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**ACTUAL ISSUES OF PREPARING CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL IN THE FAMILY
ON THE BASIS OF THE STANDARD OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND
UPBRINGING**

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***Annotation.** This article analyzes the actual issues of preparing children for school in the family based on the standard of preschool education and upbringing. Based on the conclusions drawn, proposals were developed.*

***Keywords:** standard of preschool education, standard of preschool education, educational system, values, social sermons.*

The originality of the Uzbek family lies in the longevity of such people as Oriental manners, painting, tradition, national value and traditions, education, the desire for spiritual maturity. The main foundation for the education and education of children is the family. Our children are formed, first of all, in the family, taking an example from the parents. If the parent diligently instills in the child from the very beginning the qualities of education, culture of speech, humanity, then in the future he will become a harmonious, healthy, independent-minded, most importantly, well-mannered person.

A person learns from parents the culture of striving for knowledge in life, love of the motherland, ardor, respect for adults, and treatment. The methods and means of spiritual, moral, cultural education of the younger generation are diverse, within which the speech and treatment of the child occupy a special place. The child is the happiness and wealth of the parent. In turn, it is considered family that he respects his parents diligently.

A personal example of a parent is one of the most important principles in raising a child. Raising children to be highly moral and polite has been the dream, desire of all peoples since ancient times. The parent tried to form such positive qualities as hard work for his child, respect for adults, compassion and care for the little ones from himself, hatred of evil. Even today, families with a high level of education on the basis of the needs and aspirations of their children are found quite a lot. The child is affected by adults at every step, imitating what he hears and sees. He learns from his parents a culture of communication, and this subsequently clarifies their meaning of life.

It is known that in preschool education it is important to prepare children for school education, a feeling of being a student in the life of children, being a student at school is formed, moral qualities, interest in reading, love for school increase. And for this it is required to prepare children for school, to adapt their activities to school education. Therefore, it is necessary to properly organize the work of preparing children for school education in each preschool educational institution. In this case, it will be especially important to prepare children for school education in terms of mental and speech development. That is, importance should be given to the cultivation of children's Communication Speech, the acquisition of their peers, parental speech, speech etiquette, the clear formulation of thought in mutual speech, the understanding of the speech of others, the clear and correct expression of speech, the correct answer to questions, the observance of speech etiquette.

Performing the above tasks is the main task of the parent, first of all, children are taught to increase vocabulary, actively use it, tell those who heard and saw and forgave, compose a story according to the content of the pictures, correctly express the content in the story, sentence. That is, children are taught to use vocabulary correctly, to speak what they hear and see, to compose a story according to the content of pictures, to clearly and correctly express their speech. As can be seen from

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these, it is important to develop their thinking skills when preparing children for school. To do this, the family must have:

1. Drawing up a meaningful, creative story about various activities of children in the family, knitting a fairy tale, teaching it to make an figurative story;
2. In the family, children are taught to compose a sentence of 3-4 words, to divide the sentence into words, to divide the word into syllables and to clearly pronounce the sounds in the word, to perform exercises on how to compose a word from a sound;
3. In the family, to teach works of art to make an expressive, figurative story, to be able to evaluate the activities of the heroes of the work, to describe their positive characteristics and to be able to distinguish their speech.

One of the main requirements for preparing children for school in preschool education Kern Yerasek and L.N. Vanger on Wenger's methods, it consists in preparing children for writing based on the use of notebooks and hand movement exercises.

Fulfilling the above tasks and preparing children for school education is the main task of every parent. In performing these tasks, the following should be given importance:

1. To increase the tendency of children to speak, to teach them to answer questions, to teach them to compose a story, a fairy tale with the help of painting-toys.
2. Doing the exercise of drawing a picture of a thing, object, toy. For example, at first, children should be offered to draw a picture of a ladder, a bridge, such an exercise is to know the children's notebook line, prepare them to know where the notebook will draw from.

Such exercises will help children learn to move from left to right, from bottom to top, from top to bottom without breaking the hand, will become the basis for teaching children to writing. Because preparing children for school ensures that the moral qualities of children are growing, realizing that they are growing up. Therefore, during this period, it is necessary to attach importance to the development of figurative listening, hearing, observation, generalization, thinking. For this, it is required to develop children's play activities, observe, remember by sight, hear and remember, form figurative speech. That is, when preparing children for school, it is necessary to develop their listening skills. To do this, it is necessary to attach importance to:

A) See to Remember games and perform various work. Children are shown several pictures, it is required to compose a story based on the words in the picture. For example: an exercise is performed to teach you to distinguish between pictures of a tulip, a butterfly, a kitten, a ball, to compose a sentence using a word. Pictures denoting the name of the fruits are dialed on the board by the educator, an exercise is performed to teach children to compose a sentence with their participation, they say a word corresponding to the first word:

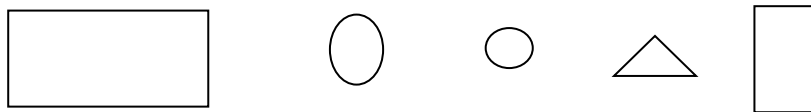
- pomegranate, apple, peach, pear, grape fruits;
- poplar, willow, apricot, peach trees;
- sheep, calf, goat, cow, horse, camel – animals.

B) According to Kern Jerasek's method, the child says the word corresponding to what he said. For example: it is important to organize games such as cow's child-calf, bird's child-bird, horse's child-mare, crow, sparrow, nightingale, fowl;

V) In preparing children for school education, it is important to organize games with children such as "Find a similar one", "Say a pair of words", "Let's take the doll for a walk";

G) Also, when preparing children for school, "What's gone?", "What's changed?" exercises are also important. Such games help to develop children's thinking and memory, as well as to increase vocabulary, especially to prepare children for school. In our republic, it is important to pay attention

to the improvement of children's hand movements when preparing children for school in pre-school educational institutions. For this, it is good to draw the following pictures and shapes in a notebook:



They draw pictures of apples, a house, a window, an umbrella, a duck, a bird from the forms, on the basis of which they learn to identify, distinguish, hand and eye movements from the cells of a notebook. Such exercises will be important in preparing children for school education, in the formation of their writing skills.

"Find pairs of words", "Describe pictures", "What did you do at home?", "Do you see pictures from fairy-tale books?", "Which fairy-tale books did you see?" it is possible to organize conversations on topics such as Such activities improve children's ability to retell what they see, remember it, improve their memory, increase their love for books, and their desire to go to school.

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THE BENEFITS OF TABLE TENNIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD'S BODY

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***Annotation.** In the article, table tennis is considered as an activity capable of forming a child as a spiritually strong, disciplined, competitive personality. It is thanks to table tennis that it positively affects and strengthens our health and proper use and helps to develop in the right direction.*

***Keywords:** table tennis, child, sports, physical exercises, health, sports games.*

In the general system of the comprehensive development of the body, the physical education of the child occupies an important place. It is at a young age that table tennis has a beneficial effect on the development of the mobility of the hands of the hands, develops fine motor skills of the hands, strengthens the muscles of the hands and wrists. It helps to increase the speed of hand movement, develop attention and reaction. While playing table tennis, your leg muscles get a good load and become stronger. The cardiovascular and respiratory systems begin to function better, enriching the body with oxygen. Table tennis develops dexterity, eye, flexibility.

Thanks to the development of reactions, our brain learns to control the body even faster. Playing table tennis, you develop the hip, wrist, elbow and shoulder joints and even the articulation of the spine. There is a phrase "A person is healthy as long as his spine remains flexible." This is another reason why table tennis has a positive effect and improves our health. At present, the interest of coaches of sports schools in teaching children to table tennis has noticeably increased. Training is most often carried out with the aim of selecting children for sports sections. It should be noted that in this case, in no case should you mechanically transfer the training methodology. Depending on how age characteristics are taken into account, the physical capabilities of preschoolers, sports games and exercises can give different results in health, educational and educational terms. An excellent feature of sports games and exercises is their emotionality. A positive emotional tone is an important prerequisite for health, prevents various diseases, and maintains interest in physical exercises. The joyful mood continues to own the child after the lesson. Children are interested in the lesson when they are busy, when the rest time does not exceed the work time. Boredom comes when the guys are left idle, when they are forced to perform monotonous, monotonous movements. A variety of exercises and games captivate children: they sometimes "forget" about the time.

Having known the joy and pleasure of the activity offered to them, they leave the class with a desire to continue it. In the development of table tennis, the guys are engaged almost every day to improve their technical and tactical skills. Repeatedly repeating the same actions, gaining confidence in their movements – there is stability in the execution of elements, which allows you to fight for the victory of points and the game as a whole. The game form of the lesson is the basis of the methodology of teaching sports games and exercises. The lesson should be held as an entertaining game. Monotony,

boredom should not be allowed, the movements and games themselves should give the child pleasure; therefore, it is important that the lesson contains motor activities interesting for children, game images, unexpected moments. During games and sports entertainment, the educator should know that the child's psyche is unstable, easily vulnerable. Sometimes the most trifling word, remark may seem offensive to a child, he may cry, lose faith in his strength, and this will push him away from this or that kind of game for a long time. It is necessary to point out to the child his mistakes very tactfully. Nothing strengthens self-confidence more than a reasonably expressed approval. Of course, those who do everything quickly should not be praised too often – they may get caught up. But the baby, who has not been given some exercise for a long time, and then finally got it, must certainly be praised. When starting classes, it should be borne in mind that children are not the same in their physical development, character, and health. The load in games is dosed taking into account the individual and age characteristics and the well-being of the child. Preschool children tend to overestimate their abilities and often flirt (to the detriment of their health). Therefore, both the learning of exercises and the game itself cannot be prolonged: they must be alternated with rest. Games of great activity are replaced by calm ones. It is better to underplay a little, so that the game for the child is always tempting, attractive and does not harm health.

The load during the games should be distributed evenly to all muscle groups, increasing gradually from year to year. Parents can and should help the child develop a beautiful posture, teach him to breathe properly without holding his breath, in accordance with physical exercise. Properly organized games and sports entertainments strengthen the health of children, harden their body, help the development of the motor apparatus, educate strong-willed character traits, valuable moral qualities, are a wonderful means of active and reasonable rest. Motor skills and motor skills are sequential situations on the way to the formation of motor action. As a result of repeated repetition, the motor skill is automated and turns into a motor skill.

Motor skill is one of the forms of motor actions of a child. On the basis of knowledge and experience, he acquires the ability to perform a particular motor action, learns practical methods and techniques for its implementation. With repeated repetitions, the skill turns into a skill.

When performing exercises, the child develops conditioned reflex connections, when they are repeated, including mentally, these connections are clarified, and as a result, the practical improvement of the exercises. The educator in the process of forming motor skills uses a variety of techniques to activate ideomotor representations. So, when the skill is stabilized, the child is asked to remember and tell the sequence of the exercise. Such teaching methods ensure the child's self-control over the correctness of the movement performed by him, interest, increase the emotional state, concentration and stability of attention.

The ability to be aware of the nature and quality of the movements performed by the child must be taught. Methods and techniques of such training can be a brief explanation and demonstration in combination with an analysis of the main elements of movements before the start of its implementation by children. During classes, work on the analysis and awareness of motor representations can continue in the form of a task to follow the performance of the movement by a friend and note what was right and what was wrong; compare the exercise performed with the sample, the way given by the educator. Such a task teaches the ability to observe, notice, compare, memorize and compare the correct and incorrect elements of movement, the ability to analyze. It promotes a deeper and more conscious assimilation of the exercise.

Sports games and exercises are primarily aimed at strengthening health, improving the overall physical fitness of children, meeting their biological need for movement. The main goal is to familiarize children with sports games and exercises, laying the basics of proper technique. But in no

case should this become highly specialized training, preparation for participation in competitions. Real competitions, where the struggle is for points, for places, are an unbearable psychological burden for the child.

A distinctive feature of sports games and exercises is their emotionality. Positive emotional tone is an important prerequisite for health, prevents various diseases, supports interest in physical exercise. During the lesson, it is very important to determine the optimal number of repetitions of exercises so that children do not have bad habits that interfere with further learning. If a well-mastered movement is used as a summing exercise, then it is enough to repeat it only a few times immediately before learning a new motor action. More complex actions of sports games can be learned in specially created conditions (outside the game). At the same time, it is advisable to direct the child's attention to the quality of the movement. In the future, you can complicate the conditions for performing actions, bring children to more difficult tasks. For example, exercises with elements of competition can be carried out in the following sequence of complication: at the beginning of training, competitions are held for the accuracy of performing actions, and then for the speed of performing movements first between individual children, and later between groups of children. After that, it is possible to conduct exercises with elements of competition that require not only accurate, but also fast movements. This ensures continuity and gradual complication of the conditions of performance, consolidation of the correct skill, helps to avoid monotonous, tiring preschool children working on the technique.

In the process of learning sports exercises and games, it is extremely important to ensure the conscious development of actions. Children's understanding of the meaning of actions accelerates the process of skill formation, promotes the ability to independently select effective actions in subsequent motor activity and it is advisable to apply them. Sports games and exercises, as well as classes that teach basic movements.

Part of the lesson may vary depending on the content of the exercises in the main part of the lesson. In this part of the classes, a warm-up is carried out in order to prepare the child's body for more intensive work in the main part. An important task of the first part of the lesson is to develop children's interest in upcoming movements and focus their attention on the material being studied. In this part of the lesson, you can also include exercises that lead to the study of movements.

One of the advantages of table tennis is the opportunity to relax and escape from everyday worries that do not always give us pleasure. But it is precisely in pleasure that the secret of our health lies. If you do even the most serious things with pleasure, you will not feel any load. Since many of us are deprived of such an opportunity, there is only one way out to get the missing pleasure from playing table tennis.

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**PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN
EDUCATION**

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Annotation. *This article talks about the technologies that can be used in the educational process, the problems and solutions of its application to the educational process, and the possibilities of using modern technologies to improve the quality of education.*

Keywords: *teaching, modern technologies, media pedagogy, international experiences, innovation, internet, distance education, teaching rules, educational character, awareness, activity and instructiveness, comprehensibility, the rule of appropriateness of education, information technologies, civilization.*

The reason for the introduction of information technologies in all aspects of human life is that the volume of information that a person encounters every day increases day by day with the transition of the society to the information civilization. Such global processes do not affect the education system. The use of information technologies in the pedagogical process is becoming one of the priority directions of the organization of the educational process in a higher professional educational institution.

Researchers attribute the mass development and implementation of pedagogical technologies to the mid-1950s, and attribute this to the emergence of a technological approach to building teaching in American and then European schools. Initially, pedagogical technology meant an attempt to technicalize the educational process; the first developer of this direction and at the same time the foundation on which the next levels of pedagogical technology were built was programmed teaching. The further development of research in the field of pedagogical technology expanded its concept, which was reflected in various definitions given by famous teachers and methodologists (for example, Academician V. Monakhov gives 10 definitions, Prof. V. Basharin - 8, etc.). According to V. Bepalko, B. Blum, V. Juravlev, M. Klarin, G. Moreva, V. Monakhov and others, pedagogical technology (in a narrower sense - teaching technology) is an integral (procedural) part. educational system related to didactic processes, teaching tools and organizational forms. It is this part of the educational system that answers the traditional "how to teach" question with the important addition of "how to teach effectively".

The current state of the education system is characterized by the increasing role of non-traditional educational technologies. Learning by students with their help is much faster than with traditional technologies. These technologies will change the nature of knowledge development, acquisition and distribution, deepening and expanding the content of the studied subjects, quickly updating it, using more effective teaching methods, as well as significantly expanding the opportunity for everyone to get this education. will give. The implementation of the new thirtieth generation state education standards (FSES HPE) based on a competency-based approach implies significant changes in the teaching methods of a number of subjects, including sociology, based on the increasingly active participation of the student. full participation in the educational process, its great independence, training aimed at a concrete practical result. Therefore, the use of new technologies begins with its close connection to the educational process, and methods of its effective application to the teaching process are developed.

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In the implementation of the main goals and tasks of the educational session - focusing on defining goals and tasks, establishing effective cooperation between pedagogues and students, using advanced pedagogical technology and interactive methods created on their basis, improving the system of evaluating the results, organizing and implementing all its forms taking into account new technical and technological achievements, forming independent thinking, creative abilities and professional skills of students at the level of modern requirements, training in non-traditional ways to create a continuous connection with science and research, to arouse professional and economic interests, to independently collect necessary information, to identify problems, to find solutions, to critically analyze the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities and to use them the main task is to focus on a systematic and creative approach to the application of solving new tasks.

The problem of distinguishing technology and methodology is still very controversial. Some scholars believe that technology is a form of implementation of methodology, while others believe that the concept of technology is broader than methodology. Most scientists in the world believe that technology and methodology should be based on a system of scientific legal rules (that is, they have a system), but the ideal technology has a system of well-defined recipes that are guaranteed to achieve the goal. The methodology ensures the diversity and variability of the methods of implementation of the theoretical rules, and therefore does not mean guaranteed achievement of the goal, because even the ideal technique does not have high instrumentality. According to me, educational technology is the study of planning, organizing, directing and adjusting it to achieve a certain result, taking into account the limitations and providing favorable conditions for teachers and students. refers to the system of joint activity of process subjects.

The following tasks are determined and solved in the introduction and use of modern educational technologies in the educational process:

- introducing pedagogues-teachers to the basics of modern educational technology - recommending lectures, literature;
- identifying dedicated teachers who want to work on the basis of modern educational technologies. Through them, to convey to pedagogues-teachers the intended purpose of using modern pedagogical technologies, its essence;
- implementation of the following organizational activities in order to prepare pedagogues-teachers who want to work on the basis of modern educational technologies for the process of using modern pedagogical technologies: development of a general, integrated project of the educational (educational) process, education (educational) determination of specific goals and tasks that must be solved in the process, predicting (guessing) the essence of the educational (educational) process and choosing the most effective, optimal form, method and technical means that help to ensure its effectiveness, education in the process of creating certain conditions for the student's free and independent activity, setting the time for the formation of certain skills and qualifications, diagnosing the level of their knowledge in advance, directing, controlling and evaluating the student's activities providing individual counseling, organizing seminars, trainings, demonstration classes;
- to monitor, conduct observations and analyses, provide methodical support and listen to their reports in order to ensure the credibility of the assessment of the effectiveness of the creative approach of pedagogues working on the basis of modern educational technologies to the organization of the educational process;
- to test the pedagogical technology project developed by pedagogues working on the basis of modern educational technologies in the course of training, to analyze the level of achievement of the goal and to teach innovative teachers the advantages of working on modern pedagogical technologies

in scientific and methodical seminars at department meetings, organize their speeches at the scientific councils of higher educational institutions and ensure their support by the pedagogical team;

- innovative (pedagogical technology) centers working on modern pedagogical technologies established under higher educational institutions should be provided with the necessary didactic and methodical materials and technical tools;

- formation of an innovative pedagogical team from advanced pedagogues-teachers who have theoretical and practical knowledge of educational technologies and their use in the educational process, etc.

The positive solution of these tasks allows to achieve certain efficiency in the educational process, as well as to educate well-rounded individuals and competitively qualified specialists.

Modern education should ensure the formation of graduates with a high level of professionalism and competence, who can adapt to the changing conditions of professional activity. Thus, the professional educational institution faces the task of training a competitive specialist. Competitiveness should be considered from two aspects: the first is that the specialist has a high level of professional skills and competence, which includes a certain level of knowledge, skills and abilities, which is highly skilled, intellectually and creatively developed allows you to become an expert. The second, in my opinion, is personal readiness to work in the market, in a competitive environment. It is the formation of a person who can make decisions independently, who is proactive, responsible, who can express himself, who has the ability to communicate effectively with others, and who is self-sufficient. For teacher education, the issue of using the entire spectrum of available information and communication technologies in various types of professional activity is especially relevant in connection with the special task of this educational system aimed at training teachers for future generations. Expecting that information and communication technologies will soon become the "core" of the educational process, it is necessary to form a general information culture among students and develop their information and communication competences. The introduction of information technologies, as well as solving a number of practical problems on the optimization of the educational process, by involving him in various activities, including independent activities, allows to increase the active role of the student, to develop his motivation for educational activities. This, in turn, affects the quality of the educational process.

Modern computer programs allow the use of information technologies in the creation of multimedia documents using text, mathematical and multimedia packages at the same time. With their help, it will be possible to create films for showing in classrooms and corridors using video projectors and wall screens in classrooms. Educational institutions using remote monitors. The use of such films in the educational process, in my opinion, significantly revives and optimizes the process of acquiring knowledge and improving the quality of education. If at the same time, students are involved in creating videos using the presented multimedia collections, it will also increase their interest in the subjects being studied. The created films can be placed on the websites of educational institutions with access to the Internet or local networks. We know that in addition to the standardized education that a person can receive in an educational institution (school, college, university), there are alternative types of education. This applies to all types of advanced courses, specialized courses, distance courses, etc. Thanks to information technology, a person can get the necessary education in a very short time, almost without leaving home. This can be knowledge of the profession, information in the field of culture, etc. The use of multimedia technology makes it possible to distribute interactive education through a network of multimedia classrooms or CDs, the Internet. Users can take the curriculum in their field at their convenience. A distinctive feature of higher education is the priority of the student's independent work. Therefore, he should learn most of the educational material

independently, using the recommended teaching aids, with the help of the teacher, mainly of a methodological nature. However, practice shows that a large number of first-year students are not ready for the form of education received at the university and experience certain difficulties before learning to work independently. At first, such students need additional guidance, which often cannot be provided by the teacher himself, but this can be put into practice with the help of modern information technology and interactive teaching aids. allows to introduce.

Today, all countries of the world already have schools where computer technology plays one of the central roles. Pedagogical process - from planning, calling, announcing programmed announcements, reminders through crawling lines and electronic boards, chip systems at school entrance, payment of breakfast and lunch fees through electronic cards from mobile communications and the Internet to instant communication with parents. But, unfortunately, there are still very few schools of this type in our country, most educational institutions are practically or insignificantly equipped with the latest equipment. In the modern world, media education is considered as a process of personal development with the help of mass communications in order to form a culture of communication with mass media, creative, communicative skills, critical thinking, skills of full-fledged people. perception, interpretation, analysis and evaluation of media texts, teaching different forms of self-expression using media technologies. The skills obtained as a result of this process are called media literacy. Media education supports its implementation throughout the life of a person in the national curricula of all countries, in the system of additional, non-formal education and personnel training.

Currently, there is no interaction between education and information space. These are called spatial gaps. Spatial spaces in education represent mass media that are included in the information and communication map of the world, but are not controlled by the pedagogical team and universities, and do not interact with the educational space. In other words, they exist as a "parallel school". In my opinion, an important problem today is not only the existence of spatial gaps in education, but also their expansion due to the development of mass media in the context of global information. The information field is not controlled by the pedagogical team. This leads to a violation of the integrity of the educational space. Such a strategy should be chosen so that the gap between the mass media and the educational field does not increase, and to eliminate their fragmentation. The solution to the problem can only be such a model of higher professional education, the design of which has its own characteristics. Integrated Media Education Area. The search for ways to integrate information and the educational space is relevant to achieve the goals of modern professional education. For the development of the distance education system, the decision-making of the government in the country is considered the main role, and this means that the first steps have been taken in this regard. It should be noted that this system provides the opportunity to study at several universities at the same time, implements the principle of individual education, allows to "choose the appropriate professional and educational trajectory", ensures academic mobility.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the lack of motivation of teachers in terms of introducing innovative educational technologies into the educational process, in my opinion, is not only the most destructive factor, but also the most difficult factor to change. The lack of knowledge on the use of innovative teaching technologies can be compensated by improving the skills in the field of sociology teaching methodology. Improving the quality and convenience of the educational process is ensured by the introduction of innovative educational technologies. All the efforts of the administrative and management apparatus of educational organizations are not only to stimulate the work of professors and teachers, but also to create the necessary conditions for self-improvement and self-awareness of teachers. should be focused on equalizing this factor.

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**WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN - INTELLECTUAL OF GIRLS
PROBLEMS OF CAPACITY INCREASE AND THE RESULTS IN THEIR SOLUTION
(EXAMPLE OF SOUTHERN REGIONS)**

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the problems of women in public life, the results of the conditions created by the state in solving problems on the example of the southern regions of Uzbekistan. It is shown that the legal documents created by the state are important in increasing the intellectual competence of women.*

Key words: *women, gender equality, women's committee, legal and social protection of women, independence, in the regions, measures.*

After gaining independence in Uzbekistan, the issue of women rose to the level of state policy. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that men and women have equal rights [1]. This has become important for the expansion of women's participation in all aspects of social life in the country.

Also, the 69 th goal in the appendix of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated January 28, 2022 is called "Supporting women and ensuring their activity in the life of society" All priority issues of women's policy in new Uzbekistan are comprehensively described [2].

In 1992, the population of Uzbekistan was 10 million. more than 50.6% of them were women [3]. In 1997, the population was 23,867, of which 12,008 were women. In 2002, the total population was 25,523 thousand, of which 12,700 thousand, in 2007, the population was 27,167 thousand, of which 13,593 thousand were women. When analyzed by region, in 1997, 1,030,000 people in Kashkadarya region and 832,000 people in Surkhandarya region were women.[4]

Therefore, the analysis of the above figures shows that the issue of women, who make up half of the population, required serious attention from the state.

The Women's Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, established in 1991, played an important role in increasing the social activity of women in Uzbekistan [5]. 208 departments and divisions of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, about 41 thousand primary organizations were active [6].

In 1997, women's committees and their members were established in Surkhandarya region as follows: 39 people in the regional women's committee, 23 people in the city women's committee, 640 people in the district women's committee, 759 members of the women's committee established in enterprises and institutions organized women [7]. As a result, a number of works were carried out to solve issues related to women's problems, as well as to ensure their legal and social guarantees.

In 1995, the IV World Women's Conference was held in Beijing, China under the slogan "Peace and Development". Based on the Beijing Declaration, the government-level "Concept and program documents on women's issues of the Republic of Uzbekistan" guaranteeing the legal and social protection of women in Uzbekistan were developed [8]. The programs focused on the following directions:

- to determine ways to bring women's standard of living, socio-political status, intellectual indicators to the level of the most developed countries of the world;

- to further improve the social protection of mothers and children, to determine measures to reduce the level and amount of death of mothers and children;
- improvement of ways to protect the health of women, including girls of kindergarten and school age;
- based on directions such as formation of women's legal culture, priority tasks were implemented in all regions of the republic [9].

In the republic, several normative legal documents were adopted, guaranteeing the services of women in the legal, social and economic spheres and serving their interests [10]. In order to ensure the implementation of these documents, groups of social welfare, health care, public education workers and active women were organized in the regions. The essence of the periodical documents was conveyed to the general public by the members of this group [11]. Such benefits established by the government served for the social protection of women.

For example, according to the data of 1999-2000, 1013 women worked in "Surkhontextil" joint-stock company, of which 718 were women with children. 442 women were on partially paid leave up to the age of 2 and unpaid leave up to the age of 3 to raise their young children. Therefore, as a result of the implementation of regulatory documents on the protection of women's labor rights, the work efficiency of women was ensured in the places.

Labor laws in Uzbekistan set special standards for women. According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4235 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of the labor rights of women and girls and to support entrepreneurship", the prohibitions on the use of women's labor in certain fields or professions have been canceled, together with the negative effects on women's health. the list of sectors or occupations that may be affected has been approved, a new procedure for taking child care leave and breaks during the work process has been established, reflecting gender equality.

The labor legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines additional guarantees and benefits for the following persons:

- women and persons busy with family obligations;
- young people;
- persons who study and work.

These guarantees and benefits apply to employment, salary calculation, leave, health-related work, etc. is used.

For example, it is forbidden to refuse employment and reduce wages to women due to pregnancy and having children.

Pregnant women and women with children under the age of fourteen (disabled children under the age of sixteen) are not allowed to engage in night work, overtime work, work on weekends, and send them on business trips without their consent [12].

At the same time, it is allowed to engage pregnant women and women with children under the age of three in night work only if there is a medical opinion confirming that such work does not pose a risk to the health of the mother and the child. They have children under the age of three and work in institutions and organizations that are financially supported by the budget women are assigned a reduced period of working time not exceeding thirty-five hours per week.

The favorable clauses regarding women mentioned in the decision served to increase the level of legal literacy of women, to strengthen their place and position in the family.

So, during the period of independence in the studied region, women were given ease and favorable conditions not only in the conditions of today's globalization, but also in the years of

independence. The article analyzed the rights of women, the conditions and opportunities created for them. Effective results have been achieved with the measures identified along with the problems.

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Abstract: During the years of stagnation in Uzbekistan, all arears were covered by ecological negligence. Water, soil, air, flora and fauna were irreversibly damaged. Various infectious diseases (hepatitis, tuberculosis and goiter, etc.) began to spread widely. This situation began to cause terrible accidents. This brought humanity to the brink of tragedy.

Key words: Water, soil, air, flora, research, the Aral sea, climate.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 150 years, water basins have been getting polluted and shrinking due to global warming. Excessive pollution of soil, water, air, climate change, alarming changes in flora and fauna are making the ecological problem one of the factors that seriously threaten the security of developing countries.¹

RESEARCH WORKS OF THE SCIENTISTS

The established system has defined the development of agriculture as an important direction in Uzbekistan. The basis of Uzbekistan's agriculture is irrigated agriculture. This situation requires studying the history, consequences and lessons of the development of irrigated agriculture in our republic based on objective, scientific and national interests, and summarizing the experiences in this regard. Although many works on the history of Uzbekistan's agriculture have been written, most of them, especially the history of irrigated agriculture and irrigation in the 20th century, have not been thoroughly and objectively researched. Therefore, it is a historical necessity to re-research this issue is based on today's requirements.

Scientist A.A. Razzokov, who comprehensively studied the history of the agricultural sector, made a scientific-historical analysis of water management, engineering and economic aspects of agriculture.²

Researcher E. Kh. Khodjiev also tried to objectively illuminate the actions of desert development in the region (from 1917 to 1967) in his work.³

Since the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, a number of historians, including academician R.Kh. Aminova, have published works that objectively illuminate the consequences and results of the collectivization of agriculture in our republic. "We must admit the strangeness of our food routine today is, in many ways, a consequence of the collectivization of agriculture." writes academician R. Kh. Aminova.⁴

A.A. Golovanov, a specialist in the history of agriculture, while analyzing the very late period, said that the situation of the peasants in Uzbekistan was mainly influenced by the policy of the 1920s, the passive state of collective collectivization, and the negative impact on the activities of the farms.⁵

In the brochure "Conditions and factors of decline of the agricultural development of Uzbekistan" (1946-1965), in the monograph "Stable system agrarian policy", the policy of development of reserve lands, the development of irrigation and reclamation works and its consequences were analyzed in detail on the sample of Mirzachul region.

In the research work of N.Kh. Oblomurodov, the methodological process and controversial situations in Uzbekistan's agriculture in 1970-1990 are given as a deep analysis.⁷

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In recent years, a number of works have appeared in Uzbekistan that objectively analyzed the development of agriculture and the history of this field, and approached to the problem in a new and honest way.

In his research work, A. Kodirov studies the situation from the middle of the 19th century to the 1920s in two parts. The author carefully studied the works and sources of that time. Part 1 of this research is entitled "Mid-nineteenth-century irrigation and its specific details."⁸

The author expressed his opinions and drew conclusions on a number of issues, such as the importance of the irrigation sector, problems of water reserves and their use, and the legal basis of land and water use in the research work. (pages 8-63).

CONSEQUENCES

The 2nd part of this study is called "Colonial Irrigation in Turkistan (1867-1920)". It contains information about the factors that directly and indirectly influenced the development of the country's irrigation under the conditions of the colonial system, the most important changes and innovations in the field of land and water use, the study of unexploited land and water reserves in the country, about the technical basis of water use, management of irrigation works and organization of water use and the melioration of irrigated lands and issues of financing irrigation works related to ecology. The first entry of new scientific and technical achievements into the field of irrigation (pages 64-135), the author tried to take a comprehensive approach from the point of view of an engineer-irrigator-scientist, and expressed his opinions. Necessary conclusions are drawn in this research, which was written without archival documents, relying only on sources.

Appropriation of land, ruthless use of it, is a product of colonialism. Most of the artificially developed land in Uzbekistan has become unusable. That's why this field was finally in a miserable condition. Such a situation in agriculture, appropriation of land, neglect of crop rotation, monopoly of cotton and all these have accelerated the ecological disaster.⁹

The analysis of literature on the topic led us to the following conclusions:

1. During the 20th century, efforts were made to transform Uzbekistan from a purely agrarian republic into an industrialized republic. We must also acknowledge that all the achievements achieved during the past period in the field of irrigation and land reclamation, development of reserve and gray lands, and agriculture were the foundation for the independent development of this important branch of the national economy of Uzbekistan.
2. Even if Uzbekistan is a part of the single economic complex of the former Soviet Union, it is not a simple part of it, but it is a part of the complex of colonialism, dependent on the center in all aspects and subordinate. It shows that the economic crisis and stagnation in Uzbekistan, especially in the 80s, for example, in 1990, Uzbekistan ranked 12th in the former Soviet Union in terms of gross social product production per capita, and in terms of national income production per capita, Uzbekistan was 10 points lower than the average level in the Soviet Union.¹⁰ During 1976-86, Uzbekistan's contribution to the country's national income did not increase. "What is the main cause of economic crisis and stagnation and its basis?" - a legitimate question arises. The first and main reason was the socio-political and economic system based on injustice, inequality, national colonialism. The second economic reason was the communist party's policy of relying on bureaucratic monopolies, tyranny under the guise of a "Leninist national policy of justice." The third main reason was the excessive centralization and subordination of production and planning under the guise of the union "single economic complex".
3. From 1950 to 1990, the population of Uzbekistan increased by 14 million 58 thousand people and reached 20 million 322 thousand 12 people in total. Along with the population increase

in Uzbekistan, environmental stress began to occur. The brutal colonial policy of the Kingdom of the Soviets in Uzbekistan, the pursuit of wealth, the passive development of production, the monopolization of cotton, the production of various toxic chemicals and their excessive use in agriculture took a very destructive political shape in the country (in the former union). not only in Uzbekistan, but in all of Turkestan. We are referring here to the decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan on "Allocation of 50 million UZS for irrigation works in Turkestan" signed by V. I. Lenin on May 18, 1918. "Prophet of the Revolution" meant the appropriation of Mirzachul lands. In the 70s of the last century, the Russian scientist N.F. Ulyanov, P.P. He relied on the conclusions of Semyonov-Tyanshansky. This initiative started by V. I. Lenin was developed by the Soviet Government under the leadership of the Communist Party.

4. The struggle for the independence of cotton in the former USSR became the main factor in the passive one-sided development of the national economy of Uzbekistan. This exacerbated the environmental crisis during the recession years. Poisoning is not only characteristic of cities, but also in rural areas of Uzbekistan.

In particular, toxic chemicals used in agriculture have destroyed nature. In 1987-1990, the use of pesticides in agricultural fields amounted to 79-84 thousand tons, i.e from 19.5 to 24 kg per hectare of land. In total, only one percent of the 70 types of toxic chemicals used in agriculture affect pests and insects, and more than 99 percent poison the soil, water, air, plants, and other food products.¹³

The situation has become so tragic that thousands and thousands of tons of toxic chemicals were sprayed on people's heads in airplanes under the pretext of defoliation of cotton buds.

This was a tragedy more terrible than any other fascism. The second main reason for the deterioration of Uzbekistan's ecology is related to the attitude to water. Our forefathers in ancient times taught to revere a single drop of water, its value, and the need to protect it carefully. The government's greedy use of the waters of the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Chirchik, and Zarafshan rivers led to the tragedy of the Aral Sea. In particular, the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers were aggravated by the discharge of waste and poisoned water from collectors, ditches, industrial and communal facilities during the next 20-30 years. During this period, the water volume of the Aral Sea has decreased by more than 60 percent, and its dry area was more than 2 million hectares.

Previously, the amount of salt in each liter of water was up to 9 grams, but in the early 90s, it increased 2.5-3 times. The sand and salt scattered in the air and animate and inanimate nature burned around the Aral Sea, bringing it to the brink of destruction. Residents were forced to leave their homes around the sea. Due to the tragedy of the Aral Sea, the world of flora and fauna was also condemned to destruction. After the 1970s, the area of sugarcane fields of the Amudarya River decreased 7 times, and more than 50 lakes dried up.¹⁴ The third reason for the ecological crisis was the change in the composition of the soil. By 1990, moderately and strongly saline lands in Uzbekistan amounted to 853 thousand hectares. The destructive effect of mineral fertilizers used without calculation on the change of soil composition was also great. Because, according to the conclusions of experts, fluorine, uranium, thorium, and heavy metal salts also enter the soil together with phosphorus fertilizer.

The fourth reason for ecological damage was the change in the fauna and changes in the animal world of the republic. There were 99 species of wild animals, 410 species of birds, and 79 species of fish in Uzbekistan. By 1990, 32 species of animals, 31 species of birds, and 5 species of fish were included in the "Red Book" of the republic. In addition, the number of plants included in the "Red Book" reached up to 163 species. The ecological crisis in our country led to the increase of various diseases among the population, and the total number of

diseases among them increased from 2,466.5 people in 1976 to 3,598.6 people by 1990. According to the data, in 1989, diseases of the nervous system, subcutaneous cells increased up to 1.4 times, diseases of the circulatory system increased up to 1.3 times. The incidence of tuberculosis increased by 3 percent. Gastrointestinal, viral hepatitis, diseases are increasing and various swelling diseases are occurring. Anemia is on the rise in women, child mortality is increasing.

Researchers show that the incidence of diseases is high in regions with a difficult socio-economic situation, the entire Aral Sea, Tashkent region, especially Angren, Almalik, Chirchik and Tashkent cities, and many cities of the Fergana valley. According to the information provided by the members of the "Arol-88" expedition, 260 of every thousand babies died in Bozotov district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. 80% of Uzbek women suffer from anemia. One out of every 3 young Uzbek men was found unfit for military service due to his health.

More than 6,000 children with mental disabilities were born in Uzbekistan every year. So, in the 1990s, the environmental crisis that fell on the region in the country was continuous. The whole social system was responsible for the difficult situation.

5. After the Soviet government invaded Turkestan, it carried out a policy of statehood and colonialism in this region for more than 70 years. Various high-flying, aerial programs and calls were implemented as "control methods".
6. The real goal of the chauvinistic state and colonial policy of the Soviet Government:
 - a) The unified national wealth of the peoples of Turkestan was destroyed, artificial nation-state boundaries were imposed on these peoples, the single and whole Turkic nationalities were disintegrated, the national army was abolished, and the administrative rules of the national state were abolished. The single idea "USSR-a unified nation-state" came into force;
 - b) The Soviet Government burdened the Turkic peoples as a nation sent, used all possible means to carry out the main purpose, and did the most abominable indecencies. During the infamous repressions of 1930-1950, 1970-1985, thousands of children of our people, party and state leaders, leaders of science and culture were deported or exiled to Siberia under various pretexts. And finally, thousands of our compatriots did not lose their national identity even as a result of the national resettlement policy implemented during the years of Soviet power. The unjust, colonial policy implemented by the former Soviet state brought the socio-political, economic, cultural and spiritual life of Uzbekistan to the brink of destruction. But on August 31, 1991, Uzbekistan declared its political independence, and this day is celebrated as a holiday every year. A deeper research of this area gives a deeper understanding of the pre-independence years.

CONCLUSION

From the first years of independence, a radical change and renewal began in agriculture. We can see these in the following publications of S.A. Azimboev¹⁸, Z.A. Artikmetov, Kh.Sh. Sheraliev¹⁹, N. Rakhimov²⁰, N. Gaipnazarov²¹, R. Murodov²² and we can see in the researches of others. They gave a detailed description of irrigation works, irrigation and drainage melioration, irrigated agriculture in Uzbekistan. In all of these cases, various methods and directions of agricultural development have been justified and analyzed.

In general, it not only expands the range of researches from which the ecological problem has arisen, but also provides an acceptable theoretical and methodological approach for impartial, consistent analysis and interpretation of the problem from the point of view of the fundamental

national interests of the local population, in a scientifically sound manner, frees from ideological pressures at the level of international standards of modern science.

