able to understand the meaning of the verses, in most cases, they asked the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) about the meaning of certain phrases. Many verses of the Qur'an have been commented by commentators. Zamakhshari's Al-Kashshof differs from other commentaries. He first mentions the meaning, and then فان قلت “if you say” (fain qulta) and others argue about this meaning. After that, he replied, قلت "I said" (kultu) [7:105]. This style is used in almost all suras. The tafsir is based on the order of the Qur'an. In commenting verses, it is often first grammatically analyzed first. He also used recitations. Therefore, the works of Zamakhshari are still relevant today.

In short, Mahmud Zamakhshari, like other commentators, commented the Qur'an using the Qur'an itself. Therefore, one verse in the Qur'an reveals another verse in more detail. The commentary has been explained in more detail, becouse of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)’s hadiths and narrations of the Sahaba and Tobei are also used.

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SOME CONSIDIRATIONS ON LAND TENURE IN THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF REVISION BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN TURKESTAN

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Abstract. This thesis analyzes land tenure and property relations in the country of Turkistan as well as the Russian Empire's official policy on land relations in the country based on the reports of the commissions of revision held by the secret adviser of the Russian emperor F.K. Girs in 1882-1883 and Count KK Palen, a member of the Imperial Senate from 1908 to 1909.

Keywords: Turkestan, land tenure, types of land tenure, amlok, state lands, mulk, private lands, mulki kholis, vaqf lands, commission of revision, reports.

The Russian Empire in Turkestan, during its colonial rule, pursued a policy of self-interest in order to strengthen its political position in the country and make a big economic profit. In order to implement this policy in the country, officials namely general-governors, were appointed by the emperor. At the same time, the government sent a number of official commissions of revision to study the political, socio-economic processes in Turkestan and the country's current situation in order to monitor its future activities. During the activity of these commissions, as in all areas, special attention was paid to agriculture, especially land relations, which formed the basis of the economic life of the country.

In the second half of the 19th century, the main occupations of the population of Turkestan were agriculture and animal husbandry[2, -P. 514.]. The secret adviser of the Russian emperor F.K. Girs who was the head of the commission of revision held in the country in 1882-1883, mentioned about it explaining that at the time, the country's economic situation depended on all trade and production, livestock and land tenure in the country[3, -P. 344]. However, in some parts of the country, namely, in Amudarya district, there was a shortage of land available for irrigated agriculture and a lack of water resources[7, -P. 53-54]. That is why the study of Turkestan's land relations required a great deal of responsibility.

F.K.Girs pointed out the types of land tenure in the country in the report of revision. According to him there were three types of land tenure in the country when Turkestan was occupied by the Russian Empire. They are: 1) "amlok lands" that pay khiraj taxes depending on the harvest and tanob taxes according to the land; 2) "mulk lands" exempted from taxes or partially exempted; 3) "Vaqf lands" intended for the realization of religious purposes[6]. Meanwhile the commission of revision, headed by Girs, encouraged the empire administration in the country to cooperate with the local people, who, unlike the Russian peasants, were living in peculiar conditions in the matter of land tenure, in order not to increase their dissatisfaction. However, the conclusion of the commission on land ownership in the country found calling the "mulk" lands that did not benefit the state, but only created conditions for landowners to become rich for the last 14 years (1867-1881) later and taxing them expedient. The commission also discussed the ownership of vaqf lands in the country, which was divided into two types. The former is property donated to religious institutions, and the latter is property donated to certain people[3, -P. 350].

In Turkestan, a commission of revision chaired by Count K.K. Palen, a member of the Imperial Senate in the early XX century, precisely, in 1908 and 1909, also provided crucial information on land ownership and land use in the country. According to the commission's reports, the following types of land tenure were encountered during the Russian Empire's occupation of Turkestan. They are 1) State lands (kingdom, mumluk, mamluk-kingdom); 2) Mulk lands (private property); 3) Vaqf lands; 4) "mavlat" (dead) lands of the state that did not belong to anyone[5, -P. 89-90]. The materials of the revision commission also touched upon the issue of nomadic land ownership, according to which the lands used by nomads had been under the control of tribes for many years. According to the Regulations on the Administration of the country of Turkestan of 1886, such lands were referred to as state lands[3, -P. 90].

The commission of revision noted that during its period agriculture in almost all parts of the country was based entirely on artificial irrigation[4, -P. I]. Taking into account the importance of agriculture in the economic life of the country, the commission divided the land in the country into irrigated and non-irrigated lands as well as five main types. The first type included valley lands, the second type included valley-steppe lands, the third type included foothill lands, the fourth type includes mountainous lands, and the fifth type included steppe lands [5, -P. IX].

The head of the commission, Senator K.K. Palen, noted that in the early twentieth century, three local regions in Turkestan including Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand and Yettisuv region had different land use rights. He described such lands as divided into several categories. They include 1) urban lands; 2) lands inhabited by sedentary population; 3) private lands; 4) lands belonging to Russian villages; 5) lands used by the nomadic population; 6) state-owned lands (lands belonging to rented and field yards); 7) lands permanently used by nomadic population and independent states[4, -P. 93]. This means that the land was divided into categories according to who used it.

In general, the Russian Empire, which had established a colonial policy in Turkestan, acted in its own interests in gaining the country's natural resources[1, -P. 10707]. That is why they set up official commissions of revisions, led by their most trusted representatives, to study the condition of the imperial government's policy in the country, to explore the country better, and to gather reliable information on the state of all spheres, especially land relations. From the reports of these commissions, it can be seen that they assessed the situation in the country and used it to determine certain aspects of future activities.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

LIST OF RECOMMENDED FOODS FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. Diabetes mellitus is a major medical and social problem due to the high prevalence of the disease, the constant increase in the number of patients, the high frequency of vascular complications leading to early disability and high mortality.
Key words: Diabetes mellitus, diet, foodstuffs,

Research objective: Develop a menu of main courses for type 2 diabetes mellitus to reduce glycemic load.

Relevance. On November 6, 2020, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyayev noted at a video conference call that it was important to observe a healthy lifestyle, which includes proper nutrition and physical activity that can prevent many diseases and save lives. On November 10 this year, the Head of State adopted a resolution "On additional measures to ensure healthy eating habits of the population", aimed at further strengthening the state policy to ensure healthy eating and physical activity of the population, increasing the effectiveness of work on the prevention of non-communicable diseases, as well as the formation of a culture of good eating habits for every citizen. We can see how much attention the country's leadership is paying to protecting public health and creating the necessary conditions for quality and effective work by our employees. Therefore, it is necessary to observe the principles of good nutrition, in particular, to refrain from excessive consumption of products.

with a high content of salt, sugar and fats as well as flour, sweets and bread products - in short, introduce a healthy lifestyle into our daily lives.

Research materials and methods. A total of 20 patients with type 2 diabetes were studied. The age of patients was between 45 and 60 years. Of these, 13 were women and 7 were men. The diagnosis was made based on characteristic symptoms, clinical complaints and anthropometry. All the patients were subjected to biochemical tests. The lipid spectrum was monitored on a daily basis.

Research results: We have developed a nutrition plan for type 2 diabetes mellitus. Where we have developed a nutrition plan for type 2 diabetes mellitus patients, which is based on a complete nutrition review. We have applied this programme to patients throughout the year. Between 2019 and 2020. Which consists of the following:

1.Bread rye - up to 200 grams per day;

2.Vegetable soups. Soups cooked on weak meat or fish broth can be consumed no more than twice a week.

3. dishes and side dishes made of croups, beans;

4. Pasta may be eaten in small quantities, reducing the consumption of bread these days;

5. It is better to eat oatmeal and buckwheat groats; wheat, pearl and rice groats are also acceptable. Munka is better excluded!

6. Vegetables and greens. Potatoes, beets and carrots are recommended to eat no more than 200 grams per day. But other vegetables (cabbage, salad, radish, cucumbers, courgette, tomatoes) and herbs (except spicy) can be eaten almost without restrictions in raw and boiled form, occasionally in baked form;

7. Eggs - no more than 2 eggs a day: smacked, in the form of an omelette or used in the preparation of other dishes.

8. Sour and sour-sweet fruit and berries (apples, oranges, lemons, cranberries, red currant...) - up to 200-300 grams per day.

9. Milk is included in the diet for diabetes with the permission of a doctor. Fermented milk products (buttermilk, simpleton, unsweetened yogurt) - 1-2 glasses per day. Cheese, sour cream, cream - occasionally and just a little bit. It is recommended to eat cottage cheese for diabetes every day, up to 100-200 grams per day in natural form or in the form of cottage cheese, cheese cakes, puddings, casseroles...

10. Beverages. Green or black tea is allowed, it is possible with milk, loose coffee, tomato juice, juices from berries and sour fruits (juices should be half diluted with water).

Conclusion. It is therefore recommended that these foods be included in the diet for diabetes mellitus. When compiling the menu for type 2 diabetics receiving insulin, you should count the amount of carbohydrates in your food. In the case of diabetes, it is recommended that the principles of fractional nutrition be followed.You should eat at least 4 times a day, or better yet, 5-6 times at the same time. Foodstuffs for diabetes should be rich in vitamins, micro and macro elements, and you should choose natural food. Try to diversify your diet as much as possible, as the list of foods allowed for diabetes is not small at all. Important: the diet for diabetes should be recommended by your doctor. Only your doctor, knowing your medical history, seeing the results of your tests and your current condition, can properly assess the situation and make nutritional recommendations,

PROBIOTICS IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH FACIAL FURUNCLES

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Abstract.The problem of purulent infection in maxillofacial surgery has been and a remains relevant, which is explained by an increase in the number of patients with inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region, an increase in the number of cases of severe generalized infections.

Key words: purulent-inflammatory processes, Bactalor, Florbiolact, mediastinitis, boils, carbuncles, furuncles.

Despite the widespread introduction into clinical practice of such methods of treatment as local and general surgery, the use of antibacterial drugs and chemotherapeutic agents, detoxification and corrective therapy, therapy of concomitant diseases, modern physiotherapeutic agents, inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region continue to pose a threat to health and human life.

There is also a change in the clinical picture of the course of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases in the maxillofacial region, an increase in the number of complications such as sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, thrombophlebitis of the facial veins and cavernous sinus, bacterial shock. This is accompanied by a change in the virulence of microflora, the emergence of antibiotic-resistant and antibiotic-dependent strains of microorganisms, a decrease in immune defense, which intensifies against the background of dysbiosis of the gastrointestinal tract during antibacterial treatment of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region, which complicates the course of the disease and complicates the treatment of patients.

Existing diagnostic methods, including clinical ones, do not always allow adequate monitoring of the pathological process, which does not give the doctor a timely, effective correction of the patient's treatment. This applies to microbiological, laboratory diagnostic methods.

These patterns in the course of purulent-inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region and their clinical laboratory aspects indicate the need to improve existing methods of treatment and diagnosis. All of the above suggests that the problem of infection in patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and neck remains relevant. This makes it necessary to search for new effective treatments that affect various links in the pathogenesis of inflammation and predict the course of the disease.

However, along with the development of diagnostic methods, it seems relevant to further develop a complex therapy of boils and carbuncles of the maxillofacial region with the inclusion of factors that have their own specific focus both on individual pathogenetic links of purulent inflammation, and on the pathological process and the patient's body as a whole. This creates more favorable conditions for recovery. It follows from this that medicinal products must be compatible with the macroorganism and must have a minimum of contraindications. As such, various biologically active compounds can be considered that have a positive multifactorial effect, both on the pathological process and on the patient's body as a whole.

For this purpose, in our work we used probiotic preparations "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact".

Objective of the study: To substantiate the effectiveness of the use of probiotics in the complex treatment of boils of the maxillofacial region

Research objectives:

To carry out a comparative analysis of microbiological studies using probiotics "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact" after opening a purulent focus.

Research materials:

Examined 3 groups of children after after the opening of purulent foci

I-group. With the use of traditional postoperative wound care (n-20), II-group of traditional postoperative wound care using probiotics Bactolor (n-20) and III-group Florbiolact (n-20) in the form of washing and ingestion after surgery.

Research methods: clinical, immunological and microbiological (a generally accepted bacteriological method with the study of the cultural and biological properties of isolated microorganisms).

The microflora of a purulent focus was studied in patients with boils of the maxillofacial region using probiotics "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact". In patients with boils of the maxillofacial region after surgery, a significant shift in the qualitative composition of the microflora towards pathogenic species was revealed, as well as quantitative changes in the normal stabilizing microflora of a purulent wound. The use of probiotics "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact" in the form of ingestion and washing the wound in patients after surgery had an antagonistic effect against opportunistic and pathogenic microorganisms, including staphylococci, Proteus and enteropathogenic Escherichia coli and contributed to the restoration of bacteriocenosis of the severity of purulent wounds the inflammatory process caused by dysbiosis, which creates optimal conditions for wound healing.

Conclusions:

1. Comparative analysis of the effectiveness of different antiseptic drugs for treating purulent wounds (furacilin, chlorhexidine, dioxidin, levomekol, dioxycol, miramistin) with the probiotic Bactolor, based on the results of a microbiological study, made it possible to identify the most effective means for treating purulent wounds in the maxillofacial area.

2. The use of the developed therapeutic and diagnostic technique for treating purulent wounds of the maxillofacial region in the complex treatment of patients with boils of the maxillofacial region allows to reduce the time of their treatment in patients with mild severity of the disease - by an average of 1.5 days, in patients with an average severity - for 3 days.

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BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE SENSOR SYSTEM.

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Abstract: This article gives you a brief overview of the sensor system. These include the general physiology of the sensory system, methods of examination, and general patterns of sensory system structure.

Keywords: sensory system, analyzer, receptor, brain, neuron, eye, multilayer, multi-channel, prosthesis, modeling.

General physiology of the sensory system.

The sensory system is an analyzer and is part of the nervous system. Analyzers are receptors adapted for reception. Analyzers consist of 3 parts: the part that receives impressions from the external and internal environment, the pathways of transmission, and the brain that processes the information received. The sensory system transmits information to the brain. The job of any sensor is to convert the various impressions received into nerve impulses and transmit them to the central nervous system through a chain of neurons. Due to the arrival of impulses, the large hemispheres of the brain are formed perceptions, perceptions, perceptions.

Methods of inspection of the sensor system.

Psychophysiological analysis of the sensory system in electrophysical, neurochemical, morphological, and mainly in healthy and unhealthy people is carried out, as well as modeling and prosthetics are used in the study of the sensory system.

Modeling is a biophysical and computer model of a sensory system that is studied by modeling tasks and properties that cannot currently be studied experimentally.

The prosthesis-sensor checks how well we know the system is working. Electrophosphene vision prostheses are an example of this.

The structure of the sensor system

In animals, including humans, the sensory system is structured in the following ways.

1.The multilevel-sensory system is made up of a layer of nerve cells, the first of which binds to the receptors. The latter is connected to neurons in the cerebral hemispheres. This feature of the sensory system allows the body to respond quickly to various information.

2.Multi-channel - the sensor system is interconnected by many channels at the same time.The presence of such parallel channels in the sensor system ensures a clear and comprehensive synthesis in the transmission and processing of information.

3.In adjacent layers, the diversity of elements creates "sensory funnels." There are about 130 million photoreceptors in the retina of the eye, and 100 times fewer neurons are found in the ganglion part of the retina.

4.Vertical and horizontal formation of the sensory system.

The vertical formation of the sensory system means that several layers of neurons form special sections. Thus, such a department is a large monofunctional structure. Each section has a specific function.

In the horizontal formation of the sensory system, the connection between the receptors and the neurons takes place within this layer.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SEVERITY OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS IN CHILDREN.

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Abstract. Acute pancreatitis (AP) occupies one of the leading positions in the structure of acute surgical pathology. Severe acute pancreatitis occurs in about 20% of patients with this pathology. This group of patients forms the indicators of mortality in OP. According to the results of various authors, the mortality rate in severe OP ranges from 20 to 80%. Such a wide range of data on mortality indicates not only different approaches to the treatment of patients with this pathology, but also different methods and criteria for assessing the severity of AP. Early diagnosis, assessment of the severity of the course, and prediction of the outcome of the disease are extremely important for the results of treatment. The search for criteria for assessing the severity of AP, which has been going on for decades, shows the complexity of the problem.

Key words: Acute pancreatitis, indicators, criteria, mortality, patients.

Purpose of study: to study the clinical course and outcome of the disease in patients with severe acute pancreatitis (exacerbation of chronic pancreatitis) who were hospitalized for more than one month.

Materials and methods The study was retrospective in nature, conducted on the basis of the national clinical hospital of Pediatrics. The study included 32 patients with severe pancreatitis who were hospitalized for more than one month for the period from 2009-2012. Gender and age structure, mortality among patients with OP were determined, the average number of bed days spent in the hospital, as well as the number of bed days spent in the intensive care unit were calculated. The severity of the disease was determined by the following scales: Ranson, APACHE II, Baltasar, as well as the sum of diagnostic points). In addition, the study noted the most frequent complications that occur in patients with severe pancreatitis.

Results. 60% of men and 40% of women were identified among patients with severe pancreatitis in the period 2009-2012. Their average age was 45 years. The average number of bed days was 57. 75% of patients were referred to the intensive care unit (65% from the surgical Department, 10% from the emergency Department). Determining the severity of the disease on the Ranson and APACHE II scales was difficult due to the lack of necessary laboratory data in the patient's medical history (the number of albumins, LDH, etc.). it was found That the most informative method for assessing the severity of the disease in the surgical Department is the method for calculating the sum of diagnostic points.

Conclusion. The data obtained in the course of the study indicate the need to introduce into everyday practice a scale for determining the severity of pancreatitis that is most adapted to the conditions of this hospital in order to improve treatment and diagnostic tactics for patients with severe pancreatitis.

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CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROBLEM OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HIP DYSPLASIA IN CHILDREN IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF LIFE

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Introduction. Joint dysplasia is now detected in three newborns for every thousand. It is also diagnosed very often in children under the age of one and especially five times more frequently in girls. If this disease is not diagnosed and treated in time, which means that by the age of 2-3, the child will have an extremely severe inflammatory process, the dislocation will worsen, and the limp and constant pain will last a lifetime.

Key words: hip joint, musculoskeletal system, dysplasia

Research objective: Improving the quality of diagnosis of hip joint formation disorders in children in the first year of life through the introduction of an improved ultrasonography method.

Research materials and methods.The material for this workwas the datafrom multiple comprehensive clinical ultrasonography examinations of 40 children during the first 8 months of life. We analyzed 120 hip joints at different stages of development in the normal range and with varying degrees of dysplasia, from simple forms to high iliac teratogenic dislocation of the femur. Ultrasonography of the hip joints was performed every 2 weeks from 0.5 to 8 months of life, and both freely developing joints and joints affected by a diversion device used in conservative treatment were examined. A preliminary diagnosis was made for all children at 2 weeks of age. The final diagnosis was made on the basis of a clinical and ultra-sonographic examination during the first 1.5 months of the child's life. In the course of conservative treatment of hip dysplasia, we had to use a diversion device in 27 children.

Research results: Ultrasound examination of the hip joints of children in the first months of life is a diagnostic standard. The main indication for this method is the clinical signs of joint dysplasia in children in the first months of life. In 70% of cases, mothers during pregnancy had various pathologies (acute respiratory infections, nephropathy, toxicosis) in the first trimester of pregnancy. The most characteristic and permanent sign of hip dysplasia is the shortening (relative) of one or both legs of the child, the presence of acrease on the backsurface of the hip, and restricted mobility of the affected joint. In the course of the study, indications for ultrasound were restricted hip joint mobility, the presence of this pathology in close relatives, and the presence of a characteristic skin fold in the children we examined. At the frontal ultrasound, the picture roughly matched the image of the anterior posterior radiography. The ultrasound examination determined the displacement of the femoral head during movement. Of all the examined hip dysplasia was detected in 40 children, which was 24%. Of these, bilateral joint lesions were found in 30 (50%); left joint in 12 (20%); right joint in 18 (30%). The number of boys was 33 (55%) and girls 27 (45%).

Conclusions. Thus, the use of a new method of ultrasonography to diagnose hip dysplasia in children in the first months of life has made it possible to identify this pathology at the earliest stages of development and to precisely determine its forms and stages.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL MECHANISMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract.The issue of inclusive education strategy, which is widely promoted around the world today, ie the education, upbringing and adaptation of children with developmental problems to social life, is one of the most pressing issues in Uzbekistan. Therefore, in this article, the work carried out on the basis of cooperation projects of international organizations for the introduction of inclusive education in Uzbekistan, world and national experience, children with disabilities

legal and practical experiences on the future goals and benefits of inclusive, integrated and inclusive education.

Keywords:

Disability, social resilience, integration, inclusive education, the Salamanca Declaration, discrimination, social assistance, social justice.

In any society, it is hoped that the younger generation will grow up to be full-fledged, mature people, grow up as worthy citizens and contribute to the development and prosperity of the state. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Law on Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and a number of important normative documents, such as the National Training Program, all children, including children with physical or mental disabilities, have the right to work, education. have the right to receive, to find their place in life.

By ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child on December 1, 1993, 153 countries demonstrated their readiness to protect the future of children. The Convention is a United Nations treaty on the rights of the child worldwide. The Convention is a universal formal Code of the Rights of the Child. The Convention divides children's rights into four categories, covering 54 articles.

Particular attention is paid to the upbringing of children with disabilities in need of social protection in the world, helping them to take their rightful place in society. The main purpose of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Dakar Declaration on Education for All, and other international instruments is to protect children with disabilities, including the effective introduction of an inclusive approach to education. The program of inclusive education activities was adopted at the World Conference on Special Needs Education in Salamanca, Spain, with the partici pation of representatives from 92 countries and 25 international organizations. Recognizing the need and necessity to educate children, youth and adults in need of special attention within the framework of asimple education system, the princi ples and reforms of special education for all were discussed. The Salamanca Declaration was adopted. It tells everyone: "We are all states call and appeal: the princi ple of inclusive education is the law or accept it as a reform."

Inclusive education (derived from English, inclusive, inclusion-harmonize, harmonize, cover, cover meanings means) an education system that represents the elimination of barriers (discrimination) between children with disabilities and healthy children, the inclusion of children in need of special education, adolescents with developmental disabilities or adaptation to social life, regardless of economic difficulties. The policy of inclusive education supports the education of children with different needs, helps them succeed and builds a better life. Inclusive education - develops the general education process, introduces education that is suitable for all children. Creates favorable conditions for children with disabilities by creating additional educational facilities.

The fact that children with disabilities are educated in a special education system makes it difficult for them to adapt to society after graduation. It also forces them to be away from their own family. This category of children becomes accustomed to dependency and has difficulty in self-care. Therefore, at present, the Republic implements an inclusive education policy in order to ensure that children with special needs receive education in special or general education according to the level of development, opportunities, disabilities and abilities. In particular, at the same time as one of the most pressing issues related to the education of children, the "Strategy for the development of a new budget for living in the Republic of Uzbekistan" A major announcement is being made on the tasks of "developing and perfecting individuals at the beginning of the ceremony of providing them with medical, social assistance in order to support the continuation of life by the state". The purpose of inclusive education, introduced in order to fulfill these tasks, is to provide children with special needs with the same conditions as their ordinary peers, to ensure equal rights and opportunities, to be friendly with them and to facilitate their social adaptation, the necessary pedagogical-psychological and correctional education. creating conditions.

Children in need of special assistance to general education institutions There are two main factors of attraction:

- First, children with special needs can also interact with healthy children. When inclusive education is organized in a purposeful way, children with special needs are socially protected, while healthy children feel the greatness of the recognition of social justice and equality, and the more compassionate and caring attitude towards children with disabilities;
- Secondly, children with disabilities have the opportunity to study and be educated side by side with healthy peers.

The need for inclusive education is its community and special need due to the presence of the following benefits for children:

- inclusive education - allows children with special needs to always be in the company of their families, neighborhoods and relatives;
- Inclusive education - for all, can serve as a catalyst for improving the quality of education.

It is important that inclusive education begins with the family, preschools. This allows children with disabilities to receive quality education, to communicate freely with others, to meet the requirements of the social environment, to develop skills to meet their daily needs, as well as to easily adapt to social life.

MODERN SOLUTION AXIOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION IN THE SPHERE OF TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract. The article reveals and tests the program for the development of pedagogical conditions for the development of value orientations of the student's personality based on the analysis of experimental work at the Tashkent Institute of Oriental Studies. A stating diagnosis of the level of development of students' value orientations is also presented. The dominant value orientations of students were identified and generalized, pedagogical conditions conducive to the success of solving the problem were investigated.

Keywords: problem, educational space, measurement, quality, harmonization, theory, practice, axiological approach.

When conducting pedagogical research, we adhered to general requirements, which include: objectivity, accuracy, reproducibility, evidence. A distinctive feature of pedagogical research from all others is its humanistic orientation, since such research is the joint work of people: teachers and students, as well as the harmonization of theoretical and practical components. The axiological approach to the study of the educational space and the measurement of the quality of education of students makes it possible to organize a regular collection of information for making a decision: what exactly and how needs to be improved and developed. According to scientists, diagnostics is the clarification of all the circumstances of the process, the precise determination of its results. Without diagnostics, it is impossible to effectively manage the educational process, to achieve optimal results for the existing conditions [4, p. 98].

The purpose of diagnostics is to timely identify, assess and analyze the course of the process in connection with its productivity. Thus, diagnostics has a deeper meaning than testing, stating results without explaining their origin. Diagnostics examines the results in connection with the ways, ways of achieving them, identifies trends, dynamics of the formation of learning products. Diagnostics includes control, verification, evaluation, accumulation of statistical data, their analysis, identification of dynamics, trends, forecasting further events. According to V.L. Ryss, pedagogical diagnostics is designed, firstly, to optimize the process of individual learning, secondly, in the interests of society to ensure the correct determination of learning outcomes, and, thirdly, guided by the developed criteria, to minimize errors in transfer of students from one group to another.

Diagnostics serving to improve the educational process should be guided by the following goals: internal and external correction in case of incorrect assessment of learning outcomes; identifying learning gaps; confirmation of successful learning outcomes; planning the subsequent stages of teaching the educational process; motivation by rewarding academic success and adjusting the difficulty of the next steps; improving the learning environment [5, p. 8].

According to the compiled diagnostic program, the research began with a mass survey. More than 900 students took part in it.

Education at the university is carried out in accordance with the requirements of student-centered learning. The purpose of the surveys was to identify the level of development of the value orientations of the student's personality, which makes it possible to reveal the real level of students' attitude to higher values, and to support the development of their capabilities and abilities.

The experimental work included three types of experiment: ascertaining, formative, and effective. It was comparative in nature. For the purpose of the experiment, control and experimental groups were created.

In the course of the ascertaining experiment, the following tasks were set: to study the state of development of value orientations of students; to develop indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of experimental work; determine the level of quality of education of students in accordance with the identified indicators; to develop recommendations for the introduction of pedagogical conditions for the development of value orientations, as a factor in the quality of education.

In order to study the state of development of students' value orientations, the method of questioning was used, which at the first stage became the leading one. He contributed to the accumulation of statistical material, the identification of the real level of development of value orientations of students in quantitative and qualitative terms. When organizing the experiment, the basic provisions and requirements for the pedagogical experiment were used, substantiated in the works of Yu.K. Babanskiy, V.I. Zagvyazinsky, V. Okonya [1, 2, 3].

In the methodological literature, the general course of the experiment is determined by the following procedures: establishing a sample that is representative for a given population; selection of homogeneous groups or pairs of subjects; selection of specific techniques, methods and parameters for measuring experimental data; checking the availability and effectiveness of techniques on a small number of subjects; determination of signs by which one can judge about changes in the experimental object under the influence of appropriate influences; determination of the time and duration of the experiment; conducting an experiment; qualitative and quantitative analysis of the results of the experiment; interpretation of experimental results; indication of the limits of application of the system of measures tested during the experiment [4, p. 126].

In preparation for the experiment, we relied on mathematical statistics and the theory of probability. In this case, statistical data is understood as any numerical information characterizing a certain set of objects that have some common features. The main value of the methods of mathematical statistics for researchers is the ability to draw some conclusions about the entire set of objects using data on a relatively small group from this set. At the first stage, the primary task package is formed. Such a package of tasks can be obtained from well-known systems of psychological and pedagogical testing, which make it possible to identify the components that determine the development of students' value orientations. In our case, it is convenient to consider issues of well-known techniques as a primary package of tasks. The questionnaires contain open and closed questions. Questions characterizing the level of students' value orientations are offered as tasks.

In our case, the period was the entire period of study: from first-year students who had just entered the university and were interviewed, to the fourth year, when these same students showed significant professional skills, the academic part already had significant information about their current progress and others. qualities. The survey data are stored during the period of primary training in the specialty, after which it is possible to draw a conclusion about the professional qualities of a graduate in accordance with state educational standards [2, p.89].

To the question "Would you like to get a higher education in a specialty in a magistracy" 89% answered positively, and in the senior years this figure reaches 96%, and in the first one - 83%. For example, in group # 1 there are 8 people. do not want to have a higher master's education. But 70% of students want to get a second special education, including 60% in the first year, and in the fourth this figure reaches 81%. Meanwhile, one of the key competencies is competence, which realizes the ability and desire to learn throughout life, as the basis for continuous training in professional terms, as well as in personal and social life. This competence of our graduates is not sufficiently developed. It is well known that only 45% of workers work in their specialty, that 70% of those who work are not satisfied with their wages, almost half (48%) would like to change jobs. The dynamics of this indicator is such that in the process of education, graduates develop the ability to learn independently and learn throughout later life.

The study showed that the problem of the development of students 'value orientations remains relevant and requires practical implementation in the conditions of a university; the study proved the influence of the development of students' value orientations on the quality of education. Consequently, the higher the desire to get an education, the higher its quality.

Second. Within the framework of this experiment, the following tasks were solved.

1.The set and dynamics of changes in the level of value orientations of students in the conditions of a higher educational institution are revealed.

2.The possibilities of the educational process of the university in the development of value orientations of students as a factor in improving the quality of education are revealed.

3.The effectiveness of the educational process of the university in the development of value orientations of students in improving the quality of education has been established.

In conclusion, we can say that the first one, based on the analysis of philosophical, psychological and pedagogical literature, clarified the understanding of the essence of students' value orientations and the quality of education.

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THE EFFECTIVE PROCEDURES OF ROLE PLAY

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Abstract.One of the foremost responsibilities of language teachers should be not just to let students to acquire set phrases, but also to teach how to interact in a variety of situations, to develop and practice new language and behavioural skills in a relatively safe setting. Many researchers have suggested the power of role plays to transpose the normal classroom into an authentic setting where meaningful learning takes place under more realistic conditions. The current paper investigates the effective procedures of role play in language classroom outlining the rationale and unique benefits of role play.

Keywords.Role play, feedback, target audience, scripted role-play, semi-scripted role-play and non-scripted role-play, pragmatic and linguistic critical and problem solving skills.

Language specialist A. Smith (2009) views the following basic elements as an important to consider before implementing role play: target audience, amount of instructor control, duration of the event, outlining the goals, and planning a debriefing. He highly claims that any instructor benefits from knowing the audience's background. It enables to increase the chances of creating an exciting and stimulating role play. Second, teacher "must decide how much control to surrender to students". According Ann Burke and Julie O'Sullivan's proposals teacher's main function should be that of an "initiator controlling but not directing the situation". They argue that teacher should be less domineering to create students relaxed atmosphere. Third, in order to increase the usefulness of role play instructor should set exact time to explain and to execute the role play. Ann Burke contends that it prevents the discussions from lasting too long. Fourth, any instructor must be convinced of her/his objectives and should be prepared in advance. Without a doubt, specification of goals and objectives allows students to foresee valuable outcomes of role play. Fifth, lastly, teacher must discuss the activity and give feedback.