In most regions of Uzbekistan, soil is eroding, fertile land is shrinking, water shortage, drought and other serious problems are increasing in deserts. We must take all measures to prevent such disasters in the future. We need to take systematic and comprehensive measures to implement the resolution of the UN General Assembly on declaring the Aral Bay as a region of ecological innovations and technologies.

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Abstract. *The paper is devoted to a comparative analysis of the East and West cultures and, in particular, the initial stage in the formation of the philosophy of the European Renaissance - a remarkable era in the history of world civilization - through the prism of the line of continuity of the Muslim renaissance going from the East to the Renaissance of the West. The main attention is paid to the analysis of individual stages in the development of the Renaissance (XIY-XYII centuries), the characteristics of the works of its most prominent representatives, as well as the views of the thinkers of Central Asia of the 9th-13th centuries - the eastern peripatetic - successively adopted and assimilated by medieval and revival Europe.*

Key words: *European Renaissance, Central Asia, Muslim renaissance, individual stages, formation.*

Introduction

The instruction of the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov that "the supreme goal of our work is the formation of a spiritually rich and morally intact, harmoniously developed personality with an independent worldview and independent thinking based on the great heritage of our ancestors and universal human values" was put as a basis of the preparation of this paper on the history of philosophy which attempted a critical rethinking of old methodological and theoretical approaches to the study of the philosophical heritage of Uzbekistan and the rich spiritual thought of outstanding thinkers of Central Asia. In the light of these circumstances, the emergence of a whole series of urgent problems, the solution of which is related to the objective coverage of history as the main source of the formation of national ideology, is of particular relevance and significance. First of all, this is the need for adequate awareness and preservation in the modern spiritual culture and in everyday practice of the special, irreplaceable value of the classical philosophical heritage, capable, as in previous eras, of profoundly influencing the formation of high spirituality both at the level of an individual and at the level of a social group, a nation, society as a whole.

Main part

Essentially revised and recommended literature which focuses on a new interpretation of our life, our lives, which is understandable, because, firstly, Uzbekistan has the richest traditions in philosophy and, secondly, the new position of our Republic as an independent state requires a deep philosophical understanding. The third aspect of this problem is the need for a broad study of the history of the emergence and formation of European classical philosophy, which played a huge role in the formation and development of the system of modern philosophy, its essence and content.

According to the author, this material will provide theoretical, methodological and practical assistance to teachers and students in the process of their preparation for lecture and seminar studies, independent work and rating. Based on the availability of educational material, the allowance may well be used by students and students of colleges, business schools and other special educational institutions where philosophy is studied. When creating this paper, the goal was to approach one of the basic principles of science: to say simply, briefly and easily about the complex, extremely complex - about the history of philosophy and the idea of development in the light of studying the history of socio-philosophical thought of Central Asia IX-XII centuries. With all the understanding of the enormous complexity of such a task, one cannot tolerate the situation when the mass of talented and educated youth experiences, at best, confusion at the slightest appeal to it. What is the history of philosophy? In short, the history of philosophy is a philosophy in its historical development, the

process of movement and development of thought as "in breadth", and "deep", in time and in the space of social thought. In this case, we are talking about the objective history of philosophy, proceeding within the spiritual creativity of mankind and the development of its culture. But there is also a subjective history of philosophy, which is a scientific description and interpretation of the objective historical and philosophical process, taken in a certain chronological order and internal relationship [5].

The subject of the history of philosophy is the process of emergence, formation and development of man's theoretical thinking, the formation and regular replacement of rational pictures of the world and being of man in it. Philosophical questions are "eternal" and inexhaustible, because they are again and again reproduced in new historical conditions and are already being addressed in a different way by other generations of people. The history of philosophy is, first, a reflection of the general logic of the cultural development of mankind. Being organically woven into the fabric of human civilization and its components as scientific knowledge, morality and religion, social order, the state, philosophical thought always drew in them its foundations and guidelines, ideas and principles. It is a comprehension of the aggregate social practice, relations between people, society and nature. In other words, philosophy is the knowledge of the epoch about itself, the answer to the call of its time; second, there are many eras, trends (tendencies) and trends in them, individual schools, teachings and ideas. Philosophy is one as an organic, interrelated process, but not unique, but always multifarious. The history of philosophy is filled with the creativity of living individuals, for whom philosophizing was the meaning and even the image of their life. The historical-philosophical process is like a "battlefield" where the not-ceasing passions of thinkers are seething, their points of view and arguments collide.

The history of philosophy is a concrete historical representation of a person about the world around him and his place in it. According to G. Hegel's apt determination, philosophy is "an era grasped in thought." Historical types of philosophizing are always conditioned by the character of a particular epoch, the level of knowledge in it, the social structure, social processes and contradictions, and other circumstances. A special place in philosophy is the comprehension of the problem of man. The history of philosophy is the creative process of a relentless theoretical search for truth. Like poetry, philosophy is the deepening of restless Reason in ever new problems, finding Truth and error on this path. Without knowledge there is no accumulation of new knowledge and ideas. But the old in philosophy is not discarded as useless, but is often rethought and becomes a condition for the further progressive upturn of Reason. In this sense, the history of philosophy is the history of the formulation, interpretation and solution of cognitive problems, which together constitute the subject of philosophy: everything in the "Man-World" system. The history of philosophy is always an active dialogue of ideas, the mutual enrichment and continuity of various worldview systems. In this process, both epochs and original national philosophical systems take part. In this regard, the historical and philosophical process includes the movement in time (specific epochs of philosophical knowledge and types of outlook), and in space (national philosophical systems and traditions). The history of world philosophy is an integral stream of thoughts, which is the inner core of the spiritual culture of humanity.

It is known that the first shoots of philosophical thinking appeared about two and a half thousand years ago in Ancient China and India, in Greece, Egypt and Babilon. The birth of philosophy has become a true spiritual revolution in the history of the human race. This occurred during the transition from a clan society to a socially heterogeneous society, where mental work became an independent activity. The emergence of philosophy meant that the prevailing mythological worldview was gradually replaced by theoretical thinking with its enormous cognitive abilities. The emergence of philosophy contributed to a number of other circumstances. She did her first steps together with the appearance in the ancient society of a narrow stratum of free citizens engaged in various types of

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intellectual activity: scientific cognition, art and religion, politics. From that moment on, philosophy began to turn into a special kind of intellectual labor, which requires an appropriate type of thinking, enormous erudition, civic courage and, of course, free time as a "space of flight" and the development of creative thinking.

Philosophy was born also thanks to the first forms of scientific knowledge. The first sprouts of such knowledge in the form of ancient mathematics and physics, astronomy and geometry, medicine, history and other sciences gave abundant factual material to the philosophy for reflection and the formation of a rational, generalized picture of the world. Since then, the development of philosophy is, as a rule, in close interaction with the scientific knowledge of the surrounding world and the existence of man in it. A certain influence on the formation of philosophy was exerted by national wisdom, which had existed for a long time in the form of signs and aphorisms, proverbs and sayings, legends. Philosophy absorbed itself and interpreted a rich experience in all-day spiritual and practical activities of people, expressed in their language, folklore and other forms of spiritual culture. Having been born, philosophy has gone a long way in its development. She showed the world a huge variety of thinking individuals, their ideas and teachings, various schools, trends and trends. Philosophy has become an integral part of the spiritual culture of society, bearing in itself the experience of comprehending the world and the life of man, the wisdom of many generations of people. Why do we need to study the history of philosophy? The answer suggests itself: it absorbs the richest experience of people's spiritual and practical activities, their search, finding and loss on this thorny path. The history of philosophy is the history of the acquisition of wisdom by thinking humanity.

As long as people ask themselves questions about the world and their place in it, about death and immortality, about the meaning of their own lives, they will remain thinking beings. And at the same time - this is the call of the past generations to us, now living and coming: do not rest in your intellectual search! And knowledge of the history of philosophy will help you in the main - to form your theoretical thinking as a tool for the search and discovery of Truth. Without this, your personality can not be "completed", completed in its intellectual development.

In modern conditions, the correct choice of the methodological basis determines not only the methodological nature of the research, but also its prospects and results. A truly strange, at first glance, picture is the history of understanding the philosophical teachings of the past. The thinker, his views in the minds of the perceivers seem to multiply, appearing in different, sometimes diametrically opposed images. The amplitude of the interpretation of the same doctrine is often so great that there is doubt in general about the possibility of breaking through their thickness to an adequate understanding of the essence of the historical and philosophical phenomenon. For example, B. Spinoza (Benedict) (1632-1677). He is separated from us for several centuries and we can judge the essence of his views on the basis of his original works. Spinozism in the history of philosophy was seen as rationalism and irrationalism, pantheism and theism, naturalism and acosmism, monism and pluralism, fatalism and voluntarism. If in the XVII - first half of the XVIII century Spinoza almost unanimously recognized the "atheistic Euclid", then from the end of the XVIII century in the representation of the German romantics he is a "godfather" (Novalis), full of "religion and holy spirit" (Schleiermacher). This trend in the XIX century continues E. Renan, V. Soloviev. It is typical for many modern interpreters of the teachings of the great Dutch thinker, who during his lifetime was exposed as a malicious atheist to persecution and persecution on the part of zealots of Judaism, and which today is proclaimed by the modern Zionist ideologues "the most Jewish among all thinkers", "the spokesman of the national outlook on religious moral grounds" [7, P.78].

Such a "diversity of knowledge," where the position of the historian of philosophy often overshadows the objective image of the history of philosophy, is characteristic not only of individual thinkers, but also of whole stages in the development of philosophical thought. The view of the entire preceding history of philosophy as a collection of false opinions and delusions, characteristic of some

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early representatives of the philosophy of the New Time, the interpretation of the Italian Renaissance thinkers of the philosophy of the Middle Ages as the era of darkness and decay were, in the apt phrase of N.I. Konrad, "in essence a conception of the desired present and the future, the projecting into the past of ideals facing modernity ... Therefore, when establishing the progress of history with such assessments, one should be considered, but mainly to imagine more specifically what the society of the given epoch wanted or did not want for itself, what it considered to be a progressive "[3, C.479].

The problem of historical and philosophical interpretation turns out to be one of the "hot" points around which an acute struggle unfolds in the modern world. The main thing is to understand the place occupied by the philosopher in the struggle of opinions and interpretations, although the relation of philosophical teaching to religion is undoubtedly one of the essential parameters in assessing the position of the thinker of the past. However, in the answer to this, in essence, the initial one in the historical-philosophical study, the question, sometimes, is also difficult to discover the complete unity of opinions. The historian of the language of philosophy does not witness the process of intellectual creativity, which he seeks to explain. History is the science of the past, and it does not allow the researcher to observe the object in its immediate reality. The researcher deals only with "imprint", representing a more or less accurate "impression" of the results of philosophical creativity. To this should be added the factors conditioned by the peculiarity of the attitude of the historian of the language of philosophy (ie the researcher of the language of philosophy) to the history he studies. After referring to the materials of the past, we see in them not an object of museum curiosity; the past is always of interest to us from the perspective of the problems that are relevant in our "today". Noting this feature, which determines the specific fate of the work in its actual functioning in history, Hegel once wrote: "The work is, it means it is for other individuals, and for them it is an alien reality, instead of which they must reveal their reality, in order to communicate to oneself the consciousness of one's unity with reality, their interest in the named work, revealed by their original nature, other than the specific interest of this work, which way they became something else. The product, therefore, all have something in passing that dies due to counteract other forces and interests, personality reproduces reality soon fades than-consummate ".

To resolve this dialectical contradiction between the individual design of the work and its general social meaning, seen by Hegel, is one of the most complicated tasks of historical and philosophical research [1, C. 216]. If we take into account the worldview of philosophy, due to its specificity, the deeply intimate nature of the connection between philosophy and its history, it becomes clear how the task of an adequate historical and philosophical interpretation is complex even in comparison with historical interpretation in general. There can not be a "non-premise", "disinterested" attitude to history. "The historian," writes the famous French historian of science Alexander Koire, - projects in history the interests and the scale of values of his time, and only in accordance with the ideas of his time - and with his own ideas - he makes his own reconstruction [4]. That's why the story is updated every time, and nothing changes more quickly than the static past. " But how in this stream of updates to identify an adequate image of the past, separating it from distortions? How to correlate the polysemy of interpretation and the regularity of the historical-philosophical process? Is it possible at all to have an objective, adequate historical and philosophical interpretation? If so, why are there new interpretations after it? If not, then what is the meaning of any interpretation at all? Do different interpretations exclude each other or do they complement each other? If supplemented, then, as it happens - by simple summation, integration or some other way? To this comes the essence of the questions that pose today the problems of understanding at the center of the methodological quest for historical and philosophical science. In modern foreign philosophy, this was reflected in the widespread discussion in the 70s of the 20th century about hermeneutics - the tradition of the semantic analysis of texts that goes back to the ancient rhetoric, early Christian exegesis, conceptually formed in the early movement of the Reformation, with its emphasis on the need for literal reading of the

Holy Scripture in an interpretation different from the dogmatic, and also in the aesthetics of Romanticism, with its setting on an adequate understanding of the author and the world of his experiences. The generalization of the hermeneutics as an independent tradition of philosophical analysis was dealt with by V. Dilthey, M. Heidegger, H.-G. Gadamer, K.-O. Apel, P. Ricker, G. Mish, M. Wah, P. Szondi, E.D. Hirsch, Husserl and others.

If the foundations of hermeneutics as a general theory of interpretation were laid by F. Schleiermacher, Dilthey developed hermeneutics as the methodological basis of humanitarian knowledge. This line was continued by G. Mish, M. Wach, Rothner and others. P. Szondi is the representative of "literary hermeneutics." It should be pointed out that many representatives of hermeneutics as a method of interpreting texts (Betty, E.D. Hirsch, etc.) strongly protest against the attempt to turn hermeneutics into philosophy. The project of hermeneutics as an ontology is developed in the works of Habermas, Apel, Riker. K.-O. Apel puts hermeneutics at the service of philosophical synthesis, which must merge the "philosophy of analysis" with the "philosophy of existence." In the direction of limiting the claims of philosophical hermeneutics to universality, Y. Habermas develops this problematics. In the 70s of XX century a new kind of hermeneutics appeared as a philosophical discipline: now we have already talked about justifying the inevitable and unchanging connection of the spirit, life, consciousness with ordinary language [2, C. 29]. By the definition of H.-G. Gadamer the task of philosophical hermeneutics is to "disclose the hermeneutical dimension in its full extent and fundamental significance for our entire worldview, in all its manifestations, from inter-human communication to social manipulation, from the experience of an individual person both in this society and with this society, from the tradition built up of religion and law, art and philosophy, and to the emancipatory energy of the reflection of revolutionary consciousness." [6, p.57].

Conclusion

Thus, the real problems behind the hermeneutic theory of interpretation are not exhausted by an analysis of the understanding of texts; it affects deeper and broader layers of cognition - its historical, cultural, linguistic, personal and problematic conditioning, the phenomenology of experimental activity. With this approach, the activity of man in scientific cognition, the historical certainty of this cognition is emphasized. However, the primary attention is paid, on the one hand, to the personal, phenomenological aspects of understanding, on the other hand, the historical conditioning of knowledge is reduced to language determinations.

The question arises: why exactly are the problems of historical and philosophical interpretation put to the forefront? After all, the very essence of understanding the teachings of the past, the resulting polysemy of historical and philosophical interpretations was realized long ago. In any case, the ancient skeptics, it has already been identified quite sharply. The emphasis is precisely on the methodological problems of historical and philosophical interpretation due to the urgency of developing the problem of understanding as such, which, in our view, is one of the most important aspects of human development of the world, characterizing the quality and extent of this development. In this sense, historical and philosophical understanding turns out to be a specification of a broader problem put forward to the forefront by the logic of contemporary historical development.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF PREDICTION AND TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA IN THE PERI-MENOPAUSAL PERIOD.

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Summary. *Hyperplastic processes of the endometrium (HPE) are the most common pathology in gynecology, especially in women in perimenopausal age and are of significant value in the biomedical and socio-economic problem. According to many authors, almost 50-60% of women of late reproductive age and in the period of perimenopause suffer from HPE. The significant clinical significance of HPE lies in the fact that they are one of the main causes of uterine bleeding in women aged 35-55 years and their hospitalization. Another reason for the close attention to HPE is the possibility of their malignant transformation, since atypical hyperplasia progresses to invasive cancer with a frequency of up to 50% of cases. The above risk of developing malignancy of glandular hyperplasia and endometrial polyposis occurs in 4-5% and can reach up to 10% in peri-postmenopause. According to many authors, atypical hyperplasia progresses to invasive cancer with a frequency of up to 50% of cases. In this article, we decided to give opinions on this issue from all sides.*

Relevance. In peri- and postmenopausal women, pathological processes in the endometrium are most often asymptomatic, but the risk of malignant neoplasms is higher than the general population indicators, especially in the presence of bleeding and ongoing relapses of pathological processes in the endometrium.

Given that this age period is the peak of the incidence of endometrial cancer, effective early diagnosis and treatment of endometrial proliferative processes, which serve as a prerequisite for the onset of a malignant process, is one of the main preventive measures for this disease.

Hyperplasia due to dysfunction of cells is a precancerous condition; in some cases it is asymptomatic and its presence can be found out only after a diagnostic examination. However, most often outwardly endometrial hyperplasia is manifested by hormonal cycle disorders [4,19,24].

But in 30-40% of patients in the peri and postmenopausal period of life, GE can occur under conditions of a normal hormonal background for them due to the suppression of apoptosis processes, a violation of the receptor apparatus of the endometrium in relation to growth factors. An important achievement of recent years in modern gynecology is the determination of the heterogeneity of pathological processes in GE, including the growth of either normal polyclonal endometrium under the influence of hyperestrogenemia of various origins or focally altered abnormal monoclonal endometrium, which clearly defines two main paths in GE: hyperplasia or neoplasia. With the modern approach to the treatment of HE, it is first of all necessary to assess the presence or absence of cellular and then tissue atypia. Based on the above, the pathogenesis of HE should not be considered as a consistent increase in the severity of proliferative, cellular and structural changes, since the pathogenesis and clinical course of endometrial hyperplasia and neoplasia are heterogeneous.

Etiology and pathogenesis of endometrial hyperplasia.

Despite the fact that GP can be asymptomatic and not cause any discomfort to a woman, it poses a certain danger to her health, reproductive function and even life due to its complications, and therefore, with a long course without treatment, it can be a background for the development of endometrial cancer.

According to clinical statistics, in recent years there has been a progressive increase in the incidence of endometrial cancer. Every year, about 150,000 new patients with uterine cancer are diagnosed in the world and 42,000 women die from this pathology. The maximum incidence is

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observed at the age of 55-65 years and is 71.2 cases per 100,000 women. In 20-25% of cases, the disease is diagnosed in reproductive age, in 5% - in patients younger than 40 years.

The relationship between estrogen production and growth (proliferation) of the endometrium is obvious. Endometrial proliferation is a normal part of the natural menstrual cycle and occurs during the follicular or estrogen-dominant phase.

With prolonged estrogenic stimulation due to endogenous production of hormones or their exogenous administration, simple proliferation turns into endometrial hyperplasia. endometrial hyperplasia is "abnormal proliferation of both glandular and stromal elements of the mucosa with a violation of their histological architectonics."

According to the classification of the World Health Organization (2014.) endometrial hyperplasia is divided into two groups: hyperplasia without atypia and hyperplasia with atypia - endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia.

Some authors combine simple and complex hyperplasia without atypia into a single category - "hyperplasia", and for atypical hyperplasia and adenocarcinoma they use the concept of "endometrial neoplasia". Researchers at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists indicate that the risk of developing endometrial cancer in HE without atypia is less than 5% over 25 years and that most cases of HE without atypia regress spontaneously over subsequent years. It should be noted that these data were obtained from the guidelines of the USA, China, Canada for the management of patients with endometrial hyperplastic processes. In routine practice in our Republic, gynecologists are guided by the "Standards for the diagnosis and treatment of gynecological diseases in medical institutions of the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" 2018.

Endometrial hyperplasia is an abnormally increased proliferation of endometrial glands that are irregular in shape and size. This pathology differs from typical anovulatory manifestations primarily in the degree and volume of histological changes in the endometrium. Risk factors for the development of this pathology include early menarche, late menopause, no history of childbirth, metabolic syndromes, obesity, ovarian-menstrual cycle disorders, endocrine infertility, polycystic ovary syndrome, estrogen-secreting ovarian tumors, hormone replacement therapy in postmenopause [5,11]. Simple hyperplasia does not often progress to carcinoma, but is still considered a definite risk factor as a precancerous condition. With this type of hyperplasia, excessive proliferation of glandular elements and endometrial stroma is noted. this form of hyperplasia should be differentiated from the normal variant of the structure of the endometrium in the perimenopausal period with cystic involution, which is not a pathological condition.

Compound endometrial hyperplasia is an abnormal proliferation of glandular elements without concomitant proliferation of stromal elements. Many authors believe that adenomatous hyperplasia is a true intraepithelial neoplastic process, and it can be detected microscopically as very small foci against a background of normal proliferative endometrium.

Atypical hyperplasia is characterized by cellular atypia and impaired maturation and is a particularly serious precancerous condition, characterized by a 20-30% risk of malignant transformation.

Endometrial polyps are focal hyperplasia of the endometrium, often arise from a hyperplastic basal layer of the endometrium and consist of stroma and glands, the lumen of which can be expanded, the so-called glandular and glandular cystic polyps. Fibrous polyps are connective tissue formations, often collagenized, without or with a very small number of glands.

In the pathogenesis of hyperplastic processes of the endometrium, metabolic and endocrine disorders have a significant place. However, hyperplastic processes of the endometrium can also develop with undisturbed hormonal ratios. The development of science in molecular biology, medical genetics, clinical immunology contributed to the identification of a complex system of factors involved in clinical regulation. Along with female steroid hormones, a number of biologically active

compounds are involved in the regulation of the proliferative activity of endometrial cells: growth factors, cytokines, arachidonic acid metabolites, as well as the system of cellular and humoral immunity. Scientists around the world have proven that in tissue homeostasis and the pathogenesis of proliferative diseases, an important role belongs to the imbalance between the processes of cell proliferation and programmed cell death. The resistance of endometrial cells to apoptosis leads to the accumulation of altered and excessively proliferating cells, which is a characteristic feature of neoplastic changes in the endometrium. As stated above, the pathological transformation of the endometrium is a complex biological process that affects all parts of the neurohumoral system of a woman's body.

The presence of an active estrogen receptor apparatus of the uterus can cause endometrial hyperplasia under conditions of relatively low estrogen levels, and this process may be associated with local dysregulation of cell proliferation and local changes in tissue metabolism.

In addition to systemic changes, an adequate response of the endometrium to hormonal effects is of great importance in the formation of HPE. The role of disturbances in hormonal-receptor interactions in the development of HE, which are modulated by specific cytoplasmic and nuclear receptors, is widely discussed in the literature. These disorders in HPE may be associated with a deficiency of progesterone receptors in the cellular elements of the mucous membrane of the uterine body (Kuznetsova I.V. 2009., Sukhikh G.T., Shurshalina A.V. 2010). There is an opinion that PGEs can be genetically determined.

According to a number of authors, the occurrence of HPE is promoted by hereditary burden, damaging effects during fetal life, diseases during puberty and associated disorders of menstrual, subsequently reproductive function and previous gynecological diseases, surgical interventions on the genitals according to Dobrokhotova Yu.E. and Saprikina L.V. (2021), GE women had menstrual irregularities in 46.92% of cases, aggravated heredity in 34.62% of cases, and reproductive dysfunction (20%).

From the modern point of view, endometrial hyperplasia is considered as a polyetiological pathological process; many different reasons can contribute to the progression of this pathology. Based on numerous studies, it has been proven that one of the necessary conditions for the development of endometrial hyperplastic processes is absolute or relative hyperestrogenemia (Kuznetsov I.V. 2009., Kiselev I.V. 2011., Sheshukova N.A. 2011)

In addition to estrogenic stimulation, which is the main etiological factor in the development of the disease, factors such as immunosuppression and infection may also be involved in the pathogenesis of HE. According to many authors, a retrospective analysis revealed a twofold increase in the number of cases of HE in the group of kidney transplant recipients with abnormal uterine bleeding compared with control patients without a transplant [6,14]. At the same time, information about the features of systemic immunity in tumors of the female genital organs is scarce and ambiguous, the issue of impaired immune system in patients with GE remains debatable and requires clarification, since the tactics of managing and treating patients largely depend on how affected the patient's immune system is. To optimize the existing methods of treatment and prevention of HE, a deeper study of the immunological aspect of the development of this pathological process is necessary.

Despite many scientific studies on this pathology, the molecular and biological mechanisms of their development and its influence on the increase in the risk of malignancy of the process, the issues of prediction, early diagnosis and treatment of its subclinical forms are still not fully understood and scientifically substantiated.

Determination of risk factors and preclinical diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia.

The most basic direction of scientific research remains the assessment of risk factors for the development of endometrial hyperplasia and its malignant transformation. According to Klinyshkova

T.V., Tuchaninov D.V. and Frolova N.B. (2020), risk stratification in population categories is the main optimal step in planning an individualized management strategy for women with endometrial hyperplasia. Despite a significant number of research works devoted to this problem, a unified scale for assessing the risk of developing GE has not yet been developed and is often very controversial.

The main risk factors for the formation of endometrial hyperplasia in the perimenopausal period of women's life are currently considered by many authors to be such pathological processes as diabetes mellitus, obesity, gynecological history factors, and the use of hormonal drugs for various indications. The main factor in the gynecological history, affecting the development of GE and its transition to neoplasia and malignant transformation, many authors consider the absence of a childbirth in the anamnesis. RaglanO. et al (2019) showed a decrease in the incidence of endometrial cancer among patients who gave birth, compared with nulliparous. The above data can be explained by the hormonal changes that occur during pregnancy and are characterized by an increase in progesterone secretion.

Many researchers note that such diseases as endometrial hyperplasia develops mainly in women with one form or another of endocrine-metabolic disorders (EON): hyperinsulinemia (HI), insulin resistance (IR), impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), diabetes mellitus (DM) and overweight.

E.S. Akhmetova et al. (2006) in the study of risk factors for endometrial diseases noted that among the somatic pathology, EON was the most common: obesity, nodular goiter, type 2 diabetes mellitus, respectively, and hypertension.

In 2009 L.N. Bogatyreva, in her work on risk factors for the development of endometrial hyperplastic processes, indicated that in patients with a recurrent form of endometrial hyperplasia, the body mass index (BMI) was $30.4 + -0.62 \text{ kg / m}^2$, and 27.8% of them were overweight, 43.1% - suffered from obesity of varying severity.

In 2011, E.V. Korneva et al. in their work showed that among women of perimenopausal age, 71.8% of women showed increased glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, and 66% of patients were overweight. From the above data, it is clear that endocrine and metabolic disorders are one of the main background conditions for the development of proliferative diseases of the endometrium and a manifestation of hormonal imbalance.

According to Kacalska-JanssenO. Et.al (2013) insulin resistance in perimenopausal women was significantly more common and they proved the correlation of insulin levels in the blood after a load test with glucose and with the presence of endometrial pathology. A number of authors have proven that the presence of concomitant diabetes mellitus in patients significantly increases the risk of developing endometrial cancer, without being accompanied by an increase in mortality (Baburin D.I. 2017, Kolesova T.E. 2017. Giovannucci E., Harian D.M., Archer M.C., et al. 2015). Thus, according to the systematic review of Tsilidis K.K. (2015), the incidence of endometrial cancer in patients with diabetes is 1.7 times higher than in women without carbohydrate metabolism disorders. Hyperinsulinemia, which is the main trigger for the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus, this situation is realized through a direct myogenic effect, or through a possible increase in the bioavailability of estrogen, which binds sex hormones. Obesity, insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus were often combined with hypertension in perimenopausal women, and late menopause in this category of patients occurred in 40-50% of cases.

Currently, breast cancer occupies the main place all over the world, and tamoxifen is widely and long-term used in the complex therapy of its hormone-sensitive forms. This drug is a selective ER modulator, the therapeutic effect of which is achieved by antagonistic action against the tumor ER, while the effect of the drug on ERb leads to negative effects in the form of an increase in the incidence of endometrial pathology, including hyperplasia, atypia and malignancy (Katzellenbogen B.S., Katzellenbogen J.A. 2000). It can be assumed that rational metabolic correction of hormonal and EON in patients with endometrial hyperplasia in combination with metabolic syndrome and a

high risk of malignancy will help reduce the risk of endometrial cancer. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop both methods for predicting and early diagnosis of HE against the background of the metabolic syndrome, and options for the rehabilitation of these patients.

The results of the above studies allow us to draw the following conclusions: risk factors for the development of hyperplastic processes and endometrial cancer are hyperestrogenemia, obesity, hypertension, impaired carbohydrate metabolism, diabetes mellitus, late menopause, no history of pregnancy and childbirth.

Early markers and prognostic criteria for preclinical diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia.

In most countries of the world, there is an increase in the incidence of endometrial cancer. According to the statistics of our Republic of Uzbekistan, over the past 5 years, this pathology has increased by 23.6%. It is known that the development of endometrioid adenocarcinoma is associated with endometrial hyperplasia, especially its recurrent forms, however, data on its prevalence are extremely scarce, since there is no official registration of this insidious pathology, although the assessment of the incidence of HE plays an important role not only in the aspect of management tactics associated with uterine bleeding women in the perimenopausal period, but also to prevent the development of endometrial cancer. Proliferative processes in the endometrium are considered as a precancerous condition with varying degrees of probability of malignancy [1,20].

The frequency of malignancy for HE without atypia is up to 1-3%, while for women with atypical hyperplasia and endothelial intraepithelial neoplasia, it is more than 30% (SobczukK 2017., Selen S. Et.al. 2020). Such a close relationship and a steady increase in the incidence of HE and endometrial cancer dictates to specialists and scientists the need to search for effective markers for preclinical diagnosis and prediction of this formidable pathology in patients of late reproductive age.

Screening methods for diagnosing HE are transvaginal ultrasound, with an ambiguous echographic picture, it is possible to perform HSG, less often aspirate from the uterine cavity. Hysteroscopy and separate diagnostic curettage of the uterine mucosa can be reliable diagnostic methods. Hysteroscopy allows for direct visual examination of the endometrium and directed biopsy of suspicious areas, it also makes it possible to diagnose polyps, submucous forms of fibroids and various structural anomalies of the uterine cavity. The final diagnosis is verified on the basis of a histological examination of the endometrium.

The clinical picture of GE is characterized by the so-called anovulatory uterine bleeding, which usually occurs after a delay in menstruation and they can be prolonged with moderate blood loss or profuse, profuse. With GE, sometimes appear "unscheduled" spotting, especially while taking menopausal hormone therapy (MHT). The 2019 Canadian Guidelines for the Management of Patients with GE stated that it was intermenstrual bleeding and manifest bleeding in postmenopausal age that may be associated with an increased risk of endometrial hyperplasia and it is often combined with mastopathy. With large endometrial polyps, cramping pains in the lower abdomen can be observed, but sometimes polyps can remain asymptomatic, especially in postmenopausal women.

Ultrasound examination (ultrasound) of the pelvic organs (without bleeding) is of great informative value for the prediction and early diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia, especially its pathological forms, and is the main prognostic marker. Transvaginal ultrasound scanning is a highly informative, non-invasive, safe method for diagnosing endometrial hyperplastic processes. This method is performed in order to determine the pathology of the endometrium on the 5th-7th day of the menstrual cycle in women of perimenopausal age; normally, the M-echo should not exceed 5-7 mm. With an M-echo value of less than 7 mm, the probability of the presence of HE is extremely low. On ultrasound, the hyperplastic endometrium has a diffusely heterogeneous echo structure. What can be manifested by the presence of echo-positive and echo-negative inclusions, the absence of a line of closure of the mucous membrane of the uterine cavity and its uneven contour, as well as an indistinct border "endometrium-myometrium".

The active form of glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium is ultrasonographically manifested by an increase in the weekly increase in the thickness of the mucous membrane up to 5-12 mm in one week, with a maximum height of up to 16-30 mm before the onset of menstrual bleeding. At the same time, at all stages of the cycle, the uterine mucosa can retain a three-layer structure, which is normally inherent in the late stage of the first phase of the cycle with a predominance of echo-negative areas of overdeveloped functional epithelium. With an inactive form of glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium, a homogeneous tissue of medium or high density is determined in the uterine cavity, repeating the outlines of the cavity. In general, the hysteroscopic picture resembles the phase of early proliferation.

With glandular-cystic hyperplasia, filling defects are detected, while changes in the shape and size of the uterine cavity may not occur, and in cases of an endometrial polyp, marginal defects in the filling of the uterine cavity with a wavy contour are determined and have a visual resemblance to the secretion phase.

In addition, for women of perimenopausal age, a discrepancy between the echogenicity of the endometrium and the phase of the menstrual cycle is characteristic. It is best to conduct a study immediately after menstruation, when a thin M-echo corresponds to the complete rejection of the functional layer of the endometrium, and an increase in the anterior-posterior size of the M-echo throughout or locally should be regarded as a pathology. It should be noted that in most cases it is not possible to distinguish glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium from atypical one with ultrasound.

The use of Doppler ultrasound techniques is important for assessing the state of the endometrium; in patients with HE, the blood flow in the spiral arteries is recorded, and in patients without endometrial pathology in the M-echo projection, the blood flow in these arteries is not visualized. It should be noted visualization of blood flow in the spiral arteries, which can be attributed to early markers predicting the development of proliferative processes and the formation of pathological endometrial hyperplasia.

In patients in the perimenopausal period, pathological processes in the endometrium may be asymptomatic. However, the risk of malignant neoplasms may be higher than the general population indicators, especially in the presence of bleeding and recurrence of pathological processes in the endometrium. It should be noted that the diagnosis can be established on the basis of ultrasound screening. Considering that normally, at the end of the perimenopausal period and postmenopause, intraendometrial blood flow is not visualized during Doppler examination, it can be assumed that vascularization of the endometrial cavity in postmenopause is a diagnostic criterion for endometrial hyperplasia with atypia. It should be noted that there is often a discrepancy between the conclusion of an ultrasound scan and the results of a histological examination, as a rule, difficulties arise in the differential diagnosis of the pathology of the endometrium and submycotic myoma nodes of small sizes - up to 1 cm in diameter. as about the presence or absence of HE [6,10,16]. The recognition of GE is of particular importance for the choice of treatment and prevention of endometrial cancer, and the diagnosis of GE requires histological examination of endometrial tissue. Endometrial biopsy should be performed in accordance with accepted algorithms, with special attention to women 40 years of age and older or with a body mass index of 30 kg/m² or more [13,16,23].

To control treatment, as well as in the order of screening examination of women, there is a need to use cytological methods for studying the contents of the uterus, obtained by aspiration, but this method does not give a clear idea of the nature of endometrial hyperplasia, and therefore, it can mainly be used for the selection of patients for further detailed morphological study.

The endometrium is a functionally active layer of the uterus, which is extremely sensitive to hormonal imbalances in the body. Microscopically, during the development of hyperplastic processes in the endometrium, the architectonics of the functioning layer of the endometrium is disturbed,

undifferentiated basal, functional layers are determined on sections of the endometrium, and the most characteristic feature of this process is an increase in the stromal and glandular components.

When glandular-cystic hyperplasia is detected, the glands may be tubular, cystic, or branching. As the time of action of estrogens, which is not compensated by the effects of progesterone, increases, cystic glands appear, tubal metaplasia develops, blood clots form in small vessels, and in adjacent areas, the stroma is destroyed and reactive changes in the epithelial cover develop. When examining the average value, the frequency of occurrence and the degree of proximity of the glands change from one field of view to another, this can be regarded as an important marker for predicting pathological endometrial hyperplasia and its neoplasia.

After a comprehensive study and the establishment of a clinical and morphological diagnosis, it will be necessary to address the issues of therapy, evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment and the choice of the optimal gynecological tactics for managing women of perimenopausal age.

Tactics of management and treatment of women in the perimenopausal period with proliferative processes.

Treatment in women of different ages with identified proliferative processes of the endometrium consists of stopping bleeding, restoring menstrual function in the late reproductive period or achieving atrophy and subatrophy of the endometrium at an older age, as well as preventing the recurrence of pathological proliferative processes of the endometrium.

Hyperplastic processes of the endometrium tend to have a long course and recurrence, they are also characterized by the absence of specific pathological symptoms and the complexity of differential diagnosis [8,15].

The incidence of GE varies depending on its form and the age of the woman from 10 to 30%, most often GE is recorded at the age of 45-55 years, and according to some authors, in 50% of patients in the late reproductive period. The high frequency of recurrence of HE requires the need to improve the tactics of managing patients and revising the principles of hormone therapy [7,12,14,18].

It should be noted that in 30-40% of cases, HE can also occur under normal hormonal levels due to the suppression of apoptosis processes. In the diagnosis of GE, any form of menstrual irregularity is of great importance - from amenorrhea to abnormal uterine bleeding (AMB).

An analysis of the literature data indicates that various approaches to the treatment of HE are currently used - removal of the pathologically altered endometrium, hormonal therapy and surgical treatment. It should be noted that the treatment tactics for GE is selected after the morphological verification of the diagnosis depends on the age of the patient, the presence of somatic and gynecological pathology [8,11,14].

Hormone therapy remains one of the most widely used treatments for HE without atypia. According to scientific studies and various publications, proliferative activity in the endometrium depends on the dose and time of use of estradiol. The concept that free estrogen is associated with an increased risk of endometrial proliferative processes has long been known, however, the combined use of estrogen and progesterone in menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) in women for the conservative treatment of this pathology has become the standard.

The endometrium can be easily protected from the proliferative action of estrogens by following simple rules:

- * it is necessary to use specific progestogens as well as estrogens and their doses in a continuous, not cyclic mode;
- * it should be noted that normethyltestosterone derivatives are more effective for endometrial protection than pregnane and microdosed progesterone;
- * microdosed progesterone and dydrogesterone should be used as the first line of combined MHT;

* it is important to explain to women about the need to comply with the dosage of progestogens and their duration of use.

The effectiveness of hormonal therapy for HE without atypia, according to a number of researchers, is high and reaches up to 42% [5,9].

Several groups of hormonal drugs are used to treat GE. Progestogens and their ability to cause regression of the endometrium has been proven by many researchers, since progestogens, by increasing the activity of apoptosis, led to a pronounced reduction in the glandular apparatus of the endometrium [4, 17, 19, 21].

A highly selective progestogen that specifically binds to progesterone receptors is dydrogesterone, which has few side effects. For the treatment of HE, dydrogesterone is prescribed 10 mg 2 times a day continuously for 6-12 months under the control of ultrasound monitoring of the M-echo of the thickness of the endometrium. Duphaston has no estrogenic, androgenic or corticoid activity and has an antiestrogenic effect only in some target tissues, including the endometrium. This hormonal preparation does not change the parameters of the coagulation system, blood lipids, glucose, insulin and does not have a significant effect on water and electrolyte metabolism. Unlike other progestogens, it very effectively activates progesterone receptors, and therefore it can be used in cases of impaired endometrial tissue receptivity.

Progestins can be used in any form of GE, the choice of progestin and the mode of its administration must be modified by morphological data. As a monotherapy for GE, many authors recommend the use of GnRH agonists based on the fact that they can have an antiproliferative effect on endometrial cells by binding to high-affinity specific receptors for gonadotropin-releasing hormones [3,5,20,22].

Combined oral contraceptives (COCs) - may be the drug of choice for simple endometrial hyperplasia diagnosed in women of active reproductive age. It is optimal to carry out 6-12 cycles of taking drugs according to the usual standard scheme. Given the polyetiology of endometrial hyperplasia, since infectious and traumatic factors can play an important role in the development of this pathology, it is necessary to carry out complex therapy aimed at eliminating the causative agent of the inflammatory process and reducing the activity of the viral infection. To this end, traditionally, at the first stage of therapy, antibacterial and antiviral drugs are used in combination with immunostimulants, and the second stage of treatment of chronic endometritis should be aimed at restoring the morphofunctional potential of tissues, eliminating metabolic disorders, hemodynamics and activity of the uterine receptor apparatus [2,4,23]. A relapse of the endometrial hyperplastic process may indicate hormonally active processes in the ovaries, which requires clarification of their condition, including visual diagnostic methods (ultrasound, laparoscopy, ovarian biopsy). The absence of morphological changes in the ovaries makes it possible to continue the initiated hormonal therapy with higher doses of drugs or to use a progestogen containing IUDs.

In recent years, in many countries in clinical practice for the treatment of GE by intrauterine exposure to levanorgestrel (LNG), based on the fact that this method provides a sufficiently high concentration of LNG in the endometrium (100-500 times higher than with oral) and reaches a high the effectiveness of the progestogenic effect on the uterus. Mirena is a hormonal intrauterine system that provides contraceptive protection for 5 years and has a number of therapeutic advantages. The mechanism of its action is multifactorial: a decrease in the vascularization of the endometrium; decrease in the level of prostaglandins and inhibition of fibrinolytic activity of the blood.

According to L.V. Tkachenko and N.I. Sviridov 2019 it was found that in 95.4% of patients with pathological endometrial hyperplasia, after 6 months of using the LNG-IUD in the control study, morphological signs of HE were absent, regardless of its form.

In order to reduce the risk of complications of hormone therapy prescribed at any age for endometrial hyperplastic processes, hepatoprotectors, anticoagulants, and antiaggregants are

recommended in parallel [1,9,18]. The main criteria for the effectiveness of conservative treatment can be the relief of clinical symptoms of the disease, the absence of relapses, and the normalization of menstrual function. It should be noted that none of the currently existing options for conservative treatment is the main etiopathogenetic one, its progress is not excluded during therapy, which may require surgical corrections.

Indications for two-stage surgical treatment of endometrial hyperplasia are low efficiency of hormonal conservative therapy, recurrent endometrial hyperplasia and its transition to neoplasia. Endometrial ablation can be used as the first stage of surgical correction, which includes electrical destruction of the endometrium using electrodes with a wide base, resection of the mucosa using an electric loop. The recurrence of endometrial hyperplastic processes, as well as the combination of this pathology with uterine myoma or adenomyosis in patients in pre- and perimenopause, requires the expansion of indications for radical operations - hysterectomy. The main method of treating patients with an endometrial polyp is targeted polypectomy, and after removal of endometrial polyps, it is necessary to perform hormonal therapy, the type and duration of which depend on the age of the patients, the morphological structure of the polyp, comorbidity, and the hormonal therapy regimen in perimenopausal age corresponds to those for endometrial hyperplasia without atypia.

In the presence of GE in pre- and menopause, it is reasonable to perform a hysterectomy. The choice of access depends on the presence of somatic and concomitant gynecological pathology, as well as the skills of surgeons.

Prevention of endometrial neoplasia is the elimination of the listed risk factors and, in fact, is aimed at eliminating hyperestrogenism: weight loss, compensation for diabetes mellitus, restoration of reproductive function, normalization of menstrual function, elimination of the causes of anovulation, timely surgical treatment for feminized tumors, etc. However, the most effective measures of secondary prevention are aimed at timely preclinical diagnosis and treatment of background and precancerous endometrial proliferative processes: adequate examination and treatment, screening of women once a year using transvaginal echography, the formation of risk groups with regular targeted medical examination. It should be noted that to date, markers of preclinical diagnosis of the development of endometrial hyperplasia have not been identified, which could be objective predictors of the dynamics of progress or regression of this pathological process and the likelihood of malignant degeneration. Based on clinically significant risk factors, the selection of individual tactics for management, treatment and medical examination is a promising approach to improve the effectiveness of endometrial hyperplasia therapy and improve the lifestyle of perimenopausal women.

Conclusion. Thus, in the context of deteriorating indicators of women's gynecological health, the most promising are the issues of early diagnosis, prevention and correction of conditions leading to the development of the threat of pathological endometrial hyperplasia in women in the critical perimenopausal period of life. The reduction of oncological problems in the late reproductive age of women in our Republic of Uzbekistan depends on how early this pathology is predicted and subclinically diagnosed.

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Abstract: *This article presents ideas and opinions about the theoretical foundations of small business and private entrepreneurship and the theoretical aspects of the nature of small business and private entrepreneurship.*

Key words: *Small business, supply and demand, number of employees, volume of sales.*

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a dynamic, active element of business, defined as an active, independent activity carried out by citizens and their associations to produce products, perform work and provide services at their own risk and property responsibility, with the goal of obtaining profit. Only the entrepreneur participates in running a business, not all market participants. Business, as mentioned above, is a broader concept than entrepreneurship. Because it covers all the relations that arise between all participants of the market economy, including not only entrepreneurs, but also consumers, employees, and state structures. Therefore, entrepreneurship is a category of business as an economic phenomenon.

Quantitative, qualitative and combined approaches to identifying small and medium-sized enterprises can be distinguished. When determining small and medium-sized enterprises based on quantitative approaches, criteria that are convenient for analysis, such as the number of employees, sales volume, and balance sheet value of assets, are mainly used. However, there are certain definitions that use only one of these criteria, in particular, the initial definition of SMEs in the EU is given by the number of employees. However, although such criteria are the most common, researchers express different opinions about the quantitative parameters of their change even within one country.

Small business includes small business forms. The small business form has at least two characteristics: independent management and private capital. In the economies of developed countries, small business is the main source of labor. For example, one-third (31.8%) of jobs in the US are provided by firms with fewer than 100 employees. This indicator is approximately 26% in Great Britain, 17% in Germany, 40% in Denmark, the Netherlands, and 74.4% in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 (Figure 1). Based on the information presented in the picture, as noted above, small business entities are playing an important role in ensuring the employment of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2010, the number of jobs in small business entities was 8,643,9 thousand, and in 2021, it increased to 1,426,8 thousand and reached 10,070,7 thousand. This is explained by the fact that compared to 2010, the total number of jobs in the economy increased by 0.1% to 74.4%.

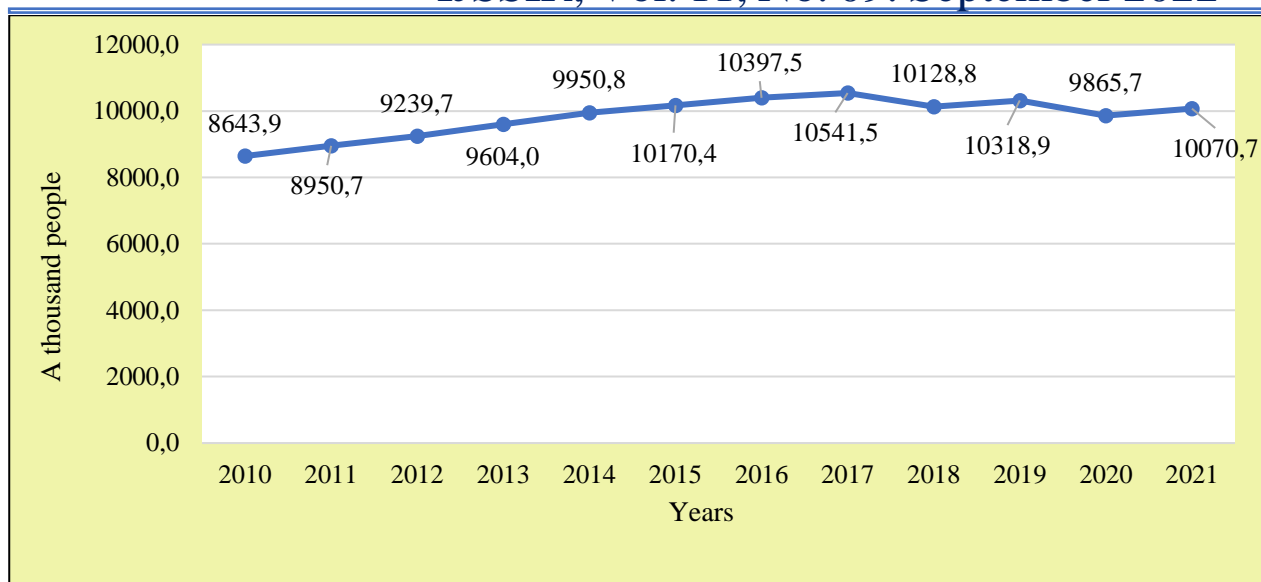


Figure 1. The number of items in small business entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The research shows that the small business entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approaching the indicators of the corresponding entities in the developed countries of the world in terms of the quantitative characteristics of their development. This result is confirmed by the quantitative indicators of small business development in other countries of the world, in particular, the number of entities of the size corresponding to 1,000 people of the existing population, the number of employees in small and medium business entities, the percentage of employees in the gross domestic product of the country, and so on.

Summarizing the current positive and negative aspects of the development of small business entities in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it can be noted that according to quantitative calculations, the development of this sector of the economy practically corresponds to European indicators. However, local entrepreneurship lags far behind European standards in terms of quality indicators and differs not only in terms of product quality, but also in its contribution to economic development, labor productivity, the availability of jobs in accordance with the economic goals created, and social guarantees, etc.

In the practice of local statistics, small enterprises are defined as a separate category, and medium-sized enterprises are considered objects of statistical accounting only according to some key indicators (number of employed workers, salary fund, etc.). That is, the analysis of the development of small business in the Republic cannot demand great perfection and completeness due to the unsatisfactory state of the monitoring system of its development. Since the activity of medium-sized enterprises is not fully covered by statistical observations, it is not possible to compare the development indicators of local small business entities and similar entities of business activity in other countries. Changes to the legislation on the criteria for classifying enterprises as small business entities helped to increase the segment of small enterprises in industries with relatively small sales volume.

In general, with the formation of market relations and the development of the process of integration into the world economic space in the Republic of Uzbekistan, small business enterprises are rapidly developing. The results of the above analysis showed that if the decision on the category of small business was made by local scientists, the legal aspect of the activities of enterprises by types of economic activity remains unexplored. Although the legislative regulation of this issue has been activated, the important task of the state policy in the future should be not declarative, but to create

real conditions for the effective operation of small business. Improving internal statistics, which do not include a large number of small enterprises in the analysis or are carried out on a selective basis, also requires certain efforts.

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The main criteria for a healthy lifestyle among the population.**Musayeva Oltinoy Tuychievna***Samarkand State Medical University***Khalilova Barchinoy Rasulovna***Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health*

Annotation. *The life expectancy of the population is one of the main indicators of the socio-economic development of the country, including its individual regions. Studies by scientists around the world have shown that a person lives less than the time allotted to him. One of the reasons for this is the merciless wear and tear of the body, its improper and irrational use.*

Key words: *Healthy lifestyle, healthy lifestyle formation, life expectancy (at birth), healthy life expectancy, smoking, alcoholism, obesity.*

A healthy lifestyle is a prerequisite for the development of various aspects of human life, the achievement of active longevity and the full performance of social functions, for active participation in labor, social, family, household, leisure forms of life. A healthy lifestyle appears as a specific form of expedient human activity - an activity aimed at preserving, strengthening and improving his health.

In modern society, the tendency to lead a healthy lifestyle is increasing more and more. A lifestyle that promotes public and individual health is the basis of prevention, and its formation is the most important task of the state's social policy in protecting and strengthening the health of the people. Thus, the formation of a healthy lifestyle is the most important task of the state, since lifestyle is a determining factor in health. The formation of a healthy lifestyle is also the task of health, social protection and education authorities [5]. The level of health of the population is currently commonly measured by life expectancy (at birth) (LE). According to data published by WHO, in December 2020, life expectancy in Japan, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Cyprus, Italy and Australia is 83-84.3 years (2019), and healthy life expectancy (HALE) is 71-74, 1 years old While in the Russian Federation (RF), Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, it is equal to an average of 73.2-74.2 years, and HLE is equal to 64.2-65.8. By 2019, in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, the average life expectancy averages 73.3-73.2 years, and in Kyrgyzstan 71.7 years. In some countries, like Angola 63.1 years, Afghanistan 63.2 years, Nigeria 62.6 years (2019) and Somalia 56.5 years, life expectancy is lower than the world average (68.35), and the HLE of Angola is 54.8 years, Afghanistan is 53 .9 years, Nigeria 54.4 years and Somalia 49.7 years, and this is due to the low level of lifestyle and healthcare [4,8,14]. On average, the population of Uzbekistan has a relatively high life expectancy compared to many CIS countries. In 1990 life expectancy averaged 69.7 years (men 66.1, women 72.4), and in 2004 72.5 (men 70.0, women 74.7). By 2014, this figure was 73.1 years (men 70.7, women 75.5) [7.12]. According to WHO data published in 2020, life expectancy in Uzbekistan is: men 70.8, women 75.2, and total life expectancy is 73.0, giving Uzbekistan a ranking of 100 in world life. And HLE in Uzbekistan is 64.7 years. As we know, the possibility of increasing life expectancy lies in the reduction of general morbidity and infant mortality. When analyzing the statistical data of the Russian Federation in 2013, 231.1 million cases of diseases were registered, including 114.7 million cases with a diagnosis established for the first time in their lives. This is slightly more than in the previous year: the number of all reported cases increased by 0.6% (229.7 million in 2012), and the number of newly diagnosed cases increased by 0.9% (113.7 million cases). At the same time, this is significantly more than was registered in 1990 (by 46% in the total number of registered cases of diseases and by 19% in the number of diseases with a first diagnosis) or in 2000 (by 21% and 8%, respectively).) [fifteen]. In Uzbekistan in 1995, the general incidence of the population with a first

diagnosis was 49365.5 cases per 100 thousand people, and in 2004 this level decreased to 47583.6. In 2013, the overall incidence increased by 80826.7 cases.[1] But this is due to an increase in the relative attendance rate of the population of outpatient clinics (APU) (in 2005, 228.1 million, and in 2013, 271 million visits), which directly affects the timely detection of diseases. It should be noted that infant mortality in the republic has clearly decreased by 3.5 times, in 1990 it was 34.6 per 1000 births, by 2013 it decreased by 9.8 cases [5,12]. By 2021, infant mortality has decreased by 9.2 per 1,000 births. The highest rates are in the Khorezm and Andijan regions 12.5 - 12.6, and the lowest rate is in the Ferghana region 5.9 and Samarkand region 6.5 [3]. Among the many environmental factors, socio-hygienic, labor nature, etc., a special place is occupied by the so-called "behavioral factor" in 50% of cases that determines the incidence and mortality from diseases caused by bad habits - smoking, drinking alcohol, too fat and high-calorie food [9]. According to the WHO, 6.8 million people die from smoking every year in the world [5,13]. In the Russian Federation, smoking leads to the premature death of every fourth inhabitant, and smokers with experience live 20 years less. WHO data show that in other countries like Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia, more than 50% of the population smokes. And also among smokers, the male population occupies a higher level than the female population. But it is important to note that today women smoke much more than their ancestors. In Sweden, Great Britain and Austria, women smoke on a par with men [1]. Among bad habits, alcohol abuse plays an equally important role. Every year, alcohol consumption is increasing in many countries of the world, especially in Europe. This is due to the wide variety of alcoholic beverages produced and their availability on the market. Every year the number of drinking minors also increases. It is Europe that takes the lead in the growth of alcoholism. Many European countries are trying in every way to fight this addiction.

Alcoholism is one of the three global health problems of mankind. It is the excessive consumption of alcohol that leads to more than 200 different types of diseases, and can also cause death of a person. According to WHO (World Health Organization) in 2012, more than 3 million people died from excessive addiction to alcoholic beverages.

Despite the fact that information is constantly spreading about the dangers of alcohol, dependence on it and the risk of developing serious diseases, including liver cancer, the level of alcoholism does not decrease. Among European countries, Hungary and Romania lead in the number of deaths from alcohol. Central America (El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala) has the highest mortality rate. In general, in all of America, about 80 thousand people die in a year. Mostly in America, as in Canada, they drink beer, and in Argentina they prefer to drink wine. It is important that the largest proportion of deaths occur in those countries where strong alcoholic beverages are abused. In Russia, 500 thousand people die every year. If we consider mortality by gender, then in 80% of cases men die from alcohol. If we consider the mortality rate by age groups, then the peak mainly falls on 40-60 years. So, in Brazil, Venezuela and Ecuador, people start dying from alcohol abuse at the age of 40 to 50, while in the USA, Canada, Argentina and Paraguay, mortality mainly occurs from the age of 50. The percentage of deaths after 70 years of age drops sharply.

In 2014, a study of alcohol dependence was conducted, which resulted in a list of 188 countries. The main criterion for compiling the list was the level of alcohol (in liters) per capita (indigenous people over 15 years old were taken into account). Moldova tops the list. Alcohol is consumed here in the amount of 18.2 liters per person. People in this country drink a lot. The Czech Republic is in second place and is in the top 3 rankings. Alcohol consumption is 16.4 liters per person. In the following countries, as in the Russian Federation, Great Britain and the Czech Republic, the indicator has been increasing for 10 years (the Russian Federation by 7.2–9.5, the UK 9.3–11 and the Czech Republic 11–12) [4, 18].

Also, less than 0.5 liters per capita is in countries such as the UAE, Pakistan, Egypt, Niger, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania and Bangladesh. First of all, such statistics are related to the cultural and

religious characteristics of these countries. If we look at the world map, we can understand that almost the entire population of these countries is Muslim, and Islam forbids alcohol in large doses.

Alcohol consumption, according to WHO, is 15.7 liters per capita. Therefore, Russia is in fourth place. When compiling the rating, only the population over the age of 15 was taken into account. The predominant use of alcohol by men makes a certain contribution to the differences between the mortality of men and women and, accordingly, the life expectancy of the male part of the population (72% of those who abuse alcohol die in Russia before the age of 50) [6].

The official statistics of obesity in the world has about 1.9 billion overweight people. Of these, more than 640 million are overweight. According to the WHO (World Health Organization), the highest percentage of obesity is observed among citizens of the following countries: South Africa, Qatar, Mexico, Bahrain, USA, Syria, Libya, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Slovenia, New Zealand.

In these states, obesity statistics range from 27 to 33.5% of the country's population. Among the countries where a relatively small number of people diagnosed with obesity, world statistics highlights: Japan - 3.7%, Korea - 5.3%, Italy - 9.8%.

Recently, the situation with overweight in the minor population has become negative. As of 2016, more than 42 million children under the age of 15 were overweight. Child obesity statistics by country (including overweight adolescents) of the total number of children under 15 years of age: USA - 31%, Canada - 24.5%, Greece - 21.5%, Iceland - 18.0%, Slovenia - 17.0%, Israel - 17.0%, Finland - 17.0%, China - 17.0%

According to statistics, such a high percentage of childhood obesity is explained by the low mobility of adolescents due to their passion for computer games, frequent snacks on high-calorie fast food. In America, in primary and secondary schools, the number of overweight and obese children reaches 25%, and in China, every 6 boys and 11 girls are painfully overweight.

The problem of obese people has long been a very serious threat to the gene pool of future generations. According to statistics, more than 68 million people live with a diagnosis of obesity in the United States. Of these, 32 million are men and 36 million are women. 65 million are overweight. Of these, 36 million are men and 29 million are women. This situation is associated with the calorie-rich food consumed by Americans, sedentary, sedentary work, and a genetic predisposition to be overweight.

The number of overweight and morbidly overweight Americans is increasing by 1.1 million to 2 million each year. At this rate of growth, the number of people diagnosed with obesity in America by 2030 will be more than 80 million. The largest number of overweight and obese people is observed in the state of Mississippi, the smallest - in Colorado.

Recently, the problem of overweight among Russians has become on a par with many serious diseases. Official statistics already account for 24.9% of the country's total population. The statistics of people suffering from obesity in the Russian Federation is progressing due to the lack of physical activity, unbalanced high-calorie nutrition

Along with the increase in the number of obese people among the adult population, the statistics of obesity in children in Russia is also beginning to grow. About 12% of children and adolescents are overweight, and 5% already suffer from painful fullness. The main reasons are improper and high-calorie nutrition, violation of the rest regimen, artificial overfeeding by parents.

Due to the negative effect of excess weight on the cardiovascular system, the statistics of the incidence of atherosclerosis and obesity in Russia are related to each other. The growth in the number of overweight people has affected the more frequent occurrence of both atherosclerosis and other diseases of the heart and other organs.

In the post-Soviet space, the situation with the fullness of adults and children is gradually becoming threatening. Obesity statistics in different countries are sometimes frightening. For

example, in Tajikistan the mark reaches 9.2%, and in Lithuania 23.7%. Judging by the countries, the unfavorable situation is also observed in Ukraine. An analysis of the statistics of obese people shows that 20.1% of the country's population suffers from overweight.

Of the countries of the Caucasus region, the largest number of obese people was noted in Kazakhstan. According to official data, about 4.23 million people, or 23.5% of the country's population, are diagnosed with obesity in Kazakhstan. The ranking of countries in the world with the highest levels of obesity is presented in the table:

According to WHO experts, obesity statistics will continue to grow rapidly in the future. In the near future, the number of overweight people on the planet is expected to increase to 2.4 billion, and with obesity syndrome to 800 million people

It is important to note that excess body weight is not only an indicator of malnutrition and low physical activity, this in itself increases the risk of developing many diseases: type II diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, and certain types of neoplasms. It is not surprising that the concept of a healthy lifestyle has for many years been identified only with propaganda against smoking, alcohol, overweight, etc. Today, in addition to giving up bad habits, one should pay attention to newer problems in the formation of a healthy lifestyle, such as increasing physical activity, prevention of non-communicable diseases, proper nutrition, bringing qualified medicine closer to the population and achieving a physical and mental healthy climate in the family to educate the younger generation, etc. An increase in the number of sports facilities in the Russian Federation by 45,645 buildings from 1995 to 2009, as well as promoting a healthy lifestyle, contributed to an increase in the number of young people visiting these facilities by almost one and a half times from 10528.8 people to 26262.3 people in the period from 1995 to 2009, which is a significant indicator of success in the formation of a healthy lifestyle [10]. An analysis of previous studies showed that the vast majority - 85.7% of students were or are involved in sports (87.8% of boys and 82.6% of girls); 95.7% of respondents have a positive attitude towards sports (96.8% of boys and 93.6% of girls). Moreover, 35.3% (27.2% of boys and 48.3% of girls) would like to go swimming. It should be noted that the relevance of the problem of healthy lifestyle promotion is determined by the trend towards “rejuvenation of diseases”. According to WHO, over 10 years in 23 countries of the world, mortality from heart disease has increased in young men by 5-10%. Among patients with peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, 10.7% were men aged 20–30 years [9]. One of the most important indicators of the balance of health and the success of professional activity is the formation of the value and culture of health and the dependence of their formation on such psychological and acmeological characteristics as gender, age, socio-economic status, level of education, profession. It is shown that the older age group values health more than the youth. Pensioners who have acquired their own individual experience of the destruction of health and its restoration perceive it as the greatest value in life, which is typical for representatives of the older generation, regardless of social origin [2]. It is important to note that today, young people are more or less interested in healthy lifestyles. The majority of young people (74.5%) prefer to “take care of their health”. The second place is occupied by taking care of one's appearance and figure (62.9%). However, if among boys only 20.6% of the respondents prefer the answer “taking care of their health”, then among girls it is already 53.9% of the respondents. That is, for many young people, health is a tool to maintain their attractiveness. When analyzing the factors hindering the maintenance of a healthy lifestyle, it can be seen that the most common response in boys and girls is laziness: 14.5% and 31.6%, respectively. It is followed in frequency by the answer “lack of time” — 11.9% for boys and 25.5% for girls [10]. It should be noted that the approach of high-quality medicine to the population contributes to the formation of a healthy lifestyle and medical awareness of the population. In the context of the ongoing reform in the healthcare system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a system of medical and preventive care for the population is being introduced, which led to a phased transition to family medicine, which is the standard in developed

countries. To date, the number of hospital institutions in the republic is 1281, the number of outpatient clinics is 6676 (at the end of 2021). According to the analysis of statistical data, today the total number of doctors is more than 95.6 thousand. There are 27.1 doctors per 10,000 population. the population per doctor is 369. The total number of paramedical personnel is more than 372.5 thousand, per 10,000 population - 105.6 paramedical personnel. The population per one paramedical worker is 95 [5]. As we know, the main actors providing primary contact with the patient are the family doctor and the family nurse. Previous research among family nurses shows that in order to improve the efficiency of work on the implementation of healthy lifestyles in families, most of 81% noted that it is necessary to create conditions for patronage among the population, 65% note that it is necessary to conduct classes with nurses on promoting healthy lifestyles, 32% note that it is necessary to improve the equipment of health facilities for the introduction of a healthy lifestyle, 29% believe that it is necessary to attract as many nurses with higher education as possible, to promote a healthy lifestyle 21% believe that it is necessary to attract as many specialists as possible for this work and 19% believe that for effective results, promotion of healthy lifestyles should be carried out in kindergartens, schools and lyceums [3]. For the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the medical activity of the population. According to studies, 72.1% of women and 49.9% of men undergo regular medical examinations [3,9]. Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that a healthy lifestyle is an activity that is the most characteristic, typical for specific socio-economic, political, environmental and other conditions, aimed at preserving, improving and strengthening people's health. In addition, it is necessary to take into account individuality in the formation of a healthy lifestyle among the population. The development of individual criteria will allow not only to determine the reserves of the body of each, but will help to make a choice of rehabilitation measures individually and to conduct self-monitoring of the effectiveness of a healthy lifestyle.

According to this, it is very important to form an understanding among the population of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, designed to improve life not only through material well-being, but also through an increase in the educational and cultural level, as well as the formation of responsible behavior in relation to one's health.

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IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS OF ASSESSING THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE
OF THE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *The article sets out the views of economists and the author's approach to the role of the socio-economic potential of the regions in the development of the country's economy and the investment climate in the regions. In addition to the traditional method of assessing the investment climate, the author presents a methodology for assessing the investment climate of the regions based on a generalized assessment, which is evaluated taking into account the specifics and characteristics of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *investments, innovations, investment activity, attractiveness of the environment, budgetary and financial potential, general integrated indicator.*

Introduction

Development of well-grounded and scientifically-based measures, elimination of disproportions in the development of regions, such as limiting the production process to full capacity due to inefficiency of investments in the world economy or uncertainty of the risks and risks of effective use of investments; ensuring their sustainable growth, global competitiveness - impacts investment efficiency. It requires a deep and comprehensive analysis of the factors and the quantitative links between them.

The attractiveness of the environment in the regions depends on a set of factors, which is determined by the influence of an infinite number of factors. Specifically, for comparing interregional investments, the investment climate in each region can be characterized by a certain quantitative measure - synthetic or generalized. On the other hand, the investment climate of the region cannot be quantified in any way - these types of attempts are wrong and can lead to ignoring this complex phenomenon.

At the same time, it is important to understand that in the context of the information explosion experienced by modern civilization, great attention must be paid to the orientation methods in the actual materials of science and how they are used. Therefore, the effectiveness, accuracy and reliability of the selected methodology in terms of its practical application should be consistent with the characteristics of any other method.

Literature review

Topic: Investment Analysis, Prediction of Financial Time Series and Optimization of Investment Portfolio, Investments and Utilization, and Investment Projects Assessment by Samuel Byorklund, Tobias Ulin [1], Predicting Financial Expenditure by Neural Networks T. Kohonen [2], Neural networks methodology for forecasting and evaluating financial time series have been developed by Howard B Demuth, Mark H Beale [3], P. Samuelson [4], G. Aleksander, J. Bailey [5], Lorenz J. Gitman, Michael D. Johnk [6] and K. Makkonnellar [7] studied the investment processes in conditions of uncertainty, risk, forecasting and optimization work was carried out.

In the CIS countries YP Zaishenko [8], IZ Batyrshin [9], SV Aksenov, VB Novoseltsev [10], VV Kruglov, VV Borisov [11] have developed methods and technologies of application of neural

network models and hybrid systems in the uncertainty of the research, EA Trofimova, VL Mazurov, DV Gilyov, AB Barsky [12] on the issues of management and decision-making in the applied economy. developed a methodology for solving neural networks; B. Polish [14] and Vladimir Glontillar [15] evaluated the state of the region's budget with absolute and relative balance indicators for fiscal policy effectiveness, budget deficit and public debt, theoretical aspects of investment flow management in selected sectors, including investment in industry development. on the problems of breeding Alimov R. H. and Otajanov U. A. [16] Assessment Of Efficiency Of Labor Of Personnel In Industrial Enterprises who have done the work.

Research Methodology

Based on the results of the study, it is important to use the following classification algorithms based on the class sizes of different categories selected to assess the investment climate of the regions:

1. the measure of investment attractiveness – (I^a);
2. the investment potential of the region – (I_r^p);
3. Investment Risk Scale – (I^R);
4. investment activity in the region– (Y);
5. Effective use of the region's investment potential ($E_i^p = Y/I_r^p$);
6. Effectiveness of the territory's investment attractiveness ($E_i^a = Y/I^a$).

Investment potential of the region (I_r^p) Characteristics of production and financial potential in the region (size and extent of industrial production change, level of development of small business, share of profitable enterprises, total internal investment resources, retail volume, export potential, number of enterprises and organizations) description (provision of the population with cars and telephones, provision of highways and railways, paid services, living standards), and description of natural and geographical potential of the region (natural resources of mineral resources and their geographical location for foreign trade routes).

Since all individual indicators of investment attractiveness have different dimensions and sizes, they should be unified for comparison, that is, by standardization, by setting the average value of each specific indicator of a particular region across the country:

$$I_{sit}^a = \frac{I_{sit}^*}{I_{st}} \quad (1)$$

is here, I_{sit}^* – t - per year (or other time period) i -by region

The numerical value of the private index s ,

I_{st} – t -year s country average value of private indicator,

I_{sit}^a – t - per i -area s standardized value of private index.

As a result, all regional indicators are based on the standardized regional indicators (I_{sit}^a) This is a non-measurable relative value that describes the ratio of the numerical values of each indicator to the numerical value in the country. Each standardized indicator in the country has a value equal to that of the respective one.

i - the investment attractiveness of the area t - Calculation of integral indicator for year (I_{it}) implemented by a two-stage multidimensional mean formula.

In the first phase, a set of privatized regional indicators will be transformed into two integral indicators - a general indicator of investment potential. (I_{it}^p) – private indicators, depending on the factors that make up the region's investment potential (I_{sit}^p) and an overall investment risk index (I_{it}^R) – combining private indicators related to factors of regional non-commercial investment risks (I_{sit}^R)[13].

i - the investment potential of the region t - year (I_{it}^R) The general risk index is calculated by the following formula:

$$I_{it}^p = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^n I_{sit}^p \cdot k_{st}^p}{\sum_{s=1}^n k_{it}^p} \quad (2)$$

is here, I_{it}^p – t - per year (or other time period) i - the numerical value of the standardized c-private indicator of investment potential in the region;

k_{st}^p – investment potential t year s -private weight ratio of indicator value;

n – number of standardized private indicators, depending on factors of formation of integrated level of investment potential of regions.

At the next stage of determining the attractiveness of the investment climate in the region, it is necessary to determine the innovative potential of the regions, which requires calculating the relative values of the aggregate indicators. A number of factors can be identified in this regard, which can be determined by the following formula:

$$I_{H.K} = \frac{I_{abs}}{I_{base}} \quad (3)$$

Here: $I_{H.K}$ – the relative value of the indicator, %;

I_{abs} – the absolute value of the indicator;

I_{base} – base value of the indicator.

In each case, the baseline of different parameters (GRP - gross regional product, etc.) (I_{base}) This allows increasing the absolute value of indicators used in comparable form. Thus, we would like to use the number of people employed in the region. In particular, as indicators $I_1, I_2, I_3, \dots, I_n$ s. For a comprehensive assessment of the innovative potential of the regions, it is appropriate to use group integral indicators that divide all the n key indicators as the n th root of the geometric mean.

$$N_1 = \sqrt[n]{I_{i1} + I_{i2} + \dots + I_{in}} \quad (4)$$

Integrated assessment of the innovation potential allows us to bring together a set of different indicators into a single generalized index and to compare the innovative potential of the regions, and to assess the innovative potential of the region based not only on its composite values, but also on their complex and multifaceted interrelations. The advantage of these integrated indicators is that it covers all the major innovation potential and its components in a comparable way. In the proposed methodology, group integral values are considered equivalent. Therefore, it is an integrated indicator of the region's innovative potential N_i ($m=5$) values:

$$G_{i.i} = \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \quad (5)$$

is here: $G_{i.i}$ - generalized integral index;

i – number of integral values of the group.

Risk of regional investment (I^R) In order to determine the level of integration, it is necessary to take into account such indicators as the following low-income population, unemployment rate, environmental pollution levels, climatic conditions, and political stability. Therefore, it is advisable to take into account the level of indebtedness for taxes and budget payments, reflecting the consumer price index and the level of financial risk in the region.

I. In order to assess the investment attractiveness of the region, it is necessary to determine one more indicator, that is, the budgetary and financial potential, which is an indicator that can increase the investment attractiveness and interest of the regions. Therefore, taking into account that the level of regional budget stability is determined by the amount of resources required to ensure minimum budget sustainability, we will outline four types of budget sustainability:

1. The absolute steady state of the budget can be characterized by the following correlation:
 $P_m < D_x + D_t$

is here P_m - Minimum budget expenditures, D_x – private budget revenues, D_T – budgetary regulatory revenues.

2. Normal: $P_m = D_x + D_T$

3. Unstable state: $P_m = D_x + D_T + Id$. (4)

is here: Id – additional sources of budgetary pressure reduction (eg, extra-budgetary funds, loans, etc.).

4. The state of crisis: $P_m > D_x + D_T + Id$.

It should be noted that the proposed method for assessing regional budget sustainability is not universal, since it does not take into account the significant differences in revenues of regional governments. The same applies to minimum costs. Correlations may vary depending on the economic situation of the country, legislation, fiscal policy and other factors. Independent budget sections, such as current and investment budgets, provide various sources of funding. The proposed method offers a quick analysis of the budget indices, which allows assessing its current sustainability.

We are convinced that a deeper and more detailed analysis of the main budget indicators is necessary to assess the financial status of regional governments and the sustainability of their budgets. The budgetary process analysis of the area should include the following key index blocks.

The analysis of regional budget stability factors provides the following indicators of the budget process evaluation:

- Coefficient of the ratio of private and regulated revenues of the budget:

$$k_{\sigma} = \frac{D_x}{D_T} \quad (6)$$

right here: k_{σ} - budget stability ratio;

D_x - private income ratio;

D_T - regulatory income ratio.

This coefficient indicates which part of budget expenditures is in favor of the private revenue base.

The correlation between taxable and non-taxable sources is an additional index that assesses the revenue base of the regional budget:

$$I_K = \frac{D_t}{D_{nt}} \quad (7)$$

is here: I_K - Additional index that estimates the budget revenue base;

D_t - taxable income;

D_{nt} - non-taxable income.

This index is even more useful if we do not take into account revenues that do not represent the result of tax authorities' actions.

Therefore, the ratio of private sector revenues to taxable income, excluding official transfers, on the basis of international standards of public financial advice:

$$I = \frac{D_{xt}}{D_{nt} - N} \quad (8)$$

is here:

D_{xt} - private taxable income;

N - official transfers.

k_{σ} , I_K and I The indexes complement each other and describe both sides of the taxable portion of the regional budget. Dynamic discussion of these indices allows us to assess the authority's performance in mobilizing regional financial potential.

To estimate the level of financial independence of the regional budget, we can use the coefficient of reliability:

$$k_M = \frac{D_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n D_i} \tag{9}$$

D_x - private income;
 D_i - budget revenues.

If the value of this index is high, then the regional budget's financial viability will be high.

As the quantitative criterion [14], we can use the following scale for these coefficients (Table 1).

Table 1.

Regional budget status criteria [15]

Indexes	Stable state	Normal	Moderate condition	Unstable state	Severe condition
$D_x:D$	85-100 %	72-84 %	60-71 %	43-59 %	29-42 %
$D_T:D$	20-30 %	40-50 %	60-70 %	80-90 %	90-100%
$V:X_6$	5-10 %	10 – 15%	20 - 25%	30 - 35%	40 - 50%

is here: D_x - private budget revenues;

D_T - regulatory revenues;

D – total income;

X_6 - total budget expenditures;

V - total budget debt.

II. The effectiveness of fiscal policy is governed by the budget deficit and the size of the public debt, so it is necessary to assess the regional budget with absolute and relative balance indicators. The budget balance ratio shows how budget expenditures are balanced with revenues:

$$k_M = \frac{D}{X_6} \cdot 100\% \tag{10}$$

III. The following indexes can be selected to describe the structure of regional budget revenues and expenditures:

- Cost structure ratio:

$$k_{X_{\text{Tap}}} = \frac{X_{\text{ж}}}{I_6} \tag{11}$$

is here: $X_{\text{ж}}$ - current expenditure budget;

I_6 - investment budget.

- Private Source Guarantee Rate:

$$M_K = \frac{D_x}{X_{\text{ж}}} \tag{12}$$

D_x - private income;

$X_{\text{ж}}$ - current costs.

If $M_K \rightarrow 1$ This means that the region will be able to fully cover the mandatory costs with private revenue. Using the above, the cost ratio can be summarized as follows:

$$X_{\text{Tap}} = \frac{K_{\text{yKM}}}{B_p} \tag{13}$$

K_{yKM} - long-term and short-term loans;

B_p - development budget.

If the value of this coefficient is more than one, it indicates a tendency for the budget to lose stability. The aggregate level of budgetary and financial potential can be determined by the following formula:

$$B_y = \frac{D_x + D_T + K}{X_6} \tag{14}$$

In this formula, K represents long-term credit. We determine the investment climate of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on each of the aforementioned potential formulas based on their specific capabilities and characteristics.

Analysis and results

As part of this study, the natural and geographical potential of the area could be evaluated on the basis of questionnaires, and because of the correlation between the statistical data obtained with them, it was not possible to synthesize neural networks tightly coupled in hybrid nets in the neural network. Based on the results of the research, the scale of indicators should be further expanded to determine the integrated level of the investment potential of each region.

In our opinion, the investment potential should be taken into account when calculating the investment potential, because the region's ability to quickly adapt to changing market conditions by improving new products, manufacturing, introducing new equipment and technologies increases the competitiveness of the region and at the same time increases the level of investment in the region. The budget and financial capacity of the regions should then be taken into account, which determines the rational use and allocation of allocated financial resources.

Also, accounting for budget and financial capacities characterizes the level of independence of a particular entity and its budget subsidies: the higher the level of independence, the greater the likelihood that decisions will be made to finance high-liquidity projects at the regional level. The low level of independence of the region slows down the allocation of financial resources due to the implementation of inter-budgetary relations. Financial resources received at the local budgets are redistributed to the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are then transferred to the regional budgets through inter-budgetary transfers. The disadvantages of the subsidy process are the length of time that financial resources are transferred to the regional budgets and the limited financial resources.