Moreover, Burns and Gentry (1998) acknowledges that in order to appeal to the language learner intellectually and emotionally teacher must be able to select "hot" topic. The material, as noted by, must be relevant.

Jones (1982), recaps that to keep students motivated by stimulating their curiosity teacher should forget to "control the event in the same way as a traffic controller, helping the flow of traffic and avoiding bottlenecks, but not telling individuals which way to go". It is proven that while performing in this role teacher spontaneously "creates a tension to learn" (Burns and Gentry, 1998) in students, and reduces their anxiety. Lynne, Sarah Bowman. (2010) recommend that instructor must observe the performance carefully and "note errors and language needed". It is stressed to avoid making corrections until the role play is finished and even they encourage risk-taking and "mistakes". It could be noted that this element facilitates learning and keeps partici pants to interact.Furthermore, their research found out that to provide the partici pants avaluable feedback, teacher may video-tape the performance. This allows a golden chance for the teacher to "draw out dramatic, pragmatic and linguistic lessons from the video".

It could be noted that in role-play technique, we have many social contexts and a lot of interactional roles as it can make all class be in engagement, and it can be interest and lead the whole group to be in a situation of effective learning. According to Harper-

Whalen & Morris (2005) they are: fully scripted role-play, semi-scripted role-play and non-scripted role-play. In the first type of role play, as the name suggests the readily scripted handouts are provided where students must memorize their roles. This type is appropriate for low level students to foster their speaking skills. The semi scripted role play can be applied to higher level students because it highlights scripts with missing information where students work on filling the gaps in less controlled atmosphere (Livingstone 1983). In the non-scripted role play students will be provided a handout with keywords or contexts to make up a conversation (Dhea Mizhir Krebt 2017). This type greatly develops critical and problem solving skills and prepares them to develop their own viewpoints to everyday situations.

Primary concern of most instructors is how to utilize role play successfully. It became obvious that there are some practical considerations for the teacher to know before launching role play. Therefore, the article investigated major principles of effective role play while illustrating basic types of it.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to analyze the introduction and use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the special disciplines of higher education, to teach teachers how to improve the effectiveness of teaching and learning through information and communication technologies. The focus is on the need to develop appropriate strategies for a new educational role and, in addition, to enhance the role of learners in integrating information and communication technologies into the educational process. The role and perspective of the teachers was very important, highlighting them as key players in the process.

Key words: modern information and communication technologies, multimedia, computer programs, educational innovations, quality.

Advanced countries and regions, which are working effectively to introduce digital technologies in education and create a digital learning environment, are showing high quality education results. [1]

A number of studies and reports in recent years have highlighted the potential and benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) in improving the quality of education. ICT is seen as a "key tool for building a knowledge society" and, in particular, as a mechanism for reviewing and changing education systems and processes, leading to an increase in the quality of education for all. [4]

The European Commission encourages the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the educational process through an action plan for e-learning, one of its goals is to "improve the quality of education through access to resources and services, as well as distance sharing and collaboration" (European Communities Commission 2001, 2). [3]

The level of development of modern society is determined by its intellectual potential, namely, its ability to produce, assimilate and practically use new knowledge and technologies. At the same time, the natural basis of modern society is primarily education, and therefore, the process of modernization of the education system should not only match, but also outstrip the development of society as awhole.

The rapid development of digital technologies in the modern world requires pedagogy to keep up with trends. [2]

The use of ICT at all stages of the educational process allows to instill in future specialists the skills of collective work within the framework of electronic network structures, to teach the promotion of their own knowledge and skills in the market of highly qualified personnel through the electronic space.

The spheres and methods of using information technologies are very diverse and allow:

- change the nature of the development, acquisition and dissemination of knowledge;
- provide opportunities for updating learning content and teaching methods;
- expand access to general and vocational education;
- without diminishing the need for teachers, change their role in the educational process (constant dialogue, transforming information into knowledge and understanding).

It should be noted that the use of ICT in the educational process allows:

- openly plan the learning process (drawing up an individual educational trajectory - a sequence of modules from the system of training courses of the corresponding program);

- to solve the problem of interactive communication in the interaction of the teacher and students, teacher and study group, individual student and study group;

- to guarantee constant monitoring of the level of mastering of educational material;

- provide students with educational materials and educational information stored on a variety of information servers and databases of telecommunication networks;

- integrate domestic and foreign education systems, providing students with the opportunity to get education both online and offline;

- learn everything and always (regardless of age, qualifications, health status, working conditions, distance from the training center, etc.);

- choose the place of study (independent choice of the territory of study).

ICT as a new educational tool lead to changes directly in learning technologies.

Today, there are several forms of organization of the educational process based on the use of ICT.

1.One-to-one training. Individualized teaching, which is characterized by the relationship of one student with one teacher or one student with another student.

2.The form of teaching "one to many", which is based on the presentation of educational material to students by a teacher or an expert, while students do not play an active role in the educational process.

3.Learning "many to many", which is characterized by active interaction between all participants in the educational process.The value of these methods and the intensity of their use increase significantly with the development of educational telecommunication technologies. In other words, interactive interactions between the learners themselves, and not only between the teacher and learners, are becoming an important source of knowledge.

Below are three models of ICT application in the educational process.

The distributed classroom model occurs when ICTs are used for the educational process, designed for one class, for a group of students located in different places. The typical result is a blended class that brings together traditionally enrolled and distance students. The educational institution and the dean's office control the progress.

Distinctive features of this model:

- classes include synchronous communication, students and teachers must be in a certain place at a certain time (at least once a week);

- the number of participants varies from one to five or more; the greater the number of participants, the higher the technical, logical and cognitive complexity;

- educational institutions are able to serve a small number of students staying in one place or another.

The self-directed learning model frees students from having to be in a specific place at a specific time. Students are provided with a set of materials, including a course presentation and a detailed curriculum, they get the opportunity to contact a faculty member who provides guidance, answers questions and evaluates work. Contact between the student and the methodologist is carried out using the telephone, computer conferences, e-mail and regular mail.

In short, in the organization of project-based education through the use of modern information and communication technologies in the educational process, the organization of practical and laboratory classes in specialized disciplines will increase students' creative thinking, independent decision-making and teamwork skills. It is obvious that the use of modern information and communication technologies in the training of specialists will increase the chances of achieving educational effectiveness through the organization of project-based education.

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ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT AS A KEY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF SELF-EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

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Abstract: In this article discussed the urgent question of how to make self-study more effective, accessible and attractive. As a solution, it is proposed to integrate media resources into the educational process as educational content, and to organize self-study in the national electronic educational media environment.
Key words: self-education, self-study, learning content, media resources, media environment, electronic educational media environment

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ МЕДИА СРЕДА КАК КЛЮЧ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ САМООБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ.

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы как сделать самообучение более эффективным, доступным и привлекательным. В качестве решение предлагается интеграция медиа ресурса в учебный процесс как учебного контента, и организовать самообучения в национальной электронной образовательной медиа среде.
Ключевые слова: самообразования, самообучения, учебный контент, медиа ресурсы, медиа среда, электронный образовательный медиа среда

Today, in the 21st century, the most pressing issue in pedagogy is to make education more accessible, effective and attractive for every student. In addition, society requires an emphasis on the personality of students and individualized education. [2] As a solution, many teachers suggest introducing modern information communication technologies into the educational process.

According to N.A. Rubakin, the highest form of education is self-education.

Self-education is a part of the study time allocated to a subject and provides for independent learning by students of the material intended for it. The volume of independent education is 15-20 percent of the study time allocated for the discipline in the bachelor's degree, and 40-45 percent in the master's degree. [1]

However, it should be noted that many students experience significant difficulties associated with insufficient experience, poor possession of motivation and interest in self-study. Due to this, some students find it difficult to assimilate the educational material and, ultimately, to achieve the educational result.

It is no secret that learning content, like food, is absorbed much better when consumed with appetite, when the intrinsic value of learning is evident. [3]

How it is possible to achieve that, the educational content becomes more interesting and attractive, as well as easier to learn. At the same time, self-education of students should be effective.

In solving this problem, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that today modern youth are strongly involved in the online media environment. Technologies, namely media technologies, are no longer an auxiliary tool for them, but a necessary part of life.

In this regard, the introduction of media resources in teaching and organizing self-education of students in the electronic educational media environment will be able to provide effective assistance to the teacher.

The concept of organizing students' self-education through media resources opens up a wide range of opportunities for pedagogical practice: a flexible learning pace for each student, the use of media content according to the assimilation of the material and the choice of a media resource corresponding to the channels of information perception, in aword, individualization of training, active participation and independence of students in the process of studying.

As a solution, we propose to create an electronic educational media environment in which educational materials are provided in different formats, that is, in the form of media resources (video, audio, images, animation, infographics, text format, etc.). As N.A. Rubakin argued, the assimilation of theory should go parallel to acquaintance with practice. Each section of the self-educational program, each step in self-educational work should be furnished with practical exercises.

Therefore, the electronic educational media environment (educational portal) proposed by us includes many interactive elements (media resources) that involve students in contrast to classroom lectures. Frequent tests and interactive tasks allow them to determine whether they have mastered the educational material and will help in strengthening theory with practice, and educational content provided in the form of media resources increases the level of active participation and interest of students in self-study.

The portal presents electronic courses in IT disciplines. All courses are free. First, students need to register and enroll in the course they are interested in, and then they can plunge into the world of self-study.

True, over the past few years, many portals and a huge number of specialized Internet sites have been developed. But practically, none of them have courses in the Uzbek language, that is, they are not focused on the Uzbek audience. The language barrier, lack of knowledge of special terms and simply illegibility of oral speech are obstacles for many students in self-study in other foreign educational portals. It is obvious for all, that any material is assimilated much faster if it is provided in the native language.

In addition, the national educational platform offered by us, offers online courses in basic IT disciplines, which are studied in Uzbek universities, developed in accordance with the requirements of state educational standards.

In conclusion, we note that the creation of a specially organized electronic educational media environment makes the self-study process more accessible, individual, attractive and effective.

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FOREIGN AND VALUABLE EXPERIENCE IN REARING THE YOUNG GENERATION IN THE FAMILY

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Abstract: Future of todays childeren depends on the period of their childhood, how they had it, affect their mentality and surroundings they are in. Based on views of ancestor and foreign experience, we conclude how to reflect positively on the upbringing of children.
Keywords: research, constructor, nervous system, plot, enlightenment, scientific observation, principles of child rearing, pedagogical view.

Children are not allowed to watch TV at an early age and persist to go to bed at 20.00pm, because the baby wakes up early and plans his/her daily routine from an early age, remembers important dates and pays child's own expenses. In order to develop communication skills in their children, mothers bring them to development groups. Mainly, kindergartens teach children to behave in a team and to communicate, only schools teach writing and reading. From infancy period of time the child does whatever s/he wants under the supervision of the babysitter, special attention is paid to the fact that reading is useful and enjoyable for the little one, trying to choose subjects according to the abilities of each child.

In the primary schools' subjects are taught in the form of games. The period of schooling is 9 years and even the grades of the control works are not announced in the classroom and are told separately parents so that no one can damage the student's reputation. If a child misses a lesson, the education police can immediately try to determine the reasons for it and fine the parents if there is no reason. Students with physical disabilities attend ordinary schools, while children with mental disabilities attend special schools. Tuition of schools is paid by the social service.

Child development in didactic processes in preschool education and a person-centered model of social adaptation has been developed on basis of scientific substantiation of the problem of improving person-centered technologies that ensure the development and social adaptation of the child in the didactic process in preschool education. Scientific observation and researches show that 70% of all information a person receives during his/her lifetime when underage of 5 years and about 90% of the good and bad behavioral experiences throughout his/her life are in the early stages of childhood. Therefore, the tie of five years old child and older person is near to each other.

The properly organized agenda plays important role. The child should be fed at defined time, sparse feeding can adversely affect the health of children. The nervous system of young children is very sensitive. Children are immediately overwhelmed and feel the need to rest. The most important type of rest is sleep and they should always sleep at the same time. Taking rest during the night and day sleeps depends on the age of the child, weak child should take rest more and it is useful to walk outdoors before bedtime. The dinner should be given 1-1.5 hours before bedtime. Moreover, strengthening is important for child's health in all aspects. Therefore, it is important that 2-3-year-old children exercise in the fresh air. It is also very useful to harden the sun baths with water.

In 1994, the United States and Japan conducted a scientific study on the differences in rearing and educating children. Scholar Azuma Hiroshi conditioned for assembling a pyramid-constructor for mothers and children of two different cultures. As a result, the researchers found that the Japanese mother first assembled the constructor and showed it to her child. Afterwards, the scholar asked her son to collect it by himself. If the child could not do it, the mother made it again. As Americans did it differently, before constructing, American mother explained the algorithm to the child and then the mother and child began to build the constructor. Germans teach their children from an early age to be thrifty, disciplined, to protect the environment and to be polite.Although boys and girls are mostly married before the age of 30, they have children by the age of 40, that is, when they are spiritually and financially ready. The birth rate in the country is the lowest in European countries due to the fact that parents do not help their children, kindergartens do not work full time, nursing services are expensive and women are not in a hurry to have children. If a young family stays in a small house before having a child, they replace it with an older one, a house with a separate room for the child and they find a pre-experienced nurse and a pediatrician in order to undergo a medical examination at each stage of pregnancy in advance. When a child is born, serious attention is paid to child's upbringing.

In Germany, a child under the age of 9 cannot be left alone at home. Therefore, mothers try to work part-time or hire a babysitter. The education at young age should become enlightenment, because this education serves as a cornerstone for society. Many of our ancestors and scholars have commented on the importance of child rearing in their writings and teachings. In particular, Alisher Navoi paid special attention to the power and strength of upbringing in the development of the child. He believed that as a result of upbringing, the child grows up to be a useful and mature person. It is necessary to rear ayoung child from avery young age. Discipline helps aperson to develop good habits and qualities. It teaches that upbringing is one of the key factors in bringing up a person in relation to individuals, especially as a result of the spiritual influence of people on each other.

In pedagogical views of Mirzo Ulugbek, it paid special attention to the development of children who are physically healthy, well-versed in military skills, brave and courageous. According to Ulugbek, in order to be healthy and strong, person should exercise at an early age and teachers should be fair and honest so that there is no corruption and fraud in education. The point of Mirzo Ulugbek's views rely on on the family environment of raising a healthy generation are based on the fact that the scientist believes that the environment in which a child is brought up plays an important role in increasing child's interest in learning.

Today's child future depends on period that is called childhood, how it is gone and surroundings his/her environment. In relation to the child, first of all, it is necessary to take into account his age, which can be roughly distributed according to age:

1. Up to three years;
2. Three to seven years;
3. From seven to ten years;
4. From ten to fourteen years;
5. Fourteen to eighteen years of age.

At the age of one, a child's development accelerates: body weight triples, height grows 25 cm, teeth come out, learns to chew, stops breastfeeding, the child can stand on his/her feet, hold an adult's hand or himself knows how to walk independently by holding adult's hand or walk him/herself. By the age of 3, these affects increase, hand gestures improve, dresses and undresses independently, washes, makes delicate movements with the hand, and draws with a pencil, pushes a button, learns to speak, so parents they have to be very sensitive and careful. The proper development of the body's organs depends on the parents' ability to speak clearly and to act patiently and wisely.

Moreover, the particular age of 3-7 years is also important. In this period, in order for a child to form the correct understanding of the concept of time, it is necessary not to lie to child and answer correctly and seriously to questions. In addition, from the age of 2-5 years hygienic skills should be developed from infancy, face-to-hand washing should be reminded, supervised and facilitated. Adherence to cleanliness is not only a factor in maintaining a child's health, but also a factor in keeping him or her clean in the future. The child should be taught to brush teeth from the age of 2. To do this, the child should be given a children's toothbrush and toothpaste.

Rearing young children in pre-school institutions have a number of unique features compared to rearing them in the family conditions. It is important not to chase after kindergartens where it is fashionable or pays attention to physical exercises. It is better to choose kindergarten which is near to home. The child who masters skills in home condition does not faces difficulties while in kindergarten. Children who know how to use a spoon independently, who dress and undress by themselves, feel confident in kindergarten and get used to it quickly. Moreover, it is hard to imagine children without toys, fairy tales and music. The life of a child living in the world of games and toys can be called a spiritual fullness. When choosing a toy for a child, his age, interests and circumstances should be taken into account.

As boys get older, their interest in technology, especially transportation and similar toys, increases and these toys arouse their interest in various professions and specialties, which parents can detect and encourage this interest. Girls favorite toys are dolls, particularly, 1-2-year-old girls love dolls that wink eyes and sounds. 1-4 years old girls love plastic dolls, because girls can bathe and dress them. Sport toys like balls and swings serve to strengthen the physical conditions of children. Music games develop children's artistic abilities. In general, children's toys are conventionally divided into 3 groups:

1. story toys;
2. construction toys;
3. different materials if a child is taught from an early age to keep their toys clean, they learn to treat household appliances with care.

There are a number of specific principles of child rearing in the family, following them ensure the effectiveness, here are: parental responsibility in upbringing, unity in upbringing, parental prestige, labor education, parental upbringing in cooperation with kindergarten, school and community, parental equality of all children, to treat them fairly, to take into account the characteristics of the child's growth and development in upbringing, to respect the child's personality and to be demandable. It is useful to know some parenting techniques for it.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev touched upon this issue and cited "It is important for us to worry always about the behavior of our young people, in a word, their worldview. Times are changing fast today. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of their time. But at the same time, don't forget about yourself. May the call of who we are and what kind of great people we are, always resonate in their hearts and motivate them to remain true to themselves. How do we achieve this? By rearing, rearing and only by rearing."

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THE ESSENCE OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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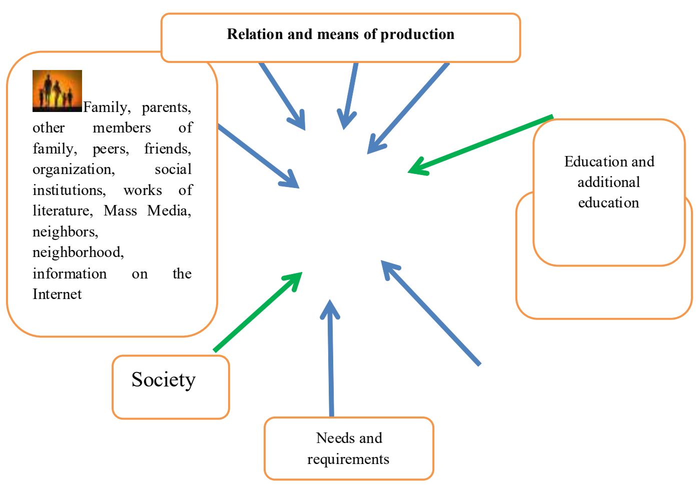
Abstract: The structure of activities in the pedagogical process in higher education is universal. The article argues that the pedagogical process is specific to the whole process of targeted formation of the individual in the context of a particular higher education institution, as well as to any pedagogical interaction that is local in terms of goals and objectives.
Keywords: pedagogical process, educational management, social values, social organizations, cognitive and practical activities

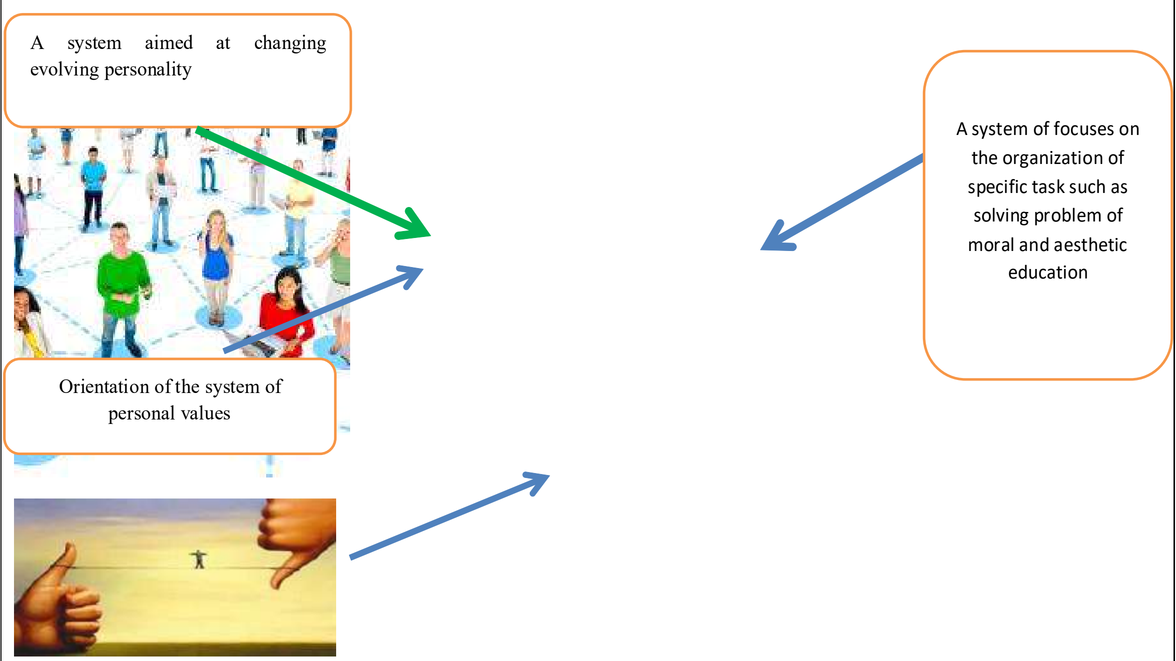
Process (Latin: "process" - system) - 1) a series of changes of circumstances; the direction of development of something (strategic course); 2) a set of consecutive actions to achieve a result.

Pedagogical process - 1) the purpose of education and training of students and trainees within a specially organized, specific time and within a certain pedagogical system (school, vocational, technical and creative school, higher education, postgraduate education, etc.) is a targeted interaction aimed at implementation; 2) is a system that solves global social problems occurring in society by combining all its components. [1] While the word "process" refers to its duration, the word "pedagogical" indicates that it is aimed at changing the evolving individual. For example, the pedagogical process in educational institutions is aimed at educating and developing the student in educational sphere. [2]



2.1- picture. "Pedagogical process" in the broad sense: a system of influencing an individual by society, industrial relations and so on.

As shown in Picture 2.1, it has its own laws that reflect the integrity of the pedagogical process. Regularity in science is called the objective existing, stable, recurring, essential and necessary connection between events and the processes that characterize their development. Therefore, the problem of regularity in education management is considered as one of the most important issues in pedagogy. [3]



2.2-picture. A "pedagogical process" in the narrow sense: a pedagogical system that focuses on the organization of a specific task over a period of time.

As illustrated in Picture 2.2, the pedagogical process in the narrow sense is seen as an organic unit of teaching, nurturing, teaching, and developmental processes. [4]

The main tasks of the pedagogical process in higher education are:

-teaching - formation of students' potential and experience in educational, cognitive and practical activities, preparation of the basis for a thorough mastery of the foundations of scientific knowledge, values and attitudes;

-educational - the formation of students' ability to participate in certain qualities, characteristics and relationships;

-developing - the formation and development of mental processes, the development of the dynamics of the features and characteristics of the student. These functions are manifested in organic solidarity: in the process of teaching, the tasks of upbringing and development are solved. L.S. Vygotsky argues that educational tasks take precedence over teaching tasks [5]; education objectively contributes to education and development; development is conducive to education and upbringing creates conditions. It is emphasized that the processes of education and upbringing cannot be considered independently, in isolation from each other.

The relationship between the community and the individual in the pedagogical process of higher education is constantly evolving. Practice has shown that the best conditions for the upbringing, education and development of the individual are created by the community as a higher form of social organization based on a society of interests, mutual cooperation and assistance.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF INCOMPETE SENTENCES IN DIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract: The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that the results of the work can be used when giving lectures on the modern English language, when developing a special course on the problems of text linguistics and the functioning of an utterance, as well as methodological recommendations.
Keywords: definition, incomplete sentence, internal, incompleteness, situation, complete, speech factor.

Over the past century, incomplete sentences have repeatedly been the subject of special research. In linguistics, the concept of a structural scheme of a sentence, questions of structural and semantic sufficiency or insufficiency were developed, factors influencing the appearance of incomplete predicative units were also touched upon. This problem has received wide coverage in the works of I.A. Popova [1954]; EAT. Galkina-Fedoruk [1959]; A.P. Gvozdev [1961]; A.P. Skovorodnikov [1966]; P.A. Lecant [1966]; A.L. Faktorovich [1989]; A.A. Chuvakina [1973], E.N. Shiryaeva [1970], L.V. Lisochenko [1992] and others, but it is too early to speak about the completeness of the study and the exhaustion of the subject, since a number of issues remain unresolved, connected, firstly, with paradigmatics, syntagmatics and semantics of incomplete sentences, and secondly, with their paradigmatic potential, thirdly, with the specifics of "behavior" in discourse (the process of generating speech) and in the text. The question of the criteria of incompleteness (formal and semantic) also remains open. If the criterion of incompleteness of an isolated sentence considered is its semantic incompleteness, then almost all of our speech will be composed of sentences "incomplete in meaning". Even a significant part of formally complete sentences of coherent speech taken out of context do not express the completeness of thought that they possess in context. On the other hand, many types of formally incomplete statements. Thus, the relevance of our research is determined by its focus on the analysis of the functioning of an incomplete statement in the text.

For example: Tatiana into the forest, the bear is behind her.
Татьяна в лес, медведь за ней. (А.С. Пушкин)

The analysis of constructions with unsubstituted syntactic positions convinces us that they are typical of the modern English language and are widely used in English literature. For works of art of the early 20th century, constructions are characteristic that create a ragged syntax of the "stream of consciousness". Its main features are "lapidarity, laconism, compressed ness, condensed ness of thought, disharmony, intonation arrhythmia, illusion of conversationality, orality, spontaneity of speech, dynamism, fragmentation and dismemberment" [Pokrovskaya E.A. 2001, p-119]. Meanwhile, in modern texts of different styles, the use of incomplete predicative constructions has become more active. "Syntactic incompleteness," notes E.A. Pokrovskaya becomes again (after a surge at the beginning of the century) an active syntactic phenomenon" [E.A.Pokrovskaya.2001.p-221]. As a result of the rupture of grammatical ties and relations, which is a formal indicator of syntactic incompleteness, the structure of the utterance is dismembered. Violating the harmony of the classical sentence, incomplete models act, on the one hand as constructions of actualizing syntax, on the other hand they take part in the expansion of the colloquial-speech element become a specific feature of the "stream of consciousness" syntax.

In accordance with the main goals and objectives of the study, the article uses the following methods and techniques of linguistic research:

-the method of linguistic observation and system description, which allows to analyze the form and semantics;

- stylistic and compositional role of the units under consideration; a semantic-contextual method that determines the features of the syntagmatics of the analyzed units and their linguistic environment in a literary text.

English linguistic science has made significant progress in the study of such a widespread phenomenon (both in colloquial speech and in literary works of the 20th century) as incomplete sentences. The use of an integrated approach made it possible to highlight the main features of an incomplete sentence both in the formal-semantic and functional-communicative terms. The concept of syntactic incompleteness includes incomplete contextual, Incomplete situational and elliptical sentences, despite the fact that the latter are capable of acting in isolation. In the text, incomplete contextual and situational sentences are delimited by the amount of context required to make up the meaning. Incomplete statements, characterized by synsemantics and traditionally considered a feature of dialogical speech, are widely represented in different types of text in monologue speech. The main reason for their use is the actualization of current information, drawing the attention of the recipient to the actions of the hero, which creates adynamic progression of the text. The role of incomplete statements in the actual division of the text and the formation of its communicative orientation is significant. When an element of a sentence is omitted, its actual division changes. Functioning not only as an independent unit, incomplete predicative units can be a component of a complex sentence. In it, they act as an additional means of communication, since their incompleteness is a way of entering a predicative unit into a statement.

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THE DEFINITION OF THE MARKETING DISCOURSE AS A LINGUISTIC TERM

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Abstract: The aim of the current article is to define the term of marketing discourse and identifying its key features, as well as this, the difference between text and discourse has been explored.

Key words: marketing discourse, advertising slogans, trademarks, pragmatic intention, locutive source, locutive target, decoding.

The modern world is changing rapidly, which is accordingly reflected in the language. In the context of the globalization of the world economy, business has an ever-increasing influence on the development of international relations. The developing market economy gave rise to the need for new economic thinking, new approaches to managing the economy, a new philosophy of entrepreneurial activity called marketing. Today marketing is around us everywhere, since it has become an integral part of the activities of not only commercial enterprises, but also non-profit organizations. The whole society as a whole is involved in marketing activities, and the quality of society's life directly depends on the ability to master marketing information. This required a comprehensive study and mastery of the terminology serving this scientific branch.

Here, we need to distinguish the terms text and discourse. Discourse can be characterized as the broadest term to describe all forms of language use (Kibrik 2009: 1). There is a definition that we believe makes the most of existing ideas about discourses that are inextricably linked to certain spheres of life (Fairclough, 2000), while discourses are identified as a set of texts that have some common key parameters that can be made explicit through such adjectives as "Crimean discourse", "theatrical discourse", etc. (Klushina 2016: 82). The idea of interaction between discourse and social life was especially emphasized by N. Fairclough as the term discourse (in what is broadly called 'discourse analysis') signals a special view of the language used, which was mentioned above - as an element of social life, which is closely interconnected with other elements (Fairclough 2000: 3).

The next thing to clarify concerns the concepts of advertising and marketing discourses. The so-called language of advertising has long been in the spotlight (Pirogova, Parshin 2000; Dyer 1988). However, according to E. Borisov, today we can talk about marketing linguistics as a special field of study of "marketing discourse", consisting of advertising slogans, texts, advertising speeches, trademarks, verbal components of logos, etc. (Borisova, 2016 ; see also Borisova, Vikulova et al. 2019) and differentiate from other discourses by the type of social activity. That is, marketing activities are aimed at "creating, transmitting, delivering and exchanging offers that have value for customers, clients, partners and society as a whole" in a particular sector, so we can talk about the discourse of tourism marketing, discourse health marketing, etc. (Caruana, Fitchett, 2015), real estate marketing discourse (Savelyeva, 2015), etc.. As such, marketing discourse is a pervasive phenomenon compared to advertising discourse. Similarly, carefully crafted marketing activities consist of advertising campaigns, not the other way around.

Since the marketing discourse and communication between the company and the client are internal, pragmatic issues related to both the source and the purpose of the communication process come to the fore.

One of the tested integrated approaches was developed by N.I. Klushin on the material of publicistic discourse. The so-called intentional method provides a diagram of the following communicative process: locutive source - intention - text + communicative situation - locutive target - decoding - impact (perlocution) (Klushina, 2012), taking into account communicative, pragmatic and semiotic aspects. and demonstrating undeniable explanatory potential.