Certainly, the individual indicators are selected based on the results of logical and correlation-regression analysis of investment processes in the regions of the country. Taking into account that the integrated level of investment attractiveness depends on the population and the size of the territories, the indicators for which the quantitative estimation of per capita, etc., can be quantified are selected. The results of calculating the overall production and financial potential of the region are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Indicator of aggregate level of production and financial potential of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Years	The Republic of Uzbekistan	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	Andijan	Bukhara	Jizzakh	Kashkadarya	Navoi	Namangan	Samar kand	Surkhandarya	Syrdarya river	Tashkent	Fergana	Khorezm	Tashkent
2010	1	0,0332	0,0360	0,1349	0,0235	0,1102	0,1111	0,0352	0,0609	0,0371	0,0250	0,0985	0,0554	0,0233	0,2157
2011	1	0,0496	0,0453	0,1108	0,0261	0,1174	0,0762	0,0338	0,0638	0,0380	0,0315	0,1167	0,0642	0,0304	0,1962

2012	1	0,0513	0,0508	0,0999	0,0298	0,1262	0,0713	0,0333	0,0607	0,0371	0,0276	0,0821	0,0610	0,0307	0,2383
2013	1	0,0823	0,0449	0,1001	0,0353	0,1219	0,0565	0,0369	0,0667	0,0435	0,0282	0,1040	0,0662	0,0400	0,1735
2014	1	0,1112	0,0404	0,0967	0,0295	0,1272	0,0469	0,0459	0,0638	0,0380	0,0263	0,1062	0,0567	0,0416	0,1694
2015	1	0,1422	0,0399	0,0928	0,0264	0,1342	0,0404	0,0472	0,0685	0,0392	0,0240	0,0973	0,0512	0,0322	0,1645
2016	1	0,0747	0,0399	0,1157	0,0251	0,1416	0,0572	0,0516	0,0667	0,0403	0,0249	0,0796	0,0483	0,0290	0,2054
2017	1	0,0795	0,0359	0,1438	0,0360	0,1434	0,0501	0,0438	0,0591	0,0457	0,0273	0,0676	0,0463	0,0271	0,1943
2018	1	0,0563	0,0378	0,1011	0,0304	0,0775	0,0751	0,0664	0,0535	0,1084	0,0201	0,1055	0,0464	0,0278	0,1938

According to the calculations, Bukhara (0.996), Kashkadarya (1.1), Navoi (0.59), Samarkand (0.56), Tashkent (0.86) provinces and the city of Tashkent (1.75) were used in calculations. The output and financial potential of the company are higher than average. According to the calculations, the city of Tashkent and Kashkadarya region have high production and financial potential due to high industrial production in their territory. However, in recent years, the manufacturing and financial potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Kashkadarya region has been decreasing dynamically, primarily due to the bankruptcy of industrial enterprises and restructuring of industrial enterprises, and the decrease in industrial production. A number of indicators are also used to calculate the integral level of the social potential of the regions (Figure 3).

Indicators of Integrated Level of Social Potential of Regions
The number of employees involved in research and development and the proportion of economically active population in the total population;
Number of research staff per 1,000 people and number of university students per 10,000 people;
Share of farms in economically active population and number of homeowner associations;
The number of organizations and individual entrepreneurs in the urban population with a population of 100,000;
The cost of information and communication technologies per 1000 inhabitants of the region and the number of doctoral and doctoral theses protected;
Patent applications for inventions and utility models and patents for them;
Percentage of total volume of innovative goods, works and services sent, performed and rendered services;
Labor costs of the creative class of the population and the number of advanced technologies created;
The volume of products produced by small businesses and farms and the gross regional product per capita.

Figure 3. Indicators of Integrated Level of Social Potential of Regions

Thus, all phases of the process of typology of territories in the area under consideration in this study were sequenced. First, a system of indicators of human potential was developed, which led to justification of an indicator system of 18 items with a correlation analysis of 53 indicators for 14 items. The system contains 3 economic and 7 social indicators that characterize human potential.

Second, a cluster analysis was performed, which divided all regions into 5 groups. The study was conducted in two ways: with or without economic indicators. As a result of 10 years of analysis, a sustainable typology of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be built based on human potential indicators.

Third, a meaningful interpretation of the results is provided. Clustering of regions by regions allows us to see the main problems and achievements in the quality of the population (Table 4).

Table 4

The aggregate level indicator of the social potential of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Years	The Republic of Uzbekistan	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	Andijan	Bukhara	Jizzakh	Kashkadarya	Navoi	Namangan	Samarkand	Surkhandarya	Syrdarya river	Tashkent	Fergana	Khorezm	Tashkent
2010	1	0,37	0,32	0,50	0,28	0,34	0,35	0,44	0,61	0,29	0,25	0,20	0,44	0,46	0,64
2011	1	0,43	0,37	0,56	0,32	0,36	0,98	0,49	0,57	0,37	0,36	0,35	0,46	0,48	0,67
2012	1	0,47	0,44	0,59	0,37	0,38	0,34	0,53	0,62	0,39	0,38	0,43	0,48	0,52	0,69
2013	1	0,50	0,49	0,67	0,45	0,43	0,38	0,57	0,67	0,43	0,41	0,46	0,52	0,56	0,72
2014	1	0,54	0,57	0,74	0,48	0,46	0,19	0,63	0,71	0,47	0,45	0,51	0,55	0,58	0,77
2015	1	0,58	0,64	0,78	0,50	0,51	0,46	0,67	0,74	0,49	0,48	0,53	0,59	0,62	0,79
2016	1	0,64	0,68	0,82	0,56	0,55	0,79	0,69	0,77	0,54	0,54	0,55	0,62	0,69	0,83
2017	1	0,72	0,72	0,85	0,58	0,57	0,63	0,72	0,79	0,59	0,59	0,57	0,65	0,72	0,87
2018	1	0,77	0,76	0,88	0,61	0,65	0,74	0,76	0,86	0,65	0,64	0,60	0,73	0,74	0,89

Based on the table data, the correlation linkages were grouped into clusters by intensity:

1- cluster: very high (0,800-1,00); 2- cluster: high (0,700-0,799)

3- cluster: medium (0,555-0,699); 4- cluster: low (0,350-0,554)

5- cluster: very low (0,200-0,349).

According to the calculations, Tashkent city (0.763), Samarkand (0.704), and Bukhara (0.700) are in the 2nd cluster, ie the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0.558), Andijan (0.556), and Namangan (0.611). , Fergana (0.560) and Khorezm (0.597) regions, and Cluster 4 were the lowest in Jizzakh (0.461), Kashkadarya (0.477), Navoi (0.517), Surkhandarya (0.469), Sirdarya (0.456), and Tashkent (0.406) regions.

This stage of work may, in turn, be seen as the beginning of a new research that addresses the question of ways and methods of addressing regional disparities in human potential indicators. Apparently, these methods can be linked to clusters, which significantly reduces and simplifies the system of measures to reduce regional differentiation of human potential indicators.

Now, the investment potential of the regions can be further clarified by evaluating the importance of group indicators based on the results of the index (3) - (5) using expert assessments based on the above-mentioned social tools (Table 5).

Table 5

Indicator of general level of innovation potential of regions

Clusters	Criteria limits	Regions
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Cluster 1	3-3,5	The city of Tashkent
Cluster 2	2,50-2,99	Andijan, Samarkand, Khorezm
Cluster 3	2,0-2,49	Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Namangan, Tashkent
Cluster 4	1,50-1,99	Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi,
Cluster 5	1,0-1,49	Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Fergana

The innovative potential of the city of Tashkent took the first place, thanks to many different educational institutions, research institutions and a large number of students in the region. Innovative potential of Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Ferghana regions is in the last place and it is found that the cluster 5 corresponds to a very low level. The overall level of innovation potential of these regions is much lower than in Tashkent, which is mainly due to the large rural population, the low level of creation and production of new products. In general, the dynamics of innovation potential in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be seen growing.

Based on the evaluation of innovative potential, it is possible to identify problems and reserves of regional economy growth. In fact, it is necessary to develop an innovative environment in the context of new economic relations, and to use resources efficiently, taking into account the state policy directions for innovation development in each region, and specific conditions for development.

The summary of the aggregate level of budgetary and financial potential of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the next step is presented in Table 6, based on the above formula (6) - (14).

Table 6

Indicators of aggregate level of budgetary and financial potential of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Years	The Republic of Uzbekistan	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	Andijan	Bukhara	Jizzakh	Kashkadarya	Navoi	Namangan	Samarkand	Surkhandarya	Syrdarya river	Tashkent	Fergana	Khorezm	Tashkent
2010	1	0,28	0,29	0,19	0,21	0,17	0,25	0,26	0,28	0,17	0,16	0,24	0,21	0,28	0,32
2011	1	0,29	0,30	0,22	0,22	0,18	0,26	0,29	0,28	0,17	0,18	0,25	0,24	0,29	0,33
2012	1	0,29	0,31	0,23	0,23	0,19	0,27	0,30	0,29	0,18	0,18	0,26	0,24	0,24	0,35
2013	1	0,31	0,32	0,23	0,23	0,20	0,28	0,31	0,31	0,17	0,17	0,27	0,25	0,25	0,39
2014	1	0,31	0,33	0,25	0,24	0,21	0,30	0,32	0,32	0,18	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,26	0,40
2015	1	0,32	0,34	0,25	0,25	0,22	0,31	0,34	0,33	0,20	0,19	0,29	0,28	0,27	0,41
2016	1	0,33	0,34	0,26	0,30	0,28	0,32	0,34	0,33	0,22	0,21	0,30	0,29	0,26	0,42
2017	1	0,34	0,35	0,27	0,31	0,29	0,33	0,35	0,34	0,22	0,22	0,32	0,31	0,28	0,43
2018	1	0,35	0,36	0,28	0,39	0,30	0,34	0,35	0,36	0,25	0,23	0,33	0,31	0,29	0,44

Thus, the city of Tashkent occupies the first place in terms of budgetary and financial potential. This is primarily due to the region's extensive industrial output and higher revenues through the development of trade. Samarkand region was second, Andijan region was third, and budget and financial capacities of Tashkent region were the fifth.

Changes in the above coefficients mean improvement or deterioration of the financial position of the region. If the index is close to the index, the financial base of the region will be stable. This index reflects regional budget and overall economic development (Table 7).

Table 7

Distribution of Territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan by Criteria

Cases	Criteria	Regions
Stable state	85-100 %	The city of Tashkent
Normal	72-84 %	The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent regions
Moderate condition	60-71 %	Bukhara, Jizzakh, Fergana, Khorezm
Unstable state	43-59 %	Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya,
Severe condition	29-42 %	-

As can be seen from the table data. Only Tashkent city of the Republic of Uzbekistan has stable financial and budget potential. In the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the difficult situation with the use of the budget is not observed. This is evidence of the satisfactory financial and budget policy in the regions. These indicators determine the financial and budgetary system of the region, its economic system, profitability of the sectors, the efficiency of development and production of regional enterprises. In the context of unstable global and regional economic processes, it is possible to evaluate the direction of financial and economic development of the region with the help of the index of financial development against the backdrop of the crisis.

Discussion

Calculations on the use of investment attractiveness of regions show that Tashkent city, Samarkand and Andijan regions use their investment potential and investment attractiveness very efficiently. It should be noted that in other parts of the country the investment potential is not fully utilized and its use is lower than the national average. As for Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya regions, the region's investment potential and investment attractiveness are ineffective. Therefore, it is necessary to create an effective investment management environment and, first of all, to create a favorable investment climate for investment in the region, taking into account the existing opportunities for attracting investors to the regional authorities.

At the same time, the structure of the proposed system for measuring the investment climate needs to be able to select the right factors and determine the investment attractiveness of the regions.

Conclusion/Recommendations

In conclusion, it is desirable that the methodological framework for the analysis of regional development should be considered as a multifunctional region, not a strictly autonomous object, but rather a vertical (center-region) and horizontal (interregional) interconnected system of global economic relations. It should be noted that the analysis and forecasting of the distribution of investments in the economic development of the regions should be created as interconnected

structures, which should become a common strategy for the socio-economic development of the country.

As a result of the aforementioned results, it is also important to have a clear understanding of the criteria and indicators that reflect socio-economic growth in terms of investment efficiency in the manufacturing process, and what factors are associated with them. For general analysis of the above data, it is advisable to refer directly to mathematical tools. This requires, of course, the study of modeling processes, understanding and conclusions about mathematical formulas, including the relevance, interrelationships, and correlations of the statistical data presented.

It should be noted that a large number of selected factors require their classification and generalized conclusions. Here we see a way of dividing the sample into groups of objects that do not intersect, based on the linking of objects to the class boundary objects. At the same time, it is advisable to cover selective grouping of reference objects.

In summary, the application of neural models to the distribution of investments, as well as other sectors, allows us to make clear decisions for this process, as well as to identify hidden laws in the process, and to make clear decisions in the uncertainty. However, neural networks are not the only method, and in most cases, traditional statistical methods are more effective. Nevertheless, in many areas of risk management, neural networks are a more rational solution and require further research in this area.

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FORMATION OF CREATIVITY AIMED AT THE PROCESS OF CREATIVE POTENTIAL COGNITION IN STUDENTS

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Annotation: *creativity: it is considered the ability of an individual to create new ideas that, in contrast to traditional thinking, serve to ensure the effectiveness of a certain behavior, activity or process, as well as to characterize his preparation for a positive solution to existing problems.*

The creative potential of an individual is reflected as its general characteristic. It is considered the initial condition and result of creative activity. This quality expresses the ability and readiness of the individual for self-expression. Moreover, on the basis of creative potential, the personal abilities, natural and social power of each individual are manifested in a holistic way.

Keywords: *creativity, traditional thinking, generation of ideas, creative ability, creative potential, creative lesson.*

Introduction: *creativity: it is considered the ability of the individual to generate new ideas that, in contrast to traditional thinking, serve to ensure the effectiveness of a certain behavior, activity or process, as well as to characterize their readiness to positively solve existing problems.*

Creative potential the process of cognition is closely related to directed creativity, which, unlike traditional thinking, is reflected in the speed and flexibility of thinking, the ability to create new ideas, as well as aspects inherent in the character of the individual – thinking in one mold, originality, initiative, tolerance of uncertainty, intelligence.

Usually it is important for a student to have the ability to creativity to strive to solve certain problems, carry out small research and achieve mutual creative cooperation with peers with the same area of interest in this trend.

Readers do not remain creative on their own. Their creative abilities are formed over a certain period of time through consistent reading and learning, work on themselves, and it gradually improves and develops. In order for Primary School students, as in any individual, to have creative abilities, a foundation is laid in the same period of education and is consistently developed in the organization of professional activities. In this, it is important for students to orient themselves towards creative activity and be able to effectively organize this activity. When organizing creative activity, it is necessary that the person pay special attention to solving problem issues, analyzing problem situations, as well as creating products of creativity.

Solving problem issues and situations, the student's creative approach to finding a solution to the issue contributes to the development of emotional-volitional qualities in him. The reader collides with evidence that contradicts his existing knowledge and life experiences by putting problematic issues in front of him. Thanks to this, working on oneself, one feels a relative need for independent reading and learning.

M.Csikszentmihalyi (1996) is of the opinion that creative people are divided into two categories, namely "Big K" – these are the leaders of the sphere in which they operate, constantly striving to make changes, "small K" – these use their creativity skills only in everyday life and to bring benefits)[3]. Many readers know that they are not creative; they have the idea that creativity is a dream that they cannot achieve and that only talented people can be creative. They believe that creativity it is only in people belonging to the " Big K " category or students studying in the field of art or organizing educational and cognitive activities. When students understand that it is not necessary to be a person belonging to the "Big K" category to be creative, creativity becomes a skill that can be acquired for them. As a result of such a thought, students, feeling less "crushed", can manifest themselves with fresh new ideas, and day after day their interest in actively participating in

interactive tasks in the course process increases, and their performance also increases. They begin to give themselves a high assessment and strive to achieve even higher indicators in the field of creativity. The more students use the possibilities of creative thinking, the more active they are.

Creative classes instill excitement and interest in students, that is, as students have increased interest, they move even more. According to Dweck (Dweck) (2006), students have a habit of believing that action and activity do not lead to major changes; they know that they have a certain potential, but believe that it does not change anything; therefore, it is considered dangerous to evaluate them not always for their achievements, but for their failures[4, 29-b.]. On the contrary, readers who have a high assessment of themselves believe in the development of skills and giftedness in themselves. Such students are usually actively involved in complex work and are able to manifest themselves too. If they go and make a mistake, draw conclusions from it and continue to grow. Students with this habit of thinking will be more introverted and more inclined to use creativity skills.

Creativity can also be analyzed as learning-knowing or preference: some students prefer critical, analytical or evaluative thinking, while others prefer to have knowledge based on facts, while others tend to be creative and critical thinking by nature. Based on this, teachers are considered expedient if they plan classes based on the interest, ability and inclinations of each student and, moreover, their learning-cognitive style (Starko A.J., 2005) [5]. The teacher can give students tasks that require creative, critical thinking by working individually or in groups. In doing so, students have the opportunity to choose one of both ways of thinking.

Readers with creative thinking:

- Puts forward ideas that did not come to the minds of other readers.
- Chooses a specific style of self-expression.
- Sometimes asks questions that have nothing to do with the topic or "not scarce".
- The solution will enjoy the tasks that remain open.
- Prefers to discuss ideas rather than facts.
- Chooses an unconventional approach to finding a problem solution.

Thus, creative thinking is one of the types of thinking inherent in humanity, with the help of which the essence of events, phenomena is interpreted in a special, specific appearance and content. By having a creative mindset, an individual manages to easily solve a problem in various complex situations, to be able to get out of it. In addition, creative thinking makes it possible to master the knowledge available by a social subject extremely easily, without any difficulties.

Creative activity, as an important factor in the harmonious development of Primary School students in all respects, serves their moral, mental and physical development. It is students who are effectively prepared for creative activity that meet the following criteria of giftedness: intensity of mental development: interest in knowledge, observation, speech, awareness, non-standard thinking; early specialization of interest, intelligence, emotions: mathematics, music, pictorial activity, engineering, learning foreign languages; cognitive activity, initiative, organizational skills, perseverance, striving to achieve the set goal; readiness and resourcefulness for practical activity.

The creative process reflects two important signs in itself. One of them is intuition (mind, insight), the second is the formalization of the result obtained in the process of intuitive thinking. Only its effect is characterized by being realized and developed through logical thinking as a unit of intuitive and logical thinking. The creative process, to varying degrees, is necessarily reflected in all manifestations of a person's social initiative, mainly in its forms associated with his professional activity.

Creative activity is the process of the subject's attitude to his work (job satisfaction, the desire for novelty in the process of its implementation, creative motivation in finding a problem solution) and creative solution of the issue (Independent transfer of previously mastered knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as methods of activity to a new state, the ability to see a

Creative activity reflects the following important aspects in itself: the independent application of knowledge and skills acquired within the framework of one science and science to the experience of new activities; the ability to see a new problem in an unexpected situation; to be able to see the structure of an object; to take into account an alternative in solving a problem; to

The process of creative activity is the highest degree of manifestation of independent educational and cognitive activity, which has shown that it occurs in the conditions of knowledge, skills and experience of certain creative activities with a variable description, as well as positive motives of cognition, and on this basis acquires students' experience of creative activity. This necessitates the development of creative cognitive activity in primary school students.

The creative activity of Primary School students reflects in itself the personality trait characterized by stable motives for the assimilation of new knowledge and a positive emotional orientation towards the process of cognition, the desire to eliminate the usual methods of learning movement in solving educational tasks, the search for non-standard methods and methods of finding a solution to a problem.

Based on the results of the analysis, the following components should be established for an objective study of the creativity of Primary School students: cognitive-creative (creative thinking and imagination), motivational-personal (need for knowledge, independence and criticality), emotional (expressiveness) and activity (creative activity, perseverance and diligence).

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Forms, methods and means of studying its pedagogical capabilities through the use of the Uzbek national spiritual heritage in the activation of Primary School students.

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***Annotation:** It is also desirable to carry out its pedagogical capabilities not only in the course process, but also in an integral way with the extracurricular educational process, through the use of the Uzbek national and spiritual heritage in the activation of Primary School students.*

***Keywords:** Hadis, Navro'z, Mehrjon, historical-national-spiritual, tribe, genealogy.*

In this, the methodologies, methods that must be selected are clarified through the connections between the teacher and the parent. That is, the methodologies that the teacher must selectively apply must correspond to the methodology used by the parent in relation to the child, complement each other. This in turn necessitates and ensures that there is always an inextricable connection between the parent and the teacher.

In the course of the lesson, the study of national-spiritual heritage by interpretation is an important method in the formation of spiritual culture in students. In addition to helping the reader to deeply assimilate the content of the national-spiritual heritage to be studied, this method serves to fully embody the national culture of past ancestors in the eyes of the reader. The result of the experiments we conducted made it possible to identify the following system of formation of the student's scientific worldview in the course of the lesson:

1. The creation, emergence, purpose of “Hadith”, “Navruz”, “Mehrjan” and other values in the study of national and spiritual heritage in the activation of Primary School students, helps to realize the character of the social system in which they were created and the spiritual image of the people.

2. Interpretation of unfamiliar, archaic, historical dialecticism, foreign, professional words found in the analysis of national-spiritual heritage, that is, a linguistic review. Such an explanation increases the vocabulary of an elementary school student, has a positive effect on the culture of speech, grows the level of knowledge about the spiritual world of this period, affects the formation of his worldview, the period when unfamiliar words were used.

3. An interpretation of words associated with ancient national traditions, traditions, traditions, values associated with the scientific worldview of the peoples of the East, that is, historical-national-spiritual (intellectual) heritage.

4. Examples of folk wisdom, ingrained in the content of reading, etiquette lessons, or used precisely in pursuit of an educational goal, are folk Proverbs, maxims, proverbs, instructive words, figurative expressions, exaggerated analogies, etc. explanation, that is, historical-literary review.

5. Historical and geographical interpretation of words related to the names of tribes, genealogies, settlements of the peoples of the East.

6. Statement of phrases related to the National-Spiritual Heritage facets of our ancestors. Such a statement has the opportunity to thoroughly acquaint the reader with the ancient professional types of the peoples of the East, character, culture of dress, weapons, musical monuments, architecture, sculptural art, etc. From the reviews of these groups, mainly from the samples of the Heritage Department of our textbooks in the reading textbook, which are studied in grades 3-4, The Legends “Tomaris” and “Shirak”, “Devonu dictionary turk”, “Qutadgu bilig”, “Qissai Rabguziy”, “Farhad and Shirin”, “Suhail and Guldursun”, “Temurnoma”, “Timur's traps”, festive heritage of various character, scientific-historical, educational sources, folk pedagogy traditions and other content used

in the study of the essence. Primary school students such seeds as nuyon, kunningot, barlos, Kalmyk, mangit, biy, shak traditions associated with the wedding and mourning ceremonies of our ancestors, udums (old woman died, “hair peepatar”, hand held, sarpo distribution), hospitality udums, national dishes, kavush, rido, chakmon taqya, kimkhob Tun, khanatlas, national clothing of the Uzbek people such as the quarter, Kunning, Boysun, Babotog’, Mecca, the history of the professional heritage of Eastern peoples, such as Medina and other ancient place names, riding, fencing, terantering, receive information about their condition today.

The conversation on the content of the text of the national-spiritual heritage in the reading book, its interpretation, the performance of various interesting tasks, tasks, comprehensive perfect answers to questions determine the level of understanding and assimilation by readers of the content and essence of the text, cultivates students' logical thinking skills, serves to strengthen the material mentioned, leads to the formation. In addition, the use of multimedia presentations, such as: by bringing to the attention of readers films with images of historical monuments, udum and rituals, it is possible to increase computer literacy and activate students in a broad sense, in addition to developing a positive attitude towards national-spiritual heritage in them.

Creative attitude to the study of Uzbek national-spiritual heritage, activity, spiritual need, satisfaction of demand, cultivation of interest on the basis of a thorough study of the essence of literature, history, traditions, art, traditions of the past is carried out through independent work. Independent work is an inextricably linked aspect of the activities of the teacher and the student. In independent work, the reader works on himself, is creatively sought, forms his own point of view, views, shows his worldview and spiritual level. In addition, students achieve collective activity based on a friendly relationship. In this case, the cooperation of the teacher and parents, public organizations serves as the main support. Taking students on trips to asori-Atiqa also gives an effective result.

Independent work carried out in the process of reading and teaching etiquette lessons is carried out orally (preparation of oral answers to questions, memorization and analysis of the content of Uzbek folk sources, reading and storytelling certain excerpts from the work, working with the textbook, finding and speaking life examples suitable for the topic, etc.) and writing (finding written answers to the questions posed by the teacher, drawing up a table, diagram, drawings, lecture, abstract, thesis, synopsis, writing a creative essay, writing answers to cards, drawing up a genealogy of generations, etc.) is carried out in the form. If we take a systematic approach to the above process, we can not only activate students, but also confidently say that they grow up to grow national consciousness, being young people with national pride and self-awareness. Another of the pedagogical possibilities of using the national spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people in the activation of Primary School students is interdisciplinary integration. It depends on the teacher. It is only important that the chosen disciplines are logically related. Therefore, we also selected the subjects of reading, etiquette, Fine Arts, taking into account their logical dependence. Because in reading lessons, along with teaching the child, knowledge about the national spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people is given, and in the lessons of Fine Arts it is the same. This means that it will be possible to harmonize the subjects of a reading lesson in one lesson itself, without allowing them to be repeated again. The integration of subjects activates students in a real sense, creates the skill of the most efficient use of time, increases the skills of the teacher to work with methodologies, reveals the individual abilities of students and creates a state of their productive use. The ability of each student, based on his interest, develops. These processes, in turn, ensure an increase in the effectiveness of education, in addition to ensuring the achievement of full assimilation.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPORT OF FOOTBALL AND METHODS OF ORGANIZING AND HOLDING FUDBOL COMPETITIONS

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the requirements for football sports and the methodology for organizing and conducting fudbol competitions.*

Keywords: *football played in the grass, sprouts of hope, the perfect generation, the Universiade, the Veterans Championship, the Championship of Uzbekistan.*

Playing ball on foot first spread in English colleges as well as universities. In the football game from the second half of the XIX century, two clear directions are found. One of them was used by the colleges of London and Cambridge. These form the Football Association in 1863 and decide to make a picture of the round ball playing on the foot. In 1848, the Cambridge Football Club for the first time introduces the rules of a single game, and it is decided to publish these rules. Unfortunately, they disappear without getting out of print. The rules that have come down to us were announced on December 8, 1863. This rule consists of 13 points. This is how football as we know it now appeared. The rules of 1863 differed from the current ones. In 1871, golkiper (goalkeepers) were allowed to play by hand.

The introduction of the ball from the corner was introduced in 1873. In 1875, the rope connecting the posts was replaced by a beam laid at a height of 2.44 m from the ground. In 1882, the 4 independent football unions of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland merged. On the football field, Khakam became an employer for the first time in 1880 – 1881. In 1891, Khakam became the one who landed on the field with two assistants. The first international football game was in 1873 between the English and Scottish Football teams. Football began to be played in Holland in 1875, from 1882 in Switzerland, from 1890 in the Czech Republic, from 1894 in Austria, from 1897 in Russia.

In 1904, the International Football Association (FIFA) is formed. now there are about 190 countries in its sostavi. Since 1954, the European Football Union UEFA has also been working. About 50 countries entered it as members. Every four years since 1930, Jahan chepionati, and since 1958, the European Championship has been held in 1908 year football was included in the Olympic program. UEFA Cup matches will be held under the leadership of:

European Champions Cup (since 1956).

Cup Winners ' Cup (since 1961).

These are now referred to as the UEFA Cup.

The playing field is in the form of a dark corner. The side lines should be longer than the gate line.

Length: 120m, 90m.

Width: 45m, 90m.

in international games.

Length: minimum 100m, maximum 110m.

Width: minimum 64m, maximum 75m.

Signs for the field are made using lines. These lines enter the area where they border. 2 long lines delimiting the area of the House side lines 2 short are called gate lines. Any strips should be no more than 12 cm wide.

The playing field is divided into 2 halves using the middle line.

In the middle of the middle line, the center of the field is marked. A circle is held within a radius of 9.15 m from the center of the field.

The area of \ u200b \ u200bThe gate will be at the end of both halves. At a distance of 5.5 m from the point on the inner side of each column of the gate, 2 lines are drawn into the field, making a right angle to the goal line. At a distance of 5.5 m, these lines are combined with a bas-relief line parallel to the gate line. This is the zone where the lines and the gate line are bordered, called the gate area.

The penalty area will be the same at the end of both halves.

From the point on the inner side of each column of the gate, at a distance of 16.5 m, two lines are drawn into the field, making a right angle to the gate line. At a distance of 16.5 m, parallel to the gate line is combined with another line. The zone that borders these lines and the gate line is called the penalty area. within each penalty area, a 11-meter mark is poured between the two pillars of the gate at a distance of 11 m from the point at a distance of one ET. Outside the penalty area, the 11-meter point is taken as a center and is 9.15 m. draw a circle at a distance.

At any corners of the Square, a flag is installed, the height of which does not exceed 1.5 m, the tip is not sharp.

Flags can be set on both sides of the middle line, at a distance of 1m from the side line.

From each corner flag, a circle is drawn within a radius of 1m, depending on the area of the game.

In the center of each gate line, a gate is located.

They consist of two vertically holed columns, located at the same distance as the corner flags, joined by a horizontal tusin from the top.

Column spacing-7.32 m. The distance from the bottom of the TusiN to the flat land is 2, 44 m.

The intersection of both columns and tusin should be the same and not exceed 12 cm.

The width of the gate line will be the same as the width of the columns and tusin. A net is installed on the ground behind the gate and the gate. The net should be securely fixed and not interfere with the goalkeeper. The columns and tone of the gate should be white.

The gate must be securely fixed to the ground. The use of an extract gate is allowed if the gate meets the requirements of this rule.

In official competitions, only balls that meet the technical requirements specified in the rules are allowed.

In FIFA tournament matches, only balls with any of the following 3 markings are allowed to be used.

Official logo "FIFA APPROVED" (FIFA praises)

Official logo " FIFA checked "(controlled by FIFA)

or " INTERNATIONAL MATCH-BALL STANDARD”

Such a marking of the ball indicates that it has passed an official examination, and the result of the examination indicates that the kura ball Mukhim is suitable for technical requirements.

National federations may only require the use of any balls with these three markings at the time of the competition.

From any other matches, the ball must comply with the requirements of the rule.

In FIFA competitions and competitions organized by national federations, balls are not allowed to advertise any trade sales.

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ASU, honored inventor, rationalizer in Uzbekistan,
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Ismailova Nafisaxon Nozimjonovna

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Annotation: to date, work is underway to ensure human health, the use of medicinal plants used in folk medicine, as well as modern means of Medicine. At this point, the demand for natural remedies is increasing.

Keywords: not added urugi, oil, silimarin, fragrant, flavor.

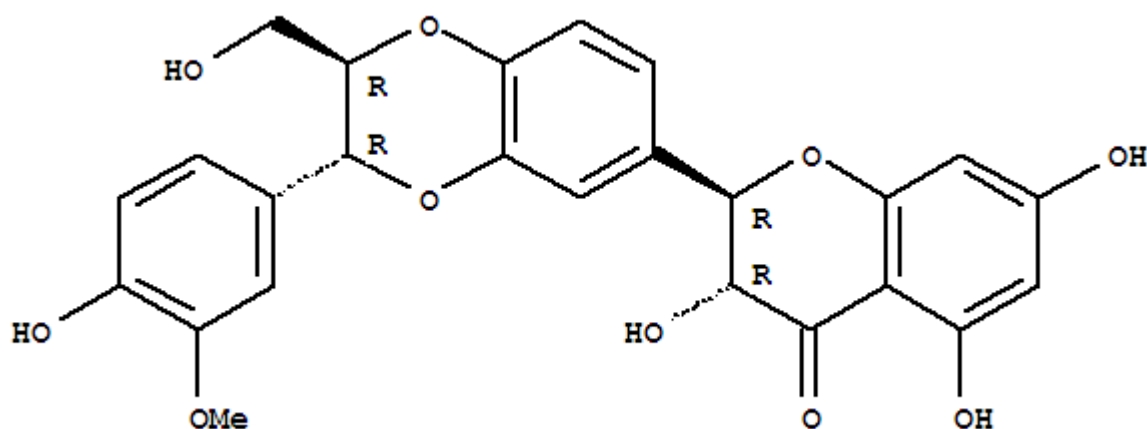
Asparagus is a perennial plant that has been known and used since ancient times.

- Scientific name: Silybum marianum, caudus marianus
- Family of plants: Daisies (Asteraceae)
- Plant parts used: flowering grass, root
- Origin: Mediterranean region, North Africa, southern Europe, Central Europe, southern Russia, Asia Minor

It grows wild and is therefore a weed. Asparagus is a plant with a thick stem, covered with thorns, reaching a height of 2 meters, at the end of August purple flowers open, forming bright red fruits.

The healing effect of asparagus has been known since ancient times. But scientific confirmation was found in Munich in 1968 after the chemical composition of the plant was determined. According to him, the plant contains flavonoids, flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids, proteins, vitamins, macro and micro elements, fatty acids. It also contains more than 200 elements that have a beneficial effect on the human body.

Thanks to the discovery of German scientists, the plant began to be used in traditional medicine. The plant has a combination of the most powerful acting flavonoids – silimarin. Silimarin is present in all parts of the plant, but its highest concentration is in the fruits – up to 3%. Vegetable oil contains about 12 species of this substance. Silymarins help strengthen cell membranes, especially this is important for liver cells.



Silimarin

Asparagus seeds are a rich source of essential fatty acids. Asparagus oil is obtained from its seeds by cold pressing. The oil is greenish-yellow in color, with a characteristic aroma, aroma and flavor. It is also used in medicine and medicine as an internal, external agent. Asparagus oil is an excellent natural product that has no contraindications, it is absolutely harmless. Polyunsaturated linoleic acid (omega 6-59%), monounsaturated oleic acid (omega 9-about 21%), unsaturated palmitic acid-about 10%, stearin acid 3-5%, arachidonic acid 1-2%, behenin acid1-1.7%. This vegetable oil contains a rich set of vitamins. They are vitamins F, D, A, E, K, B. The following are the chemical elements that make up the oil:

- Calcium (Ca) – 16.5 mg/g
- Magnesium (Mg – - 4-4. 5 mg/g
- Manganese (Mn) – 0.1 µg/g
- Potassium (K – - 9-9. 2 mg/g
- Copper (Cu) – 1.15-1.16 mg/g
- Iron (Fe) - 0.08 mg/g
- Zinc (Zn – - 0.7 µg/g
- Selenium (Se) - up to 23 mcg/g
- Iodine – I) - 0.09 mcg/g
- Chrome (Cr) - 0.15 mcg/g
- Chalk (B) – 22-22. 5 mcg/g

The healing and beneficial properties of asparagus oil are as follows:

1. Is a powerful hepatoprotector;

The liver is the largest internal organ. It performs a number of vital functions in the body. Asparagus oil helps restore liver cells by removing toxins from the body that pass through the liver. It is here that they are filtered, neutralized and destroyed.

2. It is considered a powerful protection against cancer;

Silimarin reduces the risk of developing cancer due to its ability to increase the protective properties of the body, prevent DNA damage and stop the growth of a cancerous tumor.

3. A very good remedy for lowering cholesterol;

Elevated cholesterol promotes the formation of atherosclerotic slugs on the walls of blood vessels, which can lead to blockage of blood vessels and even thrombosis. As you know, cholesterol is produced in the liver.

4. Prevents and controls diabetes;

Silimarin effectively controls diabetes by regulating blood glucose levels.

5. Prevents the formation of stones in the gallbladder;

The liver is a very important organ for the normal functioning of the entire digestive system, the process of absorbing nutrients and removing toxins that enter our body through food, water and air. All organs involved in the digestion process - liver, gallbladder, pancreas, kidneys-are closely intertwined with each other. Therefore, asparagus oil improves liver function, thereby preventing the formation of stones in the gallbladder and kidneys.

6. Slows down the aging process;

Because the antioxidants in asparagus oil protect the body from the harmful effects of free radicals, it cleanses the blood and gastrointestinal tract of toxins, a plant that can actually slow down the aging process in the body.

7. In the Prevention of age-related decline in brain activity;

Asparagus oil is traditionally used to treat neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

8. In skin health;

Asparagus has a protective effect on the skin, reducing visible signs of aging. Therefore, asparagus oil is used to improve the condition of the skin, get rid of dark spots on the skin, reduce wrinkles and prevent the development of skin cancer.

9. In stimulating lactation;

Asparagus prolactin stimulates lactation by producing the hormone Lactogen. However, the data is very limited. However, one clinical study found that the amount of milk in nursing mothers increased by 64% with a daily intake of 420 mg of silymarin. More research is needed to confirm this result and the safety of milk thistle for nursing mothers.

10. Maintaining bone system health;

Osteoporosis is a slow-developing disease that occurs with a decrease in bone density. This causes the bones to become weak and brittle.

Animal studies show that asparagus oil stimulates bone mineralization and prevents bone loss.

In conclusion, the medicinal plant of asparagus is considered a natural, harmless drug necessary for the human body.

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OFFERING AND THE PEACE OF THE LAND
GUARANTEEING FACTORS

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Abstract: The united nations on 2 march 1992 as an independent state of the republic of uzbekistan of a full-fledged member qualityida was recognized. Ointernal integration of the policy management qilona ko. find peace in the country in the minds decision between the various nations of friendship and brotherhood is important to achieve. Conducted as a reflection of internal policy of folks while in the friendly and brotherly state is reflected. “The history of the people of uzbekistan, spiritual, moral, cultural and educational monuments, the study and analysis of national values and traditions, nation, race or folk divide the one from the second column and put two mutual loss-syphilis to convey the events of theiga content you can create” ithas also been faithful to these traditions in the years of independence, people of the time. In article 4 of the constitution of the republic of uzbekistan nations and peoples living in the republic on the basis of equality in a relationship of mutualsh is recorded separately. “The languages of all nations and nationalities living on its territory of the republic of uzbekistan, ensure the respect of customs and traditions, creates the conditions for their development[1,2,3,4,5,6,7].

In the republic at the same time a different representatives of nations and nationalities are living. Of them, the national language, culture, lifestyle show respect to the relationship is not based on compared to some of the various nations, their dignity, honour, or of cheers coming from toptamaslik prevents disputes between nations. Nations, conflicts between different social groups and religious associations in the country come out of peace while it is notpossible important condition that was coming. Minter ensuring harmony in harmony and mutual strengthening of friendly relations between nations and peoples occupies an important place in[8,9,10,11,12].

Interethnic relations of the chinese state is regularly established in the destiny of the people of different culture is an important tool for reciprocal linking. Culture, ethnicity, language, people and draws one another regardless of religious beliefs. After all, created by the culture of certain people, between people on the basis of kindness, support one another, mutual aspiration united, harmony-live your life, majesty, honor, and it was sahovatli the idea of tolerance. No enmity between different nations and ethnic groups produced one culture to pressing with the violence of their husbands to get people to promote slavery and has been taking isteb'dodga look. Therefore, people rely on the power factor near one another mutually qadimdanoq impressive and the work of culture as seen. Also, language of interethnic relations in the organization more effective as a means to afford removed[13,14,15,16,17,18,19].

As it is well known to us, the establishment of a distinct national interests in the process of interethnic relations to afford the benefit is removed. Baynalmilallik nations or ethnic groups in conflict situations which shape the interests of sense at damaging to the interests of other nations or ethnic groups etkazmaslikka attempts have occurred until may,” “religious tolerance of anything in terms of essence, unusual thoughts or to look at your own personal understanding, in spite of the tolerance and endurance means to receive as much as possible. From the spiritual aspect of religious tolerance and freedom of conscience has great importance, he symbolizes or other person with respect to religion. Representatives of different religions and beliefs konfessiya aqidaviy thoughts despite the fact that their side-by-side and to live at peace requires mutual[20,21,22,23,24,25].

Independence of uzbekistan from the early days of his leadership, the attitude to religion printsipial clear and identified. The state religion of the relationship of “the unorthodox Man can't

live”, that is exactly determined on the basis of confidence. This principle and the present day came to Allah in our hearts, in our hearts” in their own words expression has found” nations and peoples in the soviet era, religious beliefs have been violated, was tahqirlangan. Even in such cases also observed, was one of the religious values of certain ethnic groups – the church and mosques destroyed, stored in barns or chemical fertilizers used in farming machine-tractor park was transformed. Hence also the national monuments and cultural monuments of the samples was yakson of nations and peoples[25,26,27,28]. “To build a democratic state policy aimed at the formation of a secular society and religious organizations and their place in the social life of the actual position number of the position, is to find the conditions. Tthe interaction of citizens with religious beliefs of the url so that they can understand each other, respect for one another serves to conduct the decision to find peace in the country of uzbekistan. In this regard, the republic of uzbekistan 's first president I will.A.Karimov's thoughts to take pride in it should be the following specific language: “in historical memory of our people and our state antisemitizm, racism and other folks, neglected to other people, far shameful pages, which show the lack of relationship is proud to different forms of contempt”. Shaxsi in the style of the people living in the formation of mind, it is related, it is important visions who are committed to leadership[29,30,31,32,33,34]. “Committed immunity – specific person or to a society unique moral and ethical quality is one of the highest human theadriyatlarni to admit, the academy ofthenoble at countryoya executive human expression and taraqqservice iyotiga theiluvchi qrepresents arashlargagina having issues”. Committed immunitydirectly from “a specific person in a social group or to be specific, persistent, stable, healthy look ideological form much of competence, certain principles of ideology them by their own socio-political activity of the criteria and standards of living * and is characterized by payments into the department. Fb is the humanity of the person, to give the impact and influence of various ideological serves as an important factor. The cavity mode is not observed because of the person's spiritual and mental, outlook illustrates the essence of his ideology the idea of a healthy systemof solid and taking place will be. Peace praise from very ancient times the people of uzbekistan, was fond of. Their dreams and aspirations of peace, goal-muddaosi terms of living standards of the people important to factor considered. Best wishes also in the word “peace”, giving special emphasis to come[35,36,37,38,39,40]. Even the most simple appearances of human relations in the one – two people also wish each other peace in greeting. “Herceptin in the sense of” the word “peace be with you” the people of uzbekistan are also noble intentions that the availability of high moral values as peace, along with the display of the image represents the point of higher attention and care.

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Rakhimova Kizlarkhan Ne'matjon kizi
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Abstract: *This article sheds light on the concepts of labor force, supply and demand. It is also written about the relationship between supply and demand for the workforce.*

Basic phrases: *Manpower, concept of demand, concept of supply, market economy, employment provision, labor resources, employment and poverty Enter.*

Labor force (English: Labor force, German: Erwerbs person enpotenzial) is the sum of human mental and physical abilities [1,2,3,4] and is the main productive force of society. The labor force is specific to people who have the ability to work. But labor force is not a person himself or his work, but his ability. At the expense of the national product of the society, not only the material factors of production, but also the personal factor, i.e. labor force, are reproduced.

The amount of labor force is expressed by the part of the country's population capable of working, and it is also called labor resources. The main criterion for the inclusion of a person in the labor force resources is his age and ability to work.[5,6,7,8,9]

Generally, labor force resources include men aged 16 to 60 and women aged 16 to 55. But pensioners who are employed in social production and other fields can also work. The active and potential part of labor resources are different. Persons employed in social production are considered an active part of the labor force resources, while those who are separated from production and studying and employed in temporary households are considered a potential part. Regeneration of the labor force means continuous restoration and maintenance of human physical strength and mental abilities, continuous updating and improvement of their labor skills, ensuring the growth of general knowledge and professional level. Duplication of the labor force involves attracting employees to production, distribution and redistribution of labor resources among industries, enterprises, regions, and the creation of a socio-economic mechanism that ensures that the existing labor force is fully employed and effectively employed. includes Reproduction of the labor force is a relatively independent economic and social problem, and some aspects of this problem are manifested in the form of natural actions of the population[10,11,12,13,14]. Therefore, the basis of reproduction of the labor force is the natural increase of the population.

Labor market

In accordance with the current legislation, employment means that citizens are engaged in activities that are not prohibited by law and that bring them income. As noted in most economic literature:

"Employment is when people who have the ability to work and are eager to work get a job and engage in useful work." The employed population includes employees and self-employed persons. Labor is the sum of a person's mental and physical abilities to work and is the main productive force of society. Reproduction is not only a material factor of production, but also a personal factor, that is, reproduced in the process of labor power.

In order to be employed, it is necessary to have the ability to work, that is, the ability to work, and those who have it to organize labor resources. Labor resources in Uzbekistan include the following groups of the population:

Working Age:

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- Women aged 16-54;
- Men aged 16 to 60 years.

Workers older than working age (on labor pension).

Minors (under 16 years of age) who work.

Labor resources will consist of economically active and economically viable population strata.

On average, 74-75% of labor resources in Uzbekistan are economic activities, 25-26% are economic respiration. About 95% of the economically active population is employed in the economy. More than 57.0% of the economically inactive unemployed population, and about 43.0% are students of working age and those who are studying separately from production, and the economically active population is the total labor force. is enough. A quantitative measure of the total labor force is the total number of working people (labor resources)[14,15,16,17,18,19,20].

The measure of the quality of the total labor force is embodied in the average indicators of their knowledge, skills, abilities, and work experience.

Labor resources, like other resources, must be treated repeatedly, which can be considered in a narrow and broad sense.

Retraining of labor force in the narrow sense is a process that includes the restoration of human physical and mental abilities in a constantly expanded manner, updating and developing their work skills, general knowledge, level of professional training, and training of the working generation.

Broadly speaking, workforce regeneration means:

- creation of general conditions for the natural movement and natural growth of the population;

- recruitment and release of employees;
- distribution and redistribution of labor resources between industries, sectors and regions;
- meeting the social, spiritual and cultural needs of the population;
- ensuring full and effective employment of the workforce.

One of the main goals of every national economy is to ensure full employment. It also defines "full employment" and "effective or reasonable employment"[21,22,23,24,25].

Full employment means that everyone who is able and willing to work is employed. Also, full employment, on the one hand, does not deny the existence of a natural level of unemployment in the economy, on the other hand, it does not mean that all able-bodied people should be involved in production.

Employment refers to how many people are employed by volume and how long. Quality assurance means how many goods and services are created during the working time, at what price they are sold and how much money is earned as a result. Full-time employment means being constantly employed during a given working day, week or working month. If there is a job, there will be 7 hours on the same day, 5 working weeks, 22 working days in a month, a total of 154 hours (7x22=154) and receiving the corresponding salary. If you work 5 hours a day, 4 days a week, 80 hours a month, you want to work part-time[26,27,28,29,30].

Labor demand indicators

It is advisable to organize the study of demand statistics on the basis of information collected directly from enterprises and organizations by providing information on the following indicators:

- the number of vacancies during the reporting period (required employees);
- vacancies that have been filled since the beginning of the year;
- the number of vacancies (required employees) at the end of the reporting year;
- the number of additional jobs (expected vacancies) in the near term of the year.

Statistics use this information to represent the ratio between the additional supply and demand for labor. As a rule, the dynamics of the number of vacancies registered in labor exchanges is opposite to the dynamics of the number of unemployed. In all countries, the number of unemployed will

increase and the number of vacancies and positions will decrease In addition to studying the number, structure and dynamics of the employed and unemployed, as well as the availability and structure of vacancies, statistics also reflect the quantitative side of activities aimed at expanding employment and reducing unemployment. These activities include[31,32,33,34]:

- in addition to studying the number, structure and dynamics of the employed and unemployed, as well as the availability and structure of vacancies, statistics also reflect the quantitative aspects of activities aimed at expanding employment and reducing unemployment. These activities include:

- reduction of social payments for entrepreneurs in cases of hiring additional labor force;
- providing state assistance to unemployed or bankrupt entrepreneurs in setting up small family enterprises (in such cases, they are given financial assistance and free advice);
- training and retraining of employees, which is carried out by the state for free or in the form of credit by young entrepreneurs, for which the state gives them benefits in the form of tax reduction;
- Organization of specially developed public works to provide the unemployed with funds every day;
- assistance in internal and external immigration;
- developing programs for the development of backward regions and the development of the agricultural sector;
- promotion of dismissal of persons of retirement age;
- to encourage employment of young people who do not have appropriate education and professional training.

Conclusions and suggestions

Need, as a scientific category expressing people's need for means of life, is common and constant for all stages of development. Its historical appearance in the market economy is the concept of demand. Demand differs from need and is valid as an independent economic category (scientific concept).

Only the part of the need that is covered by money becomes a demand. So demand is a need backed by money. If a need is not satisfied with the necessary amount of money, it remains a "want", a "desire". There will be a range of demand alternatives because as the price changes, so does the quantity purchased. Based on this relationship, demand can be defined as follows: the need for consumers to be able to purchase certain types of goods and services at the current price level in a certain period of time.

The quantity of certain types of goods and services released to the market by producers or sellers at a certain level of prices in a certain period of time is called an offer. Due to the change in the price and the quantity of the product for sale, there will be a number of alternative options for both supply and demand. The supply shows how many products are offered for sale at different price levels. As

the price increases, the supply of goods for sale increases accordingly, and as the price decreases, the supply decreases[35,36,37,38,39,40].

The concept of demand and factors affecting its amount. The law of demand We talked about the concept of need in the first chapter. Need, as a scientific category expressing people's need for means of life, is common and constant for all stages of development. Its historical appearance in the market economy is the concept of demand. Demand differs from need and is valid as an independent economic category (scientific concept). Only the part of the need that is supplied by the ul becomes a demand. So, demand is a need that is supplied by supply. If the need is not provided with the necessary amount of ul, it is "desire", "desire" will remain. There will be a number of alternatives to the demand, because with the change in the price, the quantity purchased will also change. Based on this relationship, demand can be defined as follows: the need of consumers to be able to buy certain types of goods and services in a certain period of time, at the current level of prices, is called demand. In other words, demand is a need that is supplied with money.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRONIC LEARNING RESOURCES IN ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING DISTANCE LESSONS.

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ABSTRACT: this article organizes distance education and gives students the opportunity to work independently on mastering the studied material. Taking into account the experience of students in the development of a distance lesson and using a modern type of ETR.

Key words: distance education, e-learning resources, information communication technologies, automated education.

The current rate of development of the educational process and technological possibilities encourage teachers to look for new ways of organizing and conducting the educational process. The educational process and its organization, educational institutions are obliged to read not only the requirements of the state educational standard within the framework of modern legislation, but also to have the opportunity to adapt to the special needs of students, for example, disabled children or children with disabilities. Electronic learning resources (ELRs) have been a great help in the work of teachers through distance education, both in schools and in other vocational training organizations. Based on the definition of the concept of "electronic educational resource", it can be concluded that information-technological development has deeply penetrated not only the daily life of a person, but also the learning process. Accordingly, nowadays it is customary to understand the components of the information-educational environment and the means of information-communication technologies on the basis of the educational process. E-learning resources are primarily aimed at implementation of the educational process using technological methods and forms of teaching, such as [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]: mobile education, distance education, mixed or networked education. That is, forms of education that include information and technical equipment and allow to eliminate a certain connection to the place of education. According to its structure and content, ETR is very diverse and voluminous. For example, ETR can be presented directly in the educational process as a whole block of educational or reference material or as a small part of information provided by a fragment of a graphic or illustration. The choice or content of the means is determined according to the purpose and expected result of the educational activity. Taking into account the features of the organization of the distance education process, it is necessary to create a clear idea of what the concept of distance education and distance education means, and to determine what features these concepts add to the process of organizing educational activities. Distance education (MT) is a set of information and technical tools that provide the delivery of the main part of the studied material to educational facilities, as well as interactive learning between students and teaching staff during the educational process. interactions, including giving students the opportunity to work independently on mastering the studied material, because in the traditional educational system, the lesson is the main basis of the entire educational system, and its components are the methods of work in which the educational process is carried out and determines the methods [11,12,13,14,15,16,17]. Accordingly, at the current stage of the development of the inclusiveness of information and technical means and the educational system, the lesson should be socially oriented, reflect the sum of the achievements of scientific and educational activities, and focus on the interests of the student and his future practical activities. A distance lesson is a form of organizing a distance lesson held within a certain period of time, in which the teacher conducts individual and group activities of students in order to master the basics of the

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studied material, to educate and develop their creative abilities. directs the creation of the material. Distance learning conditions may vary depending on the mode of interaction between the teacher and students [18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25].

In an automated workplace, online and offline with one student at a time, in this case, the factor of place and time is not important, because all interactions are organized in a delayed mode. The functional possibilities of use in the process of distance education are largely determined by didactic features: interactivity, communication, the ability to present educational materials, i.e. visuality (text, graphics, animation, audio, video), multimedia, use of computer modeling to study learning objects, automation of various types of educational work. The use of a properly organized remote lesson in combination with special educational process management systems, as well as educational content management systems, allows the following tasks to be fully implemented: - organization of students' independent learning activities; - organization of individual educational support for the educational activities of each student by the teacher of the educational organization; - Organization of group educational activities using information and communication technologies; - Increasing the level of socialization of children through ICT. Network resources are a means of distance education, their didactic properties actively influence all components of the educational system (goals, content, methods and organizational forms of education) and help disabled children who need home education. allows defining and solving complex problems of pedagogy during the teaching process [26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34]. It is necessary to take into account the experience of students when developing a distance lesson. Therefore, educational and reference materials provided by teachers should be provided with all necessary explanations and instructions. There should be a hint area that allows the student to ask questions. Materials provided with systematic use of high-quality graphic files accompanied by animation, video or sound have been found to achieve a high level of assimilation (up to 65% assimilation for comparison: only 5-10% is absorbed during a typical explanation of the material) [35,36,37,38,39,40]. Educational tools and educational process within the framework of distance lessons implemented through ETR integration include:

- 1) textbooks (electronic version of textbooks, study guides, references, etc.);
- 2) online tutorials;
- 3) computer training systems in conventional and multimedia versions;
- 4) audio, video educational materials;
- 5) remote laboratory practices;
- 6) use of remote database and knowledge base;
- 7) remote use of electronic libraries and others;

IN CONCLUSION

It can be said that the use of a modern type of ETR in the preparation and implementation of distance education for students. Thanks to ETR, new approaches and methods of teaching have been formed. This has a positive effect on the inclusion of children in the educational process, while integrated and inclusive education expands opportunities, first of all, for people with physical disabilities.

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PRE-CONSCRIPTION MILITARY TRAINING OF THE STUDENT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE IDEA OF PEACE SMALL FORM METHODS AND TOOLS

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Abstract: As it is known, performed based on certain methods of work experience in various fields of science. Her research research methods the scientific aspects of the organization, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the methods used by researchers maj is listed. Pre-prescription military training of the student in the direction of the idea of peace in the country following the formation of the scientific-pedagogical methods led to the effective use of: pedagogical observation, survey, interview, interview, show (presentation), modeling, mathematical-statistical analysis.

Each of the methods in use in the interests of a clear goal, to achieve as effective as possible is provided. In particular, the following track in the organization to the pedagogical aspects, I paid attention to. Kin the transmission process to possess a clear goal; to put out on a systematic basis to track; track certain tasks to solve at each stage; the very essence of a thorough study of each case; and not rush to conclusions[1,2,3,4,5,6,7].

Survey methods in modern conditions not only pedagogical-psychological carried out in the areas at the same time is an important element of studies in various fields of science that are created. Pedagogical-psychological methods in the direction to apply it in the results of the recent high, give or take certain conditions to be listed. In particular the essence of the problem research questions survey realistically serve to select the coverage that it should be vague and the large volume of questions in the questionnaire should not question the survey the outlook of readers, young and inobate the psychological characteristics on the basis of the structure after moving to get the necessary answers to survey questions provide the respondent be full by the time I could guarantee the necessary pedagogical and psychological characteristics of survey readers to the source of the conclusion of the movement by turning yuborilmasligi necessary on the basis of certain criteria must be a thorough analysis of survey responses[8,9,10,11,12,13].

The conversation also experience the work was adopted as the most important component of testing. His effective use of the home conditions will apply to determine the content and the purpose of the question proceeding from manti to chat sign between the questions and to ensure consistent interaction, the conversation clear the set place and time t, the number of the participants of the conversation stuck in the denominator come to known, friend on pre - certain information to be able to the interviewer in a friendly relationship with, to be more free and the interviewer's own thoughts to create the conditions can I have to say, the question clear, the short and obvious to fail to keep give work to achieve timely analysis of the data obtained[14,15,16,17,18,19,20]. Direct experience of interview methods-trial training sessions are organized and work during the period of the event, the respondent-which could meet the needs of the students in order to determine to what extent were applied. Yes its effectiveness in the organization in ensuring the specific conditions will apply to m. That interview questions are clear, short and to have a logical basis, the question in the diagnosis of character will be understandable to the respondent asked the question, his age and outlook to be compatible in a certain sequence of questions, be systematic[21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

Show (presentation) methods in the application of certain conditions is compliance. Namoyishda teach students: the most important concept expressed or character of the subject; each slide of a certain logical consistency, and competition motivated to tizimlilik; the background of the show and the appearance of the text (letters of the font, the size, location) to be compatible to each

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other mutually; the audience of the text and various uzoqlikdan ensure read on to get the side; teach students: the lighting of the subject, the most basic place to be[28,29,30].

Modeling also is one of the techniques used by a wide spectrum of modern science, with its help certain things (items, item) and the event (process) conditional certain the world the essence of a character, a symbol or using an artificial language is characterized. Pedagogical research and experience-tested works also requires the use of modeling methods in compliance with certain conditions. Including:

teach students the process, the subject of the most important elements (aspects) the separation of the world; its importance there is another level of analysis; process, specific to the subject the most important elements of (aspects of) the mutual connection between the world and find harmony; in the most important elements (aspects) show the mutual communication between them, connecting the world[31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40]. Mathematical-statistical analysis method also pedagogical-psychological experimental work performed in the areas of the most important components of the process of using his test, as well as assessed the effectiveness of the research results.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF ENTERPRISES AND ITS IMPACT ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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Annotation: *This article will focus on the contribution of household appliances production to the country's GDP, the expected forecasts of economic growth of the enterprise, as well as the benefits brought to the environment and water resources as a result of the use of household appliances. The topic of the article is the result of observations. The general focus of the topic raised in the article is aimed at increasing the profitability of the economy and, in part, at preserving nature.*

Keywords: *profitability, gross domestic product, economic growth, environmental protection, water resources, household appliances*

Setting a goal to raise the economy of Uzbekistan to the level of the economies of rapidly developing countries of the world, the head of our state is guided by the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and seven strategies for its implementation in the “year of glorification of human dignity and active village”.

Thus, free trade encourages specialization by creating the following opportunities: each enterprise will have lower material and labor costs compared to what it was in the past before it can specialize in the production of any type of product. However, it was not taken into account that all enterprises trade with the participation of monetary units. Because enterprises themselves invest in mutual settlements.

In order to ensure stability and proportionality of economic growth as a result of the consistent implementation of the envisaged reforms, the objective of the third strategy is “to ensure accelerated development of the national economy and high growth rates”, in particular:

To ensure consistently high growth rates in economic sectors, to increase GDP per capita 1.6 times in the next five years and per capita income by 2030, up to 4 thousand US dollars, as well as prepare the ground for joining the number of “countries with above-average income” [1,2,3,4,5,6].

Carrying out works aimed at turning the digital economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the main “driver” sphere and increasing its volume by at least 2.5 times. The volume of the software products industry has increased 5 times, and their exports- 10 times, it is planned to bring up to 5000 billion. sum or 500,000 US dollars.

In order to increase financial resources in the economy, the turnover of the stock market in the next 5 years will amount to 200 million US dollars.

Continuing the industrial policy aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in GDP, increase the volume of industrial production by 1.4 times.

Uninterrupted supply of electricity to the economy and the active introduction of “green economy” technologies in all spheres, increasing the energy efficiency of the economy by 20%.

Taking measures to further improve the investment climate in the country and increase its attractiveness, attracting 120 billion US dollars in the next five years, including 70 billion dollars of foreign investment.

Bringing the volume of exports of the republic to 30 billion US dollars in 2026 by increasing the export potential of the republic.

Among the factors of further acceleration of the company's economy, we recommend the following:

1. To buy products that require a large amount of the factor of production, which is excessive for the enterprise itself, and, conversely, to produce equipment that is extremely necessary for society.

2. The adoption of such changes as the reduction of the "factor price" (cost) of various manifestations of the goods with the removal of restrictions on the way of internal trade.

3. The export of factors of production is gradually replacing the sale of products.

If the ratio between the value of one factor of production of an enterprise and the value of other factors is higher than at other enterprises, then the same factor is relatively high at this enterprise.

The sale of manufactured equipment at prices favorable to the consumer is achieved by selling these products in large volumes, while, on the contrary, as a result of price increases, consumers reduce the volume of consumption of the product in question. This loss does not necessarily correspond to the profit of the enterprise.

Relatively reduced tariffs in the range are the volume of sales after the introduction, in which consumers buy goods in a larger volume than before. As a result, there is an increase in their standard of living. At the same time, the increased revenues go to the state budget. That is, in exchange for the consequences of changes in this area, consumer incomes will not remain without an impact on the state's GDP growth.

The protection of nature and the environment is important for every person, because the purity or pollution of nature equally positively or negatively affects all people on earth, and not just one person. As a result of our scientific research and observations, we have encountered such problems and situations that, summarizing them, we have developed one sub-item and a practical proposal for environmental protection both at the local and national level.

The summary of our scientific proposal is that the number of enterprises producing household appliances, namely automatic washing machines, is growing in our country. This means that with increasing competition, the coverage of consumers is decreasing. With a significant reduction in cost, the weight of the purchase of household appliances increases, which makes it possible to reduce the negative impact on the environment, save water resources and reduce pollution [7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14].

How: A centralized water use system is being implemented in many rural areas of Uzbekistan. As a result of our research, we learned that the composition of artesian and drainage water is considered harsh for automatic washing machines. The water content coming through the centralized water supply system is soft and convenient as drinking water. As a result, every family tends to use automata.

Firstly, the time spent on washing will be low and productive for any contingent, women and men from the population;

Secondly, automatic washing machines are connected to sewage systems, so that wastewater does not pollute water or soil. A person washing laundry by hand pours used water in a stream or rinses laundry in flowing streams;

Thirdly, when the cost price is reduced to the amount sufficient for purchase by the population, the volume of sales of products increases. For example, in 10 years the number of farms has increased by 66%. This means that in about 10 years, the same increase is expected.

Household appliances are not sold in the required large quantities, but remain in stock at retail outlets. Working capital does not bring full profit and does not have a direct impact on the standard of living of the population.

According to experts who advocate a reduction in price tariffs:

- the country allows the implementation of the seventh strategy to ensure the welfare of the people;
- increased time due to the introduction of the latest technology into everyday life, ensures employment growth in the country and stimulates aggregate demand, exports are relatively growing, and the current account balance is improving;
- helps to protect new sectors of the national economy;

- serves as a source of replenishment of state budget revenues;
- protects national producers from foreign competition in the form of dumping;
- restructuring of the economic structure is a management tool that stimulates progressive shifts in the country's economy, etc.k;

- In villages where a centralized water supply system is not available, water resources suffer greatly due to the use of water and direct discharge of domestic wastewater into ditches and canals, which means that flora and fauna is lost in them;

- Wastewater used to be used as drinking water, but now it has become undrinkable due to pollution. The river flowing through our village originates in neighboring Kyrgyzstan, whose waters are heavily polluted due to the fact that the channels have not been cleaned for 10-15 years. Currently, work has resumed on clearing the riverbed [15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22].

- An example of environmental pollution by household waste is the Baltic Sea. There is an increase in algae in the Baltic Sea, which is the result of an increase in the amount of chemicals entering seawater through rivers and storm drains, which increases the risk that the underwater world will become uninhabited and die due to oxygen depletion at the bottom of algae.

For example, if one car costs 350-400 US dollars, that is, the cost of the necessary spare parts is 150-200 US dollars, and the added value is 200-250 US dollars.

The introduction of a 15 percent tariff on the import of spare parts will reduce their costs. As a result, the cost of spare parts per unit of production can reach \$ 100. On the other hand, the added value is 200-250 US dollars. Now let's use the formula for effective protection of the sphere (network). $Earth = (Et - E0) / Et$.

This is srda: the degree of actual protection of the land plot by the tariff;

ETH-added value after the introduction of the customs tariff;

E0-value added before the introduction of the customs tariff.

$Earth = 350/400 = 0.87$ or 87%

This means that as the cost of finished equipment decreases, the sales volume will grow

Here we want to give some recommendations to manufacturers of automatic washing machines:

- we must reduce the cost of automatic washing machines.
- favorable conditions have been created for the use of technology in an Islamic halal way for the population;
- opening of service centers in the regions;
- preparation of residents of the district to work in training centers;
- the standard of living of the population is increasing;
- the company receives only positive profit;
- creation of additional jobs due to the independent development of the service sector.

As a result of the cheaper cost of automatic washing machines, each family will achieve a purchase, and manufacturers will increase turnover, new jobs will open in service centers, it will be easier for residents to repair washing machines, through service centers installed in the regions, manufacturers will receive large incomes [23,24,25,26,27,28,29].

Reducing production costs, taking into account the consumer's views on price, remains an integral and constant branch of the supply and demand mechanism. The identification of problems in the process of manufacturing household appliances through the eyes of the buyer has become a stimulus in the production of competitive products. On the second hand, the population living in each territory of our entire country, especially women, will be able to spend the time spent on household chores on other cultural leisure or raising their children.

While the opinions and recommendations presented in this article will be implemented, many specialists will be prepared as a result of the opening of new jobs in our country and territory, and

this will also be a positive contribution to the overall development of the economy of our country. In his speeches, the president of the country will make a contribution to the implementation of his views on the welfare and raising the standard of living of the population.

The most valuable thing that planet earth has given is water. Without water, a person or animal is not born. To preserve this natural resource, it is necessary to reduce the daily use of the most important sources of human strength and energy. Life without water, flora and fauna die

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Abstract: *The article provides information on the main bioecological characteristics of wheat grain, which is one of the main products of agricultural crops, as well as its advantages over other grain products according to its structural and different aspects and utility characteristics.*

Key words: *cereal crowns, ontogeny, phenological structure, iron composition, flora, vegetative.*

The development of the wheat plant has been studied by most scientists, and during the transition of their phenological hypotheses, there will be qualitative changes in the plant, although they cannot be determined by eye.

Together with other scientists in the study of the development of grain crops, F.M Kuperman contributed, who illuminated the passage of 12 stages of ontogenesis in annual plants. Simultaneously with the observation of phenological periods, the stages of ontogenesis are systematically determined

Stage I. Formation of a growth cone with primary bolts of organs of the future variety. In its physiological, cytological relationship, it forms the tissue that forms the growth cone, that is, the meristem. The shape is domed, the cells are weakly stratified. This part is colorless. This stage ends with the germination of the seed, as well as the appearance of grass on Bell-headed plants.

Stage II. The base of the cone is stratified into the leaves of the murtak gardens and the Bogin range. Hummingbirds appear in the axils of the murtac leaves, and second-order murtac Arrows also appear. At the second stage, the stratification process of the main vegetative organs of the plant is carried out, and significant branching of the plant is determined. Phase III. The stratification of the Bolt leaves, sidewalls, the main axis of the bolt pistol takes place. At this stage, segments of the cannula axis are formed on the bells, and inflorescences appear on the bivalve plants.

Stage IV. A second-order growth cone appears on the Bolt axis of the pistol. Depending on the types of commas, one hump appears on the axis of the commas, or the axis of the commas begins to branch. The character and degree of branching of the Murtak gungul is muffled to the type and heredity of the plant. Quality indicators may change from external environmental conditions. V-stage. The formation and stratification of the Flower takes place. Paternal cornices are stratified into paternal threads and pollen. At the end of this stage, sporogenic cells appear, further growth of paternity as well as maternal ones continues, just as there is also an increase in the organs that cover the flower.

Stage VI. Generative organs are formed (micro and macro sporogenesis). There is a strong growth of the flower stem and an increase in the size of the flower petals.

Stage VII. Paternity and maternal gametophytes develop. One-core pollinators are formed. At the same time, there is a strong growth of the covering organs of the ball, the flower, the paternal threads also begin to grow strongly, and a strong growth of the maternal Stolbach is observed.

Stage VIII. The process of formation of inflorescences and flowers of all organs is completed. During the development period, there is a course of factors that increase productivity and reducing factors. [1,2,3,4,5,6]

Most of the wheatgrass are annual or perennial grasses. Their stems are usually thin (0.3-0.5 cm) cylindrical, the inside of the articular joints is porous and does not branch off the upper part near the inflorescences with its tag. The leaves are two-row, located alternately. They consist of a cylindrical long vagina that surrounds the STEM and a thin striated long plate. There is a tongue at the outlet of the vaginal plate, the tongue appears in the form of a very small veiled tumor or in the form of eyelashes, the shape and other signs of its large size play a large role in the wheatgrass system.

The morphological nature of the tongue is not very clear, often the systematics consider it to be two yonbars that have joined and grown; the biological role of the tongue is that it does not allow water to fall between the STEM and the vagina. The tag of the vagina usually pulls slightly large, forming a clearly visible, slightly bulging leaf joint. The edges of the vagina, tightly surrounding the stem, do not grow in most representatives in combination with each other. The lower part of the joints, which is surrounded by the vagina, stands for a long time in the form of a thin soft meristemetic tissue. The intercolar development of the stem occurs here until the time of the cheats.[7,8]

Whether in annual Boars, the stem branches above the ground at the base of the ground from the bottom or in some. In that place there is a collection node that is, several nodes that are densely intertwined, each of which will have one bud stem that will become a new underground branch, from that new branch will also form a new such collection node from the bottom. In the case of branching of coarse-grained plants, 3-5 sometimes form 10-12 and more stems; up to 30 stems, and even more so stems, occur in wheatgrass growing in haystacks. Only a few long branches emerge in the soil, which grow gorizontally and replace the rhizome, from the dense perennial collection node of the wheatgrass. Such plants called rootstocks in Hayland.[9,10,11,12,13]

The leaves of the rhizomes are mayday – mayday whitish or brown in the form of tangles, which actually only occur from the Leaf scabbards. From almost all nodes of the rhizome, additional roots emerge. From a little further away from the initial collection node, it turns upwards and turns the aboveground stem. In the same place, a new accumulation node is formed under the soil, which forms aboveground branches and new underground rhizomes.[14,15,16]

Further development of the rhizome and the formation of underground branches, that is, vegetative progress, also passes in the same scheme. Vegetative propagation of grain plants growing on loamy and flaky soils also occurs with the help of branches or stolons that lie long spreading and take root on the ground, which also come to the surface with stems standing from some of their nodes (Shura, common brown-Poa trivialis, sometimes Reed, etc.).

271 species belonging to 87 categories grow in the flora of Uzbekistan. Poa L of the wheat family. , Bramos L. , Agropyrom Gaertn, Hordeum L. , Phromites Adens, Dactylish L. , Festoça L. , Stipa L. , Elytrigia (Link) Nevsky Aristida L and other series have special scientific and practical significance. [17,18,19,20]

In conclusion, it should be said that for the cultivation of perennial and one-year species of the family of wheat in the regions of Uzbekistan and the foothills of the country, it is required to study the development of species, the biology of flowering and pollination, the processes of fruit formation, to be used as a valuable fodder plant and a factorA flour product with an iron compound enriched in food saturates my body with its demand for iron.[21,22,23,24,25]

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Insects in the ecosystem

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Abstract: *Insects are important in nature, and animals live in different relationships in the ecosystem. Insects live in different relationships with animals. In any changing conditions, insects are flexible and adapt with their external structure and physiology.*

Key words: *Insect, commensalism, adaptation, mutualism, synoky, climate, cuticle, abdomen, entomology, variability, gene, genetics, sclerite, pleuritis, tergite.*

The concept of an ecosystem corresponds to a relatively closed, relatively harmonious organization of natural bodies, united by participation in the biogenic cycle of substances, energy and individuals, by common transformations and fate. In this sense, we are talking about the ecosystem of a meadow and a lake, an ocean and a forest, a decaying tree and a swamp. In addition, the term "ecosystem" is concretized as a synonym for biogeocenosis - an elementary subdivision of the biosphere, within which the boundaries of other ecosystems and communities, climatic or soil zones, geochemical provinces do not pass, that is, its own boundaries are determined in accordance with the principle of the greatest functional integrity.[1,2,3,4,5]

The structure of the ecosystem is predetermined by a three-link cycle of environment-forming interactions of community members, starting with the synthesis of organic matter by producers (1), its subsequent use by consumers - consumers (2) and ending with the decomposition of this substance by decomposers (3) to the initial products involved, in turn, in a new biogenic cycle. The main producers in terrestrial ecosystems are higher plants that transform the radiant energy of the Sun into the chemical energy of organic compounds, the usual consumers are insects and vertebrates, and the decomposers are soil-dwelling microorganisms and fungi.[6,7]

Calculations show that through photosynthesis, plants fix no more than 3% of the energy of sunlight; the rest of its quantity is used for climate formation. Converted into the energy of chemical bonds, it is used for metabolism and respiration, and some of it accumulates as phytomass. Phytophages that feed on plants, in turn, use the consumed organic matter for their own metabolism and growth. Their biomass, which is significantly less than that of plants, attracts predators and parasites - consumers of the second order, which, in turn, can become victims and owners of consumers of the third order, and so on. Naturally, when moving from a trophic level of a lower order to the next one, from producers to phytophages and further to predators and parasites, the energy flow dries up, so the trophic chain of an ecosystem includes no more than 4–6 links.[8,9,10]

In the same direction, there is a consistent reduction in the number and biomass of all participants in the trophic chain, many of which, as multicellular creatures, are mortal. The associated regularity of rejection of the bodies of dead plants and animals into the ecosystem ensures the activity of decomposers and the development of another trophic chain - from corpses and excrement used by saprophages and decomposed in the end, to the original inorganic compounds in the soil. It is noteworthy that in terrestrial ecosystems, the energy flow along this chain is not inferior to another, originating from producers, and sometimes even surpasses it. In broad-leaved forests, annually shed leaves far exceed the phytomass consumed by phytophages. It is also noteworthy that with the development of the communities inhabiting the ecosystem, starting from the pioneer ones, represented by lichens and mosses, overgrown with bare rocks, with their own grasses and shrubs on fires and logging sites, the productivity of ecosystems increases. Subsequently, as their regimes

stabilize, as they approach the state of mature, final (or climax) communities, production is balanced by decay.[11,12,13,14,15]

Communities, or biocenoses, are the most active component of the ecosystem. Numerous and varied interactions of its own components—populations—are established and carried out within a community. We have already considered the most important interactions among individuals of populations of the same species; now let us turn to the analysis of the interactions of populations of different species - to the interspecies relations between them, since, listing them using examples of positive and negative interactions, we limited ourselves to definitions and brief comments on some of the possible ones, namely the following:

Direct interactions of populations of different species

For a deeper analysis, it is necessary to take into account not only the interactions between populations of different species, but also all the circumstances that accompany these interactions, as well as the environment in which their implementation is manifested.[20,21]

Constructive, but not yet properly mastered, approaches of this kind were developed by Clark and Geiger (1964,1967) in the concept of the life system of a population. They defined it as a system consisting of a population and its effective environment, that is, only that part of the ecosystem that affects the population in question and causes appropriate reactions in it.[16,17,18]

The concept of a life system is characterized by three principles: drawing attention not to factors, but to the processes that form the mechanisms of population dynamics (the principle of procedurality); identifying the relationship of these processes, the role of which is refracted in the life system in such a way that the population and its effective environment form a unity (the principle of consistency, integrity) and taking into account only those components of the ecosystem that are important for the population (the principle of population-centrism).[24,25]

Negative Positive

1. Amensalism 1. Mutualism (symbiosis)
2. Competition 2 Commensalism
3. Predation 3. Cooperation
4. Parasitism 4. Sinoikia
5. Neutralism 5. Neutralism

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The use of interactive methods and innovative technologies in entomology lessons while studying insect morphology

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Abstract: This article discusses innovative pedagogical technologies and ways to use them, assimilation of knowledge and mature skills, the role of various types of personality-oriented technologies, based on the activation of students' activities and increasing the efficiency of the educational process, in the study of the morphology of insects in the subject of entomology in universities. The article is based on the notion that any activity should contribute both to the assimilation of new information and the formation of skills and abilities and the processing of this information.

Key words. Interactive methods, innovative technology, problem-based learning, case technology, differentiated and individual technology, collaboration technologies, elements of psychological training, developing critical thinking, activity activation, colloquium, efficiency, synectic method, mini-conferences and group discussions.[24,25]

Today, the teacher faces the task of training specialists who meet the requirements of the time and improving the education system. This requires our scientists and teachers to update textbooks in the field of education, taking into account the requirements of modernity, the introduction of innovative and pedagogical technologies in the educational process. Therefore, the role and importance of modern interactive methods and innovative technologies in the education process is very important. Pedagogical technologies and their application provide knowledge acquisition and mature skills. It should be noted that at the moment, the role of various types of personality-oriented technologies has sharply increased, based on the activation of students' activities and increasing the efficiency of the educational process, which involve the use of various forms and methods of organizing educational activities, allow revealing the subjective potential of both the student and the teacher. . This is, first of all, the use of active learning methods, dialogic forms of organizing seminars, elements of heuristics, the synectic method, mini-conferences and group discussions, training simulation and business games, elements of psychological training, master classes, group and independent work, and much more. . Innovative learning, as a process and result of educational and official activities, is focused on the formation of an individual's readiness for dynamic changes in society, through the development of the ability to be creative. One such innovative technology is modular learning.

The methodology of the modular system is based on the notion that any lesson should contribute both to the assimilation of new information and the formation of skills and the processing of this information.[1,2,3,4,5,6]

Thus, it is logical to use a block (modular) organization of the material supply. Namely: a lecture (a lesson in studying new material), a seminar, research, independent work (lessons for improving knowledge, skills), a colloquium, (control lessons - intermediate control, lessons in accounting and assessing knowledge and skills, final control).

Innovative technologies are not only a pedagogical approach to teaching a particular topic, but also innovations and changes in the activities of teachers and students, the implementation of which mainly uses interactive methods.

Interactive teaching methods are a special form of organizing cognitive activity, in which students, in the learning process, have the opportunity to understand and think about what they know and think and want to know. The role of the teacher in interactive lessons partially leads to the orientation of students' activities towards achieving the goals of the lesson.[21,22,23]

The use of pedagogical technologies in all areas of higher education, including problem-based learning; technologies that develop critical thinking; modular technologies; collaboration technologies; differentiated and individual learning technology.[7,8,9,10,11]

The system of application of innovative pedagogical technologies in the process of education.

Learning technologies	Teaching methods	Graphic organizers
Technologies of teaching lectures	Blitz Poll	Clusters
Technologies for conducting seminars and trainings	Blitz game	Diagrams
Practical training technologies	Reasoned essay.	Working with tables
Technology case studies	Mental attack.	Definition of concepts, exchange of opinions.
Technologies of self-education	Written and oral tour conversations.	Sequence of logical chains

Case technology - based on the problem situation on the topic, the student must find a way out of the problem situation or make the right decision. Before solving the problem, such activities as search, analysis, hypotheses using additional information, the use of theoretical knowledge and application in practice are carried out.

Strategies used in the learning process.

- Increasing the knowledge base (search for information)
- Data analysis (business correspondence)
- Situational role-playing game
- Discussion

Instructions:

1. Enough to understand the essence of the keys.
2. Determine the factors that serve to find a solution to the problem.

3. Identify the factor (or two factors) that are most relevant to the problem among the identified factors.
4. Try to justify your decision based on these factors.
5. Express your opinion

Case resolution process:

1. Students discuss the essence of the matter, getting to know them.
2. Students identify factors that set the stage for problem solving.
3. The identified important factors that allow solving the problem are considered.
4. Students describe the most important factors based on the general opinion.
5. Opinions are analyzed, a general conclusion is made.

Of the above innovative technologies, I consider it expedient to use several technologies for effective teaching of the subject of entomology. The advantages of this application are as follows. For example, when studying the topic “Morphology of insects”, the teacher gives a lecture on the topic using IT presentations as a visual aid. During the explanation of new material, special attention is paid to important points that need to be paid attention to. To consolidate the material, you can use work in groups or individually on cards, a blitz survey, a cluster, etc. Performing a practical task, students not only learn new material, but also the skills to use new knowledge. [13,14,15,16] The use of innovative technologies in the educational process increases the effectiveness of training. When creating educational technologies for disciplines, it is advisable to proceed from diversity, creativity, non-standard approaches, taking into account the specifics and patterns of each discipline. In this process, it is advisable to take into account the specifics of subjects, forms of education and topics. [17,18,19,20]

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NATIONAL SPORTS IN EDUCATING THE PERFECT MAN
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GAME

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Abstract: *in the article at present is one of the urgent tasks of the game on the education of the perfect man revealed the importance of national sports. Then the legacy of our ancestors for centuries, is coming to the remedy of the game, national sports, youth competitions at different levels of development between them, the younger generation's education is of the vital importance of the conduction of the wide coverage is given.*

Keywords: *Olympic games, tournaments, competitions, national values, national traditions, results, skills, sports games.*

Uzbekistan independence achieved when all of the fields in the form as the status of physical education and sport were also a totally new direction, the wing towards the high peak eitherz in. All chapters their sports games, low cost, the beautiful game content kitty-rom the small attention to himself, hand I uji hImo the city with a combination of country-in the village, and the neighborhood in place, and the wedding feast behs competition, physical and mental good health and has served as a means of perfection.