The texts and textual content of videos can also be investigated within the framework of other categories of text linguistics, such as the topic or the issue under discussion (Matveeva 2006: 542-544), tonality showing the position of the source (Matveeva 2006b: 549- 552), time and space, and also composition or structure, which are internal and essential features that find their linguistic manifestation in texts (Matveeva 2006c: 533-536). Since texts constitute discourses, textual categories can be easily transposed and projected onto the entire marketing discourse and viewed as related to discourse.

Economic changes taking place in society, being refracted in culture, are reflected in language. Language is one of the main sign systems, which today plays a leading role in the communication system and in influencing the cognitive development of a person. Language is a unique communicative tool that reflects not only the linguistic consciousness of an individual, but also socio-economic, political changes in society, is included in any cognitive activity of a person. The secret of language lies in the intersection of cognition through language and communication through language.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE PHRASEO-SEMANTIC FIELD

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Abstract.This thesis provides the terms "field" and "phraseo-semantic field", their features in linguistics. It gives the information about the role of the concept "phraseo-semantic field" that has not been studied completely. The thesis analyzes this kind of problems and also reveals how some phraseological units have come into being absorbed.

Key words: field, semantic field, PSF, phraseo-semantic field, phraseological unit, sense of joy

In linguistics, views on semantic field theory are concerned with the study of word meaning. Everything in the universe, event, action is all reflected in the human mind as a concept. Concept is expressed in the form of words in the sound system, which consists of the integrity of meaning.

In the 19th century, the generality of lexical units was emphasized by M.Pokrovsky. The theoretical interpretation of the concept of field is reflected in the works of I.Trir, G.Ipsen, V.Portsig, L. Weisgerber, A.Yolles, and later this theory was developed by the work of A.A. Ufimseva, N.I.Filicheva, Y.N. Karaulov, G.S. Shchur.[6]

At that time, researchers explained the term "semantic field" differently. For example, I.Trir defines "scope of concepts" as a semantic field while L.Weisgerber "means a certain part of the content of alanguage, acomponent" and Gi psen defined that agroup of words that are semantically and grammatically connecting was interpreted as a semantic field. In addition to this, A. Yolles called it "semantic unification". F. Dornzeif and W. Wartburg see the lexical structure of the semantic field in the semantic groups that exist separable.[5]

On the problems of field theory in linguistics a number of works have been carried out in recent years. In particular, according to G.S. Shchur, published more than a thousand articles made on field problems in linguistics.[4]

For example, F.I.Filichyova language argued about areas at the syntax level. As for the study of semantic fields, the study of the word in terms of semantic fields was proposed in 1930 by the German linguist I.Trir. He published several works and articles over the years. In doing so, he thought from the point of view of understanding. According to him, each word enters the field of understanding and does not remain in the middle. The historical development of the word is the redistribution of a fixed area. I.Trir's theory of semantic fields was continued by his compatriot L. Weisgerber. In his view, language interprets objective existence differently through different languages. The meaning of a word is determined by which word group the word belongs to, that is, in which field it is located. I.Trir and L. Weisgerber evaluate the meaning of a word not from that word, but from the field of concepts. In addition, they promote the idealistic idea that the field of concepts does not change.[3]

In recent years, the term "phraseo-semantic field" has emerged in research, according to which the PSF includes a set of phraseological units that are semantically related. And these units are semantically opposed to other fields and have a common integral and unchanging semantic feature that unites all phraseological units into a specific group.[1]

According to Novikov, in modern linguistic literature, a phraseological field is usually a phraseological unit that serves a specific conceptual field in the language, combined with a holistic semantic feature, but with differential semantic features and a certain categorical meaning. is interpreted as a type of semantic field formed by a set. Study of phraseological semantics, semantic structure of phraseological units, identification of features of systematic organization of phraseology Yu.Yu. Avaliani, N.F. Alefirenko, A. Birikh, S.G. Gavrin, Yu.A. Gvozdarev, V.P.Jukov, A.V. Kunin, A.M.Melerovich, N.A.Saburova, A.M.Emirova and others are conducted by similar researchers.

The phraseological field is understood as a set of phraseological units that are in a certain structural relationshi p and are combined with acommon semantic theme and a common expression of a single concept. "Phraseological unit is a completely stable combination of words or partially revised meaning".[2]

Phraseologisms express the feelings and emotions, attitudes of the speaker depending on the situation, so we will consider phraseology in close connection with emotions. A sense of joy is the result of creative success, resulting in a reduction in the negative impact of improved exercise physical ability can be when choosing a familiar thing associated with pleasant memories, during dreaming, or in other forms of imagination, because when we consider emotions as a result of cognitive processes, we separate the feeling of joy from its physiological basis and we call joy in the broadest sense the feeling that arises as a result of satisfying certain personal needs.

According to our research, for children, a joyful emotional background can be attributed such phraseological units as: make good cheer 'feast, have fun', cry content with 'express joy', give countenance to somebody 'cheer someone', tickle to death 'give great pleasure, please', do one good 'please', have no end of a time 'have a wonderful time ', put a good face on something 'look pleased, happy ', lift up somebody's head 'to please someone', jump for joy 'to be ready to jump for joy', have a good laugh 'to laugh heartily'.

The results of individual studies conducted using these methods show that it is stimulated by the peculiarities of the complex semantics of phraseological meaning. This leads to the consideration of the phraseo-semantic field as a closed microsystem associated with extralinguistic and linguistic connections with the relevant lexical field.

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A WORD CREATION TYPOLOGY

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Abstract: This part of the speech has been enriched and continually enriched by new words, both from other parts of the speech and from the adjective class itself. Origin (affixation, articulation, articulation and affixation simultaneously), composition and structure are the most effective forms of adjective term creation.
Key words: word formation, morphological derivation, suffixes, prefixes.

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form.

In linguistics, morphological derivation is the process of forming a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as -ness or un

For example, happiness and unhappy derive from the root word happy.

Uzbek is an agglutinating language. That means that more than English, even more than German, it makes words and phrases by sticking (think "gluing") a bunch of meaning-units together. The derivation contributes most word formation in Uzbek.

In English even though this is one of the main ways of forming a new word. It is not so many as in Uzbek. We can see from the examples that English and Uzbek both use suffixes more often than prefixes

* Tinchlantiruvchi
* Organizational

In compounding two or more words joined together to form a new word. It is very actively used in both languages, However both languages have their unique compounding words.

The Uzbek language have the following types of compounding:

* N+N Butako'z
* Adj+N Oqqo'rg'on
* N+N+N gultojixo'roz
* V+P1 iskab topar

The following types of compounds exist in English

* N+N Football
* Adj+N blackboard
* V+N breakwater
* Prep+N Underworld
* N+ADJ snow white
* Adj+Adj blue-green
* N+V browbeat
* V+Prep takeout

Conversion is an assigning an already existing word to a new syntactic category.

Uzbek doesn't nearly use conversion but it is not zero in this language.

* Qari (adj) ' qarimoq(V)
* Daydi (N) ' daydimoq (V)
* Sang'i (N) ' Sang'imoq (V) Dialectal

In English it is very productive and it is almost exclusively applied for all parts of speech

* butter (N) ' to butter the bread
* permit (V) ' an entry permit
* empty (A) ' to empty the litter-bin

CONCLUSION: To sum up, Uzbek and English are not related languages, there are some similarities in word building between them.

* Both languages use derivation and compounding productively
* Nearly all types of word building exist in both languages

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USING THE METHOD OF COLORIFMICS IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY CLASSES

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Abstract.This is an article about a method of teaching reading text with color study of rhymed endings and named as colorifmics. The method allows young learners of English to start reading as soon as possible, and immediately artistically.

Key words: colorifmics, intonation, division of words, recitative sounds, graphic image

The child learns to read by immediately hearing all the words in their entirety in the finished phrase and with the correct intonation (at first, as if playing reading). No syllable and letter-by-letter method, there is no "division of words"! Only the whole phrase, and with the correct intonation. Thanks to the method of colorifmics, children understand what they read well, are able to correctly intonate a phrase, placing logical accents in a sentence, which contributes to the formation of their fluent speech. What texts are being used according to the method of colorifmics? Lullabies, ballads, spirituals, poems, nursery rhymes, finger games. The main purpose of these songs and poems is to convey tenderness, care, affection, gaiety and slyness, anxiety and sadness. Music should draw a picture of the events that are sung in the song, thus connecting the language with the concept in the child's mind. And before each song, the recitative sounds its text in the form of a poem without separating individual words and syllables - this recitation is as close as possible to natural speech, a calm conversation between a mother and a child. This will help the child "grasp " the idea that the song conveys, and hold the related phrase while singing, without scattering it into separate notes-syllables. Stages of acquaintance with the text for study on calorific:

passive listening image

representation based on drawings

finding consonant paired endings.

I've covered these stages in more detail below.

Phase one. The presentation of the song.

Presentation of the song, disclosure of its content. An adult translates the meaning of a song into concepts and visual images without having to translate it into their native language. You can use gestures, intonation, facial expressions, drawing or improvised means to represent phrase after phrase, and the child tries to guess what it is about.

Second stage. Listening to the song itself. Pinning an image (gesture) to the sound. We offer the child to "learn" certain situations that occur in the song and let him play them himself. For example, when it comes to the words "moon is peeking", the child finds the moon in the drawing, which looks out of the window, and on the words" Do you hear Sandman knocking " you can put your hand to your ear, as if listening, and then knock. Here, it would be very good to bring the child to the Arsenal of expressive means, in addition to drawings and gestures, he would also attract recitation, that is, he would try to imitate the voice of the announcer (or your voice) to depict events in the song, using as much as possible such a strong tool as intonation.

Third stage. Fixing the meaning and sound of a song with its graphic image. When the song is already "heard", and its meaning, explained by gestures and drawing, is fixed to the sound, you can proceed to the next stage - fixing the meaning and sound of the song with its graphic image, that is, with the text.

Catching words: following the text with your finger, the child shows the words that are currently playing in the song. Poetic song texts are so convenient for learning to read that each phrase of the song corresponds to a new line, and it is quite easy to" catch " it, track it with your finger. The process is similar to "reading from a sheet of music" in a symphony orchestra. (When" reading from a sheet", musicians do not actually" read " each note in the literal sense, but only follow the sequence of musical works based on the score). So the child, after listening to the song several times, almost remembers all of it by ear, but for smooth playback, he needs a "cheat sheet" in the form of familiar lines.

Main stage. Selection of consonant percussive endings. Now that the intricate hooks on paper have become a little familiar to the child, you can start the main stage of colorifmics - to highlight consonant percussive endings. Different pairs of stressed syllables were painted in different colors. The child chooses the color for each pair at random!

This approach has a number of advantages. You don't need to fill your head with unnecessary information that is not related to the language. We do not impose any associations on the child, do not drive his own imagination into a rigid framework. The ability to choose colors independently makes the process more creative and interesting for the child. Teachers and parents who are interested in psychology will be interested in observing for themselves what color associations arise in a child.

So, let's summarize how we work with text on colorific.

First we tell the child about the story of the song in the language of images and gestures,

Then we turn on the song to the child, repeating the same images and gestures, but with singing and music.

Next, we present the text to the child and move his finger along the text (and then he himself). The child, singing along, will catch at first only the syllables that fall under stress, and the rest he will purr, passing mainly vowels.

And finally, we color the rhyming endings together with the child (and later he himself) in the color that he wants!

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BAHRAIN: A GREAT SUCCESS IN A SMALL AREA

Moxichexra Maxamadjonova Dilshodbek qizi

The number of countries on earth varies from 194 to 266, according to different sources. In particular, according to the World Year Fact book, published annually in Washington, there are 266 political and geographical regions in the world. Each of these countries has its rates in different sphere. In the case of development, we can see from the example of a number of countries that factors such as their population and size are not important. For example, according to the United Nations Development Report 2019 Statistical Update, Norway ranked first in the list of most developed countries, while Australia ranked 6th. The area of the former is 323.8 thousand km2, and the letter's is 7.7 million km2. The same can be said of Bahrain, which is relatively difficult to find on the political map of the world. This article looks through the industry, economy, social and political life and history of Bahrain.

The name Bahrain means "between two seas" in Arabic. Looking at the history of the country, we can see that the area where civilization appeared in the 3rd millennium BC was called Dilmun and served as a trading centre for the ancient Sumerians, Indians and other eastern peoples. In the 4th and 6th centuries BC, it was ruled by the Sassanids and was populated by Christians and pagans. During the reign of Munzir ibn Sawi, in 628, Muhammad pbuh sent Abul Alo Hazrami r.a. with a letter. The result of this embassy was that Governor Munzir and the people of Bahrain believed to Islam. In the second half of the 15th century, the tribes of Oman invaded Bahrain.

It is known that the XV-XVI centuries were the period of colonial policy of powerful empires. Bahrain is no exception - it has become a Portuguese colony. In the following century, it remained a free state for less than a century after the Iran Safaviys' leading until the First World War. Unfortunately, this freedom of Bahrainis did not last long. The years of World War I and World War II were spent for Bahrain under British colonial rule. The United Kingdom used the area as its military base. In fact, in 1946, Manama became the residence of the head of the British Gulf Administration. The end of World War II also put an end to colonialism. Thus, in the long run, the Kingdom of Bahrain gained independence in 1971.

Most people pay more attention to government policies. There are four kingdoms in the Arab world, including Bahrain. The form of government is a constitutional monarchy, but it is radically different from the parliamentary monarchy in the United Kingdom. In particular, the king can appoint the prime minister and his deputies, command the army, chair the Supreme Judicial Council, appoint the upper house of parliament, and dissolve the lower house. Government is inherited from the father to the eldest son.

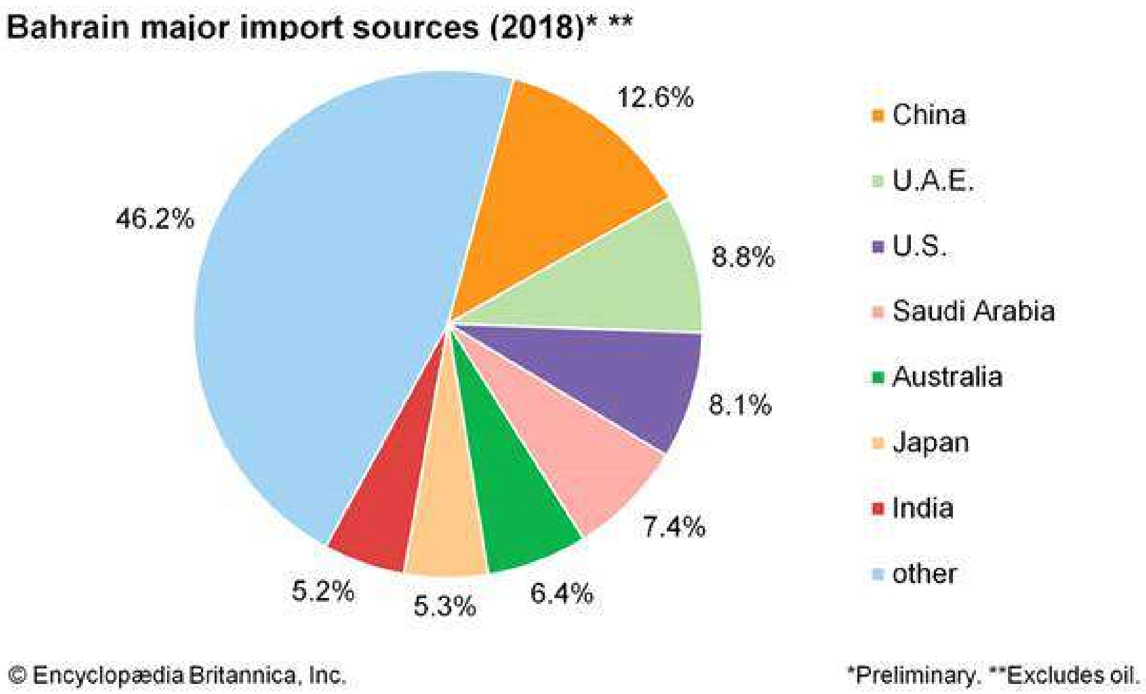
The Bahraini Parliament, called the National Assembly, consists of two chambers - the Council of Councils (Upper), which appoints the King, and the Council of Representatives, which is elected by the people (Lower). Each chamber has 40 members. Another important point: The Kingdom of Bahrain is a country where political parties are banned.

It is noted that Bahrain, the smallest Arab state, consists of 3 large and 30 small islands. Territorially it is divided into 5 parts called protection. They are:

1) Capital protection
2) Central protection
3) Northern Guard
4) Southern protection
5) Muharrak.

According to the Economic Freedom Index 2020, Bahrain's economy ranks 63rd in the world. Its gross domestic product is $ 41 billion, of which 60 percent is oil. Until 1932, before the discovery of oil fields, the country's economy was based on pearl hunting. In second and third place are aluminum and plastic plants. In Bahrain, which has the largest shipyard, tourism is booming.For example, more than 8 million tourists visit the Kingdom every year. Not many people know how popular Formula 1 racing is in Bahrain. By the decision of the state, a special racetrack "Sahir" was built near the capital for the Grand Prix of the competition.

About 89.3 percent of the 1.5 million population lives in cities. Ethnically, 73 percent of them are Arabs and the rest are Persians, Pakistanis and Indians. Although the state religion is Islam, 80 percent of its citizens are Muslims, three-quarters of whom are Shiites, and the rest, including members of the royal family, are Sunnis. Christians, meanwhile, make up 10 percent, while the rest of the population is Buddhist, Jewish, Baha'i, Hindu. The reason for this is the increase in the number of foreign workers in Bahrain in recent years. Another fact is that 3% of the country's territory is allocated for agriculture, of which two-thirds are planted with palm trees.



In terms of foreign policy, Bahrain seems to be pursuing a policy similar to that of neighboring Saudi Arabia. A good example of this can be seen in the fact that in September, both countries signed a document with the participation of the United States on the normalization of relations between Israel and these countries. In addition, the first king of Bahrain, Isa ibn Salman, and the current king, Hamad ibn Isa, also had a warm relationship with Britain in their policies. As a diplomatically active country, Bahrain is a member of several international organizations. These include the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Gulf Arab League, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

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GRAMMAR GAMES IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract.This article contains of 6 grammar games aimed at training and fixing English grammar. The proposed games are designed for students with different levels of language competence-from beginners to learn the language (elementary level) to students with an advanced level of knowledge of the language.
Keywords: different, interesting, grammar games, students, communication

A pleasant and lively atmosphere plays an important role in learning English. And to create such an environment, you should sometimes make a variety of classes and play interesting games. And it does not matter for whom the lessons are conducted: for children or adults. After all, it will be interesting for everyone to engage in such activity. Game forms of teaching English greatly facilitate the teaching of this subject. Games in English for students in the classroom can serve as a warm-up. And adults during the game can have fun and relax from studying monotonous topics. Hundreds of different games are suitable for these tasks. But today we will give only the best and most interesting examples for grammar games in English lessons. The main goals of grammar games: to teach children the use of speech patterns containing certain grammatical difficulties; to practically apply knowledge of grammar, to create a natural situation for the use of grammatical constructions in natural communication situations. Games provide language teachers with many advantages when they are used in classroom. One of these advantages is that learners are motivated to learn the language when they are in a game.

Activity 1.Cards. In this game a teacher can use cards with 3 types of words: semantic verbs, adjectives and nouns. Before starting the game, select the cards you need (already known to students) for a separate part of speech or for a mixture. Each player takes 3 or 4 cards.The rest of the cards remain in the "box".The first participant moves, the second "interrupts the move", choosing from their cards any with which you can make a proposal together with the one that the first player was like. If the proposal is made correctly, the student who made it takes both cards for himself (in his points). If the offer is made incorrectly, the participant who walked loses his turn, and the next player makes a proposal with either three or two cards, and in case of a correct answer takes them for himself (in his points). If one of the players wants to score a large number of points at once, he must put his 2 or 3 cards in his turn, which he must connect in one sentence.It is advisable to make funny sentences.After each round, all participants take 3-4 cards in the box.

Activity 2.Proposals for extension. They are performed in writing or orally according to a separate sentence or picture. Before starting, show the student how to do it in Uzbek, demonstrate possible "extensions": Adjectives; of, for, with, direct and indirect additions; Circumstances of the place(where), time (when), mode of action (willingly quickly), condition (if, because). The element of the competition is that it is necessary to make the longest (in terms of the number of words) sentence. This exercise can be done orally, expanding in turn:

I bought flowers. - I bought beautiful flowers. - I bought flowers for my sister.

And so on, while it remains possible to expand.

Activity 3.Change the story. Based on the story, you need to change some words to get a new, slightly modified one: instead of in the morning - in the evening; an old man -

a young girl; quickly - slowly; ...

Activity 4.Write a story. Write different words (nouns, adjectives, verbs) and some expressions (in the morning, at last,...) and give the task to compose a story with them.

Activity 5.Ball-game. Two students throw a ball to each other, seeking to eliminate the communication delay. Tasks can be different: a) Translating words from Uzbek to English and vice versa on any topic, b) Answering questions, c) Making a simple sentence with a given word on a given grammatical topic, d) Making a similar statement, etc.

Activity 6.Guess who said that? This game is used during the study of the topic "Direct-indirect speech". One person leaves the room, the others (students and teacher) say one phrase each and choose the host. The outgoing student returns and the moderator says to him: "Someone said that...." (and substitutes the phrases that the participants uttered, making the changes that are needed when translating from direct to indirect speech). The student who entered guesses who said what, and voices it: "Akmal said that...".This is very fun, students try to confuse the newcomer, coming up with such phrases that logically should come from another person (it is known that Akmal is fond of singing, and therefore Karim says that he likes to sing. So they try to confuse). At first, they work only with affirmative sentences, and then the tasks are complicated: interrogative and negative sentences. The same thing is done with the times.

In conclusion, we can say that the use of games in teaching English allows you to maintain a favorable psychological climate and creative atmosphere in the classroom, helps to increase students' motivation to learn a foreign language, provides a deeper assimilation of the material passed, and stimulates the growth of cognitive activity of students in general. With the help of the game, the teacher can include in the educational process even weak or not interested in learning a foreign language students, give them the opportunity to feel themselves in a situation of success. Grammar games help students master various grammatical structures of the language, which provides an opportunity to move to active speech.

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POLITICAL NEWS IN INTERNET PUBLICATIONS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the coverage of political messages in online publications and its impact on humanity. The article analyzes what an online publication is and how it works.

Key words: information technology, online publication, political news, internet

Today's modern information technology is computer design and advanced very interesting, readable, colorful, quickly mastering the traditions of the press the number of publications on the pages that can accommodate the worries and joys of the world is increasing day by day.

The Internet was once only for research and study groups and to this day, it is widespread in the industry. Companies need Internet speed, low cost, comprehensive communication, ease of collaboration, a program that allows everyone to work and a unique database. Cheap service users in the US, Canada, Australia and many more Access to commercial or non-commercial information services in European countries they find. All of the human activities from the freely accessible archives of the Internet information covering a wide range of topics, from new scientific discoveries to up to tomorrow's weather information. Especially everyday often for individuals, organizations, and institutions in need of communication direct communication over the telephone from the Internet infrastructure use is much cheaper. This is especially true of branches abroadconvenient for existing firms because of the confidentiality of the Internet connections are available worldwide. So the latest news from our favorite newspapers and magazines View the address starting with WWW and copy it from that address can be downloaded. However, the range of concepts of electronic publications is expanding month by month. New electronic journals are emerging.

Information journalism is a tool between its audience and its own the diversity that journalism has set itself as a political institution should serve to solve their problems. "Mass media"- the term is also based on this. Differences between Internet Journalism and Traditional Journalism appears as follows:

- Interactivity. This feature is reflected in the Internet technology itself in which it provides its own multi-faceted "network" connection.
- Professional approach. It's about each student or group allows you to take into account personal views, opinions and requirements.
- Media orientation. In this case, each student has his own choice to receive information as much as he wants and to study it as much as he wants, analysis able to do.
- Instantness. The advantage of this is the speed of data transfer as well as being extremely large, fast and where the required information is transmitted as well as quality reach.
- Dimensionality. This gives students a quick idea of the importance of this or that information and allows for easy detection.
- Consensus. This allows you to quickly and easily visit the info page the possibility of renewal is understood, taking into account the opinion of the applicant.
- Economy. The value of software in the distribution of Internet data however, the information each student needs is relative to the paper information faster and cheaper, and most importantly quality.

Internet journalism pages in our country that are currently being created among those who can and cannot meet such requirements have In this regard, in order to improve Internet journalism criteria, training centers, and many sites are created, of course, expedient. If we take the last three years as a result of the ongoing reforms, we all feel in our daily lives that openness and transparency, freedom of speech and press, freedom of thought have become the criteria of our life. It is noteworthy that in recent years there has been a sharp revival in the media of our country, where a healthy critical spirit is growing, and our compatriots are expressing their views openly and boldly. The media play an extremely important role in strengthening democratic principles, ensuring the openness and transparency of elections, especially in the life of our society.

The analysis of the national electoral legislation of the country shows that the media should be informed during the election process (the announcement of the election campaign in the media is an important condition for the conduct of elections); serves as a means of public scrutiny, election campaigning, and election legal advocacy.

The proliferation of political messages in online publications basically gives a person two different perceptions. This is because both fake and real messages can be spread on the Internet. Because some people on the internet spread messages with different intentions. Therefore, when we read online publications, we should believe it after checking it first. The main principles of the press are also for internet activities is important. The Internet is the information of humanity as one of his great discoveries in distribution to serve humanity in the first place is necessary and useful to it must provide information. Intemet to humanity in the delivery of information on a very large scale. The principle of universality should be the main criterion.The Internet of the time adheres to this principle in its activities are coming.At the same time, it received some support, fleeing, lying-box messages, seductive text and pictures as well giving contradicts this principle of the press, which is its delivering the necessary information to humanity on a large scale impedes the performance of a responsible function such as giving. Also, the principles of populism and nationalism of the press applies to internet activities.Internet International. These principles are of a global nature has a unique appearance in its activities.

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LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND INNOVATIVE METHODS IN IT

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Abstract: The article discusses easy and effective ways to memorize the most essential words in learning a foreign language. Conclusions have been drawn from the work of scholars such as Professor Jamol Jalolov, simultaneous translator and linguist Dmitry Petrov. When introducing new words to students, the idea was to use them in their own poems and memorize them using the "loop" method.
Keywords: Method, active and passive vocabulary, memory, poetry, innovative, loop method, individual, group, conversation, speech.

Many of us dream of learning a language, but many can't find the confidence to start this experience or leave halfway through even if they have started. According to Dmitry Petrov, a Russian psycholinguist and multilingual polyglot, on the same problem, said that if one was asked what the basis of language learning is, in a word, it is 50% mathematics, 50% psychological laws. Let's imagine the process of language learning for a newborn that we all know, it learns the sounds, then the syllables and words slowly in its native language, in its environment without any grammar, word group explanations, and finally one day it starts making simple, short sentences. He can later recite even small texts. All of this is proof that an algorithmic mechanism has been activated in his brain. The child learns to express his / her opinion, to explain his / her needs in the process of communication with the loving people in the family and around him / her, and to put it into practice. No one scolds him for "mispronunciation" or misuse of consonant with "2 marks". Instead, his family praises him several times for stroking his head and saying "daddy." Such positive emotions motivate the child to talk and learn more. In this way, various mathematical and psychological processes take place in the family, and a linguistic evolution takes place. Children who come to school with such burning eyes suddenly fall into a different environment and often lose their self-confidence and interest in language. For this reason, teachers need to be a little more careful in pointing out mistakes and shortcomings, prioritizing friendliness and encouragement. In order to achieve success on this path, I think that if we use the following methods, it will be a great light upon light.

As far as we know, there are several different methods of teaching a foreign language. For example:

- Directly
- Comparison
- Translation

and others. These methods were introduced several years ago and are now considered low-performing methods. This is because when a new vocabulary is introduced to students through these pathways, the words are memorized and quickly stored in memory and become passive vocabulary. Students only remember them when the translation is said or the capital letter is mentioned. However, they face difficulties in using it directly in speech or written speech. Because these words have not become an active vocabulary yet. What can Hush do to solve this problem? Over the years of my experience and research, I have come to believe that practice is the most effective way to master theory, to apply it in real life, to master unfamiliar information. Now we will look at a few ways: first of all, the child's age, scientific potential, worldview is determined. New words are then introduced, but the translation is determined by pictures or by the content of the text. The translation is repeated as we know it is pronounced in the form of individual, line and general group. And finally they use them in their easy, concise, authorial poems. In this case, the rhyme, content, complexity of the poems do not matter. The key is to use new words independently in children's speech. For example, the words "father, mother, uncle, aunt, granny, grandad" were mentioned on the topic of "Relatives". We write this poem using the structures we have studied before:

I like my uncle
He is good
I like my aunt
She is a cook
I like my grandad
He is sad
I like my granny
She is funny.

After using this method, we can see a number of positive results. Firstly, the new words were well-placed in memory as an analytical synthesis in the brain, and secondly, children developed creative ideas about poetry. At the same time, self-confidence increases when there is good encouragement from the teacher.

Our next method is to develop the mental process of memory that we need, in which the student memorizes not a direct translation of a foreign word, but its pronunciation in his native language by means of "loop" words, resembling a word. It is a way of remembering that word in conjunction with a particular event. For example, the word "often- often" is similar to the Uzbek word for sun, and we can remember this word by the fact that the sun often appears in summer. Or the word "sometimes" is similar to the word "somsamiz". We can introduce this analogy to the students by saying that we sometimes cook our blue somsas in the spring.

In conclusion, using the innovative techniques outlined above will greatly increase efficiency when students are introduced to a new vocabulary and help them retain it more deeply in memory.

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THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF A COMPLIMENT IN ENGLISH

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Abstract.In the paper author is tried to explain the main characteristics of complement and complement utterances. Besides in the paper is given information about differences of complement, flattery and praise.

Keywords: interlocutor (=listener), speaker, complement, complement utterance, praise, flattery

It's known compliments reflect a special manner of etiquette behavior and characterizes a large number of different situations with their different real situation in any language as well as in English. The complimentary utterances themselves are in fact included different speech acts and they are associated with different illocutionary powers of utterance. So, American scientists were the first to take an interest in compliments, and at the initial stage, compliments were defined "as sentences that are a remark about a particularly attractive thing or belonging".

So, according to linguists any kind of compliment is understood as a positive-evaluative speech act" . A condition for the success of a compliment is a positive assessment of the quality emanating from the speaker, which the listener possesses to one degree or another, therefore, reasons for a compliment can be:

- the appearance of the interlocutor;
- characteristics of the character or behavior of the interlocutor;
- personal positive qualities;
- professional qualities, high moral qualities;
- certain abilities, relatives or close people of the interlocutor;

So, studies have shown that a compliment addressed to the listener evokes positive emotions in him, because, firstly, he finds confirmation, recognition of his successes or external qualities, and secondly, since his success and, therefore, he himself as a person, finds recognition from another person - from speaker. As result it creates social between individuals.Compliments create asocial connection where new relationshi ps should be created or existing ones supported. With a compliment, the speaker shows to the listener that he (or she) respects and values him (or her) as a person and is interested in maintaining friendly relations with him (or her) .

We know that compliments are the main and most important part of speech etiquette. N.I Formanovskaya in her research underlined about the connection between a compliment and speech etiquette, so she explained speech etiquette in her work known as "a micro system of nationally-specific stable communication formulas adopted and prescribed by society to establish contact between interlocutors, to maintain communication in a chosen tone" .