Our country in recent years in the regions, even then, both in remote and rural regions of many modern sports facilities have been built and they are now our children and our nation in the service of functioning. Day-to-day physical education and sports, national sports games, national and in particular the national mobile values as x andan all our especially reader-either dailyeitherfrom the eat ofeitherji has become. Worth mentioning, in addition to the development of physical culture and mass sport, sports pays attention to raise the status of priority. From year to year international and the world in the republic mieitheras it explains in prestigious conducting competitions taking place in the context of the traditional events. Asia Uzbek athleteseither, achieved high results in world and Olympic competitions, in front of the world community my praise have been the glory of our country [1,2,3,4,5,6].

As it is known, the kfactor from the beginning of the human noble idea has been a dream of our people. For this reason in our society today, to raise a healthy generation, the perfect adult men supply is a big issue.

Of the republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 “Action strategies stated at the harmonious formation of the younger generation in the country to be a worthy successor to their motherland to get their hands who knows the prospects of all the opportunities to be created, the necessary measures should be defined. This is a huge and glorious work in the implementation of the national sports media has an important role in the education of today's students of the game.

Ancient-world-famous lol wrestler all of the country from ancient times to the left, rider, horse rider comes from the ending of the guy's dong. Alisher navoiy grandfather great about them we pulled from our scientists and philosophers, the great and immortal works were created, poems and poetry knew those lights, sing songs considered fantasy. Literature alisher navoiy image itself is enough power from the treasure of rarities creativity taking place incomparable farkhad oral groggily heroes or people, Alpomish, syrupy and remember himself and avaxxon the ground and because it was the first institution gives me s every heart turn. In recent years, for centuries, courage, tolerance, and virtue has been focusing honored as a symbol of majesty, the people of Uzbekistan metros of the historical - “the fight” the national sports type (referred to as the fight in the next place) and the national people's education of the younger generation and the development of the game has begun an important role in etib has [7,8,9,10,11]. 1998 6 centsyain br of the establishment of the “Fight” today,

the international association of the national federation of the five continents of the planet in the combining of 129 units. In 2010, to “fight” the international association of the Olympic games, which is an important requirement in order to be included in the program of the world anti-doping agency is deserving of recognition. 2017. in the city of Ashgabat Olympic council of Asia, which was held on September 20 of 36-the general assembly to "fight" for the first time in the history of the national sport of the summer program was introduced to the Asian games, officially the xviii. “Fight” the struggle of the international association of Uzbekistan and international sport competitions and tournaments, while the program of the Olympic games also in the future to implement active measures on the input of the program. The fight is being held on a permanent basis in national and international competitions and tournaments. [12,13,14,15,16,] The fight - beginning-beginning majesty, a symbol of courage and honesty of our people and a part of national cultural heritage in the history of the century a few of the wealth is invaluable. The first information about the fight Surkhon Zarafshan and the troughs, the Fergana valley, already detected in samples reflected sarmishsoy designed to promote fine arts-antique in rock and occurs in caves. It should be noted that the national sports media, citizens, particularly students and between the students take in the popularity of shades. Until today more than 500 international tournaments were held in many countries around the world on the fight. More than 300 athletes among our compatriots on the fight world, the Asian championships and international tournaments are the winners [18,19,20,21]. The direct support of our state as a result of the “Fight” was recognized as an international sport. “Fight”, “honest”, “bow”, “stop” and “iliac” in English like words and terms, while the dictionary used by the judges in the competition as international sports. Of the republic of Uzbekistan the president Sh.M.To assign the initiative, “September 6 – national day of the fight sport” has been defined as. The task before us today, the role of the media in educating the perfect man put national sports is incomparable, so the sense of national pride and patriotism in young people through sport the national consolidation, as well as to promote a healthy lifestyle in the society and world in achieving high results in the area of sports, families, communities, educational institutions, the media, protection of the organization, understanding of the pedagogical staff with the ministry of works, can achieve positive gains[22,23,24,25,26]. Games of our people in each of the national people's culture, customs-the customs and values of the specific qualities finds its expression. For example, "pull the rope" game team spirit mutual gift; the honesty in the field of fight, masculinity; the agile rider in the competition, resilience; " hiding place" ingenuity in the game, was nurturing qualities such as alertness. Therefore, in the training of teachers and mentors of the game is to be the right choice for the people, their education and the educational aspects should be organized effectively. Proper selection according to the purpose of the game is very important and they have omiyage conduct. [27,28,29,30,31] Indeed, the people are physically take cjust wondering students of the game, first of all, to give them a high moral is characterized with the features. Of the participants, especially in a team game, "all for one and one for all" act on the basis of the principle of mutually aspiration to show students to help each other out in a difficult situation, the disadvantage fill of each other, tolerance, harmony and unity explains criteria decision not find. " Is it poplar? white-blue teak", "geese are swan " , "strong and smart", "pull rope", " The chaser " in turn so you can add the games like those games. "Durra", "escape" take "Three ball stone " , "terms Xakkalakam", "two stones", "Cock fight", and "various parse dishes", "ass", " Five stones " games between the students while mutual compromise, agreement, nurturing the qualities of the noble is around mergers. In general, to training people in the use of the game below shows the results:

1. Life has increased the interest to readers.
2. Creativity in them, than the incentive to create is increasing.
3. She, to the respect of friends, the desire to help them in a difficult situation-people sport admiration.

4. Students are fair, honest, honest men to be getting used to it.

5. Regularly engage in sports not only in lessons, but people from the use of the game in the family too into daily lesson plans.

6. Mutual care among students, can, arising in relation to the environment of adults with respect to small compared to self-esteem skills to be in a relationship with the form.

7. Of their fathers, national values, our people are a form of pride going with great courage and sense of the past[32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40].

Conclusion words in the harmonious formation of the younger generation in the country, their motherland, who knows the prospects of all the opportunities to get their hands and preserve them to be a worthy successor to harmful habits not created a pressing issue. Also, the education of a healthy generation in the upper levels of their use see different people in the game thoughtful pedagogical integration into the educational process will give the expected results. To do this:

- our children in a family environment we have prepared for national people's games go, this game is useful side of them understand necessary;

- lessons in school, in extracurricular activities by teachers and coaches to play the game at a high level of national people's attention should be focused;

- national district people's various forms of the game, readers should be arranged in accordance with the wishes and without looking for the antichrist.

Thus, in the first place, pay attention to the fullness of their spiritual. After all, it is secret, that a man only know the value of education and moral character of a man, the essence of national and universal values, to realize a free and liberated living in a society, our independent state in the world community itself always be healthy for you to take a worthy place in selfless to be taken in the fight with you.

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Indicators representing the level of provision of transport services and infrastructure of the region

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Annotation: In the article, the indicators representing the level of provision of transport services and infrastructure of the region in the field of transport services management in Uzbekistan in recent years have been researched. In the course of the research, scientific proposals were made for the development of a system of indicators representing the level of transportation infrastructure of the region and their evaluation.

Keywords: transport, transport services, transport infrastructure, transportation, availability level, availability ratio, transport network, regional transport.

Introduction

The problem of assessing the provision of transport services and infrastructure of individual regions has become quite relevant recently. The growth of freight circulation, the development of interregional and international relations creates the need to search for optimal directions of transport. In this case, the insufficient level of development of transport infrastructure can reduce the efficiency of sending resources and finished products and increase their final value. In order to further develop the regional transport infrastructure, it is necessary to develop a method of assessing its current state.

Analysis of literature on the topic

The study of transport services and infrastructure problems in the scientific literature raises the question of the level of infrastructure provision of a given area. Indeed, it is important to determine the level of development of the transport infrastructure, its compatibility with the socio-economic requirements of the region, as well as the potential for future development, such as the analysis of road connectivity, freight or passenger traffic.

In the scientific literature, the issues of determining the level of transport infrastructure of the regions are discussed by N.M. Bolshakov and others, N.V. Svistelnik, N.V. Volkova, Ya.L. Gorchakov, D.F. Dabiev, U.M. Dabieva, M. It is studied by P. Deruzhinskaya, E.V. Zander, V.V. Kistanov, A.M. Kudryavtsev, L.N. Rudieva, M.A. Sarancha, A.A. Chernyshev and many other authors [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9].

It should be noted that in many works relevant indicators and coefficients are studied for different regions and the whole country. The use of a single assessment methodology for different regions represents the possibility of using them as an indicator of the provision of transport infrastructure.

Analysis and results

Abroad, the interaction between the transport network and socio-economic development of regions and agglomerations is usually analyzed. According to the analysis of foreign sources, there is a certain dependence of the standard of living of the population on various economic indicators and the convenience of the transport infrastructure. In addition, the most developed countries of Europe have a well-developed transport network of land and water transport modes (including inland waterways). The study of the problems of assessing the provision of transport infrastructure of the regions, in general,

The series of coefficients listed in Table 1 are used [10,11,12,13,].

Table 1

The main coefficients of the study of provision of transport infrastructure

Name of the coefficient	Formula	Designation
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Engel coefficient Kei = L/\sqrt{SH} L-length of roads in this area, km;	Engel coefficient Kei = L/\sqrt{SH} L-length of roads in this area, km;	Engel coefficient Kei = L/\sqrt{SH} L-length of roads in this area, km;
S-region area, $[[\text{km}]]^2$;	S-region area, $[[\text{km}]]^2$;	S-region area, $[[\text{km}]]^2$;
H-population, people	H-population, people	H-population, people
Holtz coefficient Kei = L/\sqrt{SN} N- the number of residential areas, unit	Holtz coefficient Kei = L/\sqrt{SN} N- the number of residential areas, unit	Holtz coefficient Kei = L/\sqrt{SN} N- the number of residential areas, unit
Uspensky coefficient Kyi = $L/\sqrt{(8\&SHQ)}$ Q- gross product of production enterprises in this area, soums.	Uspensky coefficient Kyi = $L/\sqrt{(8\&SHQ)}$ Q- gross product of production enterprises in this area, soums.	Uspensky coefficient Kyi = $L/\sqrt{(8\&SHQ)}$ Q- gross product of production enterprises in this area, soums.
Vasilevsky coefficient Kyi = $L/\sqrt{(8\&SHt)}$ total weight of goods shipped in t-region, t	Vasilevsky coefficient Kyi = $L/\sqrt{(8\&SHt)}$ total weight of goods shipped in t-region, t	Vasilevsky coefficient Kyi = $L/\sqrt{(8\&SHt)}$ total weight of goods shipped in t-region, t
Road network density factor Kp = L/S See above	Road network density factor Kp = L/S See above	Road network density factor Kp = L/S See above

In our opinion, one of the shortcomings of the indicated coefficients is the impossibility of estimating the share of the region in the gross indicator of the provision of transport infrastructure by each type of transport. If the length of roads in a certain area is calculated separately for each type of transport, there may be differences in the assessment of the provision of transport infrastructure of the region, for example, for the road or railway network. We suggest using the following formula to estimate the availability of transport infrastructure in individual regions:

$$Kob = \frac{Lk}{\sqrt{s*k*v}} * 100$$

Here, K is the coefficient of provision of transport infrastructure; L_k - length of roads of a particular type of transport (car, railway, water), km; S - area of the region, $[\text{km}]^2$; k - the share of a particular type of transport in the total freight turnover of the region; v - shipped volume of privately produced goods, works and services, soums [14,15,16,17,18].

A feature of this formula is to take into account the share of a particular type of transport in the total freight turnover of the region. In addition, the indicator of the volume of shipped goods of private production, performed works and services is taken into account, since the sale of products is carried out through the existing transport network.

This coefficient determines the compatibility of the area of the region with the existing infrastructure, taking into account the volume of transported products.

The data of the regions of Uzbekistan were used as an example for calculating the coefficient of provision of transport infrastructure. In Table 1, the share of road transport in the total volume of passenger transport was calculated. The analysis of Table 1 allows us to draw a number of conclusions.

In a number of regions, road transport accounts for a large share of cargo transportation. Because the main types of transport in Uzbekistan are road and rail transport, other types of transport (aviation, water) are excluded. Pipeline transport is not studied in studies due to the specificity of the transported goods [19,20,21,22,23].

The volume of privately produced, loaded goods, self-made works and services by types of economic activity (minerals, processing production, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water) and production of agricultural products.

According to the calculations, the greater ratio of transportation infrastructure provision is observed in Tashkent (88.5%) and Bukhara (71.6%) regions: the territory of this region is sufficiently provided with highways for the placement of manufactured and sold products. Samarkand (11.4%), Navoi (15.2%), Jizzakh (16.3%) regions have the lowest coefficient - the region needs optimization of the road transport network, taking into account the goods flows [24].

The use of this coefficient is necessary to perform a comparative analysis of the transport infrastructure of individual regions, districts, and cities in the future. For example, the presence of a developed transport infrastructure in the future is an integral factor of sustainable socio-economic growth. In addition, the coefficient can be used for passenger transport research: for this, it is necessary to replace in the formula the indicator of the volume of privately produced, shipped goods corresponding to the number of transported passengers.

Conclusions and suggestions

In our opinion, there is no single opinion about the impact of transport services and infrastructure on the socio-economic indicators of regional development. On the one hand, in conditions of a high level of development of the transport message, there is an increase in the turnover of goods and the economic efficiency of the shipment increases. On the other hand, investments in transport in order to support the necessary level of coverage of the territories will lead to additional costs by the state.

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Annotation: The study of philosophy and its history consists of understanding and learning the essence of this science by creating an understanding. Philosophy is a universal and universal field of science that is the basis for the development of all sciences and is fed by them, and at the same time determines the ways of their development.

Key words: Philosophy, wisdom, universal, universal, philosopher, thinking, development

The origin of the term "philosophy" and the essence of this science. In most textbooks explaining the basics of the concept of "philosophy", it is noted that this term is derived from the ancient Greek word "philosophy" and it means "love of wisdom" ("Philo" - love, "Sophia" - wisdom). In this sense, philosophy is a universal and universal field of science, which is the basis for the development of all sciences and is fed by them, and at the same time determines the ways of their development. He was described as "the father of all sciences" in ancient times. Its vitality depends on how well it is compatible with the people's nature, way of life and thinking, and how well it can reflect the interests and noble aspirations of the society. The term "philosophy" is a form of the word "philosophy" in Eastern social thought. The famous philosopher of the East, the famous thinker Abu Nasr Farabi interpreted the word philosophy as "appreciation of wisdom"[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]. In the social thinking of the peoples of the East, philosophy was used in the sense of knowing the secrets of the universe, valuing life and man, and honoring wisdom and wisdom, along with the meaning of "love of wisdom". A person who knows the laws of life well, who understands that life is fleeting, that eternity belongs to the universe and not to a person, who understands the value of himself and others, will never openly admit that "I am a sage." This is especially evident in the life of the peoples of the East. However, as Farabi pointed out, appreciating wisdom, appreciating the world, people, and life is another matter. In this sense, in ancient times, the term philosopher was understood as scholars and thinkers who occupied many fields of knowledge, gained fame as teachers and teachers. The term "philosophy" was first used by Pythagoras, well-known to all of us through the science of mathematics. It entered the European culture through the works of the Greek philosopher Plato. Over the centuries, various views on philosophy have been formed, different attitudes and approaches to its place in the system of society, man and sciences have appeared, and the essence of this term has also changed. Thus, first of all, in ancient Greece, it became a separate field of knowledge, or rather, the "father of sciences", that is, the main science. In ancient Greece, all sciences, regardless of what scientific issues they dealt with, were called philosophy [8,9,10,11,12,13,14]. It was considered both a social being and a science of nature. In this sense, early philosophy was a system of views about the world and the place of man in it, and it was born out of the need to know the world scientifically.

Most scientists emphasize that its main value is the concept of freedom, and that these views on free life are the basis of great cultural progress. Connecting the formation of this science only with ancient Greece and Rome does not give enough idea in this regard. Because it is known that the first philosopher of this region, Thales, began to interpret philosophical thoughts as a separate field of science after returning to Asia with knowledge for many years. Alloma Beruni's opinion that the initial views of Indians were similar to those of the ancient Greeks in his work "India" was certainly not for nothing[15,16,17,18,19,20]. This, in turn, proves that ancient forms of philosophical worldview are a general phenomenon related to the history of all nations. In fact, in Ancient Greece and Rome in the 7th-3rd centuries BC, this science became the expression of the theoretical thought that was just being formed, the embodiment of understanding the universe as a whole. This science

was originally formed as a court science and mainly expressed the way of thinking of the officials [21,22,23,24,25].

More nobles were engaged in this science, and its specific concepts and terms, which were mostly understandable for them, their own ways of thinking and the language of expression were also formed. The development of philosophical knowledge is a continuous process, which requires a critical assessment of the previous achievements in human thinking. However, this does not mean that it is necessary to reject them completely, to blindly criticize them, but it means to understand all their mistakes and shortcomings and use their good and positive aspects [26,27,28,29]. Such a critical approach and succession is one of the important features of philosophy.

Depending on the tasks set before this science and its place in life, the attitude towards it has also changed in different periods of social development. These relations began to form in the period when the first sciences appeared and some of them separated from philosophy and became a separate independent field of science. The question of the role of philosophy in the system of social consciousness, the importance of it in society and individual life has been relevant in all times [30,31,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40]. It is especially important to know the true essence of philosophy, to use the power of its methods and ideas, especially in the periods of fundamental turning of the historical development.

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THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT BODIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

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***Annotation.** This article is devoted to the issues of increasing the efficiency of free economic zones. Effective functioning of the FEZ management bodies Conclusions are drawn on improving the specialization of the FEZ in the country.*

***Key words:** free economic zones, free economic zone governing bodies, free economic zone board, free economic zone management directorate, efficient construction, single window for small business and private entrepreneurship, provision with modern infrastructure facilities, large transport communications.*

Introduction

The rapid development of the world economy leads countries to form an environment of economic competition in the international market. In order for countries to take their place in the international market, it is important to develop their national economy, localize production, establish export enterprises, and attract local and foreign capital to industry.

Effective measures were taken to develop the national economy, liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products, and ensure rapid development of regions.

To localize production in the country by reprocessing existing raw materials and exporting them to the level of finished products, increasing the number of exporting enterprises. One of the issues that should be solved is the expansion of local and foreign capital flow to regions with low social and economic development.

Countries pay special attention to the development of free economic zones as the main factor in solving these tasks. The establishment of free economic zones is the main factor in solving the problems of unemployment in the country, economic and social development of regions, saturation of international and national markets with goods, along with the development of the country's economy.

A separate international status is introduced in free economic zones. But regardless of where it is located, it is an integral part of this country, all practices (allocation of land, establishment of firms and companies, import and export of goods and goods from the border, benefits in customs payments, tax payments, which currency or currency means of payment , territory management procedure, etc.) will be executed quickly based on the adopted rules. The purpose of establishing free economic zones is to create a developed economic space by attracting many new technologies and investments, and in this way to rapidly develop the country's economy.

Literature analysis.

Economists expressed different opinions about the concept of a free economic zone as a result of their scientific research.

In particular, economists T. Farole and F. Dobrogonov emphasized the practical aspect of these regions and said, "These structures create an opportunity for developing countries to capture additional consumer markets and increase the export potential of the countries. At the same time, these economic structures serve as a means of strengthening the processes of regional economic integration.

According to the research of the South Korean scientist Kim, "Free economic zones are specially organized areas for foreign countries, enterprises and firms, where their enterprises and workers can earn income due to the benefits given by the government, in turn, subject to existing laws and regulations. are zones. The goal of creating free economic zones is that such zones have a more transparent economic environment than in other countries, and through this, the investment flow and the formation of competitive industrial and trade characteristics [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10].

Some researchers, taking into account modern integration processes, do not give a separate definition to SEZs. In particular, we see in the research works of V.I. Baronov and G.M. Kostyunina. In their work, the legal status of SEZs in the specific region or country where SEZs are located, and their economic situation are analyzed.¹

Mature economists of our country approach differently, focusing more attention on preferential procedure and administrative management in SEZs. Therefore, in the opinion of A. V. Vakhobov, Sh. Kh. Khajibakiev, N. G. Muminov, Free Economic Zones are a geographical area in which a preferential tax payment procedure is introduced compared to the procedure of economic activity adopted in the country. In other words, the state's intervention in economic processes will be reduced in this area, and it will be a part of the national economic space, and a system of certain privileges will be introduced that are not applicable in other regions of the country.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. O'RQ-604 of April 17, 2020, the Free Economic Zone is the establishment of new production facilities, the development of high-tech production, the active involvement in the development of the production of modern competitive, import-substituting, export-oriented finished industrial products, as well as the development It is classified as an area organized for the purpose of ensuring the development of production, engineering-communication, road transport, social infrastructure and logistics services.

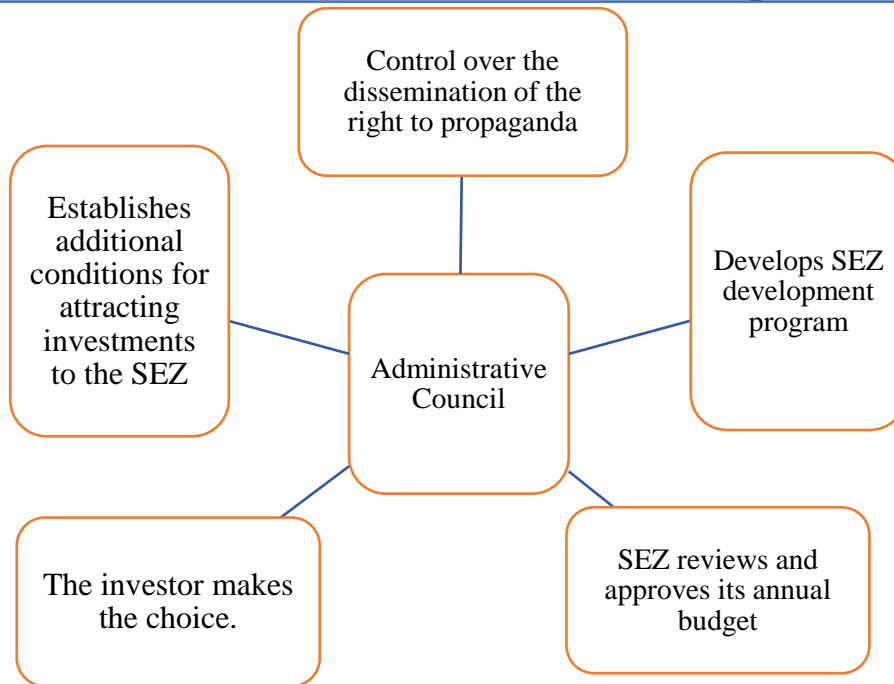
Analysis results

In terms of reforming the national economy, effective measures have been taken to liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products, and ensure rapid development of regions. Organization of Free Economic Zones and its management is one of the important activities in the development of the national economy.

The governing bodies of free economic zones of Uzbekistan are the Administrative Council and the Directorate of Free Economic Zones [11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19].

The management function of the administrative council is understood as a set of tasks aimed at solving specific tasks related to the management of free economic zones. In this case, the administrative council is responsible for administrative management, coordination and state regulation of the activities of free economic zones, as well as monitoring compliance with separate legal regulations, making decisions on the selection of investment projects and their placement for implementation in the territory of free economic zones, free economic zones. implements the tasks of organizing the effective activity of the zones, implementing complex measures on the formation of directorates, and developing medium-term and long-term programs of SEZ development. If the boundaries of the free economic zone coincide with the boundaries of the administrative-territorial unit of the Republic of Uzbekistan (district, city, district within the city), the duties of the chairman of the Administrative Council are entrusted to the relevant governor.

Powers of the Administrative Council



1-Figure. Compiled by the author as a result of his research.

Free economic zone is a commercial organization established in the form of a state unitary enterprise on the basis of state-owned property assigned to it for operational management. implements the right of ownership, use and disposal in accordance with the tasks of the state body-founder appointed as responsible.

The Directorate of Free Economic Zones performs the tasks of ensuring the implementation of a separate legal procedure, monitoring the proper fulfillment of the obligations of investors selected by the Administrative Council, ensuring the implementation of the Free Economic Zones Development Program, and registering participants in economic activities in the territory of the Free Economic Zones [20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

As a result of the effective operation of the management bodies of the free economic zones in Uzbekistan , 128 projects with a total value of 487.4 million dollars were implemented in the SEZ territories operating by the end of 2020. Of this, 162.1 million dollars are foreign direct investments. Projects include construction of modern greenhouses (62 projects worth \$204.7 million), production of building materials (18 projects worth \$140 million), chemical and petrochemical industry (13 projects worth \$50.6 million), food industry (10 projects worth \$15.9 million), textile industry (8 projects worth \$20.1 million), machine building (2 projects worth \$6 million), leather and footwear industry (5 projects worth \$14.9 million), electrical engineering industry (3 projects worth \$13.7 million), pharmaceutical industry (6 projects worth \$56.3 million), furniture and paper production (1 project worth \$1.1 million). In the past period, enterprises participating in the free economic zone produced 538 types of industrial products worth 11.9 trillion soums and exported products worth 257.6 million dollars, which increased by 145% compared to the figure of 2019, despite the negative economic consequences of the pandemic. Also, 186 new enterprises received the status of free economic zone participants [28,29,30,31,32].

Providing SEZs with the necessary infrastructure is the main factor for their effective operation and attracting new investors and entrepreneurs to implement projects in their territories. In this regard, in 2021, it is planned to allocate 890 billion soums to connect the existing SEZ to engineering and communication networks.

Conclusions and suggestions.

In order to increase the efficiency of state regulation of free economic zones and make management decisions on changing the conditions of their operation, it is necessary to comprehensively evaluate the activity of free economic zones using a single integrated criterion. In order to improve the efficiency of free economic zones, it is important to accelerate the expansion of the main activities of residents operating in the SEZ.

In the management of free economic zones, it would be appropriate to give additional benefits to entrepreneurs operating in the zone for environmentally friendly production.

Ensuring transparency in the activity of SEZ governing bodies in allocating territories so that entrepreneurs who want to do business in SEZs in the country can engage in business activities is considered one of the necessary factors in the development of the country's economy.

It is proposed to obtain energy sources necessary for the operation of free economic zones from renewable energy sources as much as possible.

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Annotation: the article provides a comprehensive description of the payment of wages and the procedure for the payment of wages commensurate with labor. It also reflects the changed statistical conditions of the minimum wage of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years.

Key words: Wages, dividends, interest, tariff rate, wage payment, income indexation

Introduction:

In the conditions of the transition to the market system of economic management, many tasks of the state in the field of payment of wages, social support and protection of employees have been given directly to enterprises. Forms, systems and amount of remuneration for labor, incentives based on labor results are determined by enterprises independently. The concept of "wages" now includes all types of wages calculated in the form of money and in kind, even for the time when they did not work according to the law.

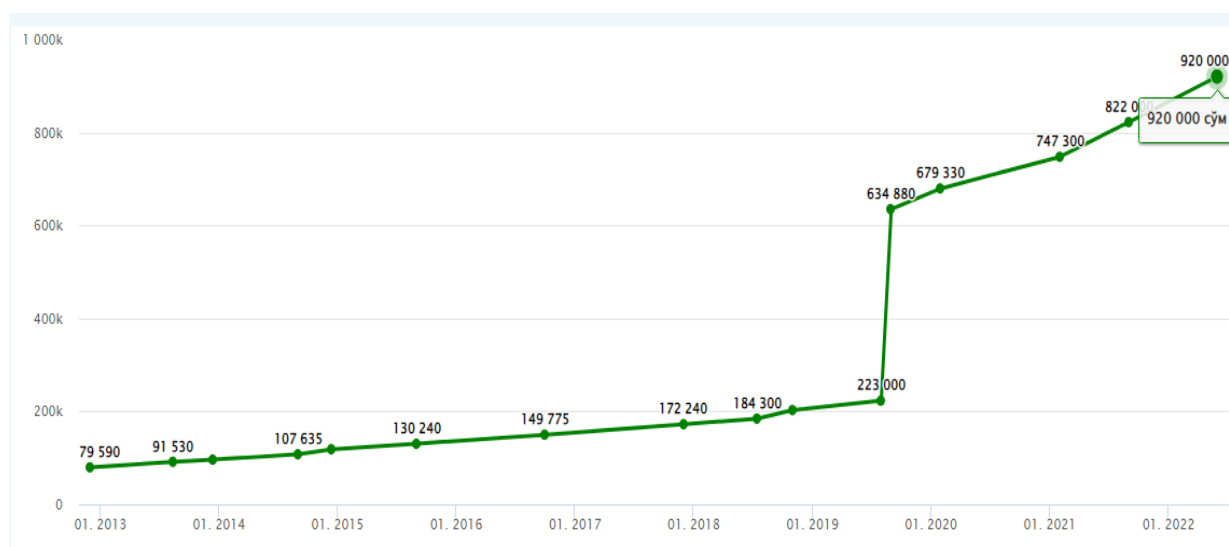
The shift to market relations allowed employees to receive income from other sources, again in the form of dividends and interest on stocks and bonds.

Legal documents on labor, public contracts of enterprises and other specific regulatory documents form the legal basis of labor relations, including payment of wages to employees.

Indexation of incomes and compensation of population losses related to currency devaluation are innovations in social security. Social insurance, pension fund, employment fund and other non-budget funds of the state occupy a special place in social protection and support of the population. Their organization is regulated by relevant legal documents. All non-budgetary funds are established at the expense of special purpose allocations and other sources, operate separately from the state budget and are used to finance important social events and plans. The labor income of each employee, taking into account the final result of the enterprise's activity, is determined by his contribution, regulated by tax, and the maximum amount is not limited. But there is a minimum wage for employees and it is determined by law [1,2,3,4,5,6,7].

Starting from 01.06.2022, the minimum amount of remuneration for labor:

920,000.00 soums

The dynamics of changes in the minimum wage over the last 10 years¹

Timeline of changes in the minimum wage since 1994

Sometimes the minimum work is seen in the top 79590 soums, in 2016, 2019, in 2017, in 2019, in 2019, in 2010, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2010, in 2019, in 2019, in 2010, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2019, in 2010, in 2019, in 2020, 679330 soums, 747300 in 2021 soums, in 2022 it was 920,000 soums.

The minimum wage growth in 2020-2022 shows that the living standards of the population are increasing.

Analysis of literature on the topic

World economic thinking has accumulated a wealth of experience in studying the socio-economic nature of wages. An in-depth analysis of wage relations J. B. Clark, K. Marx, A. Marshall, W. Pareto, D. Ricardo, P. Samuelson, A. Smith, A. Turgot, J. It was carried out in the theoretical work of Hicks. The wage function was studied by M. Volgin, J. Mitzner, K. Sabirianova and others [8,9,10,11,12,13,14].

Features of the labor market in the transition economy Balatsky E., Belokrylova O., Vishnevskaya N., Dyatlov S., Dadashev A., Zaslavsky I., Ketova N., Kotlyar A., Shukhmin A. identified and analyzed by

Many foreign and domestic economists (Shimaliy D., Kapelyushnikov R., Oleinik A., Tambovtsev V., Saks D., Shastitko A. and others) justified the importance of institutional changes in the field of labor relations for the formation of effective labor relations.

The following local scientists made a great contribution to the study of the problems of wages, labor incentives, and organization of wages at the enterprise: I.M. Aliev, K. Abdurakhmanov, K. I. Mominov and other authors.

Formation of internal wage policy, problems of economic justification L.P. Vladimirova, T.N. Dolinina, L.T. Sobirova, C.B. Savina, A.B. It is reflected in the works of Timofeev and other authors.

Analysis and results

When paying for labor, it is necessary to take into account the quality of work, the fulfillment of production norms, and to establish a certain procedure for calculating wages. So, the organization

¹ Developed by the author.

of labor payment in the enterprise is determined by three interrelated elements: tariff system, labor standardization and forms of labor payment. In terms of quality, labor is evaluated by the tariff system, the amount of labor spent is taken into account by standardization, and the procedure for calculating wages is determined by the forms of payment for labor.

The tariff set is the basis for the payment of wages to workers. The tariff schedule is created taking into account the qualifications of workers, the form of payment for labor and the importance of this sector in the national economy. The following are included in the tariff system:

- tariff rate determining the amount of wages paid for one hour or one day's work;

- the tariff table showing the relationship between different levels of work and workers (skills) in the payment of wages;

- tariff-qualification certificate. With its help, according to the tariff schedule, the work and the worker's satisfaction are determined.

The amount of wages is determined by mutual agreement between the employer and the employee.

The salary is given for the period of work and the work performed by the employee

Payment of labor cannot be less than the minimum amount of labor payment established by law, and its maximum amount is not limited in any way. Form of payment (in kind and money)

Forms and systems of wages, bonuses, additional payments, bonuses, incentive payments are determined in collective agreements, as well as in other local documents adopted by the employer in agreement with the trade union committee or other representative body of employees. As a rule, wages are paid in cash.

Employees are paid where they work.

Officials are subject to an administrative fine for paying wages in prohibited ways. payment terms

Payment periods for labor cannot be less than once every six months. As a rule, an advance payment is made on the 15th of each month, and the monthly salary is paid by the 5th of the following month.

The conditions of remuneration can be changed with or without the consent of the employee.

It is possible to change the terms of payment of wages to the disadvantage of the employee with his consent.

The terms of remuneration may be changed without the consent of the employee in the following cases:

- if it is impossible to maintain the previous conditions as a result of changes in technology, production and labor organization;

- may be allowed in other cases provided by law.

The employee will be notified of the upcoming change at least 2 months in advance.

Withholding from the employee's salary can be done with his written consent or according to the court's decision.

Without the consent of the employee, wages may be deducted in the following cases.

- to collect specified taxes and other mandatory payments;
- to execute court decisions and other enforcement documents;
- for settlement of pre-given target money and for refund of overpaid amount;
- for calculation of work leave;
- to compensate the damage caused by the employee to the employer;

- to collect a fine imposed as a disciplinary penalty.

In places with unfavorable natural climate and living conditions, regional coefficients and allowances are set for labor wages [15,16,17,18,19,20].

All state, state-joint-stock enterprises and organizations conducting their financial activities on the basis of economic accounting must determine the tariff-qualification classifications of employees based on the single tariff set of wages. Enterprises, organizations and institutions with other forms of ownership are recommended to determine the tariff-qualification scale of employees on the basis of a single tariff scale.

Standardization of labor, as the main component of the organization of labor on a scientific basis, includes the standard of production and the standard of time. The quantity of normalized product unit (pieces, meters, tons) that can be produced in a specified time unit (hour, shift, month) under normal working conditions is determined by the production norm. The time norm refers to the time (min., hours) required to perform work under certain organizational and technical conditions.

Enterprises are given the right to independently determine the forms and systems of labor remuneration. There are two forms of remuneration for work: *ishbay* and *vaktbay*. When the labor is paid in the form of *ishbay*, the wage depends on the quantity of the produced product unit, taking into account the quality, complexity and working conditions of the product. Wages in the form of *Vaktbay* depend on the amount of time spent (actually worked), taking into account the qualifications of employees and working conditions.

When labor is paid in the form of overtime, the time spent by the worker and the tariff rate are taken as the basis for calculating wages.

The *Vaktbay* salary form consists of two systems: the ordinary *Vaktbay* system of remuneration and the *Vaktbay*-reward system. In the normal time-bay system, the salary depends directly on the amount of time worked. In the *Vaktbay*-reward system, in addition to the salary calculated according to the regular *Vaktbay* system, the reward is based on the quality of the work performed, the saving of materials, fuel, the reduction of downtimes, the non-stop operation of machines and units, and other indicators.

Depending on the form of labor organization, wages for work in the form of work and part-time can be individual and general. If there is a need to combine professions in the course of work, and if there is a need for one of the performers to depend on the other, then payment for labor may be common.

The use of one or another form of preliminary documents in enterprises depends on the nature of production, the system of labor organization and payment, as well as the method of product quality control. According to the approved law, the following preliminary documents are used in the industry: work schedule, route sheet, report on the finished product, accounting record of the finished product, certificate of acceptance of completed work, standardized assignment given to time workers, etc. Applying enlarged, complex standards and estimates to significantly reduce the amount of initial documents on the account of processed products and work performed, as well as using documents similar to the performance of work work per week (form T-28) instead of one-day documents that are drawn up in one way. is recommended.

In order to correctly calculate the salary, the following information must be provided in all documents: workplace (workshop, section, department); calculation period (date); surname, first name, patronymic; sign number and employee's rank; the time norm and price set for the work unit, the amount of wages; the amount of standard hours for the work performed [21,22,23,24,25].

These documents, compiled according to the production program of the technological card, workshop, site, showing the current norms and prices, the schedule of work, are handed over to the worker or the crew before the start of work. After the work has been completed, the technical control

department (OTK) shows the amount of valid products and the amount of invalid products actually produced and received.

Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the above, in our opinion, we would like to draw the attention of experts to the following urgent tasks:

- further improvement of the labor legislation aimed at separate regulation of labor and social relations, taking into account the principles of social partnership;
- expanding fundamental principles and rights in the field of labor to include a 40-hour work week, annual paid leave, maternity protection and protection of basic rights of migrant workers;
- compliance with the principle of equal pay for work of equal value to employees of multinational corporations;
- restoration of scientifically based standardization of work;
- Reconsidering the role of other international institutions in the management of the labor sector, taking into account the recommendations and conventions of the ILO, more effectively using the control mechanism and technical cooperation opportunities within the ILO;
- simplification of access to professional education system for everyone throughout their life (“lifelong education”);
- clearly demarcate the field of action of state bodies, trade unions and tripartite institutions in managing the labor sector and develop this cooperation;
- development of a system of strict control of minimum wage standards, working time and rest time standards

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THEORY OF INSTALLATION IN SPORTS ACTIVITY

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Abstract: The main goal of the reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan is to create a healthy and well-educated generation in our country with high spiritual and moral qualities. Because physical education and sports play an important role in the growth and healthy development of young people. A healthy person develops self-confidence, perseverance, skills and qualities of being able to finish what he has started. The article examines sports activities and the theory of installation.

Key words: wellness, training, mature generation, physical education, sport, human health, physical training, sports psychology.

On January 29, 2019, in order to actively develop physical education and sports in our republic, to attract all layers of the population, especially young people, to regularly engage in physical education and sports, the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the wide promotion of a healthy lifestyle in Uzbekistan and the involvement of the population in physical education and mass sports" Decision No. 65 of the Cabinet of Ministers was adopted. This is to constantly take care of the health of the nation - the healthy worldview, physical and spiritual-intellectual health of the population of all ages, to contribute to their well-being and health, to train them with sports, to incorporate physical education and sports into their daily lifestyle[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].

As a result of fitness training, not only the strength of the body increases, but also the possibilities of its thinking expand. Physical and mental maturity is infinite and limitless, and slow or fast pace depends on everyone's aspiration, hard work, patience, and will. "There are processes that are considered important for the comprehensive development of sports training and for popularizing the important aspects of training. The main focus on sport and its popularization is being formed on the basis of humanity's responsibility to society. At the same time, special importance is attached to physical culture and "Peace of mind", which is one of its important stages. The fact that the main task of young athletes begins with paying attention to peace of mind is a vivid expression of this[9,10,11,12,13,14,15].

Sports training is a pedagogical phenomenon, aimed directly at achieving high sports results with the help of a system of training methods, and is a specialized process of physical education. It is important to note that sport is not a single goal from the point of view of pedagogy, but a means of education, health and preparation for life. "It is clear from the world experience that in the teaching of theoretical knowledge of any field, in the formation of practical skills and qualifications, the level of scientific development of the concepts and terms of this field and their appropriate and understandable use directly depends on the level of knowledge and literacy of the population in this field. The field of physical culture is no exception. Because physical culture is also very rich in its own concepts and terms. L. B. Bankevich stated that sport is one of the complex conversation topics in terms of its specific terms and their abundance[16,17,18,19,20,21].

In the development of sports, a coach in sports activities should have an understanding of the theory of installation. It is known that the theory of installation was elaborated by the Georgian scientist D.N. Uznadze. According to its definition, installation is the subject's readiness to perceive an upcoming event and perform an action in a certain direction, which is the basis of activity chosen for the purpose. There must be 2 elementary conditions for the origin of installation: that is, the need arises in the subject and the situation occurs to satisfy this need. Thus, the condition of coming together of the need and the situation leads to the formation of an institution in the subject. At the same time, it gathers the necessary mental processes and directs the activities performed by a person (including some actions) [22,23,24,25,26,27].

Installation includes a future action algorithm that predetermines the behavior of a person to be performed. installation is not the state of individual organs of a person, but the mental state of a whole person. The content of this mental state consists of certain knowledge about how to act in the situation[28,29,30,31].

D.N. Uznadze's teaching is based on the illusion of perception, that is, if balls of different sizes are applied to the examinee's two hands up to 15 times, and then they are replaced with balls of the same weight, it is emphasized in the studies that the perception of the balls will be disturbed, that is, the illusion will appear. D.N. Uznadze called this phenomenon installation and qualified this phenomenon as an unconscious mental process. It has been proven that such a phenomenon (installation phenomenon) is manifested in various other conditions. According to A.S. Prangishvili, installation appears as a generalized structure, which means installation's internal structure, dependence, sequence of behavior, stability of individual activity[32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40]. Installation is an integral part of the structure of the purposeful movement, without it activity.

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Abstract: *Land and water resources in all countries, and limited how much even if it seems like so little. Therefore, “the earth” and “water” in the form of may recommend in writing. Also measure land in Uzbekistan (447,97 thousand square kilometers). The earth of our more than 7% of the population living areas in part, we will use the way you burn and crop. The greater part of the rest of the water, the mountains, the desert, its, organizes steppe and steppe.*

The limit of land and water, and neighboring states together will put making use agree that necessity. This international agreement will lead to the adoption of the document. In this example, the 1995 5-Nukus is the declaration adopted in September. Central Asian states agreed to the mutual use of the available water resources in the region, the role of this declaration is great.

Save water resources of the republic of Uzbekistan, in order to use it with effect, horticulture, forestry and extensive cotton fields in the drip irrigation methods using. Place of cotton is into the ground in order to increase the efficiency of use from the first two crops – soybean, legume crops, the planting of each hectare from 800-1200 kg. Additional are also going to get into practice [1,2,3,4,5,6].

Enter tradition also practice water from repeated use. Rice field out of the water for irrigation from the cotton fields or the use of cereals, fish being fed direct water to the basin, perennial trees such as the use of advanced experience a wide range of shades for irrigation out. With repeated practice frugality in the use of water of the population living in areas near 20-30 years, especially in multi-storey houses in a wide range of shades, does not expect to take. In the kitchen, sink out of the wall and filled with water, and held from pipelines to collectors water, standing in recreational areas many years to grow trees, flowering will be directed to irrigation. Water sewer water is delivered to processing facilities that were used in toilet through the network. The repeated use of the used water, recreational water to irrigation areas on the basis of a significantly lower spending spent on the term, farming, and the garden gives them the opportunity to distinguish greenhouses used more water.

Some of the unofficial great old economist, according to the data in the near future, multi-storey houses for the families who also live in the earth, it's also available with options to use the effect from the water. Like them, now in Uzbekistan metallurgy, the manufacture of plastic products plant to be able to in the near future, multi-storey lots of farmland, near the family while living in the same area will spread to use on a rental basis or to lease it. Now in the steppe, the insecurity solve problems with standing water in the ground appearance cancel its natural pastures, orchards legumes it's been established. Unfounded in science, the scientific basis, even if wrong ideas which to express the same thoughts to some researchers, especially young researchers, encourage motivation whatever it was, we hope. Ourselves too much interest we stayed there the idea of story plots [7,8,9,10].

Our imagination and our understanding that it can be spoken thoughts in addition to express that the country also news, offbeat news means that we should indulgence.

Now in many regions of our republic does not make the building of mulberry plantation. This practice has justified their very own. Silk, wood, fruit and many other raw materials are repeated each year, free of charge, with a number of raw materials that gives this tree differs from the other plants will be repeated 3-4 times. It is the fathers of Uzbekistan – “mulberry – mulberry tightly with both hands,” that did not say in vain. Mulberry is even the economy of the republic of turkey independence

of backup (the economics of the margin of safety), mountains many years to grow from every year since the importance also giving away free products from sunflower. Sunflower oil, these products also can give the effect of sunflower and its take it by the hooves his paper ready. The strip of silk cocoons surgery until at least 5-7 grams of dollars spent to prepare itself first exchange in the world will prove the need to keep mulberry is stood tightly.

Despite this being also the internal opportunities, the plantation crops planted in the land to invite us to rethink the level of the higher bodies of state to handle the issue. Because, land use, water consumption in the production of many food products, it is important that the main axis of stand. Mulberry plantation of seedlings in the planting scheme was 4 meters to 2 meters. We are unable to express a contrary opinion. A mulberry seedlings per hectare of crop land (10.000 m²: 8 m²) 1250 mulberry fit. So looking at the box with 6-7 leaves mulberry silk-worm, (7x55 kg) kg can be 385-400 the cultivation of pills. So based industry is than the initial process of pills (kg 390 years: 3) 130 kg dry clean silk. You yield to 850-900 kg pills three times a year grown, and the silk gives this 290-300 kg. This is a very good option, however, other opportunities, and these opportunities in the same area only (“mulberry”) can be applied, as well as the earth for food, it is also necessary for the cultivation of fruits what can I do if the goods? Outlook can change our thoughts and how? To do this the rest will be inherited from the 20th century to make some adjustments on our understanding of comes. You have the chance, before using those opportunities in the first place, and then the earth is in our hands, we made plans to have the use of water resources. Our park in the territory of the republic, was founded in the place of the forest area of the Aral Sea take into account also in the case of bush, the mulberry tree, the planting of at least 100 million there are opportunities to grow. What this means is that each region has at least 10 million in the bush, in the heart of the city and (500-1000 thousand) mulberry bush seedlings from the garden, alley organizations yard s streets and multi-storey houses around to planting should care whether. Then jobs and raw - shy is evenly distributed. Now that you need to use to build mulberry plantations crops to land, food, fruit, vegetables, farming, wheat, cotton seems to save the rest for the purpose of planting. Mulberry, furniture making, mulberry fruit growing environmentally friendly, high-income areas is of great importance in the social and economic development of the region. Green is in the territory increases. Mulberry seedlings can be planted in the coast hundreds of miles of highway use is the place. The reason there state. Now, public – private cooperation to further develop a volunteer to separate from the recreational area of land on the basis of the giving of the use of private property, land, and property tax associated with mulberry, without also giving tax benefits from water resources, mulberry luxury products also support the export of the country's economy, we can create consistency stock [11,12,13].

Currently, Is it growing? (26 thousand tons of pills). We may 30-35 thousand tons out with the leaves of newly planted told reporters in Geneva. The mulberry tree is also grown hundred million 500 thousand of the silk worm pills each box only box only once from 60 kg. When taking the pills from 30 thousand tons of additional pills also grown. You can get 70-80 thousand tons at least three times. General of pills is going to increase from 100 thousand tons. Industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan ministry of labor and small enterprises working to deliver new workers will be forced to offer.

The question arises. Why cocoon farmers are satisfied with the cultivation of pills 3 times instead of just one? Mulberry tree “lifetime” was in vain in the know! First, the quality of the silk worm to feed wormholes is not. Second, the purchase price of the pills, to from the cost low. So you see how many pills grown a lot of damage. Third, the benefits of clusters obtained between the partners organized their misallocated. Who, when an unknown sum of the purchase price fixed 20400 did bore. Keep those seeds from 20400 to pay the sum as the sum of 2400 in the next year, and every 18000 pills weight does not receive from the sum. Actually clusters (dressings) in co-operation, transparency and mutual interests between the partners to take account of the profit of course last re-

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distribution should follow the principle of it was. Great damage to the state from current state does not see. Instead of 1 can profit sum is the sum of five. The sum of five dollars remaining at the disposal of those 3 cocoon grower also in the case of the state will win. Because of the population is rich. The export potential will increase. Currency revenues increase, considering the rapid development. This area is going to work well until the state appointed by the management office “Vepchur” – we think that the company should be without fulfilling the function of leading.

Of course, he did not find the cluster organization. Deep pills the re-work. Why wood, mulberry leaf, mulberry clusters leg it? Since it is not possible to complete all the spinning process of industrial capacity, why the carpet by way of the crafts silk, atlas, adrass, invented to ten times more expensive currency can we work?

Each of the ministries, departments, and the performance of state area is so you need to protect national interests. Down the barriers of the exchange put agro cocoon unable seeds out of money in just to get cadastre knows, and only buy raw materials will not be on walk. The government is which did solve the governing an issue? Finally, the act received the Oliy Majlis. Ministries, departments, with practical suggestions to why the government is not out. Wild Surxondaryo the use of the cane as raw materials is established, if the state is giving to income, why not learn from them, standing finding opportunities for internal use, do not work. Small updates are not difficult to find. Many of the remaining barriers is to start using them from getting past. Our budget organizations and institutions area also occupy the land area that is significantly larger on the republic's stand when it is added for the purpose of amusement and significant water resources for irrigation was spent. Beautiful ornamental yard and surrounding trees grow to be is tshkilot die. 1-2 decorative bush from among those trees, “Majnuntut” you will also be able to get more raw materials when used in planting. Worm house within the university or his near – sex is allowed to set, then picking out of the leaf told reporters in Geneva 4 times each year, exporters can sell. This may be the basic salary of the technical staff that can be the real source of additional income. And if so, the head of the initiative – to be the innovator, mulberry launched those products to work again in the lab, the students would be connecting to the practical business. The main work of students during practical sessions the technical staff of salary that would be a great help to them and they do get material. Why work the lesson the students except for 3-4 hours at a time, told about the conditions created to give don't even think about to find income? “My house apart” that walk, spend time running, leading to the best trying to work them to be self – financing on the basis of the principle of work, who moves to the category, it is necessary to put on also held set out looking for. There are better options to live in Uzbekistan, all you need to work, that's all.

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Abstract. This article is aimed at solving the current problems of distance education today. Huge innovations introduced in the field of distance pedagogy over the years have raised a number of questions. The educational process in this field has undergone great changes. Every year, the number of information and communication technologies integrated into the field of education is increasing.

Key words: distance learning, self-education, self-control, higher education, communicate, technology, modern technology.

Distance learning, which has long become a reality of world and higher education, needs not only empirical, but also theoretical understanding. A large amount of material has already been accumulated here, requiring its systematization. First of all, it should be noted that distance learning will continue to develop actively in the future, while, apparently, competition in Russian education in this area will affect, first of all, state universities. This is due to the state policy to curtail the system of non-state universities.

From a theoretical point of view, distance learning has a number of advantages and some disadvantages, which are a continuation of the advantages themselves. First of all, distance teaching is very democratic, since it provides an opportunity to receive education, including higher education, for the most diverse segments of the population (disabled people, pensioners, housewives, prisoners, etc.). Thus, not in words, but in deeds, the constitutional right of citizens to receive education is realized.

Distance learning is cost-effective because the costs and fees are much lower than with other traditional forms of higher education. It is also convenient that students are not tied to a specific place, but can choose it at their discretion (home education is most often used).

The disadvantages include not the highest quality of education, if we compare distance teaching with full-time teaching at large universities. Since the payment for distance education is low, the salaries of teachers are appropriate, which cannot but affect the quality of the services provided. In distance learning, self-education and self-control play an important role. But due to the fact that with the help of the Internet today it is possible to quickly find the answer to almost any task, the problems of compilation and plagiarism are especially acute.

The teacher most often communicates with students without visual contact, which makes it difficult to objectively assess the level of their preparedness. At the same time, if a student is really interested in the high quality of the education he receives, then the distance system can provide him with everything he needs. This again depends on desire and self-discipline.

As you know, modern education is the bearer of a certain ideology. With a distance learning system, ideological pressure is not so pronounced. Even if we take the ideology of progress associated with the introduction of technical innovations, a wide variety of innovations, then everything is not so simple here. Many experts have long noted that the ideology of technological progress is often associated with an attitude “to a low level of morality, to a more high prices and a more stringent (and unnecessary) system of governance” [6, p. 187]. Questions of moral education are now generally bypassed, since it is not known what can be said here. Some scientists and philosophers propose to regard the problem of morality as imaginary and unscientific.

A more stringent management system is also associated with this, since morality is replaced by business etiquette, the criterion for the effectiveness of which is exclusively the benefit of the case.

Technocratic ideology hinders the humanistic understanding of science and technology, thereby significantly impoverishing the entire system of modern education. For example, in technical and other specialized universities, the number of hours for general humanitarian training has been sharply reduced, which indicates a departure from the principles of humanization and humanitarization of education. Fortunately, this cannot yet be said about distance learning.

The most important problem at present is the elitism of education. Different approaches are voiced here, however, the state's orientation towards the selectivity of higher education is becoming the leading trend. Moreover, this applies not only to applicants and students, but also to teachers. As one of the employees of higher education said: "Only rich and successful people have the right to work at the university." As a result of the so-called reorganization and enlargement of state universities, there was a sharp reduction in the workload, which, apparently, was the main task of the entire reform. Obviously, a possible salary increase in the future will also come at the expense of the dismissed teachers.

Distance learning traditionally follows the path of democratization, and this can only be welcomed. In the future, the abolition of correspondence and evening forms of education is coming, with their replacement by distance teaching. It, of course, will lead to the next round of the spiral of reducing the teaching load, but students may be the winner, as tuition fees should be lowered and the process of passing the exam should be simplified, since it is extremely difficult for part-time students to take time off from work. But here again, a double-edged sword. Commercial universities, as allegedly inefficient, will not be able to maintain a significant staff of teachers on distance learning alone, and state universities will have another opportunity to save on payroll. Here we are faced with the economic problems of distance learning, which also need their own methodological understanding [3, p. 119].

The democratization of education, thus, can turn into its opposite: there will be a stratification into mass higher education and elite education, which requires huge material costs, since admission to a prestigious university even on the budget requires many years of financial investments (tutoring, participation in olympiads, volunteering, travel and etc.).

Elite universities, of course, exist in all developed countries, as well as distance learning, however, there it is a long tradition. In our country, there is a permanent process of reform and new formations, moreover, without a clear plan and a clear perspective for the majority of interested participants in this process.

Distance learning is inextricably linked with computerization and virtual "habitat". New technogenic and virtual worlds have already been formed that require appropriate education [4, p. 8]. Even a specialist in the humanities is forced to master the technical skills of working with a computer. Thus, computer literacy, in general, contributes to the versatile development of the individual. The principle of the universality of education is being implemented, which is supported by a pragmatic component: the more a person knows and can do, the easier it is for him to find a job.

There is no doubt that computers will continue to improve, which means that computer education and self-education will remain in demand.

Universal computerization gives rise to a number of problems that are reflected in distance learning. Psychologists and educators have long noted that virtual reality and cellular telephony, having increased the intensity of communication like an avalanche, paradoxically led to lack of communication. A young man or girl is often able to communicate perfectly in a virtual environment, but they do not have the skills of real communication. This leads to isolation, complexes, fear of personal communication. With a distance education system, seminars cannot become a priority form of education, so it is extremely difficult for students to gain experience in public speaking, discussions, posing and answering substantive questions. Webinars can partially solve this problem, but their number for the entire period of study is very limited.

In our opinion, elements of traditional education should be used more actively in the theory and practice of distance learning. In particular, we are talking about the methodology of problem teaching. The entire twentieth century was the slogan of this technique. At present, it does not enjoy its former popularity, as it has been supplanted by more modern pedagogical innovations. It would be interesting to combine problematic teaching methods with computer technology. The opinion is often expressed that distance learning should be based on tests, formalized tasks, the solution of which is subject to a certain algorithm. Meanwhile, a well-applied problematic method allows you to maximize the educational process, make it more exciting and personally oriented. The effectiveness of the problem method lies in the fact that it is applicable to all subjects without exception, be it philosophy, economics, higher mathematics or computer technology.

Using the USE as an example, we see that testing is not a sufficiently effective way to test students' knowledge. Increasingly, more complex, complex tasks are used that require systems thinking. And such thinking is impossible without a clear statement of the problem. It would be reasonable to use problem tasks more actively not only at school, but also at the university [5, p. 125]. The remote system provides great opportunities, especially since a huge amount of material has been accumulated on problem-based learning, both of a general theoretical and methodological nature, and in relation to most subjects taught in universities.

Indicative in this sense is the problem of training the teachers themselves. There is an idea that with age, new ideas are assimilated more and more difficult. However, the experience of university teachers refutes this assertion. They constantly have to be in the position of "eternal student", mastering not only new knowledge, but also new skills. Moreover, teachers often master innovative material faster and more thoroughly than young people, since their intellect is trained to search for something new, to formulate and solve scientific problems [7, p. 385]. Thus, problem-based learning is a two-way process, when the teacher himself learns, and the learner teaches.

Pedagogical interaction becomes co-creation, and distance education is no exception.

Summarizing the above, it should be noted once again that distance learning has great prospects for further development. This is due to the growing demand in the market of distance learning services. At present, not just training, but universal education is becoming more and more in demand, allowing you to find a wide variety of information from various areas of theoretical and practical knowledge. The concept of meta-education is being formed, providing a person with a meta-qualification, and here distance education services turn out to be indispensable. Since the technical means of teaching are constantly being improved, not only methodological innovations are necessary, but also a theoretical understanding of those new formations that occur in the field of distance teaching.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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CLASSIFICATION OF NEOLOGISMS AND THEIR ACTUAL AREAS OF SEMANTIC RESEARCH AND FORMATION

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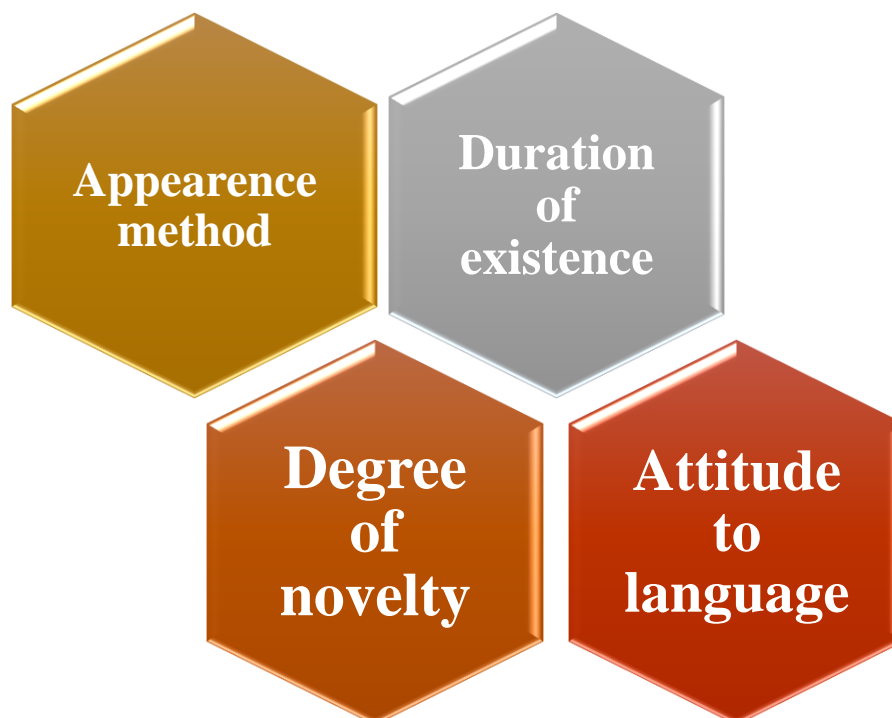
Abstract: Way of formation let us dwell on each criterion in more detail. Depending on the method, the appearance of neologisms is distinguished: *lexical neologisms*, which are created by productive word-formation models, and *semantic ones*, which arise as a result of assigning new meanings to already known words, and phraseological (neophrasemes). Formed as a result of assigning a new meaning to a phrase or expression most often, semantic derivation is manifested by metaphorization or metonymization, narrowing or expanding a previously known meaning.

Key words: neologisms, semantic research, lexical neologisms, word-formation

Traditionally, metaphorical expressions are considered a natural part of poetic style; however, today they have an impressive role in the language of newspapers and magazines. Used primarily in headings, metaphors make people read the article, as a rule, are not entirely clear without context, which “removes” the intrigue. It is known that the metaphor is based on an unnamed comparison of two objects or phenomena on the basis of some common feature. Most of the words that have passed the stages of rethinking and conveying a new meaning are Internet metaphors. It is metaphorical transfer that becomes one of the most productive ways of forming lexemes in the language of the newspaper discourse. The metaphor in the language of the newspaper has an unusually bright character; it is distinguished by the freshness and novelty of the image, which is erased over time, the metaphors become “clichéd” and pass into the category of neutral units.[1]

Metonymy, on the other hand consists in transferring the name from one object or phenomenon to another on the basis of adjacency (for example, using the expression *White House* meaning the American government or the president directly). As part of the research of modern linguists, types of metonymy have been identified based on the relationship of state or status to the owner (authority, youth), material to the product as a whole (silk, oil), place to the person (*a Downing Street*), etc. Value expansion according to researchers, is a natural and quite effective process in the language system. This process (described by foreign linguists as “generalization” or “extension” only means that a certain word acquires a more general meaning based on homonymy or polysemy, “such words are rarely used in their primary meaning”, are only used in relation to those acquired at a later stage.[2] Based on the research of D. Crystal, we consider it relevant to talk about two fundamental trends in the narrowing of “amelioration” meanings: the so-called (“Improvement”) “deterioration”. So, returning to our theme about lexical, semantic and phraseological neologisms, we note that the above methods are attributed by researchers to “newly formed” neologisms, opposing them to “ready-made” neologisms.[3] This group created by way includes neologisms, internal or external borrowing, as well as tracing paper and semi-tracing paper (words and word combinations created under the influence of foreign language samples, usually morphemically: skinheads, brain drain, hot line (English hot line), etc.). One of the most common evaluation criteria is also the classification of the duration of neologisms according to existence. Generally, researchers of this problem present a similar classification: they, as the analysis of their works shows, point to “facts of a brief existence at the level of speech text” (single use): “words meanings, included combinations, language system. Who have become its full members»: “innovations that live for some time in the language and then leave it.” [4]

Among the most common and generally accepted criteria for the selection of neologisms are the following:



Regarding the degree of novelty, neologisms can be divided into absolute and relative. Absolute neologisms that have no motivation and are not comparable with other words of the language are found as an exception. Such cases have taken place. It has long been thought, for example, that the word gas was arbitrarily coined in the 17th century by the Dutch physicist Van Helmont, but it is now thought to be related to the Flemish *deest spirit*. As for the word nylon, then it was chosen according to a competition announced by the company that manufactured this new type of fiber, they settled on it partly because its sound is similar to the sound of the words *cotton* and *gayon*, which are similar in semantics.

The same group includes ordinary, familiar words that, in a certain period, underwent semantic, phraseological and other changes and as a result acquired new meanings, the word *ruble* became popular for definition, evaluation in rubles (*ruble zone*, *ruble account*). Relative neologisms also include a group of internal borrowings, the appearance of which is due to the redistribution of linguistic means, i.e. those borrowings that have penetrated into the literary language from colloquial, vernacular, dialect vocabulary, from the vocabulary of youth subculture, jargon, slang, etc.[5] However, other researchers have a different opinion on this matter. For example, S.I. Alatorseva also subdivides weak neologisms according to the degree of novelty. Strong neologisms into strong ones include innovations, “the novelty and unusualness of which is felt especially brightly”. The most “illogical” in this sense, the researcher calls individual-author’s neologisms, usually expressive and emotionally colored. The next step is new nominations of new realities and concepts that cause the sensation of novelty to a greater or lesser extent. Weak neologisms are previously known words that have received a new use, i.e. External and internal borrowings (make-up is about what is a means of embellishing reality). It is worth noting, that the terms “strong and weak neologisms” were borrowed by S. I. Alatorseva. [6]

Rosen understands strong neologisms as words that “are distinguished by their unusual or foreign form or composed of intelligible parts, although the meaning of the word remains incomprehensible. And the researcher calls weak “*neologisms*, the structure of which does not violate the general ideas about the stereotypical, standard word that have developed in the linguistic experience of native speakers”. In general, we believe that the point of view of S.I. Alatorseva is very similar to the one presented above, but it must be taken into account that in this case the linguist pays more attention to the sound. Personal perception while neologisms on the absolute and words relative division is driven rather by the historical side of the existence of neologism, the conditions and period of its stay in the language.[7] Classification according to the principle of attitude to language includes two main categories:

- usual neologisms (linguistic, general language, which appeared with a new concept or reality)
- non-usual neologisms

According to A.A. Bragina, these are words that are formed by artists, writers, publicists “*in order to enhance the expressiveness of the text, to give figurativeness to the artistic text they are designed to keep freshness and originality*”. The classification of neologisms according to the method of formation is the most popular and generally accepted, therefore we decided to pay special attention to analyze neologisms in the language of the press and newspaper, based on this particular classification of them are potential and occasional words. Some scholars combine these 3 groups into neologisms, while others strictly distinguish, believing that occasionalisms contradict the laws of word formation. [8] Occasional word formation is a speech phenomenon that occurs under the influence of the context, the situation of verbal communication, to carry out any actual communicative task, mainly to express meaning necessary in a particular case. Many works are devoted to the problem of occasional words (the studies of V.V. Lopatin, Ryu Namitkova, A.G. Lykov, N.I. Feldman, etc.) however, as in the case of neologisms, there is still no single, generally accepted theory of occasionality.

To cognize the essence of any linguistic phenomenon, it is not enough to single it out from the class of homogeneous ones by indicating distinctive features; analysis needed its essence in various manifestations. This purpose is usually served by various kinds of classifications, allowing present a system of subordinate concepts. [9]

In neological works, there are various types of classifications of new words, corresponding to some aspect of innovation research. More often all stand out:

- *native and borrowed new words;*
- *nominative and nominative-stylistic;*
- *simple and compound;*
- *lexical and semantic neologisms;*
- *language and speech.*

Classification of new vocabulary by thematic feature is widespread. The multidimensionality of the phenomenon of neologism allows you to build classifications from different positions. [10] A good example of a complex classification of lexical phraseological innovations of the English language can serve the classification of S.I. Alatorseva, who differentiates neologisms according to the following features: in form linguistic unit, according to the degree of novelty, according to the method of nomination, in relation to their belonging to speech or language according to the duration of existence. Regarding these different types of neologisms are distinguished.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

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Botirova Sayyora

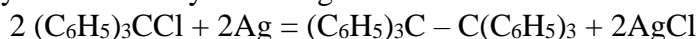
Associate professor of the Academy of the Armed Forces
of the Republic of Uzbekistan, f.d.(PhD)

Annotation: The science of chemistry is a science that deals with personnel, substances and bodies of all nature. Nature is a miracle, and there are a lot of mysteries that have not yet been opened it. That's the secret-Chemistry, Biology, Physical Sciences are very important for the opening of situations. In order to master these disciplines, students will need a lot of literature. But the issue of literature is now one of the most pressing problems. In order to overcome these problems, it is desirable to create a manual that is convenient for the students to use. Well, one of the urgent tasks is to translate the literature necessary for the students today into Uzbek, which is written in other languages, to create new ones.

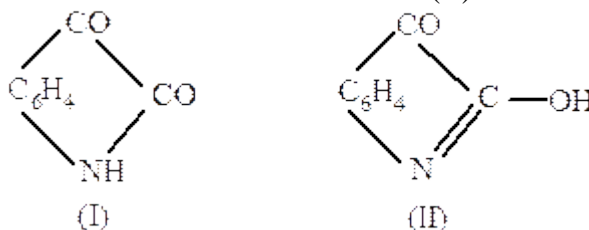
Keywords: chemistry, science, biology, Physical,

One such literature is the science of "problems of modern organic chemistry".

American scientist M. in 1900 year Homberg revealed free radical triphenylmethyl radical bunda, which he previously intended to synthesize geksafeniletane:

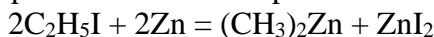


The received crystalline substance is stable, when dissolved, a color solution is formed, in which it reacts with oxygen and halogen. physico-chemical analysis has proved the presence of free radicals in the solution. In subsequent inspections, it was proved that many free radicals are present in the solution and in the gas phase. When decomposing lead alkyl formations, scientists found that those who received free methyl radicals had a time of its residence (0,01 C). later, free radicals of nitrogen, oxygen, other elements were also obtained. since the course of the reaction depends on the structure of the substances, since they are all in different forms. For example, isatin in the form of lactone (I), or in the form of lactime also entered into reactions (II):

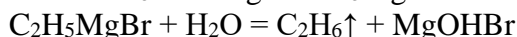
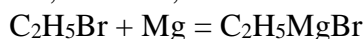


This condition is understood as tautomeria eg azetouksus effiri enol - and ketone meet in forms. Here such types of reactions are checked even now by scientists of the world and substances with the desired properties are obtained in practice.

The most reliable direction in organic chemistry is the research in the field of elemental chemistry. If the beginning of this chemistry began to remove zinc from organic substances, then the chemistry of magnesium compounds provoked the development:



On the basis of the Grinyar reaction, alcohols, carbonic acids, alkanes were obtained:



In industry, the role of kremniorganic substances is said to be large them silicones, these substances are not found in nature. An example of such substances is methyl ether of orthochromic acid, tetraethylsilan. The basis of alkoxy silan formation in the extraction of silicone resins was gouliz. The synthesis of Silicon-Inorganic Polymers is obtained by gouliz and condensation of esters of

orthochromic acid, these substances are widely used in obtaining rubber, resins, electroplating materials.

Among phosphoric substances, phenylphosphonic acids and three-valent phosphoric derivatives were obtained = P-OR and = P-SR phosphoric substances are widely used in agriculture and in medicine.

The present-day industry can not function without organic homeopathy. For example, in the oil industry a large amount of oil, gas, coal, wood, peat, slate, oil and gas in the petrochemical industry, various chemical products are obtained from cars and Avi fuels (gasoline, kerosene, diesel), surkov oils, monomers in the production of polymer substances, most solvents, obtaining artificial detergents, in the industry of varnish, olif, organic products, pigments., in textiles and tanning, clothing and footwear are obtained from natural and artificial organic raw materials. But organic synthesis plays a leading role, although many drugs from pharmacology are derived from natural homashy. Polymeric substances are also used in medicine especially in surgery, these are heart valves based on lavsan and Capron, organic synthesis products are widely used even in orthopedics and Traumatology. In construction, too, there is a role of artificial building materials. Silicon organic matter is based on surface active substances. In agriculture, fertilizers, plant protection preparations are also products of organic synthesis. Even in the food industry, organic substances have a significant place.

Currently, cars, aircraft, sea and rail transport organic chemistry fulfills the demand for various kinds of sortable rubber, polymer materials, combustible and surrogate materials. Similar organic chemicals can not go forward in the electricity industry, nuclear energy, space research.

The importance of organic chemistry to date is as follows:

- the abundance of organic substances is the formation of long chains by connecting one of the atoms of uglerod at present the number of organic substances is more than 10 million, inorganic substances is more than 700 thousand.

- with a mass of more than 10 thousand atoms of uglerod from the complexity of organic substances (natural biopolymers, proteins, carbohydrates)

- with the difference of organic substances from inorganic, that is, with high temperature resistance, liquid temperature, flammability

- with the slow course of reactions to inorganic substances, the formation of additional products, new methods of separation and other technological devices

- with the practical importance of organic matter. This is our food and clothing, all kinds of medicinal preparations, most polymeric substances, etc.

The present-day organic chemistry is absorbed in other sciences, these are biology, medicine, agriculture. On account of organic synthesis, the mechanism of nerve impulses, metabolism in the body, as well as the acquisition of active genes (1976-1978 y), it was by organic chemistry that they encode the synthesis of insulin and interferon, essential elements and peptides necessary for life. If in the XIX-XX centuries New useful substances were obtained through experiments of chance or error, then today organic chemistry is synthesized the necessary characteristic substances, taking into account the chemical bonds and spatial structure, taking into account the dependence of the structure of certain substances and knowing stereochemistry.

The structure specification is not only between atoms masofasi the valence and torsion angles, depending on the thickness of the lattice these affect the properties of organic molecules especially in polymers, enzymes. In living nature, it is important that the high-molecular substances in the body are regulary structural. For example, the generation depends on the protein formation through the matrix of the corresponding gene collection of specific structures.

At present, in addition to mass spectroscopy, X-ray and electronography, YAMR, infrared and ultraviolet spectroscopy for the structure of the molecule, quantum mechanics calculations are

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considered in powerful EXM laboratories, and the modern conformational analysis is carried out. On the account of such weapons, the modern organic chemistry synthesizes new chemicals in Chemistry, Biochemistry and other fields. Chemists of the world today were able to synthesize substances that meet or are unknown in a complex structure of nature. But the synthesis of several substances at the same time in the cell is difficult to achieve their quantitative quality and stererugular.

The present-day organic chemistry is gaining a great deal of experimental and theoretical material from year to year. Many organic products are being developed ,they are widely used in various industries of the national economy. In different directions of organic chemistry, a large number of new substances are being transported and several thousand are being extracted, many of which are of practical importance.it is difficult to write a work about the unique organic chemistry that is added to the present day, so if you collect and book the work done, it will be a few drops.

Nowadays organic chemistry is a rapidly developing science and we can see it in most articles, monographs, and reviews. But it's hard to say that one or two chemists are aware of all the innovations of this science.

Our country is developing industry in the following areas: development of plastics, obtaining artificial resins, obtaining varnishes, paints, artificial rubber, chemical fibers, biochemicals, fertilizers, obtaining various chemical reagents. Year after year, the volume of these products increases, they are widely used in the national economy, which is the reason for the increase in experimental and theoretical knowledge in organic chemistry. The most important thing is the reason for such a rapid development of the chemical industry as natural gas and oil refining.in modern organic chemistry, work is being carried out to preserve the Binding of the reaction rate constants to the structure of substances, through the calculation of a large amount of correlation, as well as the effect of the solvent on the conservation of laws through simple quantitative proportions. The importance of Physical Research in solving structural problems of organic molecules is great, especially in the field of ultraviolet and infrared spectroscopy, as well as in the field of chemical analysis of combustion temperature, paraxor, dipole moment, Kinetic Research, magnetic permeability, brushed atomic method, chromatography and electrophoresis constants, speed of Fusion in the centrophylaxis, fluorescent analysis, nefelometry , polyarometry, mass spectroscopy, X-ray the analysis of electron paramagnet resonance and nuclear magnetic resonance Spectra made it easier to determine the structure of molecules.

With the help of new physical chemical methods, in which modern organic chemistry was invented, the purification of substances is achieved in a small period of time, work on determining their structure.in recent times, confidence in aromatic substances has increased, benzene ring did not hold, but Substances of aromatic character have been synthesized.

The field of modern organic chemistry includes many tons of methanol, polymers, vitamins, biopolymers, genes and other complex biological systems. And we see that it penetrates into other areas close to itself, such as material science, biology, medicine, agriculture.here is such a sideshow we see on the example of the synthesis of steroids.

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Abstract: The theory of translation is often subdivided into general, special and particular theories of translation. The general theory of translation should apparently be engaged in the study of the “essence” of translation, which is characteristic of all types and subtypes (types and subspecies) of translation (written; oral; simultaneous, consecutive by ear and from a sheet; one-sided, two-sided; scientific and technical, official business, military, socio-political, artistic, cinematographic, etc.) from any language to any other.

Key words: translation, specific languages, typology, comparison.

It is believed that, in principle, it can illustrate its provisions in any pair of specific languages and any kind or subtype of translation. In other words, the presentation of the foundations of the general theory of translation does not require coverage of all languages of the world and all types and subspecies of translation, which is technically and impracticable. Special translation theories should study the specifics of translation types and subtypes either in relation to all languages of the world (general special translation theories) or in relation to a specific pair of languages (private special translation theories). Private translation theories should study the specifics of translation from one specific language to another, either in relation to all types and subtypes of translation (general private translation theories), or in relation to specific types and subtypes of translation (private special translation theories). [10] The expressions “particular special theories of translation” and “special theories of translation” are synonymous in this scheme. For each pair of languages, two general private translation theories are usually built (“there and back”, for example, from Uzbek into English and from English into Uzbek, etc.) and many special private translation theories (depending on whether how many separate types and subtypes of translation are distinguished), multiplied by two more (also “back and forth”).

So far, the issue of the typology (classification of types and subspecies) of translation cannot be considered finally resolved, which largely predetermines the scientific development of the terminology of translation specializations and specializations (narrow specializations) within the translation profession, the methods of teaching translation and the definition of the most required set of special translation theories. There is no consensus among translation specialists on the problem of translation typology. What some authors call “types” of translation (for example, interpretation and translation), other authors call “forms” of translation, distinguishing them from the types or types of translation (artistic, scientific and technical, etc.), subdivided still on “genres” of translation. Sometimes computer translation is also referred to as such “forms” of translation, although, in principle, translation of texts by a computer can be performed both in writing and orally, and it is logical to oppose computer translation only to “human” translation. While some authors consider the types and subtypes of translation they distinguish (for example, one-sided and two-sided translation, sheet translation) as indisputable, other authors do not at all consider them to be independent types or subspecies of translation, calling, for example, sheet translation a “translation technique”. A number of authors are inclined to call “types of translation” what is still more appropriate to refer to the methods and techniques of translation (for example, literal and descriptive translation, tracing, transliteration, etc.). [11] Some authors classify different qualitative gradations of translation as “types of translation” (adequate translation, mediocre translation, literal translation, free translation, etc.). Many authors try to find to bring under the concept of translation any kind of linguistic mediation, including abstracting, annotating, retelling, adapting or altering the originals, which raise the objections of other authors.

The qualifications of interlanguage correspondences established in practical bilingual lexicography and comparative linguistics are controversial. Some authors refer them to the field of translation and operate with the term “dictionary (lexicographic) translation”, while others believe that only transformations of the “text” type can be attributed to translation. According to a number of authors, although information is transmitted through texts, knowledge is contained and accumulated only in language units, it is not the texts that are primary, but the knowledge that exists before the texts and after familiarization with the texts is stored in a person's memory not in the form of memorized texts and not even with the help of words, but with the help of “semantic parts” (“elementary semantic features”), the nature of which is not yet known exactly.[12] Here again, the meaning of creating and storing texts, transmitting them from generation to generation remains unclear. References to non-literate societies prove little. According to some authors, the term “text” is applicable only to the sphere of written speech. Only written speech, consisting of many statements, is considered a text (the question of a minimum of statements sufficient for the recognition of a given written formation as a text is usually by passed). From this point of view, there are no texts in non-literate societies, and interpretation does not deal with texts. However, if you require texts to be “units of communication”, then such units exist in the sphere of oral speech, because otherwise communication with its help would be impossible. [13] As for such properties as coherence, integrity, completeness, etc., oral texts also possess them to one degree or another, but their presence in itself is not an obligatory feature of the text. In addition, oral and written texts are created and function in completely different communicative situations, and they do not have to be constructed in exactly the same way, therefore the oral and written versions of the same language form relatively independent systems [14]. This is confirmed by the fact that some translators successfully cope with the translation of written texts from a foreign language into their native language, not knowing the pronunciation of the words they translate and not understanding the foreign language by ear. In many non-literate societies, there is a strictly fixed tradition of teaching especially important oral texts, without which an effective transmission of culture from one generation to another is hardly possible.

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Annotation. The article describes the means of organizing training and increasing the level of quality of sports, and suggestions and recommendations are given after the article.