So, N.N. Germanova defined a compliment as an enriched information speech act and involves the analysis of motives, intentions and ethical norms of the interlocutor . The author in her work focuses on identifying the various goals and types of reactions of such kind of speech act and to main function of which is the speaker's desire to please the interlocutor (= listener). Moreover, N.N. Germanova suggests distinguishing a compliment with additional illocutionary functions that reflects the speaker's intentions (for example, admiration).

Another Russian linguist V.V.Leontiev offered in his research a slightly different approach to considering this issue. During the study V.Leontiev investigated that the communicative-speech situation of compliment in English linguistic culture, the author was able to note that for English language personality, a compliment is, first of all, an expression of politeness towards the interlocutor and observance of etiquette . But V.V.Leontiev made distinguishes between compliment, praise and flattery concepts. In his work he revealed the differential features for each of the concepts and indicated that they are not identical to each other, because each of them has its own distinctive intentions.

So, the main intentions for a compliment in many cases are flattery or encouragement of the interlocutor, dictated by considerations of politeness or a desire to agree with him, while the intention for praise is the intention to express a positive assessment of the statement and sincere approval of the interlocutor. For flattery is to induce the interlocutor's perform and his/her actions necessary for the speaker, express an insincere desire to give to the interlocutor pleasure, improve his/her emotional state, induce him to see this desire as sincere, "get the trust" of interlocutor .All three concepts are associated with evaluative characteristics, because speaker makes a statement under the emotional influence, but compliment and praise are associated with the implementation of positive emotions, and flattery - with the implementation of pseudo positive emotions .

Additionally, V.V. Leontyev in his work gave distinctive features in field of action, speech, flattering, expressing approval, respect, respectable relation to the interlocutor (=listener) , formality, expressing praise, admiration, pleasing and interlocutor towards the listener" . So, we can conclude that any kind of speech acts are associated with the expression of a positive assessment and positive emotions according to studies of V.V. Leontyev. Sharing the point of view of domestic and foreign linguists, author V.V. Leontyev underlined the illocutionary multifunctionality of compliments, among which he called such speech acts as flattery and gratitude.

In the conclusion we can say, despite the ambiguity of interpretations, the main meaning uniting the above definitions of compliment is the value of a positive assessment of the interlocutor. Same time, the identification of factors influencing the effectiveness of the linguistic embodiment of communicative intention is important in the analysis of compliments. Moreover, compliment in this paper (=article) is defined as a multifunctional speech utterance expressing the interlocutor's opinion about his/her addressee (more often positive) and pronounced in the conditions of direct communicational ways between the interlocutors in order to achieve certain goals.

In English as well as other languages, complimentary utterance as an act of speech is extremely relevant, since the main purpose of a compliment is to establish mutual communication, to win over the interlocutor, show attention to the partner and have a direct positive impact on him/her, thereby implementing a strategy of politeness.

PHILOSOPHY

SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURE

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Мазкур мақолада Ўзбекистонда миллий маданий тараққиётнинг ҳозирги даврдаги масалалари тадқиқ этилади. Миллий маданий тараққиёт кенг қамровли, ижтимоий ҳаётнинг барча соҳалари билан боғлиқ воқелик сифатида қаралади. У, баъзи адабиётларда қилинганидек, фақат маънавий соҳа эмаслиги, у сиёсий, иқтисодий, моддий ёдгорликлар ва бойликлар, илмий техник изланишлар, инновацион ишланмалар ва кадрлар тайёрлашининг янги тизимларини яратиш эканлиги таъкидланади. Миллий маданий тараққиётнинг мавжуд муаммолари ана шу йўналишлар нуқтаи назаридан очиб берилади.

Калит сўзлар: миллий - маданий тараққиёт, кенг қамровли, ижтимоий ҳаёт, воқелик, моддий ёдгорлик, илмий-техник, изланиш, инновацион ишланма, кадрлар тайёрлаш, янги тизим, мавжуд муаммолар, маданий мерос, объект.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы развития национальной культуры в Узбекистане. Национальное культурное развитие рассматривается как всеобъемлющая реальность, касающаяся всех сфер общественной жизни. Подчеркивается, что это не просто духовное поле, как это делается в некоторой литературе, это политические, экономические, материальные памятники и богатства, научно-технические исследования, инновационные разработки и создание новых систем обучения. В контексте этих направлений раскрываются существующие проблемы национального культурного развития.

Ключевые слова: национально-культурное развитие, комплексность, общественная жизнь, реальность, материальный памятник, научно-технический, исследование, инновационное развитие, обучение, новая система, существующие проблемы, культурное наследие, объект.

RESUME

In this article analyses the current issues of national cultural development in Uzbekistan. National cultural development is widely regarded as a reality associated with all spheres of social life. He states that, as has been done in some literature, it is not only a spiritual sphere, it is the creation of political, economic, material monuments and riches, Scientific

Technical Research, innovative developments and new systems of Personnel Training. The existing problems of national cultural development are revealed from the point of view of these directions.

Key words: national - cultural development, broad coverage, social life, reality, material monument, Scientific-Technical, Research, Innovation Work, personnel training, new system, existing problems, cultural heritage, object.

Each nation, people shows its strategic goals through its ethnoculture, its attitude to this culture. The universal nature of the cultural phenomenon has made it a universal phenomenon. In this sense, the people, the nation expresses its "I" through its culture and attitude to it. Although it is a tradition in the scientific literature and in practice to look at and interpret culture as a separate field, it is appropriate to study it in relation to a broader social life. The multifaceted and universal nature of culture requires such an approach. [1]

It's true to say that the innovative development of national culture in Uzbekistan begins with the Law on the State Language of October 29, 1989 and the Declaration of Independence of June 20, 1990. From a socio-political point of view, these two documents were a concept for the development of national culture. In the early years of independence, the term concept was not used in the field of development, but the "Uzbek model", which was widely used, essentially replaced such a concept.

It should be noted that many mistakes were made during the years of independence. The number of many educational institutions, cultural and educational institutions has decreased. For example, in 1991, there were 10,134 preschool educational institutions in the country. Over the years, 5,218 of them (51.5%) were closed. By 2016, only 4,916 (48.5%) remained. Accordingly, the number of children enrolled in these institutions has halved from 1378039 to 668497. In the era of autocracy, we have created a national education system, we are raising a harmoniously developed generation, we have declared that such a model exists only in our country, but the situation was completely different. A.Ziya describes it as follows: "The condition of the buildings, not to mention the various nonsense in the system. What about the low incomes of kindergarten nurses, educators in general, and teachers? If this very system results from the fate of any modern state and nation, isn't it we who have made educators and teachers "beggars" who have no less a place than others in the pursuit of a better life? Isn't it connected with the fact that corruption, which has been growing year by year and is not easy to get rid of today, has taken root in such an environment, where we have brought up a huge generation of educated and hard-working graduates? ..How could a schoolboy who spent more than half of his one-year life in the field, not in class, be a great future builder?

The resolution also sti pulates the taskof ensuring the integrity of historical and cultural heritage sites. In fact, our museums, archives, parks, and libraries have been abandoned, and their artifacts, sources, and artifacts have not been updated for half a century. Solving these problems has not only cost a lot of money, but also encouraged the whole field of culture and art to work in a new way, to introduce best practices. President Sh.M.Mirziyoev laid the foundation of his activity to invest and use active entrepreneurial opportunities, create a new system of incentives for workers of culture and arts, in short, the mobilization of internal and external factors. The Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts has been established under the Ministry of Culture, a roadmap for the development of the sector has been developed, and a program for the renovation of museums has been created. For example, at least 30 percent of the museum budget was replenished with charitable funds, and the Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts was able to organize and hold lotteries. Increasing the interactivity of cultural services by improving the infrastructure of museums in accordance with international standards, the introduction of "smart" technologies (information stores, 3D visualization and holograms, QR codes, electronic guides in foreign languages, etc.) is on the agenda as a condition of innovative development.

These tasks are distinguished by their conceptual significance. One of the effective ways to develop the national culture is to support entrepreneurship, as well as the formation of craftsmanship and sponsorship in these entities. It is difficult to solve cultural development only at the expense of the state, which can ultimately lead to the domination of the state over the sphere of culture and arts. One of the guarantees of innovative development is the integration of national culture into the world cultural space, while preserving its originality. Today, no nation can hold and limit the culture of a nation in a private context, and the processes of integration and globalization are engulfing all countries and sectors. Now ethnocultures can live in this whirlpool and maintain their position when they create the technology of self-preservation. This reality encourages the promotion of the national cultural heritage at the international level, thus giving an external impetus to its development. All stages of historical and cultural development confirm this. The concept of development of national culture in Uzbekistan also aims to fulfill this task. In recent years, the country has hosted the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival, the International Conference of Maqom Art, and the International Crafts Festival. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to hold the International Crafts Festival" (October 3, 2019) provides fundamental views on the innovative development of national culture. In particular, it notes the need for innovative approaches in culture and art due to the fact that Uzbekistan hosts maqom in Shakhrisabz, international festivals dedicated to the art of baxshi in Termez, conferences "Silk and Spices" in Bukhara, "Atlas Bayrami" in Margilan, International Festival of Crafts in Kokand. On September 10-15, 2019 in Kokand, the first International Crafts Festival under the auspices of UNESCO, in this regard, the World Crafts Organization awarded Kokand the status of "City of World Craftsmen". The goals and objectives of the festival are the innovative development of national culture:

continuation of national handicraft traditions, comprehensive support of folk craftsmen, promotion of rich national cultural heritage to the world, thus bringing national culture closer to universal culture and values;

wide promotion of the brand "Kokand World Craft City" and increase the tourism potential of our country, attract new tourists;

to arouse the interest of young people in folk crafts, to teach them the secrets of artistic creation, to hold a two-stage festival and scientific-practical conference under the motto "I'm going to Kokand." More than 300 artists from 17 countries took part in the first International Crafts Festival. Granting the festival the status of an international event has shown that national crafts are an event that serves to expand cultural and humanitarian ties.

An example of innovative research in the field of culture is the fact that the Olympics are held annually in Forish district of Jizzakh region to revive folk games and holidays. Originally consisting of school children, the Olympics set itself the task of introducing students to national games and performances, and effectively organizing their leisure time. Later, cultural and art venues and offices in various regions and even neighboring republics became hot for the Olympics. As a result, the Forish National Folk Games Olympiad brought new innovations to the field, and many forgotten folk games were revived. Our national games such as "Mindi", "Tortishmachoq" are among them. In 2010, the Uzbek delegation also took part in the World Festival of Folk Games in Bangkok, Thailand. National games such as "Castle Defense", "Chillak", "Mindi", "Jami", "Sapta" were demonstrated there. The festival of folk games is also held in Jizzakh, Khiva and Nukus. Folk games and holidays are one of the unique aspects of our national culture. They embody not only ethnocultural symbols, but also the dreams of our people, their thoughts about their descendants, their noble intentions. The restoration of the forgotten national games is a novelty, each folk game awakens in our people, especially young people, certain thoughts about their ancestors, helping them to grow up to be physically active, courageous and patriotic people. So, there are many opportunities to seek innovation in the field of culture, and even the restoration of forgotten folk games seems to be an innovation. Most importantly, the artifacts of our historical and cultural heritage are restored and fulfill modern problems, especially the tasks of socio-cultural education. It is exemplary that monuments to more than 20 great figures of our culture and art, such as Behbudi, Avloni, Cholpon, Kadyri, T.Kayipbergenov, I.Yusupov, A.Feinberg, have been erected.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGICAL PARADOXES OF RELIGIOSITY AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES' MANIFESTATION FORMS

(theses for scientific report)

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The theses present correlation between religiosity and religious toleration, as well as irrationality of religious prejudices as psychological paradoxes of religiosity. Such forms of religious prejudice include religious intolerance, religious xenophobia, religious fanaticism and religious extremism are considered.

Keywords: prejudice, religiosity, paradox, religious intolerance, stereotype, religious group, social phenomenon, psychological barrier, personality phenomenon, religious xenophobia, religious fanaticism, religious extremism, religious pathology.

Throughout the whole history of mankind, almost all wars, battles, and other acts of group violence have been the result of different prejudices, stereotypes, or discrimination. Prejudice caused many human casualties, and in many cases the most intense intergroup animosity was based precisely on differences in religious beliefs.

The very fact that religious attitudes can be associated with intolerance and prejudice is in great contradiction with intuitive concepts. It seems obvious that it is religious people who have no prejudices, because in the vast majority of religions, emphasize compassion for one's neighbor, peace, tolerance and love for others. For example:

Buddhism: "in this world hatred never dispelled hate, but absence of hate (love) dispels it"; "do not hurt others with what you consider painful";

Christianity: "love your enemies, as He (the God) commands His sun to rise above the evil and the good and sends rain upon the righteous and unrighteous ones"; "do not judge and you won't be judged";

Islam: "don't hate each other, and be brothers"; "none will be believe until you love for your brother what you love for yourself"; "do all people what you would like people to do for you, and don't do others what you would not want for yourself";

Judaism: "to ease hatred - help the enemy before you'll help a friend"; "a Jew or not a Jew, a man or a woman, a slave or a free man - all of them are equal in that the Holy Spirit descends upon them according to their deeds"; "don't do your neighbor what is hateful for you";

Hinduism: "let a person not cause another man what is unpleasant for himself"; "see yourself in another person";

Taoism: "I do good things to the good ones, and I also do good things to the unkind ones - this way goodness is brought up";

Confucianism: "don't do others what you wouldn't want to be done for you";

Zoroastrianism: "human will have good nature only when a person doesn't love for others what he doesn't love for himself".

However, one of the religiosity paradoxes is a positive correlation between greater religiosity, on the one hand, and less tolerance and a more stereotypical attitude towards other people, on the other hand (Adorno etal., 1950; Allport & Kramer, 1946; Batson &Ventis, 1982; Gough, 1951).

Some scientists suggest that the reason for this positive correlation is that firm adherence to strict dogmas of religious Holy books (for example, the literally interpreted Bible, Torah, Koran) reinforces the tendency to think in harsh terms "either-or" that divides the world into "it's bad-and-it's good"(Adorno etal., 1950).

The results of other studies indicate that everything that suppresses thoughtful processing of information about other people increases the probability that a person during their estimating will rely on heuristics, for example, on stereotypes, (Kunda, 1999).

Any religious faith implies an uncritical and unconditional adoption of a creed dogma's system, illogical, obscure and contradictory thoughts [1]. The uncritical acceptance of dogmatic ideas without sufficient justification, logical argumentation and experimental confirmation is the basis of both true religious faith and religious prejudice. Therefore any religious dogmatic system allows the probability of becoming an extremist form.

Another paradox of religiosity is the irrationality of religious prejudices, which consists in the fact that they can exist independently of personal experience, and in some cases even contradict it. It is important that religious prejudice, as united integer aspect, is actually independent of those specific features, the generalization of which it is.

This concept means that representatives of "own" religious group, explaining their negative or hostile attitude to the phenomena within the "another" religious group, note some specific negative traits that, in their opinion, are characteristic only of the "another" group. However, the same phenomena within "own" group don't cause a negative attitude and assessed much more moderately, or accepted as a perfectly adequate or even desirable fact.

A good example of this paradox is Jihad an-Nikah, a social phenomenon that arose in 2013 after Mohammed al-Arifi - Sheikh and a well-known supporter of the radical Islamic movement - promoted this idea on his Twitter blog. It is well known that in Islam there is a sharply negative attitude to adultery ("zina"). In particular, the Koran says: "Do not approach zina and beware of it, verily zina is an obscene and vile act" [2].

However, on the one hand, members of religious extremist groups speak out negatively and strongly condemn proscribed among members of "another" group adultery, which are banned in Islam. For example, they blame the American, European and Russian media, broadcasting programs allegedly aimed at population depravation. On the other hand, in "own" group they register "muta" and consider "sex Jihad" acceptable, although in accordance with the true spiritual concepts of Islam, and following the logic, these two words should never be used in the same context. In addition, the "miziar" is based on a controversial concept in Islamic teachings, and among the Sunnis is recognized as forbidden as a form of adultery.

Analyzing forms of religious prejudices' manifestation, it's necessary to note that R. Allen and B. Spilka in their studies on the socio-psychology of religion classified respondents as possessing "committed", or "consensual" religiosity. Committed religious orientation allows a person to support a wide range of categories according to which he evaluates the world. The ideas of such a person about the world and other people, as a rule, are more complex and unbiased; he demonstrates a higher tolerance for differences and is more tending to deliberate consideration of other ideas, beliefs and opinions. People with consensual religiosity, on the contrary, tend to interpret religion more literally and concretely, make more generalizations on religious issues (that is, tend to create more general characteristics and think in categorical terms), are relatively immune to other ideas and opinions, and have religious prejudices.

Religious prejudice is an initially available, pre-biased (usually negative) opinion or relation to representatives of other religious movements within their own confession or representatives of other faiths. Religious prejudices can come in many forms.

Religious intolerance is a sharply negative attitude towards believers of a different religious tradition, another denomination, psychological unpreparedness for tolerance, lack of understanding and positive interaction between representatives of different faiths and religious movements [3].

The results of theoretical and practical studies show that religious intolerance is manifested at three levels and has its own criteria:

- emotive level (negative perception of representatives of other beliefs in general, a concrete confession or specific representatives of a particular religious faith);
- conotive level (orientation of behavior and actions in relation to representatives of other beliefs, other religious faiths to rejection and hostility);
- cognitive level (ideas, concepts that justify negative attitudes and hostile actions towards representatives of other faiths in general or to a particular religious denomination) [4].

An important reason for the intolerant attitude is the "Own-Another" psychological barrier, that is, the presence of fear towards someone who does not look like representatives of "Own" ones. The formation of the attitude to aggression in relation to "Another" representatives occurs if a person is used to being uncritical of his views and actions, and considers himself incomparably higher than others. With the advent of such barriers and attitudes, aggression and intolerance begin to develop.

As factors of tolerance formation and intolerance manifestation in interpersonal relations, various social, psychological and personal phenomena are considered. In accordance with these phenomena the basis of a tolerant or intolerant attitude is the social identity of the personality, in the frame of which positive image of the referent group (that is, "Own" ones) is combined with tolerance, and the image of the "another" group is combined with intolerance and rejection of ethnic, cultural, religious diversity.

Religious xenophobia is a socio-psychological phenomenon, manifested in the corresponding negative attitudes of the subject, religious prejudices, negative social stereotypes regarding representatives of a particular religious denomination.

The basis of xenophobia is a person's natural fear of the unknown (lack of information), the perception of "another" groups' representatives as unfathomable or incomprehensible and, therefore, inimical or unsafe. Social psychologists consider that xenophobia is based on a triad of emotions - anger, disgust, contempt, which form a behavioral complex caused by a personal and collective level of anxiety and aggression.

Xenophobia, as a social phobia, most often appears in childhood or at the time of puberty. Numerous studies related to tolerance monitoring and xenophobia has found that older school-children and young people are the least tolerant and most prone to xenophobic attitudes part of society [5].

Xenophobia can be classified into real and imaginary, acquiring symbolic or ritualized forms, direct or indirect, interpersonal, intergroup and mass [6].

Premises to formation of religious xenophobia at the individual level are the particularity of the personality's upbringing and religious socialization, its immediate environment. At the level of small groups the premises present themselves group mechanisms of interaction, norms and values adopted in referent groups, group pressure, intragroup favoritism, and intergroup hostility. Premises to formation of religious xenophobia at the level of big social groups are the dominant ideology, customs and traditions, as well as socio-economic, political and demographic processes.

Religious-xenophobic attitudes and stereotypes can be formed spontaneously, in the process of religious socialization of an individual, interpersonal communication and reproduced by social experience transferring from one generation to another. It is also possible the purposeful formation of religious-xenophobic attitudes.

Extreme forms of religious prejudice manifestation - religious fanaticism and religious extremism - are commonly called religious pathology. These phenomena are mutually related and transform into each other.

The largest number of religious pathology studies was carried out in the framework of philosophy and medicine. Philosophical studies are attempts at a theoretical understanding of the religious personality manifestations. The field of medicine has accumulated practical material on extreme forms of religiosity manifestation, psychopathology on religious grounds, religious addiction and religious fanaticism. In the framework of psychological science, studies of the problems of religious consciousness and pathologies are also carried out [7].

Religious fanaticism is understood as blind, unconditional adherence to religious attitudes or prejudices, extreme commitment to any ideas, beliefs or views, usually combined with intolerance of other people's opinions and beliefs, lack of critical perception of own viewpoint. The behavior of a religious fanatic is considered as a violation of prevailing social norms. An extreme form of religious fanaticism is religious extremism, which is expressed in the use of violence against dissidents. Behavior consistent with religious beliefs turns into fanaticism when someone tries to force dissenters to do the same.

The peculiar understanding of the belief in the supernatural and the interpretation of religious texts provoke religious fanatics to uncivilized, inhuman behavior, and pathological activity is justified by "Divine will". The basis of such crimes on religious ground is an extreme form of religious prejudice - an altered state of consciousness.

Transforming the outliving of religious faith to the maximum tension and extreme forms of expression, religious prejudice can manifest itself in any religion and be used as a mean of resolving of various political goals and psychological problems that are caused by both social conditions and the spiritual needs of a religious person.

Manifestations of religious prejudice extreme forms are similar to manifestations of addicted type of personality, noted in the International classification of diseases: difficulties in starting something itself, inability to make decisions without other people's advices, willingness to agree with others, even with understanding that they are wrong, voluntarily performing of humiliating or unpleasant works aimed to gain support and love of others, the coverage of fear to be rejected, easy vulnerability, tendency towards the slightest criticism or other's disapproval.

An analysis of socio-psychological researches shows that regardless of the form of religious prejudice (intolerance, xenophobia, fanaticism, extremism), the thinking of a religiously prejudiced individual is endowed with certain specific features:

- absence of homogeneity - acceptance of "own" group members and prejudice regarding "another" group representatives;
- dependence on contradictions - statements that are actually incompatible with each other (for example, the association of religious fanaticism exclusively with Islam), as well as the transfer of negative emotions as a result of a single conflict with a representative of a "another" religious group to all believers of this religious denomination;
- submission to the logic of threat and the rules of fear - focusing not on facts and evidence, but on suspicion, on one's own projections of anxieties and fears, on attributing to others motives of malicious intent, hostility and destruction;
- the presence of social paranoia elements - the choice on an unconscious level of individuals (or groups) onto which everything that a prejudiced individual considers undesirable for himself is projected;

- a fanatical way of thinking - person's perceiving himself as an instrument of some Higher Forces, chosen to oppose the gentiles, who are regarded as the "center of evil" of mankind and as the perpetrators of their personal disasters;
- bipolar perception of the world - arigid division of the world into "black - white", "good - evil", "light - darkness", "reality - illusion", etc., beside it everything that represents a prejudiced individual seems to him closer to the pole of truth, and everything that his opponent represents is to the pole of lies;
- an average picture of the world - a feeling of rejection, protest, and disgust towards everything and everyone who does not fit into what xenophobe is used to;
- projectivity of thinking - a subconscious desire to get rid of one's own shortcomings, uncontrolled fear, negative experiences by transferring (projecting) them to other people or groups [8].

In general, it can be stated that people of one religious faith, identifying themselves as "Own" ones, prejudiced against people of a different religious faith, defined as "Another" ones, are not aware of their prejudice. They are sure that a negative or hostile attitude towards "Another" ones is quite natural, as it is caused by their personal qualities or behavior that do not fit into the standard of "Own" ones.

In the end of the report it should be noted that in the process of communication between people, different conflicts often occur and negative emotions arise. When conflicting individuals belong to the same religious group, the conflict remains private. But if the conflicting ones profess a different religion, the conflict situation is easily generalized - a negative assessment of one individual turns into a negative stereotype of a whole religious group.

It is this fact that represents an increased danger of religious prejudice, since it can be used as a factor of religious consciousness manipulating in the process of inciting religious hatred and enmity.

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STATE AND LAW

"MASTER-STUDENT" SYSTEM IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

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There is no rescue except knowledge.Imam al-Bukhari

Abstract: It is great joy for the teacher to know his students' success. Solomon Bakyrgani paid special attention to the relationship between a master and a student. "Master and student should treat each other sincerely.. The teacher calls his student "grandson", "interlocutor" accomplice" The teacher of spiritual education should perform as a psychologist who influences the thoughts of the student. As a result of self-observation and assurance, students gain the skills of thinking. The students must respect their masters in front of others. As a result of this, the society does not complain about them, and would be proud of them.
Key words: society develops, life goes on, After all, no work.

The master should raise the student and when they reach maturity, should allow them work autonomously. The upbringing of masters must be supported by all, regardless of their social background and status.

Human lifespan is limited. The generations change over time. Each generation live through the newest time and circumstances which their ancestors have never lived. That's why the developed nations prepare their younger generation to have a bright future from their early childhood. After all, no work that began to be completed in preparation will not be thorough.

Plato , the great philosopher said that "do not limit the knowledge and manners of your children to your own knowledge and manners, prepare them for the coming times. Because they do not belong to your time, they are the people of the Future" .This wisdom is even more valuable now.

In the territory of Shurchi District of the Surkhandarya region, Dalvarzintepa was the capital of the Kushan Empire in ancient times. In one of the mural paintings, drawn on the wall of the Bactrian temple in the north-west of the city, there is a portray of a teacher, a 3-year-old infant and a 12-year-old teenager. The teacher raises the baby high above his head. The teacher's eyes are confidently and persistently sewn up and down on the forehead. He raised his two hands from the arm of the infant and crossed over his shoulder. The boy is wearing white clothes. His elbows remind of the wings of the Eagle, which are drawn to the flight. The eyes of a teenager wearing a duppi on the right side of the teacher at a high point, where the teacher is looking, his eyes are also at that point. It turns out that this photo belongs approximately to the I-century BC. Each picture on the wall of the castle is drawn after thinking about the scenery a lot. It is drawn on purose. There is no doubt that the sacred goals of our ancestors were expressed in them. Therefore, the upbringing of the younger generation for a high purpose, for high marks, was clearly defined for our ancestors even more than 2 thousand years ago, and gave its effect: the Kushan Empire was proved by substantive evidence that it flourished in the I- III centuries BC. This historical comparison should also confirm how sacred it is to ensure that the younger generation wants to be stronger, wiser, and of course happier than the ancestors: today, as an independent nation, we are raising a new generation above our heads and pursuing high goals.

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Since very ancient times in Central Asia, according to the teaching of Avesto, which was the habit of teaching and educating their children, it was necessary to create conditions for his parents, of course, to receive education. The notion that the father gives education to his child is both a debt and a duty for him has been repeatedly mentioned in our holy hadiths. Our ancestors, who had been invaluable wealth since ancient times, knew that education and upbringing were the main conditions of human growth and prosperity of the nation. As society develops, life goes on, it becomes an extinction to knowledge. Every person has a certain level of intellektual potential. If all the conditions necessary for the full emergence of this internal power are created, then contemplation will get rid of the old concepts and beliefs that have become so hard, and if any person gives his unique abilities and talents, first of all, for himself, for the well-being, happiness, benefit of his family, nation and people, of his state, the society will flourish.

Abu Rayhon Beruni believes that everything that a person creates must be in accordance with his psyche, ability, not exhausting him: yes, it will be boring to teach and teach something, it will knock the load. If the student passes from one issue to another, then it will be as if he was walking in different garden rages, passing through one garden to the another garden. The person comes to see and watch them all. "He admits that everything is enjoyable."

Let's remember one of the ideas in Abu Nasr Farabi's work "The city of virtuous people". According to him, every citizen of society, that is, he must be a virtuous person, regardless of who he is. A virtuous man is well aware of all the laws of his state, applies to him, is the master of his profession, when necessary, sacrifices the soul for his homeland. The inhabitants of the city of fazillar respect each other.In the midst of parents and children, teacher and shogird, sharqana becomes feminine, kind and revered. First of all, it is worth noting that such an opinion is formed as a result of the study of the centuries-old spiritual heritage of the cube, in which the spiritual level of the grandfathers is high, and of course such an opinion is said. So the concept of enlightenment, in our nation, was formed for several thousand years, polished.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. The article reveals the ongoing liberalization of the criminal law policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is aimed at expanding human and fair norms, strengthening the protection of the rights, legitimate interests of a person and society. Against this background, the significance of investigative actions and the theory of evidence in the country's criminal procedural legislation is being revised.

The development of science and technology leads to the improvement of methods of committing crimes using computer technology, taking into account which the timely disclosure and effective investigation of socially dangerous acts requires extensive use of mathematical tools and computer technologies.

Keywords: Rule of law, investigative actions, evidence, lawyer, attorney, suspect, court, criminal and procedure code, foreign experience, protect the human rights.

After gaining the Independence the Republic of Uzbekistan entered upon the path of formation of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a market-economy country. To achieve these goals Sh.Mirziyayev, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, worked out the five guidelines for the development of the country. One of them was designated as "Supremacy of Law", which shows respectful attitude of uzbek people to the law, justice and law and order [1].

It is performed in practice that the transition period of the economic growth is characterized by positive results along with manifestations of crime in different countries as well as in our country. Crime varies not only in quantity but also in quality using more and more sophisticated techniques of commission and cover-up of the socially dangerous acts.

Nowadays, new situation arose where traditional extensive feature of investigative actions tactics improvement as techniques of deriving probative bases fall short of existing situation and there is a need for sudden change in its development by working out new tactical techniques of conducting investigative actions.

Changes of social and political realities leading to reappraisal of values in social life activity favoured the raising of personality significance in all spheres as well as in law. On the basis of these changes, the criminal law liberalization policy of the country which is aimed at extension of humane and nondiscriminatory regulations, first of all serving the interests of people and society is being realized. Stereotype and attitude to investigation of crimes are being changed subject to these realities, and the main aim of which becomes not "to punish the culprit" but "protect the rights and the legitimate interests of citizens."

In compliance with these changes it becomes necessary to revise the significance of the investigative actions and the theory of evidence at large, the essence and priorities of which should be concentrated on balanced function of accusation and justification instead of existing treatment when investigator, prosecutor, appellate court and court with supervisory authority being suspicious of any justifying data try to increase evidential basis which incriminates the accused or the prisoner at the bar.

Along with above stated factors, it should be noted that scientific and technical progress brings to sophistication of modus operandi using IT. Following the tendency of humanity transition into the informational era of full computerization, the forensic techniques and court expertise on a broad scale are switched over to the respective technologies, and there are not still means for forensic tactics of investigative actions and the theory of evidence where math-based environments can be used actively as well as computer-aided technologies.

The current study is conducted using several general scientific methods including historical, systematic, structural, comparative legal, logical, accurate sociological, scientific, comprehensive research, induction and deduction, statistical data analysis. According to the analyses of judicial investigation practice due to the poor technical and forensic provision, lack of legislative regulations of operational-investigative activities and legal culture level of people and the conduct of investigative actions quality as critical component of the mechanism of evidence and their effectiveness are not always characterized as on high level respectively.

As a result of the study of the process of liberalization of criminal procedural and forensic aspects of the procedure for the production of investigative actions, by studying the theoretical and practical experience of law enforcement officials, sociological questionnaires, studying the materials of criminal cases, as well as statistical data and foreign experience, a comprehensive modern picture of the issue under study was obtained.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE

SMART MUSEUM - ANCIENT CITIES

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Abstract: Since 2020, the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering has begun developing new approaches to digitizing the ancient settlements "Smart Museum-Ancient Cities", which are under the protection of UNESCO.
Key words: Smart Museum - Ancient Cities, tourism, information technology, multimedia technology, digital technology

Smart Museum - Ancient Cities fully meets the concept of "Smart Museums". Smart Museum - Ancient Cities is a unified system for smart museums and visitors exploring ancient sites. "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" includes a mobile application that allows any visitor with a smartphone to receive audio, video, photo and text information about ancient settlements. The mobile application has a simple and intuitive interface and is designed for users of all ages.

The latest Smart technologies are used that actively interact through IT systems: Internet of Things (Io T), augmented, virtual, mixed reality (VR / AR / MR), use and forecasting based on Big Data, iBeacon and other local technologies interactions (Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Push, NFC).

The possibilities of "Smart Museum" are enormous. There is no need for guides, all the necessary information is sent to the visitor's mobile phone. This ensures the ease of making a tour of the ancient settlement, completely immersed in augmented reality, seeing the object in a panoramic view with a 360-degree view [1, 2, 3].

Thanks to such additions, you can consider any artifacts of the ancient settlement, architectural and landscape solutions of architects of the past. "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" is useful in that it contributes to the preservation of jobs, since museum employees, freed from the need for direct contact with visitors, can spend their working time on improving their professional level, pay attention to the quality of service, and the formation of funds of the ancient settlement , as well as the popularization of the achievements of science and technology, historical comprehension in the coverage of ancient settlements, which are the national heritage.

In Uzbekistan, for the first time, we are mastering a new interactive program "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" dedicated to ancient settlements.

Thus, "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" is not only an object of art, architecture or ancient landscape. In essence, it is a huge and complex of systems interacting with each other, which ensures its functionality.

At the same time, the development and implementation of a "Smart Museum - an ancient settlement" represents a great economic effect, since any ancient settlement can be seen in the virtual space without spending huge financial resources on their restoration, which at the same time allows fulfilling the requirements of the UNESCO international organization on safety national heritage in relation to the ancient settlements of Uzbekistan.

A distinctive feature of our proposed solution for "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" is equipping the ancient settlement with a special Smart Box device (mini "Wi-Fi" server). Thanks to this device, the visitor does not consume the Internet traffic of the smartphone, which is significant for foreign tourists who are in roaming, and the museum of the ancient settlement does not need to cover the entire territory of the Wi-Fi network.

The specified application helps the tourist to choose one or another ancient settlement, an exposition to visit, in which his intellectual needs and interests are combined. The service will offer you to view 3D panoramas, its expositions, explain the history of the museum of the ancient settlement, determine the route to it, and purchase tickets in advance.

This will play an important role in popularizing the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, the country's image, its ancient culture, and the use of new digital technologies will reveal the hidden potential of attracting guests and will contribute to the development of special tourism.

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ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ОДНОРОДНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ ВОДОТОПЛИВНЫХ ЭМУЛЬСИЙ

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Постоянное увеличение стоимости топлив и ужесточение требований к экологической безопасности топлив вызвали повышенный интерес к водотопливным эмульсиям (ВТЭ). Эти работы начались в 20-х годах прошлого века и продолжаются до настоящего времени во многих странах мира. Накоплен огромный опыт использования ВТЭ в двигателях внутреннего сгорания различного назначения и котельных установках. Эксплуатационные испытания ВТЭ в дизельных судовых двигателях показали, что ВТЭ обеспечивает экономию топлива около 3% (обычно от 0 до 6% в зависимости от режима работы двигателя) при значительном улучшении экологических характеристик продуктов сгорания и снижении нагарообразования. Износ и надежность работы основных систем и деталей дизеля находились на том же уровне, как при его работе без воды [1-10].

ВТЭ приготовленные из топлив повышенной и высокой вязкости (моторное топливо ДТ, флотские и топочные мазуты) и пресной воды обладают достаточно высокой стабильностью за счет содержания в топливе природных поверхностно-активных веществ. При приготовлении ВТЭ из дизельного топлива ДЛ для придания стабильности необходимо дополнительно вводить поверхностно-активные вещества (стабилизатор).

В 1967 году институтом инженеров железнодорожного транспорта (Ростов на Дону) были проведены исследования в дизелях ЯАЗ-204 и 2Д-100 ВТЭ содержащей дизельное топливо, 15% воды и 15% мазута М-20 в качестве стабилизатора. В ходе испытаний были получены значения экономии топлива от 4 до 10%. Экологические показатели сгорания ВТЭ находились на уровне чистого дизельного топлива.

Использование мазута как добавки-стабилизатора и одновременно более дешевого топлива является одним из самых перспективных направлений развития ВТЭ. Мазут, стабилизируя воду, образует вокруг частиц воды защитный слой из самых тяжелых фракций. В результате при "микровзрыве" капель ВТЭ эти тяжелые фракции хорошо распыляются и быстрее сгорают, обеспечивая нормальное сгорание топлива и стабильную работу двигателя.

Получение оптимальной структуры ВТЭ, в первую очередь, зависит от используемого перемешивающего устройства (диспергатора, гомогенизатора). В настоящее время гомогенизаторы широко используются во всем мире не только для приготовления ВТЭ, но и для обработки тяжелого топлива с целью получения однородной (гомогенной) структуры. Связано это с тем, что тяжелые топлива являются сильно неоднородными по составу и при хранении расслаиваются. Тяжелые фракции образуют сгустки, которые ухудшают горение топлива и, выпадая в осадок, образуют отложения в мазутных емкостях. Это приводит к существенным потерям топлива (до 6%) и появлению опасных для экологии отходов. Обработка топлива в гомогенизаторах позволяет получить однородное топливо и практически избежать появления отходов (снизить их до уровня менее 0,5%) [11-17].

Повышение однородности структуры топлива сильно улучшает его горение.

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АНАЛИЗ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С АВАРИЯМИ ЛЕГКОВОСПЛАМЕНЯЮЩИХСЯ ЖИДКО-СТЕЙ В ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Аннотация. Проведен анализ чрезвычайных ситуаций, связанный с авариями легковос-пламеняющихся жидкостей в Ленинградской области. Разработаны меры предупреждения аварий, связанные с ЛВЖ.
Ключевые слова: аварии, чрезвычайная ситуа-ция (ЧС), легковоспламеняющаяся жидкость (ЛВЖ), автозаправочная станция (АЗС).

В наши дни, с бурным экономическим ростом и прогрессом человечества, с каждым днем растет количество техники, следствием чего является увеличение оборота топлива на АЗС и заводах, связанных с ЛВЖ, соответственно, в связи с этим, увеличиваются риски возникновения взрывоопасных ситуаций на территориториях данных предприятий. АЗС и предприятия, хранящие ЛВЖ являются производственными объектами повышенной опасности, поэтому возникновение ЧС на данных объектах могут повлечь за собой цепь негативных последствий.

С каждым днем увеличивается количество как уже введенных в эксплуатацию, так и еще строящихся АЗС. Также увеличивается объем топлива, хранимого на территории автозаправочных комплексов и предприятиях, хранящих ЛВЖ. И в каждодневной гонке за сверхприбылью, владельцы часто пренебрегают требованиями норм и правил пожарной безопасности, что влечет за собой увеличение риска создания чрезвычайных ситуаций на данных территориях. Поэтому проблемы возникновения аварий, связанных с возгоранием легковоспламенящихся жидкостей становятся более акту-альными с каждым днем.

Наибольшую опасность представляют аварии, связанные с возникновением очага возгорания на автозаправочных станциях, ввиду повышенной опасности и концентрации большого количества легковоспламеняющихся жидкостей. Проблема возникновения аварий в различных регионах страны, связанных с возникновением очага возгорания или, что еще опаснее, взрыва на АЗС или заводе, хранящем ЛВЖ, состоит не только в сложности ликвидации последствий аварии, но и в причинении колоссального ущерба, как окружающей среде, так и экономике предприятия.

Исключение по авариям, связанным с возгоранием ЛВЖ не составила и Ленинградская область. Всего в Ленинградской области, Северо-Западного федерального округа насчитывается около 400 АЗС, которые расположены в 27 городах данного региона, а также имеется большое количество взрвопожароопасных предприятий.

Несмотря на соблюдение норм и правил пожарной безопас-ности, на территории АЗС и заводах Ленинградской области, хранящих ЛВЖ все же возникают чрезвычайные ситуации.

Проанализируем данные в Ленинградской области по авариям, связанным с легковоспламеящимися жидкостями за 5 лет.

В 2016 году на территории Ленинградской области чрезвы-чайных ситуаций, связанных с возгоранием ЛВЖ не наблюда-лось.

25 мая 2017 года по причине плановых работ на гидравличе-ском затворе в

резервуаре для хранения нефтепродуктов произошел взрыв на нефтеперерабатывающем заводе в Киришах Ленинградской области. В результате аварии 2 человека погибло и 2 пострадало.

19 октября 2018 года по техническим причинам произошел взрыв на заводе "Авангард", производящем пиротехнику в Гат-чинском районе Ленинградской области. В результате данной аварии 5 человек погибло, 11 - постарадали.

5 февраля 2018 года возник пожар в цеху завода корпорации "Технониколь" в Тосненском районе Ленинградской области. Причина аварии неизвестна.

5 апреля 2018 года по техническим причинам на автозапра-вочной станции "Линос" произошел взрыв бензоколонки. Взрыв произошел во время работ по демонтажу пустой емкости из-под бензина. Постадавших нет.

16 января 2019 года в Кингисеппском районе Ленинградской области из-за нарушения технологического процесса и человеческого фактора произошел взрыв бочки с ГСМ на заводе "Полипласт". В результате аварии пострадало 5 человек.

24 апреля 2019 года по техническим причинам в Лениград-ской области взорвалась автоцистерна во время заправки мазу-том. Пострадавших нет.

16 января 2020 года в Ленинградской области, в цеху Кингисеппского Механического завода во время обработки швов углошлифовальной машиной произошел взрыв паров дизельного топлива. В настоящий момент выясняются подробности, устанавливаются детали произошедшей ЧС.

Утром 10 мая 2020 года при неправильной заправке газового баллона произошел взрыв на АЗС у "Колы". Пострадавших нет.

Результаты анализа представлены на рисунке 1.

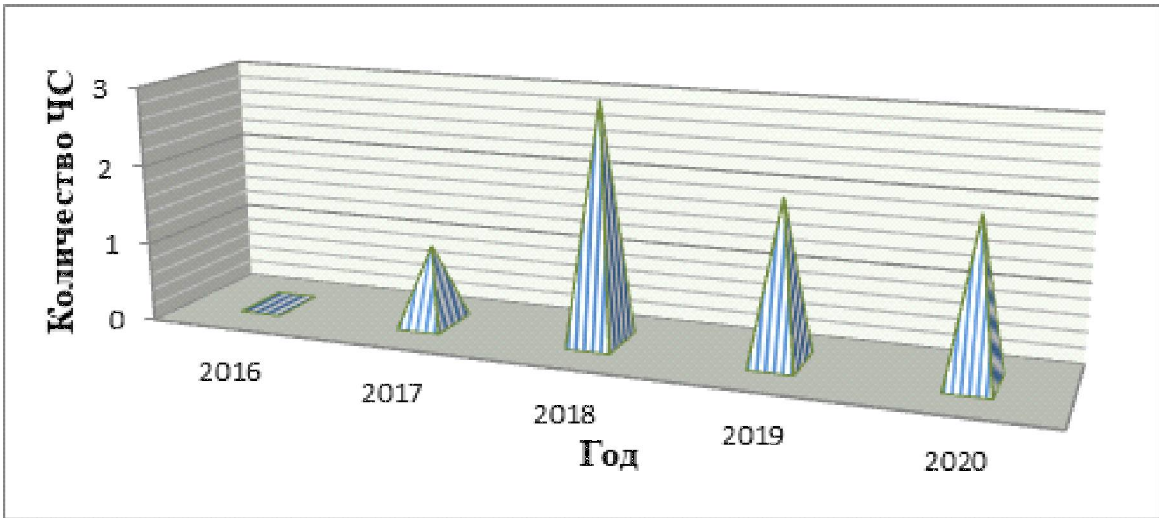

Рисунок 1 - Количество аварий, связанных с ЛВЖ в Ленинградской области

Таким образом, чтобы предупредить аварии, связанные с возгоранием ЛВЖ, существуют некоторые меры их предупреждения.

Противопожарная безопасность на взрывопожароопасных объектах разрабатывается как в виде профилактического ком-плекса мер и порядка, так и в виде правил активных мер по ликвидации пожаров или других аварийных ситуаций.

Меры предупреждения заключаются в создании условий и разработке мероприятий по предупреждению взрывов и пожаров, а сама профилактика достигается нижеперечисленными методами и способами:

- разработка и утверждение индивидуальных для каждого промышленного объекта описываемой категории пожарных правил и норм. Кроме того, немаловажным условием является особый контроль за выполнением этих предупредительных мер;
- осуществление проектирования и закладки конструкционных особенностей в новосозданные промышленные объекты с учетом требований противопожарной безопасности;
- тщательный уход, своевременное обслуживание и периодическая проверка технического состояния противопожарных средств. В качестве необходимых и обязательных мероприятий в этом случае стоит выделить плановые периодические осмотры и обследования ответственными лицами с участием представителей государственных органов противопожарной безопасности;
- проведение социальной пропаганды по привлечению населения к изучению основных правил, требований и норм противопожарной безопасности.

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THE SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURE

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Резюме.В статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы развития национальной культуры в Узбекистане. Национальное культурное развитие рассматривается как всеобъемлющая реальность, касающаяся всех сфер общественной жизни. Подчеркивается, что это не просто духовное поле, как это делается в некоторой литературе, это политические, экономические, материальные памятники и богатства, научно-технические исследования, инновационные разработки и создание новых систем обучения. В контексте этих направлений раскрываются существующие проблемы национального культурного развития.

Ключевые слова: национально-культурное развитие, комплексность, общественная жизнь, реальность, материальный памятник, научно-технический, исследование, инновационное развитие, обучение, новая система, существующие проблемы, культурное наследие, объект.

Abstract.In this article the author analyses the current issues of national cultural development in Uzbekistan. National cultural development is widely regarded as a reality associated with all spheres of social life. He states that, as has been done in some literature, it is not only a spiritual sphere, it is the creation of political, economic, material monuments and riches, Scientific Technical Research, innovative developments and new systems of Personnel Training. The existing problems of national cultural development are revealed from the point of view of these directions.

Key words: national - cultural development, broad coverage, social life, reality, material monument, Scientific-Technical, Research, Innovation Work, personnel training, new system, existing problems, cultural heritage, object.

Each nation, nation shows its strategic goals through its ethnoculture, its attitude to this culture. The universal nature of the cultural phenomenon has made it a universal phenomenon. In this sense, the people, the nation expresses its "I" through its culture and attitude to it. Although, it is a tradition in the scientific literature and in practice to look at and interpret culture as a separate field, it is appropriate to study it in relation to a broader social life. The multifaceted and universal nature of culture requires such an approach. [1]

It should be highlighted that the innovative development of national culture in Uzbekistan begins with the Law on the state language of October 29, 1989 and the Declaration of Independence of June 20, 1990. From a socio-political point of view, these two documents were a concept for the development of national culture. In the early years of independence, the term concept was not used in the field of development, but the "Uzbek model", which was widely used, essentially replaced such a concept.

It should be noted that many mistakes were made during the years of independence. The number of many educational institutions, cultural and educational institutions has decreased. For example, in 1991, there were 10,134 preschool educational institutions in the country. Over the years, 5,218 of them (51.5%) were closed. By 2016, only 4,916 (48.5%) remained. Accordingly, the number of children enrolled in these institutions has halved from 1378039 to 668497. In the era of autocracy, we have created a national education system, we are raising a harmoniously developed generation, we have declared that such a model exists only in our country, but the situation was completely different.

A.Ziya describes it as follows: "The condition of the buildings is nonsense in the system. What about the low incomes of kindergarten nurses, educators in general, and teachers? If this system is the result of the fate of any modern state and nation, isn't it we who have made educators and teachers "beggars" who have no less a place than others in the pursuit of a better life? Isn't it connected with the fact that corruption, which has been growing year by year and is not easy to get rid of today, has taken root in such an environment, where we have raised a huge generation of educated and hard-working graduates? How could a schoolboy who spent more than half of his one-year life in the field, not in class, be a great future builder?.

The resolution also stipulates the task of ensuring the integrity of historical and cultural heritage sites. In fact, our museums, archives, parks, and libraries have been abandoned, and their artifacts, sources, and artifacts have not been updated for half a century. Solving these problems has not only cost a lot of money, but also encouraged the whole field of culture and art to work in a new way, to introduce best practices.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoev laid the foundation of his activity to invest and use active entrepreneurial opportunities, create a new system of incentives for workers of culture and arts, in short, the mobilization of internal and external factors. The Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts has been established under the Ministry of Culture, a roadmap for the development of the sector has been developed, and a program for the renovation of museums has been created.

For example, at least 30 percent of the museum budget was replenished with charitable funds, and the Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts was able to organize and hold lotteries. Increasing the interactivity of cultural services by improving the infrastructure of museums in accordance with international standards, the introduction of "smart" technologies (information stores, 3D visualization and holograms, QR codes, electronic guides in foreign languages, etc.) is on the agenda as a condition of innovative development.

These tasks are distinguished by their conceptual significance. One of the effective ways to develop the national culture is to support entrepreneurship, as well as the formation of craftsmanship and sponsorship in these entities. It is difficult to solve cultural development only at the expense of the state, which can ultimately lead to the domination of the state over the sphere of culture and arts. One of the guarantees of innovative development is the integration of national culture into the world cultural space, while preserving its originality. Today, no nation can hold and limit the culture of a nation in a private context, and the processes of integration and globalization are engulfing all countries and sectors.

Now ethnocultures can live in this whirlpool and maintain their position when they create the technology of self-preservation. This reality encourages the promotion of national cultural heritage at the international level, thus giving an external impetus to its development. All stages of historical and cultural development confirm this process. The concept of development of national culture in Uzbekistan also aims to fulfill this task. In recent years, the country has hosted the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival, the International Conference of Maqom Art, and the International Crafts Festival.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to hold the International Crafts Festival" (October 3, 2019) provides fundamental views on the innovative development of national culture. In particular, it notes the need for innovative approaches in culture and art due to the fact that Uzbekistan hosts maqom in Shakhrisabz, international festivals dedicated to the art of baxshi in Termez, conferences "Silk and Spices" in Bukhara, "Atlas Bayrami" in Margilan, International Festival of Crafts in

Kokand. On September 10-15, 2019, the first International Crafts Festival under the auspices of UNESCO in Kokand, in this regard, the World Crafts Organization awarded Kokand the status of "World Craftsman's City". The goals and objectives of the festival are the innovative development of national culture:

continuation of national handicraft traditions, comprehensive support of folk craftsmen, promotion of rich national cultural heritage to the world, thus bringing national culture closer to universal culture and values;

the wide promotion of the brand "Kokand world craft city" and increase the tourism potential of our country, attract new tourists;

to arouse the interest of young people in folk crafts, to teach them the secrets of art, creation, to hold a two-stage festival and scientific-practical conference under the motto "I'm going to Kokand." More than 300 artists from 17 countries took part in the first International crafts festival. Granting the festival the status of an international event has shown that national crafts are an event that serves to expand cultural and humanitarian ties.

An example of innovative research in the field of culture is the fact that the Olympics are held annually in Forish district of Jizzakh region to revive folk games and holidays. Originally consisting of school children, the Olympics set itself the task of introducing students to national games and performances, and effectively organizing their leisure time. Later, cultural and art venues and offices in various regions and even neighboring republics became hot for the Olympics. As a result, the Forish National Folk Games Olympiad brought new innovations to the field, and many forgotten folk games were revived. Our national games such as "Mindi", "Tortishmachoq" are among them. In 2010, the Uzbek delegation also took part in the World Festival of Folk Games in Bangkok, Thailand.

National games such as "Castle Defense", "Chillak", "Mindi", "Jami", "Sapta" were demonstrated there. The festival of folk games is also held in Jizzakh, Khiva and Nukus. Folk games and holidays are one of the unique aspects of our national culture. They embody not only ethnocultural symbols, but also the dreams of our people, their thoughts about their descendants, their noble intentions.

The restoration of the forgotten national games is a novelty, each folk game awakens in our people, especially young people, certain thoughts about their ancestors, helping them to grow up to be physically active, courageous and patriotic people. So, there are many opportunities to seek innovation in the field of culture, and even the restoration of forgotten folk games seems to be an innovation.

Most importantly, the artifacts of our historical and cultural heritage are restored and fulfill modern problems, especially the tasks of socio-cultural education. It is exemplary that monuments to more than 20 great figures of our culture and art, such as Behbudi, Avloni, Cholpon, Kadyri, T.Qayipbergenov, I.Yusupov, A.Feinberg have been erected in the allay .

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PART II

CHEMICAL SCIENCES

TO DEVELOP INDEPENDENT THINKING AND CREATIVE ABILITIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY

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Abstarct: In this article we will talk about the organization of the teaching of chemistry in the preparation of competitive personnel using modern educational technologies.
Key words: lesson, occupation, seminary, ideological, political, spiritual, educational, methodical, educational, skill, lecture, modeling, technological.

Today, effective research is carried out at the international level aimed at improving the content of teaching chemistry, introducing pedagogical and information technologies into the educational process, using the opportunities of personality-oriented educational technologies, creating modern methodological support that will direct students to the formation of their mental and creative abilities. When improving the content of teaching chemistry, it is necessary to apply scientific works on theoretical, methodological and methodological foundations in the educational process.

When preparing mature specialists for the economic and social development of the country, the organization of teaching chemistry based on the addition of labor in production, the introduction of specialists in accordance with the demand for production with the achievements of new technology and technology should be carried out in this way. To do this, it is necessary to pay due attention to the design and management of the chemistry training process, including:

- scientific approach to the main types of teaching chemistry students;
- increase the attention of teachers to the study of methods, forms and means of teaching chemistry, as well as their scope;
- establish a certain system in the correct and effective planning of teaching chemistry;
- to develop a system of motivation of students to activate the study of chemistry;
- to engage students in more problem-oriented research work in chemistry;
- develop and implement other measures that increase the effectiveness of methods, forms and means of teaching chemistry.

The teaching of chemistry to students, the organization of all its methods, forms and means are mainly associated with some difficult tasks at the initial stages of training. Especially at the first stage, it will be difficult for students to get used to the new form of education, new requirements. They almost do not know how to organize their own activities. From what source the data comes, how to find them, analyze them, highlight and organize the main ones, clearly and vividly express their opinion, correctly sosimlashit their own time, the correct assessment will be a big problem for them.

Therefore, it will be necessary to teach each chemistry teacher, first of all, to properly organize the acquisition of knowledge in stages, with patience, instilling in the student confidence in their abilities and intellectual abilities.

It is also important to be able to anticipate and solve problems that arise in the process of learning chemistry. Such:

- identification and evaluation of students ' achievements in the study of tasks of planned chemistry education;
- identify the causes of low academic performance in chemistry education;
- it is necessary to monitor the progress of the educational process in chemistry and eliminate shortcomings.

The development of independent thinking and creative abilities of students is an important task not only for chemistry teachers, but also for our entire society. Through the teaching of chemistry, the creative activity of students develops, the acquired knowledge deepens, and the ability to think develops. To do this, the teacher is obliged to perform tasks in chemistry lessons, check, accurately determine the goal and expected results.

Thus, the effective organization of teaching chemistry on the basis of modern educational technologies with a systematic approach to the educational process on the basis of the national training program is an important factor in the preparation of competitive personnel

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CULTUROLOGY

THE ROLE OF JIRAW IN KARAKALPAK NATIONAL MUSICAL ART

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Abstract.Article based on historical sources, analyses the ways of formation of Karakalpak national musical arts,describes the mentors in school development, preservation and transmission from generation to generation of the unique and distinctive musical legacy of Karakalpaks zhyrau. Provides historical information about the global recognition of Karakalpak art narrators-bard.The article also provides scientific information about the formation and development of Karakalpak art of jiraw.

Key words: national music, jiraws, baqsis, kobyz, Karakalpak schools of baqsis, "Jeti Asyrim", "Mukhalles", dutarists, dastan (epic poem).

The article based on historical sources analyses the ways of formation of Karakalpak national musical art, highlights the role of the school of mentors in the development, preservation, and handing down of the unique and distinctive musical heritage of Karakalpak jiraws (The singers who sing perform epic poems by the accompaniment of the qobiz, Karakalpak national violin) and baqsis (the singers who perform epic poems by the accompaniment of the two - stringed musical instrument dutar) from generation to generation. The article also presents scientific information on the formation and development of Karakalpak art of baqsis which form the basis of Karakalpak music art, notes the role of the dutar player's ensemble "Mukhalles" , as well as the role of modern young artists in the development of the art of jiraws and baqsis.

Indeed, now, we see how young people perform and listen to folk music with great love and interest.As history shows, at the origins of the national musical art were jiraws and baqsis, girzhek and balaman (pipe) players.One of the Karakalpak historian R. Kosbergenov wrote: "First the art of jiraws arose among them, later - the art of baqsis" [1,66]. Balaman and girzhek players accompanied the singing of baqsis. Performance of songs to the accompaniment of kobyz (a kind of Karakalpak national violin) has been known among Central Asian peoples since ancient times.Korkut Ata is known to have been the Father of Karakalpak School of jiraws. He lived in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya in the tenth century.According to popular legend, he was the first to produce kobyz and play on it [2,35].

Relying on the information received from Esemurat jiraw and Kiyas jiraw, doctor of philological sciences, professor K. Aiymbetov stated that Korkut Ata and Divanu Buryk were at the origins of the art of jiraws [3,79].Valuable sources on the activities of Korkut Ata were cited in the famous Oguz epos of Korkut Ata [4,166].

The development of the Karakalpak art of jiraws is associated with the name of Soppasly Sypyra jiraw. Details about him are given in the work of the candidate of art criticism T.Adambaeva [5,4].Soppasly Sypyra jiraw lived in the 14th century, as evidenced by the sources of folklore of Turkic peoples from the association of Nogais alternatively, Golden Horde State of Kazakhs, Bashkirs, Tatars, and Nogais. Works by Soppasly Sypyra jiraw, Korkut Ata, Asan Kaigy are common to most of the Turkic-speaking peoples.

First, the name of Soppasly Sypyra jiraw was introduced into scientific work by well known Kazakh scientist, ethnographer, and art critic Chokhan Valikhanov. He noted that Sypyra jiraw was one of the closest advisers of Tokhtamysh Khan and played many epics of the Nogayli period [6,5].This fact is confirmed by the prominent Karakalpak scientist N. Davkaraev, who analyzed the history of the formation of the school of Karakalpak jiraws. According to him, there were two major schools of jiraws - Zhiyen jiraw's school and Soppasly Sypyra jiraws school [7,25].

With the help of the famous epos "Edige" well - known folklorist K.Aiymbetov proved that Soppasly Sypyra jiraw was a real historical person. In addition to him, he noted the works of such jiraws, folk tale narrators as Shankay jiraw (1814 - 1884), Zhiemurat jiraw (1836 - 1908), Nurabylla jiraw (1862 -1922), Erpolat jiraw (1861-1938), Kurbanbai jiraw (1876 -1958), Tore jiraw (1879-1944), Oteniyaz jiraw (1884-1954), Esemurat jiraw (1893-1980), and Kiyas jiraw (1903-1974) [8,79-91].

In the above-mentioned work, art critic T.Adambaeva noted high professionalism of jiraws folk tale narrators such as Khulamet, Arzymbet, Jumabai and Jaksilik [9,4-5].A significant contribution to Karakalpak art of narrators was made by Nurabulla jiraw Karazhan uly, who had his own school of performers. He had been called or nick named as "Bala jiraw." (Child bard) since his childhood.To learn the secrets of the art, he went to Bukhara. In Nurata, he learned for two years from Khalmurat jiraw. Here he learned to perform on the kobyz a number of folk eposes, termes (educational-didactic verses) and tolgaus (philosophical-lyric verses) - "Ilgal", "Tolgau", "Yar-Yar", "Jan-Jan", "Sybay", "Shapkyr", "Aituar", "Ormanbet", "Haujar". These facts were deeply researched by Professor K. Aiymbetov in his book "People's Wisdom" [10,83-84]. As the author notes, Nurabulla taught the Art of jiraws to 24 followers during his creative life, including his son Esemurat who became a famous folk tale narrators of the XX century.

One of the most famous folk tale narrators of the twentieth century was Esemurat jiraw, the son of the eminent Nurabylla jiraw.It is possible to trace the continuity of generations through his career. Esemurat followed his father from the age of 16, learned from him how to sing the folk eposes such as "Khoblan", "Alpamys", "Edige", "Maspatsha", "Bozuglan", "Ershora", "Sharyar" and folk songs tolgaus and termes[11,94].

As the research of the scientists from the sector of Art of Davkaraev Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan shows, the number of well-known Karakalpak jiraws was more than a hundred.Detailed analysis is provided in the monografical work "The Life and Culture of Karakalpaks during the Period of Colonialism" by the historian R.Kosbergenov [12;67]. He noted that such jiraws as Duisenbai, Paleke, Seydulla, Dauletbai, Shankay jiraw and Kabyl graduated from the narrators' school of Aituar jiraw in the 20th century.In its turn Kazkhbai, Khalmurat and Erjan graduated from Kabyl jiraw's school.

Famous Karakalpak jiraw Kiyas jiraw Khayratdinov (1903 - 1974) learned the performance of more than ten eposes from Kabyl jiraw, and from Abdurasuly jiraw he learned the melodies of "Hayyar", "Ilgal", "Kelte tolgau", "Ulli Ziban", "Kelte Ziban", "Koz Aydin","Nama basy", "Sherbeyit", and "Darkar "[13;26]. He first served in Chimbay folk theater;from 1933 further, he worked as a musician in Turtkul Radio Committee. In 1939 he successfully performed in the competitions of popular talents in the cities of Tashkent and Moscow.

There were 20 eposes on the repertoire of Kiyas Kayratdinov as in Honor of the People's Jiraw of Karakalpakstan.In 1956, he participated in the Tashkent regional conference on the national epos "Alpamys". He recorded more than 24 folk tunes on the tape.

In 1960 he took part in the 25th International Congress of the researchers of the East, where he performed fragments from the national epos "Khirk Khiz". His art was highly appreciated by foreign artists such as Pirna from Czechoslovakia, Kopar from Germany, Pikgen of America, Mohammad from Iran, Ban Din-Zhiaba from Romania, Aynados from Azerbaijan, Sayakbai from Kyrgyzstan, Kenen Azerbaev from Kazakhstan, Hiton from India. "The kobyz is a unic perfect musical instrument, nothing can be compared with it, and Kiyas jiraw is a virtuoso of art", they said unanimously [14;27].

Jumabai Bazarov (1927-2006), a brilliant representative of the jiraws School of the second half of the twentieth century.His repertoire included such well-known epics as "Koblan", "Sharyar", and "Edige" [15;]. Jumabai Bazarov learned this art from Esemurat jiraw Nurabyllaev. Esemurat jiraw was very meticulous teacher, first he made his followers write down the text, and then memorize it.Jumabai was an attentive listener of his mentor; therefore eposes were easy for him to perform.

Over three years Esemurat jiraw learned how to perform the eposes of "Edige", "Koblan", "Sharyar" and many terms and tolgaus.One of them - the melody of "Tolgau" was very melodic though it was sadly in content. The second tune - "Ilgal" was played on a high rhythmic note, often used in eposes. The third tune - "Sybay" often accompanied four or more lined verses. Now it is used in the performance of the song "Give me back my Amu Darya".The fourth tune "Shankay" is used to connect events in eposes.Each tune is used to display a particular story line.These data were presented in an interview held by journalist E.Ermanova [16;12] with Jumabai jiraw Bazarov.

The first independent step as a jiraw he took in 1950 at weddings in the village of the jeweller Nurymbetov. He vividly remembered later his having sung tolgaus and termes before proceeding to eposes.He glanced at the opposite side, where another jiraw was improvising, and noticed that the ranks of his listeners had decreased, many of them having gone over to the other jiraw. It gave him new strength, forced to believe in himself [17,27]. In 1960 Jumabai jiraw his work in the district Center of Culture in Shumanay, participated in many competitions and festivals held both in Uzbekistan and abroad, and usually returned with awards.In 1980 he took part in the Third Conference of the Turkic Languages in Tashkent and acquainted its numerous guests with the art of performance of Karakalpak epic poems(dastans). Some pragments of them were recorded on tape by a university professor from the United States, Mrs. Elsa Lausen-Tsirtatel, as well as by a professor of Bonn University, Mr. Karl Reichl.Who studied karakalpak dastans (epic poems) and their improvisers.

With a group of art workers Jumabai jiraw demonstrated his virtuoso art to the audience of Czechoslovakia and among Nogais in Dagestan, Russia, where he performed terms, tolgaus, and scenes from eposes. In 1993 he took part in the national festival of Nauryz organized by students of Moscow universities, who came to study there from Central Asia.In 1994 he participated in the scientific and practical conference in Ashgabat, which was dedicated to the memory of Ashyk Aydyn. In May of the same year he took part in the first International Symposium of Turkic Peoples held in the concert hall of the Kazakh National Academy.

The Kazakh audience liked especially Ormanbet's tolgau, which was repeatedly performed on encore.Here he met for the second time with the professor of Bonn University Karl Reichl, a true admirer and researcher of the Karakalpak folklore, folk music and their performers.

In 1997 at the invitation of Karl Reichl Jumabai jiraw Bazarov, a Professor of Karakalpak State University, and a well-known composer A.Saparova visited Berlin to take part in the international conference devoted to the study of music used in the eposes of the East [18,28].As a result of their creative cooperation Karakalpak folk epics "Sharyar", "Koblan", and "Edige" were recorded. They were published as a book in German and English. On October 18, 2000 in his interview with journalist E.Ermanov

Jumabai jiraw noted that epics "Edige" and "Koblan" took him 7 days to sing, and "Sharyar" 3 days [19,28]. It should be noted that for the performance of his repertoire, including epics, termes, and tolgaus, the jiraw would need some 20 days. In 2003 Professor Karl Reichl said that he was a true, devoted popularize the art of Karakalpak jiraws and baqsis, who acquainted the East, the West, and America with performers' video discs [20,82]. Jumabai jiraw Bazarov no matter where he visited with concerts, introduced the art of Karakalpak jiraws, the immortal heritage of the Turkic - speaking peoples, to the audience.In 2000, Jumabai jiraw Bazarov was given the honorary title "People's Baqsi of the Republic of Uzbekistan".He handed over his high art to the current generation of grateful followers. He also taught his art to his son Tobanazar Bazarov.

From century to century continues the tradition of preparing followers (learners) for the art of singing of Karakalpak epic songs.People's jiraw of Karakalpakstan Jaksilik Sirimbetov was a pupil of Kiyas jiraw, he learned from him how to sing the epos of "Edige", and plenty of lyric poetry termes, and tolgaus as well.

After the independence the art of Karakalpak jiraws renewed.We can see it in the performances of the new generation of talented jiraws and baqsis.At the age of 14 Bakbergen Sirimbetov began to learn the mastery of jiraws from his father.In 1991 he became the winner of the Republican festival of young performers. He performs passages from the epic poems such as "Alpamys", "Qiriq - qiz", "Edige," Sharyar", "Maspatsha", termes and tolgaus. In 2002 he took part in the international competition "Jingle-the String" (Almaty) and also participated in the festival "Baqsis and Poets" held in 2003 in Kitab district of Uzbekistan.He also participated in the following events: in 2004, in the international festivals of folklore ensembles held in Seoul, Korea, and in Cannes, France, in 2005, at the forum "Melodies of Bards" organized in Amsterdam, Holland, in 2007, at the international festival of "National folklore and Theatre Arts" held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan [21,7].Today Bakbergen Sirimbetov is a leading jiraw of the Republic, and has his own school of jiraws.The young jiraw Bakhtiar Esemuratov is a head of the folk and ethnographic ensemble "Amu Tolkyny" and visited Germany and France with his concert programs.He brilliantly plays the kobyz. Now he holds the title of Honored Artist of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

After the independence of Uzbekistan the Karakalpak art of jiraws and baqsis started to revive. At present People's Jiraw of Karakalpakstan Bakbergen Syrymbetov also has his own school of jiraws.The graduate of this school a young jiraw Janibek Piyazov became the winner of the Republican contest "Kelezhak Ovozi" (The Voice of the Future) organized by the fund "Forum" in 2009.In 2010 he became award winner of several contests: at the international festival "Asrlar Sadosi", republican contest "Nihol" and the international competition "Aydin saz ' held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. He also became the winner of the Tashkent competition of jiraws in 2011. Above all he was recognized by the world music community.In 2011, he became the winner of the international competition of jiraws "Interfolk" held in St. Petersburg, Russia.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF THE NEWSGROUPS IN SECURING THE STATE OF AMIR TEMUR

Abdullayeva Aysuluv

Abstract:This article is about the role of the newsgroups in securing the state of Amir Temur.
Key words: Amir Temur, mediebal times, government, newsgroups

In the history of the Uzbek people, the era of medieval times, more precisely, the epoch of Amir Temur and Temurids occupies an interesting and important place.

Studying written sources related to the Temurids' epoch in the study of key issues of this period, in-depth research, is of topical importance.

Of course, Temur's personality is complex. On the one hand, he was angered by the enemies, the thieves were angry with the robbers, and on the other hand he was a merciful, charitable, enlightening king for a hardworking, ordinary man. As we speak about Amir Temur, his policies, his views, we must pay close attention to these two aspects of his character.

Amir Temur forms a government body consisting of three ministers to manage the country and its income from their disposal. They manage the problems

and the income of the countries and subjugated countries. Seven of them were standing on top of the wall. All of them are guided by the Devonian today and have to do financial work and inform the Sahibkiran about the events. Also, appointing another person as a guardian, taking the menstruation, Amir Temur should have been informed of all this, which of the most important things had been completed and completed.

Amir Temur wrote in his "Troubles" that he sent letters to my friends who had been in the service of Amir Hussein and asked him to keep me from telling him about his trickery. One of my friends warned that Sher Bahrom was amir Hus-

sein's intentions. Amir Hussein (who knew it) killed Sheriff, and attacked me with a thousand cavalrymen.

Amir Temur knew that the vigilance, clarity and entrepreneurshi p of the rulers in securing security and stability would be great if he was free, straightforward, and confident that he would be able to break the state inside the country.

He also thinks that the law in the country and the failure to follow them ultimately lead the state to injustice and disturbance.

Professor Sh.Oljayeva said, "If we look at the international situation, it should be underlined that Amir Temur's epoch is a period of violence and information warfare. To keep the security and stability of their country, it was necessary to closely monitor political events in neighboring countries .

This is what the Temur Orders say: "Let every man in the city, in the city,

and in the gate, direct the writers of everyday events, inform me of the rulers, the aries, the soldiers, and the foreigners.

Outsiders, immigrants, foreigners or foreigners, news about caravans and rulers from every country, neighboring kings, their words and deeds, and those from faraway countries, who have come to my presence, Let me write to them that different countries should let them know what news and information they want and what their intentions are and what they want to do, so that we can do whatever it takes to prevent a situation from happening. "Reporters were required to report in

writing from the outskirts of the empire that justice penalties were being used. If a correspondent hides the service of a lawyer or officer, or if he has written a lie, his hands are cut off after proven to be committed. His fingers are cut off if he does not record the incident. If a reporter has written a lie or slander, he was executed.

Messages are delivered every day, weekly, weekly, and monthly, to Amir Temur. Amir Timur understood the importance of preventing the threats from threats and, therefore, regarded what was happening in neighboring countries as a threat to his country's security. He sent his spies under the sheikh, trader, beggar, and other mask in order to be aware of the situation in other countries and set foreign policy priorities. The information obtained from the spies traveling in the form of tourists, traders and astrologers was often discussed at closed meetings and the threats to the integrity of the country were eliminated in time.

Amir Temur should understand that it must be responsible for the preservation of peace and stability.

It is about the "Temur Orders" in the "Property of the country, the state of the allegory and the way of awareness". It states that everywhere, in the region, in

the city and in the jungle, there is a record of everyday events, and thus, a broad information exchange, a communication system. The Wohanavis had written the truth about the actions of the rulers, the priests, the soldiers, and the foreigners, and immediately sent them to the center of the kingdom. For the sake of lies and slander, secretaries have been subjected to a strict criminal record. Moreover, the goals of the caravan, merchant, sheikh, traveler and other foreigners were identified.

In other words, some of the guests from abroad, merchants, sheikhs, tourists

and others came to our country with another intention. Thus, Amir Temur, who sent spies from Movarounnahr to other countries and reporting on what was happening in other countries, also identified the goals of those who came from abroad through thousands of riders, thousands camels and thousands of riders, roads and rabbits. These measures served as a pledge of regional peace.

LITERATURE SCIENCES

TYPOLOGY OF MAIN AND CHARACTER IMAGES IN THE "SAYATKHAN HAMRA" DASTAN

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Abstract:This article presents creative methods of dastan performers which revealing the images of the main characters of major epic works. When talking about the heroes of the epos "Sayathan Hamra" shown their subjection to social requirements, commitment to national customs and practices, traditional notions of love and devotion. In addition, the features of use supernatural forces in dastans, the great experience of our ancestors in creating dastans with national characteristics and some of their changes in connection with the requirements of the social environment are given. In addition to these are features of the using supernatural powers in the epos, which was given a great experience of our ancestors in the creation of epos with national characteristics and some of their changes in connection with the requirements of the social environment.

Keywords: dastan, image, supernatural forces, national characteristics

Lovers are considered the main characters in the Karakalpak folk romance dastans. Before finding their happiness, they struggle with opposing forces in some cases by word and conversation, sometimes they overwhelm them with cunning, tricks, and even by means of physical strength. They have the gift of music and words, they have a well-trained voice, which allows them to express their inner experiences and worldview with the help of their main weapon - the dutar. All of them, taken together, represent a kind of heroic image of novelistic dastans.

It is possible that the image of Khamro from the dastan "Sayatkhan ??mire" is associated with the idea of polygamy, which was formed under the influence of the Islamic religion [4,33]. And indeed it is known that in feudal society the attitude towards women has changed dramatically, their rights were constantly violated. Therefore, it is natural that under the influence of these political currents, images that determine the needs of a given society began to penetrate into the dastan plots formed in the past, as a result of social innovations in the daily life of performers.

For example, in the Karakalpak version of dastan, Kamro perceives polygamy as an attitude formed in society. And his wife Sarbinose completely rejects such actions. Resistance to Sarbinose to this event is determined on the basis of ordinary life patterns. In the image of Sarbinose we see a hero defending his happiness. However, she was a victim of the demands of the feudal society. Despite all her efforts, she is unable to keep her beloved husband from his aspirations. This image is a typical phenomenon for all versions of Central Asia.

In the Turkish version, the image of Sarbinoz (Salbiniyaz, Selvi) or the marriage of Emra?a to his second wife is not mentioned at all [1,5-19]. In the Azerbaijani version, this image has a typological similarity with the Central Asian versions. This phenomenon is considered an artistic result of genetic ties. However, despite this, the image of Kamro has a dual nature. Zh. Kabulniyazov and S. Ruzimbaev expressed their opinions about this image [3,9-10]. Turkmen folklorists, speaking about Khamro, note its difference to a certain extent from their equivalents in other romance dastns [4,33].

However, Kamro is not a negative image, he is a true hero-lover, a talented musician-songwriter, poet-improviser; in the human aspect, jealousy prevails in him with regard to love feelings, which defines him as a positive hero.

The image of the main character of the dastan is also manifested in the activities of Sayodkhon. She was already foreseen in the prologue of the dastan in Hamro's dream, where the heroine makes herself known, tells her place of residence, and this kindles the feelings of the young man. Inadvertently, she ignites the heart of a married man. As depicted in the dastan, she is a sun peeping out from the west, a human child, the head of girls, living in a manor inaccessible to any living being, surrounded by forty maidservants (in some versions and variants - 360 maids).

She has the ability to test young people, sometimes she is suspicious, but trusting, is able to predict difficulties that arise, respond to them in a timely manner, is an image that is always ready to fight for her happiness in life.

The image revealed as having similar properties, corresponding in the typological aspect to Sayodkhon, appears in the Arzerum version of the Turkish version as the servant Selvi Nozley. Here Emra?, even before Selvey, praises the beauty of Nozley. And Selvey orders the maids to beat Nozley, driving Emraq away [1,15-20; 2, 185-189]. Here you can observe the emotional experiences of a girl in love through the typological properties of life content.

The servant Badam (in the Karakalpak version), Nozli (in the Turkish version), Ochaiz (in the Azerbaijani version), Bonu (in the Uzbekversion) participate as auxiliary characters for the protagonist. They appear not only as images that further exalt the appearance of Sayodhon, but are also considered one of the typified manifestations of everyday life factors.

In each dastan, to a certain extent, within the framework of the development of events, there are also images of a legendary character. Sometimes they appear as auxiliary characters to the heroes of the dastan, but they can also play the role of images that oppose the main characters. It should be noted that the dastan "Sayatkhan ??mir" (in the Karakalpak version) contains very few motives for seeking help from legendary patrons.

If, on the one hand, this phenomenon arose under the influence of the socio-political worldview of the period when the dastan was created, then, on the other hand, it can be noted that they underwent changes in accordance with the principles of Soviet ideology during the recording of the dastans. It should be noted that when comparing the image of the legendary patron in romance dastans with its equivalents from heroic dastans, one can note the manifestation of images of this category in romance dastans in a very abstract form. The main reason for this is that in heroic dastans a rather large layer is made up of physical opposition to the main characters.

And in the romance dastans, there are almost no cases of physical struggle, when referring to the texts it is clear that if Ali-Shogimardon in the dastans we have mentioned manifests himself as a patron in the aspect of obtaining childless offspring, then in heroic dastans he patronizes people who have set out on the road to overcome those who have met. obstacles, and sometimes appears as a healer helping people [5,150-152,309,623]. Although these images in dastan appear in accordance with the principles of the Islamic religion, it is not difficult to identify animistic and totemistic beliefs in their genetic basis.

The images of supernatural forces in the dastan serve for the poetic enrichment of the work, ensure its content and semantic integrity, and display national originality.

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IDEOLOGYCAL COMMONALITY OF BLESSINGS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK MOURNING CEREMONIES

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Abstract - the blessings are the smallest of folklore, its fascination has attracted all nations since ancient times. The blessings, known internationally as genre, are equally important to the Uzbek and English people. In this article, we were familiar with the importance of praying and blessings in English and Uzbek mourning ceremonies and analysed the commonalities of the themes in both mourning ceremonies.
Key words--blessings, folklore, mourning, funeral, prayers, wakes, tradition.

Among the Uzbek people, the blessings for mourning is a special group. They are often said in order to wish piece to the deceased, who left the mortal world in the process of performing various rites of mourning, to ask for peacefulness in his soul and to wish tranquility to the mourners who have lost a loved one and are suffering from severe mental anguish.

According to popular belief, the dead hear but do not see. They fly, but they do not walk. Due to these ideas and concepts, an artistic interpretation of the image of the old witch from other worlds are interpreted by the scholars of fairy tales.[1] For example, motivations that this mythological symbol, in folk magic tales, smells and finds a hero who has gone to another place and when he is enraged by this visit, the people say, "Assalomu alaykum," and utters a magic word which expresses the beginning of manners, and he falls from his intention are precisely the artistic interpretation of such ideas and concepts.

Thus, the epic observation of the magic word had a significant impact on the folk mourning ceremony as well. Therefore, the relatives of the deceased bake special (ritual) buns, blessings and say other poetic utterances intend to support their close relative, which has become a representative of another world.

It has become a tradition to organize a special ritual events, such as baking special (ritual) buns and blessings in memory of the victims. The blessings in this process is as follows: "Let our special buns be accepted by God. Let the retribution be touched by the souls of our dear father and all the ghosts that lived in this place. God bless them".

It is evident that the main focus of the mourning ceremony is to wish the deceased peace, tranquility, peacefulness in his eternal sleep, sobriety to his life in the afterlife, and a place in heaven for his soul. As D. Uraeva noted: "Praying the soul of the deceased is the main essence and task of the mourning ceremony." [2]

Mourning blessings arises in connection with the mourning ceremony, lives with it and forms a certain part of it. They have undergone a long historical development. The pre-Islamic animistic ideas and concepts of our ancient ancestors were the basis for the formation of the habit of applauding the spirits of the dead. It is prayed to Allah for the fulfillment of the noble wish addressed to the deceased.

Speaking about the types of Uzbek folk blessings, the place of performance, B. Sarimsakov pays special attention to the "blessings when passing by the cemetery"[3]. But the scholar believes that the pure folk blessings recited at the time of mourning has not survived to our day. However, in the process of seriously collecting samples of folk art associated with the mourning ceremony, determining their genre composition, it was confirmed that there is a pure folk blessings to be read in mourning. They are not inferior to the examples of B. Sarimsokov's blessings when passing by the cemetery "in a truly popular spirit", and even differ in word structure and art. By comparing these different blessingss, the difference between them can be seen below:

"Amen, let the souls of those who lie here rejoice, let God have mercy on them, and let their places be in paradise, Allahu Akbar. [4]

The Genitive phrase "of the people lying here" in the blessings means that it is said actually in the cemetery or near the cemetery. This kind of blessings is for all the ghosts in the content. "Amen, God bless you, let your place of lying be a royal paradise. Let him rule his world. Let the grave be filled with light and the place of lying be comfortable Let him sleep peacefully in the grave. Let his ghost be happy. Let the back fit. Let his footprints connect to the wedding. Amen, Allahu Akbar!"

In British mourning ceremonies praying for the soul of deceased people is very important aspect. People who come to visit the funeral ceremony say: "God rest his soul", [5] if he is man. Christians believe that when someone dies, they are judged by God. That's why the relatives and friends of deceased person ask the God bless him or her and say "Wish you to die tranquil, May you rest in peace"[6].

In the UK it is traditional to wear black, smart clothing to a funeral. Men often choose to wear suits. Black has long been the colour associated with mourning, as it has connotations of being respectful. If you have not been told otherwise, it is advised that you choose a predominantly black coloured outfit for the funeral you are attending.

English funerals also tend to include prayers as a way to help those presently grieving through praying. Prayers are also meant for the deceased to help them find light and eternal resting. Often, these prayers recite a Bible passage, followed by a few words of whomever is reciting the prayers.

This prayer is often recited at funerals, in the presence of the body and the family.

In your hands, Oh Lord,
we humbly entrust our brothers and sisters.
In this life you embraced them with your tender love;
deliver them now from every evil
and bid them eternal rest.
The old order has passed away:
welcome them into paradise,
where there will be no sorrow, no weeping, no pain,
but fullness of peace and joy
with your Son and the Holy Spirit
forever and ever.
Amen. [6]

Today some people ask funeral guests to dress in colors other than black. This is often the case with children's funerals, where their parents will ask guests to dress in their child's favorite color. If this is asked of you, it is important to fulfil the request as a mark of respect. [7]

Funeral flowers play an important role in British funerals, providing beauty and comfort at a time of sadness. Many people also believe that flowers symbolize the continuation of life. The flower that is most commonly associated with funeral services is the lily. White lilies are often believed to be a symbol of the innocence that has been restored to the soul of the deceased. They also symbolize sympathy and purity. It is customary to hold a wake after a funeral has taken place in the UK. This event is kind of like a small party and is designed to celebrate the life of the deceased.

In general, the blessing plays an important role in the organization of the Uzbek and English mourning ceremony, in the spiritual rapprochement of the partici pants of the ceremony in the expression of man's sincere attitude to man.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AT SCHOOL

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Abstract.It is known that interest in the subject is formed under the direct influence of the teacher and largely depends on his passion, erudition, pedagogical experience. The use of the teacher's arsenal of tools, forms and methods of teaching allows everyone to create a system of work.

Key words: immersion, creative reports, final consolidation, file operations, cognitive activity

At the beginning of the lesson, I explain to students the purpose of the upcoming work, distribute prepared and reproduced tasks and instructions for their implementation, monitor the progress and result group work, I advise, I encourage to action. Experience shows that at the initial stages of work, heterogeneous groups are more effective, groups that unite students with different levels of knowledge on the subject. In such groups, the development of personality in social and creative terms is more intense, a sense of collectivism, responsibility and demands on oneself and one's fellow group members, mutual assistance and the desire not to let others down are clearly manifested. Stage I - "immersion". I call this stage "formation of the information field". At this stage, I bring the student to the study of new material and conduct lessons in presenting new knowledge. Stage I gives the student the opportunity to create your idea, gain your experience, build your image. Stage II - "mastering", assigning the desired method of action. At this stage, I call it the development of educational knowledge, conduct seminars, generalizing lessons, tests. Stage III - "use" of the acquired knowledge inter subject lessons, presentations, creative reports. Today it is necessary to prepare future specialists who are ready to solve non-standard problems, and the school begins to prepare them for life together with the family. In the process of learning, I try to develop the ability to be independent and creative work that is based on thinking "without a sample" and involves the student 's own activity during the birth and formulation of the problem, the search and implementation of its solution.When presenting new material, I strictly adhere to the principle of "not giving ready-made". Students summarize the previously studied material with my help, formulate the problem in the form of a question and only after that, the study of a new topic actually begins. Thus, the lesson is clearly educational in nature. Often, the student acts as a co-author of the lesson. In the first lesson of learning new material, I divide students into subgroups. I distribute topics for each of the subgroups, help students choose additional literature on the necessary topics. The method of advanced training works correctly. When the time comes for lessons on the relevant topic, I build a lesson together with the children, taking into account their achievements. This can be at different stages of the lesson: the presentation of new knowledge, primary or final consolidation of the material. Students think through and consult with me how best to submit their material - in the form of a report and the main questions to it or work in groups where students act as consultants. They can prepare a model answer to a question in advance or make a plan for answering it, after which other students can prepare an oral presentation on this plan. The pedagogy of cooperation involves the cooperation of children and adults, which is based on there are two subjects of the same process, they are "employees" - from the word "joint work", so they act together, being partners, partners. In this regard, I am mastering new forms of training organization - group-wide cooperation, multi-age cooperation, self-study, "student in the teacher's position". To learn to teach themselves, or possess activities, teaching, student need to work in the position of teacher in relation to another ("try to teach others") or yourself ("teach yourself"), therefore, at present aprobarea new form work - the organization and carrying out of lessons by pupils in the lower grades. I often use the technique of creating a problem situation in the classroom. It is indisputable that for many of us this technique is considered as universal. It consists in the fact that students are faced with a certain problem, overcoming which, the student learns the knowledge, skills and abilities that he needs to learn according to the program. We think that not always creating a problem situation guarantees interest in the problem. And here you can use some paradoxical moments in the described situation. I'll give you an example. Learning about file operations and folders is considered a simple topic for teachers and students. But further practice shows that students absolutely cannot use the "file search" operation in real life. In order to interest students, I present the theory in the problem version "Did you lose the file?!", and conduct a small game "treasure hunt". Each student at his computer in a text editor writes a note with information about what file the treasure is hidden in, and then hide it in any folder. The path to the file (here is the update, which is also not very good you will meet in the course of computer science) write in a notebook. On a separate sheet of paper, write a note in which the search attributes of the file are indicated, i.e. what is known about it. After that, the students change places, move in a circle. They read the left notes and use the search engine to search for the file. Those who found it, write down the path of the found file, read the message. It is also very effective to "trigger" the deliberate creation of a problem situation in the title the lesson topic. "How to measure the amount of information" - instead of the dull "Units of information measurement", "what is an algorithm" - instead of the usual "Concept of an algorithm", "Learning to count on a computer" - instead of "Spreadsheets", etc. Self-management of cognitive activity, self-control are important competencies of a modern school graduate. Therefore, in the process of teaching computer science at all levels of education, I attach great importance to the control of students ' knowledge, which helps to manage the process of independent cognitive activity of schoolchildren. For this purpose, I use the following techniques in the lessons: provocation, sophisms (deliberate errors in reasoning, in order to confuse the interlocutor), tasks with missing data, tasks with an excess of data, detecting the causes of errors and ways to eliminate them, etc. Also, students prepare messages and reports, material in electronic form, which students present at the lesson; make creative tasks, puzzles, crosswords for classmates on the studied material. For example, after studying the section "Test editor", as a final work, students need to create a crossword puzzle on one of the topics of this section, using a table. A similar type of work can be done with spreadsheets. The method of research or "problem solving" is at the heart of educational collaboration, because it is a reproduction of the natural process of discovery or cognition of reality. In order to create such conditions in the organization of the educational process that allow students to develop the skills of search and research activities and develop their independent activity and interest in the subject, I include tasks in which children try to independently explore and analyze a combined text with elements of descri ption and narration.Here is an example this kind of work.

Group communication in educational activities is of particular importance for the development of the child. It promotes the creation of business, collective, and interpersonal relationshi ps.In the process of communication, it is created the ability to Supplement the General activity with individual interests and inclinations. Working in groups, students are responsible for the success of each, learn to help each other. The inclusion of students in the computer science lesson in business communication provides high cognitive activity, which undoubtedly has a positive effect on the effectiveness of the learning process The group form of academic work is not the main one, but an additional form of academic work. Thanks to it, it is possible to prevent lagging behind in the study of low-achievers and create better conditions for the development of gifted people. This form of work is used in classes where individual differences of students are clearly manifested.

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STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE LISTENING SKILLS FOR HIGH SCHOOL LEARNERS

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Abstract: This article proposes strategies of teaching listening skills that listening has been and remains one of the topical issues in the methodology of teaching a foreign language, since listening refers to receptive types of speech activity, and together with speaking it forms oral speech. The main task of studying a foreign language at school is to teach learners the language as a means of communication, that is, after graduation, students should be able to maintain a conversation in the most common communication situations. The ability to communicate in a foreign language is not possible without listening to a foreign language.

Key words: listening , learning strategy, process of perception, speech recognition and understanding , lexical and grammatical skills, foreign language.

Listening is the process of perceiving and understanding speech by ear, where perception is the analysis and synthesis of the material means of language, and understanding is the result of the analysis and synthesis of the semantic meanings of these means [2 : 138] .

The term "listening" was introduced into the literature by the American psychologist W. Brown. In Russia, this term was introduced by Z.A. Kochkina. in the article "What is listening?" in the 60s. XX century. Before that, the term "listening comprehension" was used.

N. D. Galskova and N.I. Gez characterized " listening " as a complex receptive mental and mnemonic activity associated with perception, understanding and active processing of information contained in an oral speech message [1 : 154] .

E.I. Passov characterizes the term " listening " as "listening with understanding" or "listening comprehension". At the same time, the emphasis is on the fact that listening can be considered both as an activity and as a skill [3: 1 8 4] .

The concept of " listening " has many definitions, depending on the area of use of this activity. For complete perception, we will rely on the following definition: listening is a specially organized, complex, multi-level activity of the student, which is based on the psychophysiological processes of perceiving a sequence of speech signals, synthesizing them into words, decoding and understanding the sounding text, provided by the functioning of speech-auditory analyzers and mechanisms reflection. It has been proven by modern scholars that listening is the most commonly used language skill. Back in the middle of the 20th century, Byrd experimentally confirmed that 42% of college students' verbal communication load falls on listening , 25% on speaking, 15% on reading, 18% on writing. In the 1980s, this study was confirmed by a number of scientists and declared the primacy of listening skills for students (52.5% of all communication). In the 1990s, the importance of listening was confirmed by researchers Ferris , Tag and others. In experiments conducted in schools, it was found that listening is the skill that students use most often and rely on it most in the academic process. In the 2000s, it was confirmed that, despite the increased popularity of reading and writing skills in gaining knowledge, listening remains the main skill that is responsible for academic success. Scientists associate more active use of reading and writing with the development of modern technologies and the emergence of computer programs for independent work, which are especially favored by students of technical faculties. In general, the development of listening is of primary importance for students, since it is this skill that is the connecting link of communication and is important at all levels of English language teaching and vocational training.

Listening is a complex psycholinguistic process of perception, recognition and understanding of speech, which is accompanied by the processing of the information received, which is due to the linguistic and practical experience of the recipient and provides for a reflective assessment of this information in inner speech [5 : 55] . This approach allows us to conclude that listening requires activity on the part of the listener. In addition to its main communicative role, listening has several additional functions. It stimulates the speech activity of students, provides management of the learning process, is used to familiarize students with new material, is the basis for the formation of skills and abilities in other types of speech activity, and promotes the effectiveness of feedback and self-control.

Nevertheless, for a long time the formation of auditory skills was not given due attention, since listening was not considered by methodologists as a specific type of speech activity that needs to be purposefully taught. Within the framework of the audiovisual methodology, listening skills were formed on the basis of repetition of sounding dialogic text-samples and their transformation or building a dialogue by analogy. In these cases, the dialogues did not have to look natural, the main thing is that they used lexical units or grammatical constructions to be learned [5 : 21] .

Currently, more and more attention of scientists is attracted by the phenomenon of using authentic listening in teaching a foreign language. The relevance of using authentic materials in teaching a foreign language lies in their functionality. By functionality, we mean their orientation towards real use, since they create the illusion of familiarity with the natural language environment, which, according to many leading experts in the field of methodology, is the main factor in successful language acquisition. Despite this, the use of authentic materials in practice is very limited. There are two reasons for this. First, there is an initial discrepancy between the modern goals of teaching a foreign language and most of the teaching materials that schools have (their insufficient saturation with authentic materials). Secondly, the almost complete absence of developed teaching methods and their theoretical basis.

Linguists include authentic materials: personal letters, anecdotes, articles, excerpts from teen diaries, advertisements, maps, labels, charts and diagrams, schedules, culinary recipes, fairy tales, interviews, popular science and regional texts, as well as television and radio programs. It should be emphasized the importance of preserving the authenticity of the genre and the fact that genre-compositional diversity makes it possible to acquaint students with speech cliches, phraseology, vocabulary associated with a variety of spheres of life and belonging to different styles. In other words, authentic materials are materials taken from original sources, which are characterized by the naturalness of lexical content and grammatical forms, the situational adequacy of the linguistic means used, illustrate cases of authentic word use, and which, although not intended specifically for educational purposes, can be used when teaching a foreign language [4 : 47] .

Thus, listening is a unique way of working, especially in a foreign language lesson. With its help, you can improve your speaking skills, improve grammatical level, and most importantly, develop your memory, replenish your vocabulary and learn how to apply it in practice. Through listening, students develop lexical and grammatical skills. At the same time, they master the sound side of a foreign language, its phonemic composition, intonation, including rhythm and stress - both phrasal and logical. The content of audio texts makes it possible to further release into oral speech and discuss what was heard, and all new lexical and grammatical material is initially presented through listening , therefore, at the same time listening contributes to the mastery of speaking, reading and writing. The use of innovative technologies that contribute to an increase in the cognitive activity of students, the motivation of their speech activity, the readiness to perceive and understand educational material in a foreign language, etc., seems to be important for the process of formation of auditory skills .

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DEVELOPING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE THROUGH ROLE PLAYING

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the role playing-skill approach applied in teaching English. It presents the components of the communicative competence (linguistic, sociolinguistic, discourse and strategic ones) which become the goal of any language acquisition. The role playing-skill approach applied in this article is considered to be the most efficient method of language teaching in the modern world.
Key words: communicative competence, role playing, linguistic preparation.

We are living in a world defined by technology and communication. The best medium to communicate is through English language. English language is accepted as medium of communication throughout the world. Nowadays communicative competence is a highly topical linguistic term which refers to a language user's grammatical knowledge of syntax, morphology, phonology, as well as social knowledge about how and when to use utterances appropriately.

Through the influence of communicative language teaching, it has become widely accepted that communicative competence should be the goal of any language education, central to good classroom practice. Language teaching both in European countries and Uzbekistan is also based on the idea that the goal of language acquisition is communicative competence: the ability to use the language correctly and appropriately to accomplish communication goals.

Linguists defined communicative competence in terms of three components:

1) grammatical competence: words and rules;
2) sociolinguistic competence: appropriateness;
3) strategic competence: appropriate use of communication strategies [D. Hymes 1996, 115].

Scholars suggest different steps and various successions in applying role play in teaching. Based on the empirical evidence and my own experience of teaching English at the Institute, I would like to suggest step-by-step guide to making a successful role play.

A Situation for a Role Play. To begin with, choose a situation for a role play,

keeping in mind students' needs and interests. Teachers should select role plays that will give the students an opportunity to practice what they have learned. At the same time, we need a role play that interests the students. One way to make sure your role play is interesting is to let the students choose the situation themselves. To find a situation for a role play, write down situations you encounter in your own life, or read a book or watch a movie, because their scenes can provide many different role play situations.

Role Play Design. After choosing a context for a role play, the next step is to come up with ideas on how this situation may develop. Students' level of language proficiency should be taken into consideration. If you feel that your role play requires more profound linguistic competence than the students possess, it would probably be better to simplify it or to leave it until appropriate. This will generate tension and make the role play more interesting. For example, in a role play situation at the market the participants have conflicting role information.One or two students have their lists of things to buy while another two or three students are salespeople who don't have anything the first group needs, but can offer slightly or absolutely different things.

Linguistic Preparation. Once you have selected a suitable role play, predict the language needed for it. At the beginning level, the language needed is almost completely predictable. The higher the level of students the more difficult it is to prefigure accurately what language students will need, but some prediction is possible anyway. It is recommended to introduce any new vocabulary before the role play. At the beginning level, you might want to elicit the development of the role play scenario from your students and then enrich it. For example, the situation of the role play is returning an item of clothing back to the store. The teacher asks questions, such as, 'In this situation what will you say to the salesperson?', 'What will the salesperson say?' and writes what the students dictate on the right side of the board.

When this is done, on the left side of the board the instructor writes down useful expressions, asking the students, 'Can the customer say it in another way?', 'What else can the salesperson say?' This way of introducing new vocabulary makes the students more confident acting out a role play.

Factual Preparation. This step implies providing the students with concrete information and clear role descriptions so that they could play their roles with confidence. For example, in the situation at a railway station, the person giving the information should have relevant information: the times and destination of the trains, prices of tickets, etc. In a more advanced class and in a more elaborate situation include on a cue card a fictitious name, status, age, personality, and fictitious interests and desires. Describe each role in a manner that will let the students identify with the characters. Use the second person 'you' rather than the third person 'he' or 'she.' If your role presents a problem, just state the problem without giving any solutions. At the beginning level cue cards might contain detailed instructions.

Assigning the Roles. Some instructors ask for volunteers to act out a role play in front of the class, though it might be a good idea to plan in advance what roles to assign to which students. At the beginning level the teacher can take one of the roles and act it out as a model. Sometimes, the students have role play exercises for the home task. They learn useful words and expressions think about what they can say and then act out the role play in the next class. There can be one or several role play groups. If the whole class represents one role play group, it is necessary to keep some minor roles which can be taken away if there are less people in class than expected. If the teacher runs out of roles, he/she can assign one role to two students, in which one speaks secret thoughts of the other. With several role play groups, when deciding on their composition, both the abilities and the personalities of the students should be taken into consideration. It is recommended that the instructor avoids intervening in a role play with error corrections not to discourage the students.

Follow-up. Once the role play is finished, spend some time on debriefing. This does not mean pointing out and correcting mistakes. After the role play, the students are satisfied with themselves; they feel that they have used their knowledge of the language for something concrete and useful. This feeling of satisfaction will disappear if every mistake is analyzed. It might also make the students less confident and less willing to do the other role plays. Follow-up means asking every student's opinion about the role play and welcoming their comments. Role-plays are the important task that help the learners to improve the basic functional English of the learners. In this type of activities teachers play a vital role to instruct and guide the students to use the appropriate language in English classes.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEM FOR USING MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS(E-BOOKS) TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH LESSONS

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Abstract: This article explores the role and importance of e-textbooks in improving the quality of education in elementary school. It also recommended the shortcomings and problems that we currently facing and necessary actions to be taken.

Key words and expressions: e-textbooks, components, tendency, textbook, interactivity, didactic study, primary school, lesson process, animation

The development of modern education trend is the widespread use and dissemination of information technology in the educational process. One of the main tasks in this direction is to create a set of knowledge covering with different subject areas. The introduction of new information technologies in the education system will ensure the transition from traditional teaching to e new process that determines the progress of the learning process and can make great changes in the education system. Most intelligent students have the opportunity to learn independently according to their abilities and interests. In such a system of education, school and higher education teachers had to overcome many difficulties in communicating their knowledge to students .Currently, not all educational institutions have computer-based education. Although much work has been done to create e-textbooks, there is still no open system for textbooks, such as having a simple library of books.

We can say that with the development of the education system , such shortcomings will gradually disappear. Creating an e-textbooks is a very complex process. At the centre of the learning process , which uses educational technology ,is the development of students ' ability to learn independently in the context of the use of technology , as well as teacher -student collaboration based on learning activities .The e- textbooks is not for abstract beings , but for individuals. The student should choose the method of teaching depending on his abilities , interest in science and his level of preparation. An e - textbook does not limit students' time to learning. [1,120]

Therefore , the material can be shortened or extended according to the discretion of the student. The e- textbook allows students to read information ,listen to lectures , perform tasks for practical and labaratory classes ,check their knowledge and if supplement necessary to them , the self-monitoring which form of knowledge can be recommended. The e- textbook should include simulators, tasks for practical and labaratory classes , taking tests and simultaneous teaching and software to determine the level of students' knowledge. In other words , it requires three components :a presentation that describes the main informative part of the course, an exercise designed to reinforce the knowledge gained, and a test that allows pupils to assess their knowledge rationally.

Electronic textbook, as well as scientific and visual descri ption of educational materials ;analytical -synthetic capability ;problem -solving ,such as presenting information in a complete ,systematic ,and logical sequence, presenting and activating learning material in a single system ; robustness of learning material; differentiated and individualized education ;psychological and pedagogical ,such a flexibility and emotional sensitivity ;periodicticity of full didactic education ,interactivity of education the ability to perform feedback, self-management tasks, as well as work with the textbook in the process of independent activity in and out of the classroom; ease of operation; organizational and technological capabilities, such as the ease of storing large amounts of information and the availability of special technical equipment (for example, computers) necessary to work with educational literature. [2,80]

When the above-mentioned didactic possibilities of the published educational materials are compared in practice with traditional textbooks, programmed textbooks, electronic textbooks and manuals, the most visible signs are the last type (multimedia) confirmed in the applications . In short , e-textbooks for using in the educational process of educational institutions should have the following features : good structure of information in the subject; correspondence of the main topics of hypertext, demonstration ,audio, and video commentary to the structural elements of the subject; the relevance of the main themes in the video commentary; in addition to the text and demonstration , teachers will give video or audio transtcripts of the teaching materials for the main sections of the textbook.

What's an e-book device? E-books can be read on any digital screen: computers, tablets, I -Pads, smart phones and e-readers. To ensure portability, bigger companies (including Amazon and Kobo) provide you with all-platform apps: you can start reading on your computer while drinking your morning coffee, continue where you left off on your e-reader and finish on your smart phone. [3,110]

Reading is a critical element in learning. How can we make reading more accessible and fun for students? E-books might be the answer. In this lesson, we will discuss how to use eBooks in the classroom. How many books do you think a classroom should have? Your answer might depend on the age of the students or even the size of the classroom. Can you imagine a classroom with a virtually unlimited supply of books? You might be envisioning a library with rows and rows of jam-packed shelves. That isn't practical in an individual classroom though, is it? E-books provide endless options for students yet require no physical space.

E-books, or electronic books, are digital copies of books. E-books can be accessed online or can be downloaded to a device. They often include images, animations, sounds and interactive components. Because eBooks go beyond words on a page, they appeal to a wide variety of readers and learners. [4,85]

The simplest e-books are simply a digital version of the actual physical book. They are no more than a PDF or some such. They don't come with any extra features other than what you get with the platform on which you are reading the e-book. These may include a dictionary to check terms or the capacity to annotate the book or take notes separately.

In other e-books, there are interactive activities incorporated into the process to check whether the reader has comprehended the material, or whether there has been any improvement in their grammar or vocabulary.

Now that we know what eBooks are, let's see how they can be used in the classroom. How would you use eBooks in the classroom? Your answer will likely depend on many different factors including the grade level of the students and resource availability.

E-books in the Elementary Classroom : a smart board serves as a whiteboard and computer all in one. It projects digital content for group viewing. Many smart boards have speakers to integrate sound into presentations as well as integrated touch technology. A student can turn the pages of an eBook by swiping his or her hand across the screen of a smart board. Of course, eBooks are not limited to smart boards. Students can access them on classroom computers, laptops, tablets or e-readers, small, portable, tablet style devices designed strictly for reading. The options are nearly endless for the use of eBooks in primary education. [5,90]

The use of media to enhance teaching and learning complements traditional approaches to learning. Effective instruction builds bridges between students' knowledge and the learning objectives of the course. Using media engages students, aids student retention of knowledge, motivates interest in the subject matter, and illustrates the relevance of many concepts.

Media can be a component of active learning strategies such as group discussions or case studies.Mediacould be aafilm clip, asong you hear on the radio, podcast of alecture or newspaper article. Students can also create their own media. For example, student video projects can be a powerful learning experience.

The use of media to enhance teaching and learning complements traditional approaches to learning. Effective instruction builds bridges between students' knowledge and the learning objectives of the course. Using media engages students, aids student retention of knowledge, motivates interest in the subject matter, and illustrates the relevance of many concepts.

Existing media resources can also be used to engage students and facilitate active learning strategies which promote deeper learning. For example, media provides a useful platform for teaching with cases, cooperative learning, problem solving, and for giving more interactive lecture demonstrations. Student-created media involves a high degree of engagement; promotes individual learning, social interaction and immersion; and is highly customizable and collaborative (Yowell and Rhoten, 2009). [6,100]

Research suggests that people learn abstract, new, and novel concepts more easily when they are presented in both verbal and visual form (Salomon, 1979). Other empirical research shows that visual media make concepts more accessible to a person than text media and help with later recall (Cowen, 1984). In Willingham's (2009) research he asks a simple question to make his point, "Why do students remember everything that's on television and forget what we lecture?" -- because visual media helps students retain concepts and ideas. Bransford, Browning, and Cocking (1999, p 194) also note the crucial role that technology plays for creating learning environments that extend the possibilities of one-way communication media, such as movies, documentaries, television shows and music into new areas that require interactive learning like visualizations.

Many media sources (feature films, music videos, visualizations, news stories) have very high production quality capable of showcasing complex ideas in a short period of time. This helps develop quantitative reasoning. Learn more about this technique using the Teaching Quantitative Reasoning with the News module. Media offers both cognitive and affective experiences. It can provoke discussion, an assessment of one's values, and an assessment of self if the scenes have strong emotional content. The use of media sources help connect learners with events that are culturally relevant. As a result, a positive consequence of utilizing media is that instructors must keep their materials and examples up-to-date. [7,90]

News stories can be used to connect theories taught in the classroom with real world events and policies. Popular media (films, music, YouTube) are a familiar medium to students that helps gain attention and maintain student interest in the theories and concepts under discussion. Students can see the theories and concepts in action. In more than a figurative sense, theories and concepts leap from the screen. Students can hone their analytical skills by analyzing media using the theories and concepts they are studying.

The use of media in the classroom enables students to see concepts and new examples when they are watching television, listening to music, or are at the movies with friends. Students can experience worlds beyond their own, especially if the media is sharply different from their local environment.

Students will be reading these apps on a smartphone or tablet, or some other kind of smart device. These have various capabilities, like voice recording capabilities, or video recording capabilities. They are also able to support many free apps that can turn what is basically a passive and receptive lesson into something where the student interacts continuously with the book and even engage the creative process to come up with their creations as part of the learning process. Once students create their own work, they can share them in the form of an email or a blog that is dedicated to classroom activities.

Many schools have begun to use ipads, Google Chromebooks and other portable touchscreens in lessons, giving children more opportunities to access digital books and storyapps. Accessing an interactive digital book is a different experience from clicking through an e-book on the desktop PC and many teachers, especially those in primary schools, are legitimately questioning the value of using these resources in their literacy lessons.Digital books with interactive features such as games and hotspots (areas in the digital text or image which act as hyperlinks, activated by tapping on the screen) have been found to impede children's story comprehension and vocabulary learning. Yet, there is also evidence to suggest that children are attracted to and motivated to read those digital books which are fun and personalisable and that children do access such books at home.

Teachers are keen to explore the dual purpose of digital books and literacy apps to entertain as well as educate. This means the best ones in an educational context have high-quality texts as well as a digitally enhanced narrative and open up the world of imagination, with possibilities for children to be creative and explore their own ways into a story or literacy activity. Digital books which can meet both objectives are therefore likely to be successful. [8,78]

Conclusion

With the variety of interactive content in e-books, learning becomes easier for all types of learners: auditory, visual, kinesthetic and even tactile learners. E-books are the future of the classroom, alongside many other kinds of digital technology. While physical reading materials will always have their allure, e-books add a new and revolutionary dimension that your students will definitely come to enjoy. It will also make your life easier as a teacher.

Although using digital books is different from printed books, the basic principles of effective implementation of a new resource in the classroom still holds. Teachers need to get familiar with the technology before they can explore the different features embedded in the app. They need to get familiar with the particular digital book and the content of the story.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

BENEFITS OF MULTILINGUALISM.

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Abstarct.This article reflects the advantages and disadvantages of being multilingual in our social and daily life. It also comprises the evident and perspectives of many scientists in terms of benefits of multilingualism.
Key words: Bilingualism, multilingual, identity, cognitive improvement, global community, second language acquisition, flexibility, memory, comprehension, cultural knowledge, communication, intercultural awareness, dual language learning.

It is an irrefutable fact that in the cosmopolitan world bilingualism is considered as the most advantageous skill which includes educational and social benefits. Although it has some drawbacks such as losing national identity and decreasing in the quality of the usage of mother tongue, the advantages of multilingualism outweigh all drawbacks giving opportunity for individuals cognitive improvement (yielding studying abroad, mental flexibility, language background and personal development)as well as taking the advantageous of being sociable person (including cultural integration, travelling and employment). According to the thoughts of Charles (2007), language issues concern everyone and that knowledge is created and shared through language use. Coccia (1979) notes that the study of foreign languages is more practically valuable than ever as young people today seek to relate to the global community, consequently, more people travel to foreign lands today than ever before. Both of the authors stress on the importance of bilingualism which has a positive effect for the position of any people in society.

Firstly, the contribution of bilingualism for cognitive development of learners is a vital issue which is considered as an advantage for learning another language. This positive cognitive benefit of bilingualism make the learner being familiar with the style of acquiring an additional language. It helps to improve one's mental flexibility and metacognitive skills that have a positive effect on the efficiency of background knowledge for an additional language. Green (1998) believes that this advantage is due to the regular use of domain-general executive control processes when bilinguals need to produce their target language. In other words, since bilinguals need to inhibit and select a language, they activate their left inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.

Additionally, acquisition of second language leads to healthy aging improving memory flexibility, promoting thinking skills and delaying the aging process of the brain. There is a saying in English "Use it or Lose it" which means the more the brain utilized the more it keeps its stability and power. Therefore it is undeniable healthy older individuals' memory and cognitive skills are associated with bilingualism and language usage. Lee and Tzeng (2016) claim that foreign language learning results in effective structural as well as functional connectivity in the brain due to neural plasticity. According to the research of scientists the disease called as Alzheimer that is mostly elder people suffer from due to the forgetting the everyday routines and even their background is not observed among the bilingual aged-people.

Furthermore, in terms of intercultural and international awareness, dual language learning plays a key role giving opportunity to receive sufficient comprehension of target language's culture and being able to compare it with own language culture. Liddicoat (2002b, p. 7) explains "culture is not about information and things, it is about actions and understandings...Cultural knowledge is not therefore a case of knowing information about the culture; it is about knowing how to engage with the culture". It can be acknowledged from this perspective that multilingualism not only make it possible to learn other cultures but also enable the people how to deal with developing intercultural competence and based on the cultural knowledge understanding and valuing all languages and cultures.

Secondly, bilingualism is not just beneficial for cognitive development , it is extremely valuable to facilitate building a successful career. Nowadays the population of the world is levelling up at an alarming rate which makes the job market more demanding for the potential employees. The requirements in global employment competence are being increased for the individuals including:being able to communicate with foreign people from other nations, comprehending others' thoughts and beliefs, to think critically in every situations. "Many fields such as the travel industry, communications, advertising, education and engineering have sectors dealing with foreign language study. Having better employment opportunities and greater chances of excelling in business suggest the importance of foreign language study". (Osborne, 2003) As can be seen from this view that in the globalized world capability of speaking more than one language is an essential and complex issue because of intercontinental connections among the countries especially in business sector. In order to get a high position and being promoted in the job market, to master only one's own branch is insufficient as bilingualism is also important for presenting one's projects or plans in any diplomatic situations. To obtain the specific prerogative in the employment , getting high education in a prestigious foreign university is essential to get precedence for the selection among potential workers. As it provides some privilege for the content of the CV, the probability of selection will be relatively higher during the job interviews. Additionally, there is no doubt that the priority of admission requirement of prestigious universities for the students is the conversance of a foreign language. Junor and Usher (2008) claim that general language proficiency and cultural integration (culture shock) often hold individuals back from choosing to study abroad.

The disadvantage of the multilingualism is directly connected with the influencing for the mother tongue which effects the identical structure of first language and national identity. More specifically , in our country it can be observed many bilingual families' children that speak in a foreign language, even sometimes encounter difficulty to communicate and understand their own mother tongue. Consequently they become to lose their national identity and appear to show disrespect for their customs and traditions as one's mother tongue represent its national status. On the other hand much fossilizations can be observed in the speech of a multilingual person that bilinguals have more tendency to make language mistakes then monolinguals. Overgeneralization is the biggest problematic issue that mostly bilinguals suffer from.

To sum up, dual language learners always have more advantages than monolinguals in terms of cognitive and social benefits including memory flexibility, intercultural competence, definite career advantage, successful tertiary education and so on. In order to prevent any drawbacks of multilingualism children should be taught how to use the second language more perfectly paying special attention to the perfect usage of first language. Multilingualism opens the door to many opportunities in life ranging from a sense of open-mindedness to the mental flexibility as well as playing a vital role in the professional life of a person. Bilingual person takes priority in every situation with the ability of problem-solving and communication.

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QUELQUES PARTICULARITES DE LA METONYMIE EN FRANÇAIS ET LEURS TRADUCTIONS EN OUZBEK

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Abstract: Cette thèse est consacrée aux nouvelles significations de la métonymie qui sont apparus au cours des dix dernières années par le biais de développement et aux différentes manières de sa traduction. On examine les exemples pour la métonymie dans des oeuvres des auteurs français et on donne leurs traductions en langue ouzbèke.

Mots-clés: la métonymie, la métaphore, la lexicalisation métonymique, la métonymie verbale.

La métonymie est un phénomène bien plus complexe que la métaphore et devant une occurrence apparemment métonymique, un examen serré est parfois nécessaire afin de confirmer ce statut. Un premier cas résulte de la succession de plusieurs métonymies, comme dans denim «1) tissu - 2) vêtements - 3) style de vie caractérisé par le port de tels vêtements », ou ardoise « 1) roche - 2) support d'écriture - 3) somme à régler dont le montant est écrit sur une ardoise» ; il est donc nécessaire de faire le parcours en sens inverse pour s'assurer de sa nature.

Une définition restrictive de la métonymie a donc été appliquée dans le but d'éviter la prolifération des exemples, mais on aura compris que dans beaucoup de cas, des décisions d'inclusion doivent être prises en l'absence de critères fermes. Il est alors essentiel de garder des notes pour assurer la cohérence du classement.

Types les plus fréquents de la métonymie française[1]:

1) gauche (= politique)
2) argent (= monnaie)
3) cadres (= chefs)
4) marque (= entreprise)
5) album (= oeuvre)
6) droite (politique)
7) grève
8) banque
9) chaîne (= entreprise TV)
10) crèche bill (= sum)

Une métonymie est une figure de style qui remplace un concept par un autre avec lequel il est en rapport par un lien logique sous-entendu : la cause pour l'effet, le contenant pour le contenu, l'artiste pour l'œuvre, la ville pour ses habitants, la localisation pour l'institution qui y est installée…[2]

« Paris a froid Paris a faim »

Dans ce vers par exemple, *Paris* ne désigne pas la ville qui, par elle-même, ne peut souffrir du froid ou de la faim, mais l'ensemble de ses habitants.

C'est dans cette zone intermédiaire incertaine que se situe ce que Meyer nomme le «trope d'usage»: *[on est] amené à introduire […] la catégorie des tropes d'usage, encore assez prégnants pour que le locuteur ait conscience de parler de manière figurée en les employant, mais trop banalisés pour créer un effet sensible ou influencer le contexte. Sur cette indistincte*

[1] Pierre J.L. Arnaud. Détecter, classer et traduire les métonymies (anglais et français), - Lyon, 2014, p-12.

[2] Abdoushukurova L. A. Stylistique du français moderne. Ташкент, 2004, p-19.

frontière, la rhétorique et la lexicologie se touchent. On prendra pour exemples le rapport métonymique qui unit l'automobiliste à sa voiture: *Je suis garé(e) au Capitole*, ou une personne à son habitation: *J'ai perdu deux tuiles pendant la tempête*. L'usage banalisé et quasi obligatoire de ces formulations – l'expression concurrente: *Ma voiture est garée au Capitole* paraissant plus marquée – sont des indices de cette conventionnalisation du trope.

Concernant les métonymies verbales, il existe des relations de toutes sortes entre les deux procès mis en relation par la métonymie. Par exemple, *mettre les voiles* signifie 'partir' en nommant un acte préparatif au départ (accompagné d'une métaphore, les choses partant n'étant pas des bateaux mais des humains)[1].

Comment les métonymies se traduisent-elles? Plusieurs cas sont théoriquement possibles: si une métonymie est lexicalisée, elle a généralement un équivalent lexicalisé dans la langue-cible, mais celui-ci peut comprendre une métonymie d'une catégorie différente, ou bien n'avoir rien de métonymique. Le traducteur peut également être contraint de trouver une solution originale en l'absence d'équivalent préexistant. Si la métonymie est originale, l'effet de style prend de l'importance et une traduction littérale peut préserver la métonymie et donc l'effet. Il peut également arriver qu'une telle traduction soit impossible et que l'effet soit perdu ou doive être compensé par d'autres moyens.

Les exemples suivants montrent les différentes combinaisons : (a) métonymie lexicalisée > métonymie française lexicalisée, traduction directe et de la même catégorie: alcool (boissons alcoolisées) – alkogol (alkogolli ichimlik); le ring (la boxe) – ring. Noter que l'équivalent français peut être une variante: être de l'histoire ancienne – tarixga aylanmoq;

(b) métonymie lexicalisée > métonymie française lexicalisée différente, mais de la même catégorie: un droit (une taxe ; noter l'opposition de modalité) – burch, vazifa; des spartiates – gladiator;

(c) métonymie lexicalisée > métonymie française lexicalisée d'une catégorie différente: un rendez-vous (= une personne) – uchrashuv, une concession – huquq
(d) métonymie lexicalisée, équivalent français non métonymique: le conseil d'administration, les dirigeants – direktorlar majlis xonasi, un tir (football) – zarba; (e) métonymie originale, traduisible par une métonymie: des anoraks (des personnes) – kapushonli kurtkalar, les podiums (le monde de la mode) – podium, modalar namoyishi;

(f) métonymie originale, traduction non métonymique: chaussures à semelles compensées – platformalar, le fusil-mitrailleur – miltiq, qurol.

Lorsque la métonymie est assez lexicalisee, "l'effacement de la metonymie ne correspond pas a une perte stylistique forte":[2] ***Matignon** accueille aujourd'hui D'Alema – **Bosh vazir** bugun D'Alemani qabul qildi.* Le premier Ministre de la France siège à l'hôtel Matignon. On l'appelle très souvent par son lieu de placement. Mais quant on traduit à une autre langue il faut dire que c'est le premier Ministre de la France pour bien être clair, parce que l'administration de la France est connue bien aux Français, mais pas bien pour les autres pays. Dans ce cas la phrase perd son sens métonymique

*Italie, les **magistrats** font la grève – Italiyada **advokat va sudyalar** ish tashlashdi.* On a utilisé le contenant pour le contenu dans cette phrase (le magistrat – fonctionnaire exerçant ses fonctions au sein d'une juridiction de l'ordre judiciaure). Mais en traduisant on précise les sens concret, mais on perd le sens métonymique.

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POLITLOGY

PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS, ANALYZES AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES

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Abstract: This article focuses on the place and role of foreign policy in international relations, and says that today this foreign policy is based on the interests of each state. Today, however, it is theoretically justified that no state can establish its own system without foreign policy.

Key words: International relations, foreign policy, interstate relations.

The foreign policy of states is a complex and multi-level process, which is an important component of international relations. Foreign policy emerged and took shape almost simultaneously with states in the history of social relations. At first glance, foreign policy may seem like a clear and unambiguous concept, but in reality, it is a complex system of processes. Therefore, before studying the essence of foreign policy content, it is important to get acquainted with its generally accepted tariffs and find the most acceptable of them in our opinion.

The successful implementation of foreign policy depends on the degree to which the principles, principles, goals and objectives of foreign policy set by the state representative bodies correspond to the existing reality and are objective. Foreign policy is shaped by a variety of factors, performs a variety of functions in society and internationally, and uses a wide range of tools to achieve its goals. It is primarily aimed at providing the necessary conditions for the successful solution of domestic political tasks for the state and strengthening its international position.

It is very difficult, and sometimes unrealistic, to optimally achieve all the goals set by the state foreign policy. Moreover, foreign policy goals have always been closely linked to a country's economic potential and power, the appearance of its political system, and its level of political culture. Therefore, foreign policy is constantly seeking a balance of goals. In such a balance, the role of policy failure in one direction is complemented by successes in another. This process is called setting foreign policy priorities. Special attention should be paid to theoretical approaches to the concept of foreign policy in order to determine the fundamentals of the foreign policy of a particular state, its essence, interstate relations and the fundamental causes of cooperation or competition between them. Indeed, it is illogical to study the private, special and practical part of foreign policy without knowing the general theoretical and methodological foundations.

Idealism. The theory of idealism is a political theory that has been evolving since the eighteenth century, the age of enlightenment, according to which politics is the art of correct and successful management, and a true politician is a person with behavior based on human values. Idealism connects the roots of conflict, aggression and war to the processes of internal social structure and political unity, or more precisely, to "failures". The approach of idealists to foreign policy is based on moral and spiritual principles.In their view, these principles and values ensure international unity and cooperation, as opposed to competition, struggle and conflict, which means that foreign policy must be shaped by the common good and the common interests of the countries .

Economic liberalism according to his approach, the free market and business require and ensure amutually beneficial relationshi p .A foreign policy based on mutual interests will lay the groundwork for regional and then global cooperation. For this approach, the basis of foreign policy should be economic interests and partnershi p.

A realistic approach studies international politics and various international processes and events based on clearly defined characteristics of individuals and countries. The first foundations of the realistic approach were laid in the works of Thucydides, Machiavelli, Gobbs. After World War II, this approach was reborn as a result of Morgentau's research. Realists place the main emphasis on the central government and the government, the notion of national interests, the balance of power . For them, the first basis and the most effective tool of foreign policy is power.According to this theory, arational partici pant in foreign policy processes is a subject that can maximize its national interests. National security and interests are the primary basis for evaluating the governance, decision-making and policy direction of any country.

The "democratic world" approach: derives its foundations from the ideas of I. Kant. According to him, foreign policy is a function of the nature and character of the political system of countries. Kant sees a republican system based on freedom and the satisfaction of the needs of citizens as the first condition for the establishment of lasting peace between states.It is in the system of the republic and in the democratic princi ples that the country, which conducts its domestic policy, does not make mistakes in its foreign policy, and uses democratic methods in resolving foreign policy situations. Hence, according to the democratic approach, foreign policy is a continuation of domestic policy in the external environment.

Liberal institutionalism: according to the proponents of this theoretical view, international politics should not be monopolized only by states. They argue that transnational and international non-governmental organizations, groups and individuals can also be actors in international political processes.

Theory of universalism: the role of the state in world politics is declining, and the emergence of the world market has led to the economy becoming more important than national borders. New forms of transnational organizations and political forces are replacing existing structures.

The transformational approach, on the other hand, recognizes that in modern conditions the world is undergoing rapid changes in the economic, political and social spheres. However, at the same time, globalization creates new challenges and opportunities for countries, and especially for their foreign policy activities. Only an actor who takes control of the factors and management levers of globalization projects will achieve great success in the process of these innovations. .

The theory of foreign policy analysis focuses on decision-making levels in the study of foreign policy. This approach began to develop in the second half of the last century. The first scientific work to contain this view was published by R. Sneijder, G. Brack, and B. Sapin. In this research paper, they emphasized the need to determine levels of analysis in foreign policy decision-making. .

Cultural-civilizational approach. According to this approach, cultural elements (the existence of values and mental system of society, ethnic, religious, linguistic and similar affinity) have a primary impact on the foreign policy of the state and its relations with other countries. In states that belong to the same civilization or are close to each other in cultures, historically, regardless of the influence of political systems and structures, the chances of mutual understanding and successful cooperation are mentally high.

Although this approach can explain the close allied relations between the developed Western countries, it is clear that other cultural and civilizational units (Islamic world, Arab world, Slavic world, Turkic world, etc.) have almost no allied and solidarity relations like in the Western world. can not explain.

Thus, the attitude to each political concept, the tariff given to it, as well as the process of determining its content depends on the theoretical foundations directly or indirectly applied by the author. The approach to the term foreign policy is also unique, despite the commonalities in each theory. The essence of this type of political activity seeks to reveal the universal traditional and modern theoretical approaches of international relations, as well as new and specialized schools, such as the theory of foreign policy analysis.

THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING MUTUAL BENEFICIAL COOPERATION IN THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT MIRZIYOYEV SH.M. AT THE SCO SUMMIT.

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Abstract: The article highlights the importance of the speech of President Mirziyoyev Sh.M. and his role in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The text contains the above-mentioned proposals for overcoming the above-mentioned political and social disagreements, as well as the negative consequences of economic problems for society. It is also mentioned that the disconnection due to the pandemic period will have a positive effect on our transition to the digital economy and the establishment of virtual communications.
Keywords: Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Covid-19, pandemic cycle, social cooperation, digital economy, socio-economic environment, "Shanghai spirit", localism.

Introduction: It is well known that the current pandemic period is having a negative socio-political and economic impact on the countries of Central Asia, Eurasia and the world. Not only is it difficult for developing countries to maintain their resilience in this difficult situation, it is also causing a great deal of misunderstanding. The pandemic quickly disrupted the socio-economic environment, causing material shortages by broadcasting its medical performance to political indicators. The closure of the borders as a result of the release of Sovid-19 caused political controversy.

The main part: During the pandemic, the role of the important regional Shanghai Cooperation Organization was significant, and it became the basis for the gathering of leaders and officials of all neighboring, geopolitically close countries at the same time. There are currently 8 SCO member states, 4 observer states and 6 dialogue partner states. In other words, it covers three-fifths of Eurasia and almost half of the world's population. In figures, the total area of the SCO member states is 34 million. square kilometers. This vast space is home to 3.2 billion people.

In view of the above, we recognize that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is well-organized and well-organized. This is because the Shanghai Cooperation Organization brings together all neighboring countries, which are in conflict with each other, within the framework of the goal of equal rights and mutually beneficial cooperation, based on the principles of mutual respect, justice in negotiating at the same table.Most importantly, this regional organization is developing in a healthy spirit, without contradictions and sustainable.

The speech of President Mirziyoyev Sh.M. at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has managed to convey all the problems and dangers of the current period with great vigilance.He told the summit participants during the pandemic that we need to strengthen our common traditions and social culture. He stressed the importance of building social immunity, noting that in this situation, the threat from abroad increases, the military-political situation worsens, and inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts increase.

In this regard, the border countries need to develop good-neighborly relations, first of all, to strengthen economic cooperation, improve trade and industrial ties, remove barriers to investment, simplify customs procedures, cooperate on the basis of the rule of law, and implement additional programs for harmonization. stressed that we solve problems together, taking into account mutual trust and interests. "The SCO will be stronger only if each of us is strong, " the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said in his speech.

At this point, the President Mirziyoyev Sh.M. put forward another idea - to restore the "Shanghai spirit." This means that we must adhere to our common values and be reflected in our actions and development based on our traditions and customs. In this regard, he stressed the need to establish mutually beneficial cooperation, taking into account the "Shanghai spirit", paying attention to the diversity and diversity of cultural traditions of all member countries.

President Mirziyoyev Sh.M. outlined five priorities. He noted in his speech that the development of digitization policy and the need for information technology are necessary to ensure economic cooperation in the current pandemic, which are important areas of policy in each country. He stressed that information technology is becoming a driver of socio-economic growth, the need to lift the population out of poverty and support in society, to be wary of threats during the pandemic, to keep young people away from terrorism, extremism and drug trafficking. He noted that everyone is involved in ensuring peace and stability in the SCO region and the need to improve neighborly relations. He argued that all the people living in the territory of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization should form a peaceful and full, healthy and prosperous lifestyle.

It should be noted that it is well known that education in Uzbekistan is being reformed. In order to move to the "electronic society", the first "IT-park" was established in Tashkent. In the future, such projects will be organized in Nukus, Bukhara, Namangan, Samarkand, Gulistan and Urgench, and the "1 million programmers" project is being implemented to train qualified specialists. Improving the digital economy in the future will be an important factor in joining the ranks of developed countries.

It can be seen that the SCO today has a number of specific dimensions and criteria in comparison with the role and organizations in international relations in the world. The first dimension is security, peace, and the second dimension is the deepening of economic cooperation. The third is the response to ecological climate change in the SCO space, and finally the fourth is the criterion of humanity. Because, in this sense, all the states in this space are determined by their neighborhood and human relations with this or that state. That is why the President proposed to establish a non-governmental non-profit organization of People's Di plomacy in the SCO space.And this organization is doing its job right now.

Thus, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan put forward a proposal to develop a concept for the development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, in which he made a number of proposals on the establishment of inter-ethnic cooperation, economic support, development of border areas and other issues. He endorsed the idea that we should fight together against external influences while remaining true to our customs and traditions, without allowing localism in our mutual support. However, "Peoples who are trapped in localism are doomed to break like a fragile tree branch as a result of any external influence. "Localism is more dangerous than social evils such as corruption and bribery." Thus, it is known that ensuring social cohesion of the Eurasian countries will have a significant impact on our overcoming the current conflict and joining the ranks of developed countries in the future.

The pandemic COVID-19 that worries everyone has many negative consequences such as: causing economic, political, and social losses. Inter-ethnic, inter-religious, social tensions are emerging and affecting the mood of the population. But while these processes are amatter of urgency, in reciprocal medicine, all countries have united and moved to work together. In this regard, the President Mirziyoyev Sh,M. stressed the need to develop a concept of cooperation in the field of telemedicine between the SCO member states, to provide training and exchange of experience in the field of telemedicine.

In his speech, the President Mirziyoyev Sh,M., highlighted all current issues. He made proposals to improve and even develop relations between the neighboring countries, noting that in order to establish ties, Afghanistan needs to build transport corridors that will serve as a bridge between Central Asia and South Asia. This has manifested itself as one of the broadest approaches to overcoming the Afghan problem and overcoming political and economic issues.

Conclusions and suggestions: Based on the abovementioned comments, the following suggestions can be made:

Firstly, Taking into account the speech of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, it is necessary to develop additional measures to further improve relations with neighboring countries, simplify customs procedures, restore ties with neighboring countries and eliminate the environment of dissatisfaction and prevent social unrest. to ensure that the material and spiritual needs of the border areas play a key role in establishing peace.

Secondly, the current pandemic period has resulted in economic shortages as a result of the severance of ties between all countries. Due to the strong role of information technology in the establishment of remote communications, the use of Internet networks is increasing. As a result, we have moved to the digital economy, but due to the lack of specialists and lack of experience in this area, social problems have arisen. In order to overcome this, it is necessary to develop the necessary specialists, develop and train programs to increase the literacy of the population.

Thirdly, In order to improve relations in the long run, higher education institutions should establish cooperation with higher education institutions in the SCO member states in their areas and work with student exchange programs. In this way, the opinion of neighboring countries about Uzbekistan will change and knowledge about them will increase. It plays an important role in developing the knowledge and competitive skills of young people growing up.

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STATE AND LAW

SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA

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The collapse of the Soviet Union (1991), which united much of Eurasia at the end of the 19th century, led to the collapse of the "one nation, one language, one culture, one economy, one policy model" formed by the ruling Communist Party and artificially assimilated into the region's peoples. Formed in 1991, the independent states of Uzbekistan and Russia have embarked on the path of forming their goals and interests on a national basis. However, the Soviet Union's 70-year policy of preventing national separatism cannot be defined in terms of "efforts to minimize national and cultural differences." Because national development is not just about national-cultural characteristics, characters or a combination of them. Issues such as politics, economics, law, education, international relations, security, and the region were also crucial to national development, and the strategists of the Soviet Union had bound the entire people of the Union together in these matters. Although the Soviet Union pursued a policy of fragmentation at the beginning of its rule, it switched to a policy of "interdependence" in the 1940s. It was during this period that the allied republics were almost deprived of the national model of development and were instead condemned to implement the coercive decisions of the Communist Party. Russia was no exception. When independence was declared in 1991, both Russia and Uzbekistan faced the challenge of creating a national model of development. Such a model would have to take into account the problems of the entire Eurasian region, which has become unstable, as well as withstand the pressure of foreign countries, which are closing in on the region with all their might. The process of creating this model did not take place in Uzbekistan or Russia on the basis of a single or uniform pattern. In this context, the formation of the national development model is divided into several periods based on the approaches to it.

During the first years of independence, Uzbekistan and Russia faced logically similar problems in shaping the model of national development. We can conditionally call these basic approaches to shaping the national development model. Because, in fact, "opinions on such models were not yet decided at that time," or rather, "although there are almost no views on them," the main problems facing countries in time determined the direction of the national development model.

Among the main similar problems of Uzbekistan and Russia at that time were:

achieving stability in interethnic relations;

regulation of a more declining economy;

modernization of financial relations;

regulation of food preparation system;

elimination of ideological confusion;

reorganization of state power;

change of ownershi p system;

finding solutions to social security shortcomings;

creation of effective directions of use of labor, production and material resources of the country;

elimination of unemployment;

adapting the security system to the requirements of the time;

maintaining the country's position in international relations in all areas;

such as providing defense capability.

Theoretically, the solution of these problems is one of the main problems of any newly formed state, whether it is in fact historical or modern. But in their implementation, "in practice, it is up to the government or society to decide which type of political regime to use." Some observers have argued that both countries needed democracy in the first place, as dictatorships, as in the old days, paved the way for adeeper crisis by uniting social strata of different ideological groups into a single state.

In fact, the principles of the organization of national development are reflected in each country in a unique way. "The essence of social relations in society, the effectiveness of ongoing activities, reforms and changes depends on how these principles affect people's lives." They determine how the approaches to the organization of national development are manifested in various spheres of public life, the ideological aspects of the ongoing reforms in this area.

Thus, in the first years of independence, approaches to the organization of national development in Uzbekistan and Russia were developed on a similar political and philosophical basis. Of course, it is based on the experience of developed countries in the transition to market relations, the historical tests of our country and their lessons, the way of life and thinking of the people.Thus, the deep scientifically based principles of reforms in Uzbekistan, the national development program in Russia have emerged.

CONCEPT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Abstract. This article is about the concept of gender equality. At present, the European Convention for the Protection of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is the main document that enshrines the concept of gender equality and the need to ensure equality between men and women.
Key words. Measures, remove, barriers, gender equality, women, regard, present, conduct, significant, work, reform, health systems, education, economics.

Gender equality is one of the most important aspects of life in democratic countries. The essence of the principle of gender equality is that women and men are independent and equal subjects of law, and also have a known and equal autonomy of will in case of one's participation in social ties and relationships, realization of their rights and legitimate interests. Regardless of gender, citizens the same rights are granted in employment, they are successfully combine family life and career. Gender Equality appeared thanks to UN experts, and now it is not actively discussed only in developed countries, but also in developing countries of the third world.

Gender in the World Survey on the Role of Women in development for 1999 is defined as social values, giving differences to biological sexes. It is ideological and cultural concept. According to the World Health Organization, the word "gender" and the adjective "gender" is used to describe those characteristics women and men who are socially acquired, while "Sex" - to describe biologically predetermined. People are born female and male, growing up, they learn to be girls and boys who then become women and men.

Behavioral traits that they acquire in the process of social training, constitute a gender identity and define gender roles. International regulation aimed at ensuring gender equality, plays the role of basic standards to which states must strive in their legal activities.

For the first time about equality of rights and opportunities for men and women was stated in the UN Charter (1945). Later in 1946 the UN Commission was established on the status of women, which set itself the goal of ensuring gender equality around the world.

Currently, the main documents securing the concept gender equality and the need to ensure equality between men and women are the European Convention on the Protection of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination in relation to women (1967).

It should also be noted that any democratic state seeks to enshrine in national legislation international standard in the field of gender equality, but the fact that this principle does not mean its implementation and provision.According to UN statistics for 2017, there is not a single state in the world that fully provided implementation of gender equality in all spheres of society. In the world before gender inequality still persists. A huge number of women is subject to infringement of their rights, although almost all international documents enshrine gender equality and women's rights and men equally. This is why gender equality is one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2015-2030.

It is worth paying attention to the achievements of states in the field implementation of gender equality. In 46 countries, women today accounts for more than 30% of places in at least one of the chambers state parliament. In 2017, worldwide, the share of seats occupied women in unicameral national parliaments or in lower chambers of national parliaments, increased to 23.4%. Almost two thirds countries in developing regions have achieved gender balance in the initial education. The remaining third of developing countries have not yet reached, to Unfortunately, gender equality in primary education, the reason why researchers believe early marriage of girls.

The ratio of women employed outside the agricultural sector and receiving wages increased from 35% in 1990 to 41% in 2015. Thus, achieving gender equality acts as one of the most important areas of government activity. For his ensuring it is necessary to take a set of measures, which subsequently remove barriers to gender equality and women. In this regard, at present, States should conduct significant work on reforming health systems, education, economics and other spheres of state activity, which in the future will positively affect the implementation of the princi ple of gender equality.

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF CONSULAR PROTECTION

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Abstract This article describes the basics, requirements and practical and legal aspects of the development of the institute of consular protection in modern conditions. The author provides an analysis of the changes taking place in the international arena in the coverage of the topic, as well as observations of legal practice, comparative legal data.
Keywords: consul, consular protection, consular post, civil appeals, legal-comparative analysis.

The current stage of development of the world community is characterized growing need of all countries for the legal protection of their citizens abroad. This is evidence by the fact that a significant part of the appeals received by the UN International Court of Justice is consular law . At the same time, as a practical result of this process, consular activities are becoming the most important service of the Foreign Affairs System of many major countries . The institutional framework of the mechanism of protection of the rights of foreign citizens in a number of countries can be seen in establishing of special departments, commissions, special agencies, temporary and standing committees at the state level in the parliament, government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The experience of other countries shows that the opening of many consulates in foreign countries, the scope of consular activities, legal assistance and practical assistance of the state and the growing trend of this activity confirms the urgency of the issue. .

It should be noted that global COVID-19 pandemic has further strengthened the urgency of consular protection. It has increased the legal and practical significance of consular protection as a legal institution. Today, consular posts operate in conditions and requirements that are unconventional to them.

Regarding the consular protection of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, it should be noted, "the principle of the rule of law enshrined in our constitution is an important guarantee of human rights and freedoms in our society, the effective implementation of all reforms." Indeed, with the demands of the times, the need to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens in foreign countries is becoming more objective. In this regard, the issue of consular protection of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad is relevant. The current stage of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by the fact that the primary task is to create ways of legal protection of citizens in any situation. Necessary conditions are being created for the provision of consular and other services to our compatriots abroad, their free movement to our country, their participation in the development of our country. We will expand this work in the future. Consular protection is an important legal instrument in the security, protection and realization of the rights of citizens. It should be noted that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received many applications from citizens of foreign countries. This figure is twice as much as in 2016. When analyzing the content of these appeals of citizens, we see that the majority of appeals are about consular legal assistance aimed at restoring the rights and interests of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries.One of the important tasks of our diplomatic missions is to pay special attention to the solution of vital issues of citizens living abroad and who have become stateless due to circumstances beyond their control. The intensive work in this direction emphasizes the urgency of the work of consuls with citizens of foreign countries. Considering the requirements of the "Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017, consular protection was interpreted as an important factor in pursuing a constructive foreign policy.

The process of constructive and in-depth study of the issue of consular protection in world scientific and practical research is gaining momentum. According to research by European scholars, the demand for consular protection has intensified . The issue of consular protection is becoming a widely discussed topic within the framework of consular law.

The use of the comparative legal method in the coverage of the international legal aspects of the institution of consular protection dates back to ancient times. For example, Plato in his time compared the laws of different cities. Aristotle studied the "constitutions" of 153 Greek states and cities to determine the legitimacy of a political organization. However, ancient Roman jurists did not do such research. This is because they believed that their laws and legal systems were "excellent and superior to the laws of other states and cities." In his Spirit of the Law, Charles Montesquieu studied the laws of foreign countries and compared them with each other to form his own understanding of law. However, comparative law as an independent science was rapidly formed in the second half of the nineteenth century. One of the main historical events was the formation of the French Society of Comparative Legislation and Jurisprudence in 1969.

In the study of consular law, and especially in the protection of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries, the study of foreign legal systems, awareness of innovations and their proper scientific analysis play an important role. Indeed, the fact that citizens are outside the state and that their rights and freedoms are guaranteed is a matter within the bounds of national law. From this point of view, it is necessary to study the international practice that exists in some foreign countries, and in one way or another applies to our citizens. After all, "in human-state relations, priority should be given to the person."

It is the exclusive right of the state to exercise consular protection of the rights of its citizens in foreign countries, which stems from the sovereignty of these states. States enter into various relations through their external relations bodies. States pursue their foreign policies based on their national interests. All this, as a whole, forms a complex structure of international legal processes and is regulated by various branches of international law.

Foreign relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan are conducted on the basis of mutual friendship and cooperation in accordance with the universally recognized principles of international law. The foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the interests of national statehood.

Legitimacy and strong law and order are the criteria of the highest value in the life of society. Therefore, in any state, the improvement of the legal system, legislation is defined as an important condition for sustainable development as a primary task of the state. In turn, the consular system is a system that needs to be constantly improved. Consular protection must be improved in accordance with the requirements of today's international relations, to be adequately formed in response to the challenges arising from the process of globalization.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the issue of consular protection does not lose its relevance at any stage, at any stage of development of the state. It must be constantly improved, adapted to the new requirements of relations between the world community.

Consular offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan protect the rights and interests of the

Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and legal entities abroad. Consular posts promote the development of friendly relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the countries where the consulates are located and the expansion of economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other ties with them. Consular offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall comply with bilateral and multilateral agreements, international principles, the Consular Charter of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the state where the consulate is located.

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1.The international legal aspects of the development of the Institute of Consular Protection depend primarily on the situation in the international arena and the conduct of international relations between states.

2.A comparative legal instrument shall be a vital instrument in the exercise of consular protection. Knowing the law of foreign countries allows us to have a deeper understanding of our own legal system, to see its advantages and disadvantages.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

MODERN TECHNOLOGY OF RESEARCHING ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT IN RAILWAY AUTOMATION AND TELEMECHANICS

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Abstract. The article discusses the issues of the functional support of the automated system of accounting and control of railway automation and remote control devices: signaling, components of the electronic-executive part of the system are presented; proposed a conceptual model and describes the design features of the developed automated system.
Keywords: railway automation and remote control system, centralization and blocking, components of the electronic-executive part, conceptual model and design of an automated system of accounting and control devices.

The use of various types of automated workstations, automated control systems, as well as elements of increased reliability, backup and duplication schemes in signaling, centralization and blocking devices (SCB) creates the prerequisites and is a condition for switching to the maintenance and repair technology for maintenance work: The use of repair and restoration technologies for certain types of signaling equipment will allow: to increase the safety of train traffic and the efficiency of transportation management based on the high reliability of the serviced devices; to ensure the implementation of additional organizational and technical measures to improve train traffic safety by reducing the specific labor intensity of maintenance and increasing labor productivity [1].

Currently, some of the technical means have developed a service life or are approaching this (in the signaling devices, this is about a quarter of the existing ones). In order to prevent further aging of the devices, the employees of the signaling and communication farm will have to significantly increase the pace of modernization of technical equipment in the coming years. At the same time, newly developed and developed domestic and foreign systems of electrical interlocking, automatic blocking, dispatching interlocking on a microprocessor basis should be introduced.

At the same time, it is necessary to switch to new modern service technologies. The task is to automate the maintenance of devices as much as possible through technical progress, minimize the likelihood of the negative impact of the human factor on the process of ensuring trouble-free operation of technical equipment and, consequently, on the state of traffic safety of trains. Considering that at present it is impossible to complete production with highly qualified and responsible executors, the task is to ensure the centralization of control over the condition of technical means and the correctness of performers.

Specialists of signaling and communication industry play a special role in improving the efficiency of the industry and ensuring the safety of train traffic. The successful solution of problems will be facilitated by the creative interaction of the workers of this most complex production and technological complex [2-3].

To organize the accounting of railway automation and remote control devices, tracking their movement and operational identification, it is proposed to use an automated system for accounting and control of signaling devices.

Automated system of accounting and control of RSAT devices is intended for automation of accounting and control of railway automation and remote control devices, as well as for planning the operation of the repair and technological section (RTS) or control and measuring point.

Creation of ASO-CRAT aims to improve the quality and efficiency of work on the replacement and repair of signaling systems, the reasonableness of decision-making by experts and managers of the signaling and communication distance of the frequency response, signaling and communication departments автомат and the laboratory of automation and telemechanics by automating the planning, optimization and control of performance of work [4].

The automated system is used in the distances of automation and telemechanics of the railway. The main functions of the automated system:

- The creation and maintenance of a database that includes the passports of specific devices and information about the place of their installation;
- Tracking movements of devices in connection with periodic replacements, write-offs, receipts, etc.;
- Planning the replacement of devices with the issuance of technologically necessary information;
- Monitoring the implementation of replacement plans for devices;
- Failure device analysis of alarm devices, centralization and blocking;
- Planning of the repair and technological areas;
- Issuance of output documents, the ability to search for devices in the database for arbitrary requests.

The server program performs several functions:

- processing user requests;
- output of necessary information;
- serves as an intermediary between the user and the database;
- carries out the registration of users.

To determine the state of the server and the accuracy of user requests, it is necessary to use the component to record service information in real time. This update list, the so-called event log or log, should be located in the main window of the server program in order to most conveniently reflect information for the system administrator. This should mainly include the results of processing requests to the database, since this is a very vulnerable point in the system, especially if the server program and data storage are physically on different computers [5].

The ASO-CRAT program server runs on a computer connected to the signaling and communication distance network, which is also called a server. For the server, it is possible to allocate a separate computer or use one of the network workstations. It should be noted, however, that the registration of new devices and the creation of instrument-related tasks and reports lead to an increase in the size of the database and an increase in the disk space it occupies; therefore, it is necessary to ensure sufficient capacity of hard disks taking into account the prospects for increasing the flow of information.

To reduce the number of additional programs, it is necessary to build in the system of users registration in the server interface. The main identification data must include the user name (login or pseudonym), real name, surname and patronymic, as well as a password. It is also necessary to take into account additional identifiers of the user in the organization: telephone number, address of location and e-mail. To increase the security level of the system, the password must be stored in an encrypted database.

Electronic document management on the basis of full functional support and development of the electronic-executive part of the system for monitoring and recording railway automation and telemechanics devices in the form of automated control systems allows the management and distance of signaling and communication, as well as enterprises involved in the processing of technical documentation to be significantly increased.

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OVERVIEW DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SUPPORT OF BLOOD CIRCULATION IN THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

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Abstract. In this article describes an overview of the mathematical model of the circulatory system for the cardiovascular system and provides a basis for the mathematical representation of aggregate medical parameters, such as the relevance of the research topic, objects and research methods of overview, goals and objectives of the thesis, blood volume, scientific novelty, practical significance, self-regulation and influence on the upper and inner parts of the heart.

Keywords: linear dependence, integral differential equations, logical-dynamic equations, common vascular zone, self-regulation, effect on the upper and working heart, medical parameters.

Аннотация. В этой статье описывается обзор математическая модель системы в кровообращения для сердечно-сосудистой системы и предоставляется базовая основа для математического представления совокупных медицинских параметров, таких как актуальность темы исследования, объекты и методы исследования, цели и задачи диссертационной работы объем крови, научная новизна, практическая значимость, саморегуляция и влияние на верхнюю и внутреннюю части сердца.

Ключевые слова: линейная зависимость, интегрально-дифференциальные уравнения, логико-динамические уравнения, общая сосудистая зона, саморегуляция, влияние на верхнее и рабочее сердце, медицинские параметры.

Authors V. B. Koshelev, S. I. Mukhin, T. V. Sokolova, N. V. Sosnin, A. P. Favorsky in his article "Mathematical modeling of the hemodynamics of the cardiovascular system taking into account the influence of neuroregulation" from Moscow State University them. M.V Lomonosov Moscow State University M.V Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Computational Mathematics and Cybernetics in 2018, considered in the work and constructed and investigated non-local mathematical models of neurogenic regulation of blood pressure in a closed cardiovascular system. Fundamental models of the action of baroreceptors, regulation of vascular tone, filling of tissue capillaries, and heart rate have been constructed. Their influence on the maintenance of blood pressure, both individually and in combination, was studied. The results of calculations are presented, which confirm the physiological adequacy of the above models.

Authors S. S. Simakov Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Institute of Computational Mathematics RAS, Russia, Sechenov University, in his article "Modern methods of mathematical modeling of blood flow using averaged models" in 2018 considered physiological and pathophysiological processes associated with the circulatory system, is currently a topical topic of many studies. This paper considers a number of approaches to mathematical modeling of blood flow based on spatial averaging and / or using a stationary approximation. The assumptions and assumptions limiting the scope of this kind of models are discussed. The most common mathematical formulations of problems are presented and methods for their numerical solution are briefly described. The first part discusses models based on full spatial averaging and / or using the stationary approximation. One of the most common approaches today is to draw analogies between the flow of a viscous incompressible fluid in elastic tubes and an electric current in a circuit. Such models are used not only by themselves, but also as a way to formulate boundary conditions in models that take into account the one-dimensional or three-dimensional spatial dependence of variables. Dynamic, fully space-averaged models make it possible to describe the dynamics of blood flow at sufficiently long time intervals, equal to the duration of tens of cardiac cycles or more. Next, we consider stationary models based on both a fully averaged and a two-dimensional approach. Such models can be used to simulate blood flow in the microcirculatory bed. The second part discusses models based on one-dimensional averaging of blood flow parameters. The advantage of this approach also lies in the low, in comparison with three-dimensional modeling, requirements for computational resources and the ability to cover all sufficiently large blood vessels in the body. Models of this type allow calculating the parameters of blood flow in each vessel of the vascular network included in the model. The structure and parameters of such a network can be specified both on the basis of literature data and using methods of medical data segmentation. The main and very essential assumptions in the derivation of one-dimensional equations from the Navier - Stokes equations using asymptotic analysis or their integration over the volume are the radial symmetry of the flow and the constancy of the shape of the velocity profile in the cross section. Currently existing works devoted to the validation of one-dimensional models, their comparison with each other and with the data of clinical trials, allow us to speak about the success of this approach and confirm the possibility of its use in medical practice. One-dimensional models allow one to describe dynamic phenomena such as pulse wave propagation and Korotkov sounds. In this approximation, factors such as the effect of gravity on blood flow, the effect of muscle contraction on the walls of blood vessels, regulatory and autoregulatory effects can be taken into account.

Authors S. V. Sindeev, S. V. Frolov "Tambov State Technical University", Department "Biomedical Engineering", Tambov in their article "Modeling the hemodynamics of the cardiovascular system in cerebral aneurysm" 2017 considered the method of multiscale mathematical modeling of the cardiovascular system, which allows combining hemodynamic models of different dimensions to assess the preoperative state of patients with cerebral aneurysm. The results of the calculation based on the model can be used by a physician to develop a strategy and tactics for treating cerebral aneurysms, depending on the individual characteristics of the patient's cardiovascular system.

The authors T. K. Dobroserdova, A. A. Cherevko, E. A. Sakharova in their article "Blood Flows in Vascular Networks: Numerical Results vs Experimental Data" 2018 considered a comparison of the numerical results calculated using a one-dimensional blood flow model with experimental data.

The author Syrbul Aleksandra Aleksandrovna in her article "Computer modeling of hemodynamics in large blood vessels" in 2017 considered the connection with the complexity of direct experimental study of blood vessels and blood flow in them, there is a need to improve the methods of computer modeling of hemodynamics based on hydrodynamic technologies (CFD). The rheological properties of blood often characterize the clinical manifestations of intravascular disorders of blood flow. For example, an increase in viscosity caused by a violation of the aggregation ability of erythrocytes is characteristic of most vascular diseases.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATION QUALITY

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Nowadays, the general or secondary education subject, in whole or in part, uses ICT, or the pedagogical principles of the use of ICT, its psychological characteristics, the mechanism and factors influencing its learning process. , as well as a comprehensive study of many other aspects is becoming a topical issue.

This is the basis for the formation of new content and essence in the education system, in particular, in the organization and implementation of educational processes, the development of teaching aids, especially in improving the efficiency of teaching and learning. serves as. In order to successfully carry out such a huge task, it is important to provide teachers and students with the necessary textbooks in the state language.

The manual is intended for teachers working in higher education, which includes the organization and implementation of educational processes in the education system, in particular, the development of teaching aids, especially the knowledge on the formation of new content and essence in terms of improving the effectiveness of the transition and mastery of training.

Effectiveness of creating and using multimedia training courses in the education system. The main goal of all reforms in the field of education is to bring up spiritually mature people, to improve the education system, to implement the teaching process in accordance with the requirements of modern pedagogical and information technologies. For this reason, today in the education system, special attention is paid to the effective use of modern computer and information technologies. This is effective only in the educational process for teachers of various disciplines to use modern means of information technology, first of all, to increase the level of knowledge and skills in this area, technical support of the education system, full access to the Internet. the result can be achieved.

One of the main ways to improve the quality and efficiency of the education system is the use of modern information and communication technologies in the educational process, including multimedia training courses, ensuring interactive interaction between teacher and student, multimedia teaching. involvement of highly qualified personnel in the development of training courses and textbooks.

Multimedia explores the ability to visualize and create dynamic images of information in a variety of forms, and to receive and visualize it through the organs of sight and hearing.

In multimedia technologies, the representation of information in the form of images, sounds, and actions rather than in the form of text teaches students to be more active, attentive, and curious in the classroom, because every piece of information offered is through their participation and action.is done.

In the education system, multimedia technology is a tool that positively and effectively influences students by combining theoretical, practical, visual, informative, simulative and control parts. In addition, the use of multimedia training courses in the education system allows to create high-quality video recordings of theoretical materials, virtual laboratory work and practices, simulated animated models of various processes, for which in students' classrooms, ATMs, teaching aids room , it will be necessary to organize practical training in methodical rooms, IRCs.

All multimedia courses used in the education system must have practical application and experience, as well as specific pedagogical and psychological features.

The pedagogical and psychological features of multimedia training courses depend on the form and appearance of the description and expression of educational materials used to form knowledge and skills. They should pay special attention not only to the process of solving examples and problems, conducting practical and laboratory classes, but also to the formation of students' knowledge, skills and abilities throughout the learning process.

One of the main features of multimedia courses created in the education system is that they are defined by certain subtleties of the study of the subject, which in turn requires alarge number of visual aids, because without their participation in different areas of the living world, its construction necessity, the mechanism of formation and development of biological, chemical and physical processes cannot be fully demonstrated.

One of the main didactic issues in the field of modeling and general methods of influencing the objects of imagination is one of the most important in the creation of multimedia training courses for the education system.

Multimedia courses differ from previous traditional textbooks in many ways. In particular, the recommendation of learning materials to students is done through multimedia: graphics, animation, video, sound and sound actions, real-life events and many other elements such as modeling, as they explore the shortcomings of natural objects and visual aids. allows for a certain amount or full coverage. This is important in shaping and consolidating students 'knowledge and skills on the topics they are studying. Because they allow for a certain amount or full coverage of the shortcomings of natural objects and visual aids. Visual aids that complement and increase the level of acceptance of educational materials in multimedia training courses are presented through slides, videos and other similar visual theoretical materials consisting of separate tables, graphic diagrams, pictures, etc. can be described.

In short, when creating multimedia training courses, it is necessary to pay special attention to the interactive components created by various software tools.

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OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH - 2020

DECEMBER, 2020

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