Keywords: sport, result, education, goal, Health, high quality, physical, mental, technique, personality.

Sports training is a pedagogical phenomenon, aimed directly at achieving high sports results with the help of training methods, system, and is a specialized process of physical education. It is important to note that sports, from the point of view of pedagogy, are a means of upbringing, recovery and preparation for life, without a single goal. The tasks of sports training are: strengthening health and the requirements of spiritual education, comprehensive harmonic development of the personality; mastering sports techniques and tactics; the development of physical, mental and volitional qualities characteristic of the chosen sport, the acquisition of practical and theoretical knowledge in the field of sports hygiene and self-control. During sports training, the tasks of strengthening health, developing their physical qualities, acquiring the necessary vital necessary skills for serunum labor and protection are solved, without acquiring only high skills. To achieve high results, all means of physical education are used: physical exercises, hygienic factors and health-improving forces of nature, as well as a widely developed system of means during training. L.P. Matveev divides sports into 5 groups as a means of training, depending on the achievements of athletes.

1. Individual wrestling, athletics and weightlifting, sports games, Gymnastics and other sports.
2. Technical means such as a matocycle, a car, a plane, a boat.
3. Shooting sports such as rifles, bows.
4. Design sports such as aviomodels, automodels.
5. Chess, checkers, new spiritual sports.

All tools are divided into competition and training exercises, training exercises in turn include special training and general training exercises.

Competitive exercises are a holistic movement activity that is characteristic of a sport and is performed exactly according to the requirements of a particular sport. Many competing exercises will have a limited and short direction in terms of movement structure; these are monostructural exercises. This includes exercises that require speed strength (jumps, throws, lifting weights, sprints) and sciatica (running, swimming, and other) movements that are performed with submaximal, large, and moderate exertion that require endurance. The complex of competitive exercises consists of two fights and all – around, which have a constant content. One type of all-around includes a skating rink, a mountain skiing rink, while many types of wrestling include the Athletics all-around, the modern all-around, the ski two-wrestling, the Alpomish and all-around.

In training, competitive exercises take the main place, because with their help, a set of special requirements defined by sports classification is created. However, it is rarely used in complex training. Because they quickly tire the body, cause the adoption of stereotypes that are not always effective, etc. Competition exercises should be characterized by great variety in training. Special training exercises include movements similar in form and character to competition movements.

For example, in track and field athletes, it includes running on separate parts of a certain distance, performing elements and parts of a competition combination or imitation exercises. Exercises can only be at the level of special preparation exercises if they have some integrity with the selected competition exercise. The listed means of sports training are not only physical means, but also a means of technical, tactical and voluntary training of the athlete.

All tools aimed at achieving high sports skills are part of sports training methods. The methods of teaching movement activity are known to us from the general principles of the theory and methodology of physical education. Here it is necessary to clarify them in relation to sports activities. The main purpose of the methods is aimed at improving movement skills and training physical qualities. Different variants of strictly regulated training methods are used in sports training according to the defined tasks. In the process of improving movement skills in training sessions, standard and alternate training methods are widely used.

In order to improve movement qualities and functions of the body, a set of exercises selected for the purpose, interval training method (resting at a fixed time between successive exercises), continuous training (a set of exercises is performed continuously without rest) and various methods mentioned above are used. One method can serve as a basis for solving a wide range of tasks and training an athlete, for example, training endurance at the same time with the help of a variable training method in running, improving running technique, tactical options for power distribution over the distance. it is possible to train, etc., that is, it is possible to implement the physical, technical and tactical preparation of an athlete through one method. In addition to strictly regulated methods, competition and game methods, as well as circular training methods, are widely used in sports training. The basis of the competition method is not only a test of strength with an opponent, but also exercises of competition with oneself. At the same time, with the help of the game methods included in the training, a high level of morale is achieved, the ability to think, to achieve the set goal, will and determination are developed.

Circular training is aimed at improving the complex manifestation of physical qualities as a form of the organizational method of using physical exercises.

Summary

Training processes are aimed at achieving maximum results in a specific sport. Achieving high sports maturity is a multifaceted and very complex process. It is carried out not only through functional, physical, technical and tactical training of the athlete himself, but also under the influence of other factors that affect the growth of his results. In the first place, these factors should include all-round training of the trainer (his theoretical knowledge, practical experience, organizational skills, as well as the direct external environment, material and technical, economic and medical support, etc.) . Thus, when an athlete sets a record, hundreds of people help him, they shape him as a person and an athlete. The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Annotation: This article discusses about the readiness of children to learn and the change of leading activity - from playing to learning activities. Additionally, lexical skills were explained with the help of different methods in order to attract learner's attention in the classroom and in the process of learning, scientific concepts are formed in younger students.

Key words: lexical skills, elementary school, junior school, receptive-productive, new cognitive attitude.

The formation of communicative competence is an important task of teaching a foreign language. One of its main forming components is lexical skills - the skills of correct word usage and word formation in oral and written speech in accordance with the situation and the goals of communication.¹

In elementary school, the foundation of all skills is laid, including receptive-productive lexical skills. The stronger the foundation formed by the end of elementary school, the easier it will be to learn later on.

According to G.A.Nazarova's opinion, people's words in daily consumption have also been in speech development, gaining ambiguity. Accordingly, the need for modern dictionaries is also increasing². Thus, at the initial stage, much attention is paid to the study of new vocabulary, children get acquainted with the names of objects of the material world, their features, as well as the names of typical actions. In doing so, they do not just learn new words, but their forms, connotations and controls.

The task of the teacher at this stage is to select the most effective methods for mastering reproductive and productive skills, based on the physiological and psychological characteristics of younger students.

Many teachers and psychologists (Elkonin D.B.³, Vygotsky L.S.⁴, Bim I.L.⁵, Passov E.I.⁶, etc.) single out the game as a way to make the learning process more efficient, especially in elementary school. After all, gaming activity in a foreign language lesson not only organizes the process of communication in this language, but also brings it as close as possible to natural communication.

In the text of our work, we took as a basis the age periodization of Elkonin D.B. According to Elkonin's periodization, the process of child development can be divided into the following stages⁷:
1. preschool childhood (from birth to 6-7 years);

¹ Шатилов С.Ф. Методика обучения иностранному языку в средней школе [Книга]. - Москва :Просвещение, 1986. - стр. 223.

² Nazarova G.A. Berlin studies. Transitional journal of Science and humanities ISSN 2749-0866 Vol.2 Issue 1.6 <http://berlinstudies.de/> G -56 p.

³ Эльконин Д.Б. Психическое развитие в детских возрастах: избранные психологические труды [Книга]. - Воронеж : Воронеж, 1997. - стр. 416.

⁴ Выготский Л.С. Игра и ее роль в психическом развитии ребенка.//Вопросы психологии [Журнал]. - 1966г.. -№6. стр. 62-68.

⁵ Бим И.Л. Теория и практика обучения немецкому языку в средней школе [Книга]. - Москва: Просвещение, 1988. - стр. 248.

⁶ Пассов Е.И. Ккузовлева Н.Е Урок иностранного языка [Книга]. - Москва : Глосса-Пресс, 2010. - стр. 640.

⁷ Эльконин Д.Б. Психология обучения младшего школьника [Книга]. - Москва : Просвещение, 1974. - стр. 232.

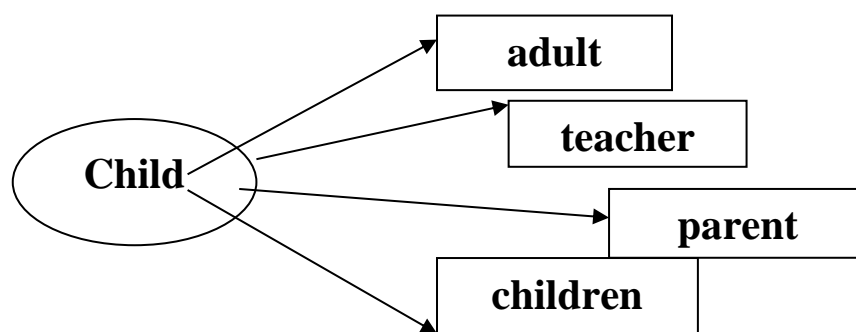
2. junior school age (from 6-7 to 10-11 years old, from the first to the fourth - fifth grades of the school);
3. middle and senior school age (from 10-11 to 16-17 years old, from the fifth to the eleventh grade of the school).

Each of these age periods has its own characteristics, requires its own style of communication with children, the use of special techniques and methods of education and upbringing⁸.

We are interested in the period of primary school age 6 - 11 years. It is this period that is characterized by the readiness of children to learn and the change of leading activity - from playing to learning activities. Subsequently, learning activities will affect the nature of the child's work and play activities.

In his works, D.B Elkonin notes that it is during this period that children have an increase in cognitive needs. D.B Elkonin wrote that in preschool age, the image orienting behavior first exists in a specific visual form, but then it becomes more and more generalized, acting in the form of a rule or norm. Based on the formation of voluntary behavior in a child, according to D. B Elkonin, there is a desire to control himself and his actions, to obey the rules. This becomes noticeable in the changes in the play of children of this age: now the first place is given to the observance of the rules and regulations of the game.

One of the important changes during this period of childhood is the change in social relations between the child and the adult. A new structure of these relations emerges at school. The system "child - adult" is differentiated⁹:



For the first time the relation "child - teacher" becomes the relation "child - society". The teacher embodies the requirements of society, the school has a system of the same standards, the same measures for evaluation. For a while, the children try to clearly follow the requirements of the teacher. But, if the teacher himself neglects the rule, then for the children this rule will be violated from the inside. At this time, the child is very sensitive to how the teacher treats children. This new social situation for the child is closely connected with the new leading activity of this age period - educational¹⁰.

During this period, the active physical and psychophysiological development of the child takes place: his body and organs begin to grow rapidly, as a result of a sharp endocrine shift (7 years). In parallel with this, the work of the brain of a younger student is being improved. And, although by the age of 7 the cerebral cortex of the child is almost mature, important specific parts of the brain responsible for programming, regulating and controlling complex forms of mental activity have not

⁸ Кургаев Г.А. Пожарская Е.Н. Возрастная психология. Курс лекций [В Интернете] // all-sci.net. - 2002 г.. - <http://all-sci.net/voznastnaya-psihologiya/periodizatsiya-elkonina.html>.

⁹ Эльконин Д.Б. Психология игры [Книга]. - Москва : Гуманит. изд. центр ВЛАДОС, 1999. - стр. 360.

¹⁰ Обухова Л.Ф. Детская (возрастная) психология [Книга]. Москва : Российское педагогическое агентство, 1996. - стр.374.

yet completed their formation (formation is completed by 12 years), as a result of which the regulatory and the inhibitory effect of the cortex on subcortical structures is insufficient. This discrepancy is clearly expressed in the behavior of younger students: they are easily distracted, incapable of prolonged concentration, excitable and emotional.

However, despite these complications that accompany physiological restructuring (increased fatigue, neuropsychic vulnerability of the child), the physiological crisis contributes to a more successful adaptation of the child to new school conditions.

Thus, the central new formations of primary school age are:

1. A qualitatively new level of development of arbitrary regulation of behavior and activity;
2. Reflection, analysis, internal action plan;
3. Development of a new cognitive attitude to reality;
4. Peer group orientation¹¹.

Sometimes younger students do not distinguish and mix letters and words similar in style or pronunciation, similar objects¹². This is due to the age-related weakness of analytical functions during perception. The perception of primary school students is characterized by pronounced emotionality. First of all, those objects and their properties, features that cause a direct emotional reaction in children are perceived.

It is necessary to separately consider the features of the development of thinking of younger students, since these features are important to take into account when building the educational process in a foreign language lesson.

Thinking becomes the dominant function in primary school age. The development of other mental functions depends on the intellect.

During the first three or four years of schooling, progress in the mental development of children can be quite noticeable. From the dominance of visual-effective and elementary figurative thinking, from pre-conceptual thinking, the student rises to verbal-logical thinking at the level of specific concepts. According to the terminology of J. Piaget, the beginning of this age is associated with the dominance of pre-operational thinking, and the end - with the predominance of operational thinking in concepts.

In the process of learning, scientific concepts are formed in younger students. Mastering the system of scientific concepts makes it possible to talk about the development of the fundamentals of conceptual or theoretical thinking in younger students.

Theoretical thinking allows the student to solve problems, focusing not on external, visual signs and connections of objects, but on internal, essential properties and relationships. The development of theoretical thinking depends on how and what the child is taught, i.e. on the type of training.

But, as Zimnyaya I.A. notes in her works, children of primary school age in their statements quite incompletely reveal the connections between phenomena, often do not express a personal attitude to the expressed thoughts¹³.

And, although they practically own the basics of constructing theoretical concepts and are ready for theoretical generalizations, in their statements they give more preference to specific judgments than theoretical ones. Children often do not follow the logic of the sequence of their thoughts, which is reflected in not always consistent statements. They replace reasoning with the use

¹¹ Дубровина И.В. Практическая психология образования [Книга]. - СПб: Питер, 2004. - стр. 592

¹² Бреслав Г.М. Уровни активности учения школьников и этапы формирования личности. Формирование активности учащихся и студентов коллективе [Книга]. - Рига, 1985. - стр. 167.

¹³ Зимняя И.А. Психология обучения иностранным языкам в школе [Книга]. - Москва : Просвещение, 1991. стр. 222

of a ready-made well-known rule, although in the process of schooling they develop the ability to build their own reasoning, draw conclusions, and develop planning thinking.

The own statements of children of primary school age are often egocentric, the construction goes from the particular to the general, the child perceives himself as the center of the story¹⁴.

It is important to note that along with the formation of new, higher forms of thinking, significant shifts occur in the development of all other mental processes, such as perception and memory. New forms of thinking become the means of carrying out these processes, and the rearmament of memory and perception makes them more productive¹⁵.

Memory in primary school age, under the influence of learning, develops in two directions - the role and proportion of verbal-logical, semantic memorization is enhanced, and the child masters the ability to control his memory and regulate its manifestations (memorization, reproduction, recall).

Visual-figurative memory is the most developed and of interest. Children remember specific information, events, faces better than definitions and explanations. Younger students are prone to rote memorization, without understanding the semantic connections within the memorized material. Semantic memory comes gradually, in percentessay learning¹⁶.

The development of memory, thinking, attention in younger students is closely related to the development of foreign language abilities, which, in turn, are one of the main factors that ensure the assimilation of a foreign language by children. This concept, according to A.A. Leontiev, includes: a complex of features of the type of higher nervous activity and individual characteristics. These individual characteristics determine the psychological processes - temperament and character; individual differences in the course of the processes of memory, attention, perception, imagination, thinking; differences in personal characteristics associated with the process of communication - tolerance, looseness, and the like¹⁷.

The main components of foreign language abilities that can be developed in children in the process of mastering a foreign language are memory, attention and thinking. The degree to which these functions are developed in a child depends on the success of the formation of skills and abilities of foreign language communication, the ease and speed of their acquisition.

Primary school age is the age of intensive intellectual development. The intellect mediates the development of all other functions, there is an intellectualization of all mental processes, their awareness and arbitrariness.

When teaching a foreign language in this age period, it is important to form students' interest in this new subject for them. This is where learning motivation plays an important role. The child should want to learn new words, their pronunciation, spelling. Moreover, at this age, intralinguistic interference manifests itself to an extremely small extent, and the native language does not become a big hindrance when learning a foreign language. The process of forgetting in the first year of study does not yet take effect, since for the child all knowledge about a foreign language is new, he does not yet have a base with accumulated material¹⁸.

¹⁴ Зимняя И.А. Психология обучения иностранным языкам в школе [Книга]. - Москва : Просвещение, 1991. стр. 220

¹⁵ Шатилов С.Ф. Методика обучения иностранному языку в средней школе [Книга]. - Москва : Просвещение, 1986. - стр. 118.

¹⁶ Рогова Г.В. Верещагина И.Н. Методика обучения английскому языку на начальном этапе в средней школе: Пособие для учителя. [Книга]. - Москва : Просвещение, 1988. - стр. 37.

¹⁷ Леонтьев А.Н. Проблемы развития психики [Книга]. - Москва : Просвещение, 1981. - стр. 247.

¹⁸ Бим И.Л. Теория и практика обучения немецкому языку в средней школе [Книга]. - Москва: Просвещение, 1988. - стр. 127.

All these factors make it possible to make teaching a foreign language in elementary school more effective and intensive, for this the use of game techniques is best suited: they make learning more diverse, allow all students to be involved in the game and make the course of the lesson more diverse.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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**ANALYSIS OF ISSUES OF LEGAL ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF AGREEMENTS
WITH ATHLETES IN UZBEKISTAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

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Annotation. Issues of liability arise if the athlete does not fulfill the rights and obligations in the sports contract. In this case, additional types of legal responsibility should not be included in the labor law for the employer's responsibility in case of violation of the terms of the contract in case of non-fulfillment of rights and obligations in the field of sports, because the integration of additional measures in the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan will lead to an increase in the list of sanctions.

Keywords: sports contracts, sports coach, sports referees, violation of the terms of the contract, obligations of the athlete, responsibility of the athlete, responsibility of the employer, disqualification in sports

Following the practice in the field of sports in our country, we can note the following: the issue of employers bringing professional athletes to disciplinary responsibility for violating established procedures is not reflected in our national legislation. According to the experience of foreign countries, "... offenses in the field of sports are classified as follows depending on which norms are violated:

1) disciplinary violation of the prohibitions directly imposed by the physical education and sports organization, for example: following the training schedule, following the coach's instructions, following the form of training, arriving on time for training, training camps and sports competitions;

2) violation of the prohibitions specified in the regulations of the competition, for example: prohibited gestures, disputes with referees, behavior uncharacteristic of an athlete;

3) violation of the rules of local documents of physical education and sports associations, for example: violation of the rules of transfer from one physical education and sports organization to another;

4) violation of international norms, for example, the use of prohibited drugs"

We can say that when employers decide to bring professional athletes to disciplinary responsibility for violating established procedures, they are not only subject to disciplinary measures (warning, suspension, dismissal) provided for by labor legislation, but also to the guidelines developed by international organizations of physical education and sports. special norms specified in the rules and regulations and local documents are also applied. For example, disqualification in sports. As the mechanism of bringing professional athletes to disciplinary responsibility is not sufficiently regulated in the legislation of our republic, it is difficult to determine the legal essence of such a phenomenon as disqualification in professional sports. But in simple terms, disqualification means removing a professional athlete from competitions, for example, for violating the terms of the contract.

Liability for violation of sports rules has a legal character and indicates the need to distinguish a special type of legal liability - sports and competition. Many sports-related disputes are resolved by an international arbitration body - the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Regarding the issues of responsibility for violating the rules of sports, if we focus on foreign experience, in accordance with paragraph 19 of the Law of the Republic of Argentina "On the Status of Professional Football Players", "a professional athlete-football player must support and improve his skills and psychosomatic tasks in order to perform sports activities. reduction or loss due to the player's fault is a serious breach of duty".

In Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Physical Education and Sports" - sports events and the athlete's daily schedule, including training and (or) competitive work schedule,

including periods of rest, nutrition, recovery, participation in medical examinations the order of the athlete's behavior is determined. In this case, the athletes' contracts specify the requirements for discipline and liability for its violation.

Similar provisions are reflected in the labor contracts concluded with our national sports clubs, for example, in the "Dinamo Plus" PFC contract, in case of violation of the sportsman's labor discipline - "fines for late work, sending a plane, train, bus, lack of a valid reason are included." must be". It should be noted that in some mixed sports contracts, the sports regime in sports organizations includes not only exercise and nutrition regime, but also compliance with ethical standards in the field of sports, the principle of "fair play" - compliance with moral and ethical standards both in personal life and in society. is determined. The obligation to observe ethical standards in sports is directly strengthened in the legislation of the Russian Federation³ and also defined in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Education and Sports"⁴.

In the model contracts of professional football clubs of Uzbekistan, there are also requirements for "observance of social, moral and ethical norms in everyday life, games and training", for example: "Regulations for 2020 football competitions between professional clubs of the Republic of Uzbekistan", in clause 4.28, some prohibitions, which states that "Very common provisions in contracts with professional athletes, such as diet (for example, restrictions on the consumption of certain products, tobacco, alcohol), the prohibition of the use of drugs without a doctor's permission, sleep and other forms of personal life are free set rest restrictions. Violation of the Sport regime may be grounds for disciplinary action and dismissal for the athlete"⁵. Therefore, in practice, sportsmen's employment contracts may prohibit the consumption of certain types of drugs and foods containing substances prohibited in sports. However, these characteristics of sportsmen's labor relations are not reflected in our current national laws. Also, the concept of sports regime is not defined in the legislation of Uzbekistan. We remind you that the obligation to comply with the sports regime is wider than the obligation to comply with internal labor regulations, because it affects not only the athlete's working hours. Thus, the regulation of these relations goes beyond labor law.

Touching upon the types of liability for breaching sports contracts, and speaking of criminal liability, we can mention that in foreign experience, that is, in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a number of illegal actions related to sports are classified as criminal. According to Article 2301 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, persuading an athlete to use substances and (or) methods prohibited for use in sports is punishable by a fine or restriction of freedom and provides the possibility of applying additional sanctions in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities. Article 184 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation provides punishment for taking bribes from participants and organizers of professional sports competitions and spectacular commercial competitions.

Also:

- accepting bribes of athletes, sports referees, coaches, team leaders and organizers of other sports competitions, shall be punished by forced labor from 80 to 120 hours or correctional work from 6 months to 1 year or imprisonment for up to 3 months.
- Illegal receiving of money, valuable securities or other property by athletes in order to influence the results of these competitions - shall be punished by a fine of 200 to 500 times the minimum wage or imprisonment for 4 to 6 months.

There are no such norms in our national legislation, that is, in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Bearing in mind the responsibility of the athlete, it should not be forgotten that the athlete must fulfill the following obligations if stipulated in the contract:

- compliance with safety requirements and rules during physical education and sports events and training, as well as in sports facilities;

- compliance with the rules, regulations (statutes) and requirements of the organizers of physical education or sports events in which the athlete himself participates;
 - maintenance of discipline; for example, in the Dinamo PFC contract, the responsibility of the athlete for violation of labor discipline is defined - that is, being late for work.
 - compliance with sanitary and hygiene, medical requirements, regular medical examination.
- For example, Dynamo PFC has a clause in some sports contracts that "the player takes care of his health".

We can say that the existence of an employment contract (sports contract) between the parties does not cancel the possibility of bringing the employee (in this case, the head of the organization as an authorized representative of the employer) to civil liability. All these contradictions arise as a result of the interaction of relations that arise on the basis of the employment contract concluded with the employee (athlete). Therefore, the peculiarities of the work of professional athletes indicate the need to combine a special method of influence as a contractual obligation, which is characterized by the following: certain sports, in particular, athletes, coaches and referees have certain rights and obligations, that is, international and republican sports federations Athletes, coaches and referees have a special legal status, and sanctions are applied to them for violations. For example, the failure of a professional club athlete to fulfill the terms of his contract can have serious consequences.

Article 72 of the current Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan considers the terms "employment contract" and "contract" as synonyms. In this case, we should remember that if the sports contract (contract) mentions the athlete as an "employee" or "executor", then the issues of responsibility in the contracts are also different. If the contract refers to the athlete as an "employee", it is an employment contract and full liability arises, but damages are partially recovered. If the athlete is called a "performer", then it is considered a civil contract and liability arises only for the unfulfilled obligation, but the damages are fully recovered.

Responsibility in the field of professional sports has a specific character and is defined in special sports sanctions established by international and republican sports federations. Unfortunately, this possibility is not reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Education and Sports". H

When concluding various sports contracts, we must apply not only disciplinary measures (warning, dismissal, dismissal) provided for by the labor legislation, but also special norms defined in the norms and rules developed by international organizations of physical education and sports, as well as in local documents. For example, what we mentioned above is disqualification in sports. It is difficult to determine the legal nature of such a phenomenon as disqualification in professional sports. But to put it simply, disqualification means removing a professional athlete from competitions, for example, for violating the terms of the contract. The state of disqualification in sports, in which case and for how long it is applied, should be reflected in our national legislation as one of the responsibilities.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Ron Clark's methods for working with students with low academic performance

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Annotation. Taking into account that only some approaches to assisting low achievers in learning more successfully have been systematically studied to determine their effectiveness, this article summarizes what Ron Clark's methods research will assist low achievers in improving performance at learning.

"If you bring enough positivity to an area, the negativity has no choice but to leave."

Ron Clark

The vital and urgent issue of comprehensively educating kids is one that teachers are currently faced with. To do this, teachers must, first and foremost, be experts in their field, possess understanding of psychology and pedagogy, create cutting-edge instructional strategies, and be able to effectively use pedagogical techniques while teaching. The contribution of teachers to the growth of a student's aptitude is unmatched. Teachers must learn the skills necessary for this and be able to use them correctly. For instance, numerous pedagogues have shared their ideas and experiences about what to focus on more when working with a group of kids in their writings. One of the greatest pedagogues, V.A. Sukhomlinsky, asserted that in order to enhance education, produce worthwhile outcomes, and cultivate morally upright citizens, a teacher must understand every student's heart.

While working with teens who are typically burdened, undisciplined, who have committed crimes in the past, and who are unaccustomed to labor, A.S. Makarenko has demonstrated in his experience that it is possible to create talented children even from such students. This demonstrates that every youngster possesses potential and skill. If the teacher is able to guide the kids in the appropriate direction. According to Makarenko, persons who follow this road are not mentally weakened; rather, their carelessness and lack of discipline result from living a muddled and incorrect life. According to the author, if they are given serious attention, they will grow into tremendous skills.

Even now, educators are creating instructional strategies for teaching children who have low mastery. Ron Clark is one of these teachers. Clark's innovative teaching style consists of three components: student engagement, culture, and rigor. He hopes to put students in a good mood so that they will remember more information. He makes it a point to form personal bonds with his students and their families. He mostly dealt with kids who had trouble learning, and he wrote several books on how to teach high schoolers. These books act as a curriculum to facilitate successful learning in the classroom. Many nations throughout the world have published his pedagogy books. His experience working with pupils that have poor learning abilities is his greatest accomplishment. In his book "The Essential 55," he discussed his teaching strategies. We shall discuss a few of these rules below:

Students should be respected and treated like family by teachers.

"The class is like a family; thus the students should support one another.

- It's important to listen intently when a student presents a viewpoint.

- It's important to congratulate students when they obtain high results in order to boost their spirits.

- When a topic is being addressed, it's critical to respect other people's viewpoints.

As you read through the list, you may find some rules that you like and want to use with students and children in your life, while others may not. When it comes to children's behavior, we all have

different levels of tolerance, and we all have different levels of expectations for ourselves and others. These rules are offered as suggestions, tried-and-true methods that have served my students well. I hope you find them beneficial.

14 of The Essential 55 From Ron Clark's book, The Essential 55- An Award-Winning Educator's Rules for Discovering the Successful Student in Every Child

- Make eye contact
- Respect other ideas and opinions
- Do not save seats
- Say thank you within three seconds of receiving something
- When you win, do not brag; when you lose, do not show anger
- Do your homework each and every night without fail
- Do not talk in a movie theater
- Be the best person you can be
- Always be honest
- If you are asked a question in conversation, ask a question in return
- Perform random acts of kindness
- Learn the names of all the teachers in the school and greet them
- If someone bumps into you, even if it was not your fault, say excuse me
- Stand up for what you believe in

Students shouldn't boast about their successes because doing so devalues them in the eyes of their peers.

- It is preferred that students provide accurate and thorough responses to the questions.

- Homework completion is a universal right. Every kid in the class should participate. It is crucial that your surroundings are orderly and clean. The organization of the teaching resources is also crucial. The teacher and pupil should maintain some distance from one another, and their relationship should be built on respect.

One of the most crucial guidelines is for pupils to have high expectations for themselves. Positive thinking should be applied to everything.

- Don't be embarrassed to make errors. Your errors might teach you more.

The skill of the educator to manage a class of students is crucial. In particular, it will work well as the teacher's assistant, predicts Makarenko.

One of the most difficult problems that students and teachers face is the problem of low academic achievement in examinations. This issue has numerous causes, as well as educational, social, cultural, and psychological dimensions. Low or weakness of the student's mark below the normal average in a study subject level due to a variety of reasons, including those related to the student himself, or those related to family, social, and academic environment

As a result, despite their abilities that qualify them for the highest grades, they may experience frequent failure. Individual differences play a significant role in students' academic achievement. Low academic achievement is one of the most serious issues confronting modern educational institutions, preventing them from carrying out their educational mission effectively. Still, this issue may result in the presence of a group of students who are unable to pursue their courses with their colleagues due to their low potential, becoming a source of annoyance, chaos, and inconvenience to the teacher and the rest of the students, and thus disrupting the educational process in the classroom and throughout the school. Many parents, however, complain about their children's low academic achievement, unaware of the true causes of this weakness and how to address it. Some parents may use non-educational and ineffective methods such as physical punishment to encourage their children to work hard in school. Unfortunately, these coercive methods do not improve the conditions of their children; on the contrary, they have negative consequences. The efficient use of cutting-edge technology in the

educational systems of world countries and the experiences of world countries would produce effective results in a situation where Uzbekistan and the countries of the world have created mutual collaboration in a variety of spheres. The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society. The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan. In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Abstract: The goal of this work is to demonstrate the necessity of moving beyond the concept of education's nominal definition and to support the existence of distinctive characteristics of the term's true definition in character and sense, which must always be taken into consideration

It concerns developing standards for what constitutes "education" and the significance of learning in the development of educational fields. Building educational fields over cultural domains is achievable thanks to knowledge of education, which transforms information into knowledge and knowledge into education. And to do this, one must build an educational relationship in which shared activity serves as the main working tool while competently carrying out teaching functions.

Keywords: education, moral education, civil education, monitoring, instruction, moral education, religious education.

Introduction.

The Latin word "educate" is where we get the word "education," which means to "teach," "raise," or "bring forth the latent forces of the kid." Durkheim agreed and defined education as "the activity practiced by the more experienced ages upon the individuals who are not yet prepared for public activity. Its item is to stir and create in the child those physical, intellectual, and moral states which are expected of him both by his general public at large and by the milieu for which he is uncommonly planned. "He views education as "the socialization of the younger age." (A.K.Cottaway, 2010)

A precise formulation of the study approach was necessary for the analysis of international experience. First and foremost, this had to do with getting rid of long-standing ideologies that pitted the successes of pedagogical research of the concept education and practice against the flaws of the bourgeois educational system. The need to find such methodological underpinnings that could bridge the language barrier in the formulation of the key terminology related to the phenomena of education was also a necessity. The technique was also intended to focus our research on the area of pedagogical science and practice that incorporates the most recent advancements in the evolution of the phenomena of education.

The idea that education cannot be separated into a separate field of scientific inquiry still persists, which is a crucial justification for updating methodological approaches to the study of the phenomena of education in contemporary international science and practice. The close of the 20th and the start of the 21st centuries have seen substantial changes in education as a social phenomena. This study aims at revealing and analysing the core meaning of the concept " education" by closely looking at contexts that is used during the different periods of the time

Therefore, education may be broadly understood as the process by which people learn how to take part in the daily activities of the society they live in. Training is the social interaction through which a person acquires knowledge. The elements crucial to his compatibility with his general public's public activities. In essence, education is focused learning that prepares a person for their adult role in society. Training is an acceptance into the student's way of life, according to Counts and Mead. We acquire a significant portion of our social and specialized skills through intentional coaching throughout. As demands are indicated, Lowie "tutoring is merely an unusually specific sort of education. it is just about as old as an organized public activity.

According to Samuel Koenig (2003), education can also be seen as the process by which a group's social legacy is passed down from one age to the next, as well as the interaction by which a child interacts with others and, for example, learns the social norms of the group into which he is born. The Latin word "educatum," which denotes the practice of educating or preparing, is now again accepted as the source of the English word "instruction." As a result, instruction involves learning qualities, standards, and abilities as well as acquiring information or a specific area of education.

The rationalists and philosophers of the West have defined education as: According to Socrates, education entails awakening universally valid ideas that are dormant in each person's intellect.

According to Plato, education is the ability to experience joy and suffering at the appropriate time. It develops all the greatness and perfection that the understudy is capable of within his body and soul.

"Education is the formation of a sound intellect in a sound body," said Aristotle. In order for a man to be able to understand the examination of the superior truth, goodness, and majesty that idealize delight consists of, it develops man's workforce, particularly his brain.

Rousseau: "Man's education begins at birth; sometime after he can talk and sometime after he can understand, he is already instructing. Participation is a sign of the ideal.

Herbert Spencer once said, "Learning is living fully."

The nature of education is incredibly complex, much like what instruction means. The characteristics of instruction are as follows: (a) Education can be a lifelong endeavor; instruction is lifelong preparation since every aspect of a person's life is significant from an instructional standpoint.

(b) Education may be an ordered preparation—This alludes to the fact that it carries out its activities in accordance with orderly institutions and rules.

(c) Education is the development of the individual and society. It is referred to as a constraint for social advancement because it enhances all societal viewpoints.

(d) Education is the adjustment of conduct. Instructional preparation changes and advances human behavior.

(e) Education prepares human faculties, intellect, behavior, exercises, and aptitudes in a practical and enticing manner.

(f) Education is guidance and instruction. It organizes and equips a person to satisfy his or her wants and needs for the benefit of his or her entire personality.

(g) Education is life. Without education, existence is meaningless and resembles that of a monster. Each perspective and circumstance requires teaching in order to develop soundly.

(h) Education can be a constant remaking of our interactions. According to John Dewey, education remakes and remodels our encounters in a way that is appealing to others.

(i) Education is the human being's power and treasure, which gives him the right to be the unbeatable ace on the field.

Studying the idea of schooling and personal education, one have to pay interest and outline the time period that is used in English to outline the thought of "education". In English-speaking countries, the time period "education" is used instead. The English time period "education" potential development, upbringing, education, training. The peculiarity of this time period is defined through the truth that it is the stage of training that determines the diploma of upbringing of a person. In the UK and the USA, alternatively of "education", the phrases "moral education" (moral education), "religious education" (religious education), "civil education" (social education), etc. are used.

A.V. Mudrik (2009) used to be the first to draw interest to the one-sided and inaccurate interpretation in the home pedagogical literature in the Nineties of the time period "education" as schooling. Currently, home researchers do now not have such an opinion that in overseas pedagogy there is no such time period - "education". They argue that the time period "education" (education) consists of

schooling and distinguish schooling into an unbiased scientific category. Moreover, home scientists are starting to pick in overseas scientific phrases these that are closest in that means to the time period "education".

In order to recognize the essence of training in the new international world, it is integral to pay interest to the factor of view of Yu.V. Krivova (2020). The time period education, commonly regular in the West (in the Western pedagogical tradition), etymologically goes again exactly to the thinking of "mentoring", "teaching", "education" as bringing humans into human beings in the literal experience (from the Latin root educare - convey human beings to, patronize, instruct, nurture). In the cultural and pedagogical context, this time period skill household education, non-secular education; social (social education), carried out each in academic establishments and in society (in the neighborhood - neighborhood education). It is a common observation that the true knowledge of things is only attained through the experience of its use, since it allows us to get an idea of them and reach its meaning or understanding by means of a personal assimilation. This generally occurs in all kind of cases, but it is especially handy for the spheres of knowledge. That is why the understanding of the meaning of a term is a late and reflexive result more than an entirely a priori task without previous experience.

Conclusion

All of this enables us to propose the notion of utilizing the category of education when researching international scholastic studies. Foreign social sciences are starting to acknowledge education at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries as an emergent pedagogical phenomena. It eventually distinguishes itself as a distinct area of pedagogical analysis. In the scientific exchange of foreign studies, the terms "moral education," "social skills," and "social education" are used, which are conceptually similar to the traditional Russian pedagogical term "education."

The terms "individual life project," "civic education," "global education," and "multicultural education" are employed as explicative Russian-English ideas for examining the phenomenon of education. Education is becoming into a worldwide category as a result of the processes of globalization and standardization of educational systems in many nations with regard to science. Innovative ideas in the investigation of the phenomena of education are stimulated by English-language literature, which serves as the literature of worldwide scientific communication.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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METHODOLOGY FOR THE USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DISCIPLINE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Annotation. This article has been asked about the advantage of establishing the educational process of future physical culture teachers based on Information Communication Technologies.

Keywords: information process, professional and pedagogical skills, requirements of society, pedagogical skills, modern Information Technology, Information creation.

Introduction

Any education and upbringing system is formed and develops in a certain social, scientific and technical, economic, cultural and, finally, political environment. Each member of society, in his daily activities, continuously uses various information resources. The constantly increasing volume of information serves to increase the intellectual potential in society. As long as so, the teacher can also improve his professional and pedagogical skills based on the flow of modern information technology. In order for future physical culture teachers to make good use of Information Technology in the process of labor activity, they must first create the basis for the formation of their own information environment. Modern information technologies in their environment embody information objects, their interaction, technologies and means of creating, distributing, processing, collecting information, as well as the organizational and legal content of Information Processes.

Literature review and methodology

The development of pedagogical technologies in the process of reforming the education sector in our country and in the developed countries of the world, independent search for the necessary information, knowledge of the problem and solution of it, critical analysis of the knowledge gained is aimed at helping to solve new issues on the basis of this knowledge. The Resolution No. 28 - 191 of September 2005 "on the establishment of the public educational information network of the Republic of the Republic of the Republic of the PA" on the rise of the introduction of modern information technologies into the educational process and the development of skills and skills of teachers of the Republic Of The Republic of the PA "on the basis of measures- the adoption of Resolution No. 200 on June 6, 2002 No. 25 of February 16, 2006 "on the basis of further improvement of the system of retraining of trained personnel and their professional development" indicates that this issue is being considered as a priority direction of state policy. At present, socio-economic changes and scientific and technical progress are rapidly growing between secondary schools and higher education institutions and future physical education professionals. New ideas in the thinking and acceptance activities of future physical education professionals and students will take a certain amount of time to incorporate new modern information technologies.

Results

The diversity of the form and content of modern information technologies in the process of education of future teachers of Physical Culture - provides an opportunity to choose from the proposed circumstances based on the interest, possibility and personal characteristics of the student. Such an opportunity is also required to be reflected in the education system. Future physical culture takes as a solution to such a problem that teachers organize different-level education on the basis of modern information technology. Future physical culture teachers improve opportunities for the use of computer technology in current educational institutions, such as in the educational process

the fact that technology is one of the most important indicators of application is being recognized by pedagogical scientists. In particular, U.S. Begimqulov proposes the need to create a computer information environment in educational institutions and an information base at a level that

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can meet the requirements of the present time, development of hypertext and multimedia, imitation in education, communication systems, creation of a database of information recommended for input, systematization, storage and use of the necessary information using computer equipment.

Teachers of future physical culture should be guided by the following in the process of effective organization of Education based on modern information technologies:

the team that creates distance learning courses and Electronic Literature ensures that teachers, computer programmers, relevant professionals work together;

give proper distribution of a rhythm of tasks between teachers;

improving the more perfect organization of the educational and educational process and increasing the effectiveness of pedagogical activity creates the possibility of organizing monitoring.

Discussion

Teachers of future physical culture should follow a number of important rules when applying modern Information Communication Technologies in pedagogical activities of educational institutions. In the pedagogical activity of teachers of Physical Culture on the basis of modern information technologies:

the technological basis of education is facilitated by a complex process associated with development at the level of the requirements of the time;

special skills and skills are formed to organize the lesson process on the basis of modern technical means;

due to the openness of distance courses, the requirements for their quality and the need for quality control of teaching materials increase;

the independent activities of the students in the learning process are improved, and the effectiveness of the lesson process is shifted from teacher to reader;

in the organization of the learning process, the organization and personal participation of the student increases;

Also, the use of modern communication technologies in the educational process of the future physical culture teacher is ensured by the emergence of the opposite connection with the reader.

Future physical culture is initiated by the organization of distance professional development courses designed to improve teachers' pedagogical skills based on current requirements in order to form knowledge, skills and abilities using the capabilities of modern Information Technology of teaching staff. Taking into account the achievements in the field of modern information and communication technologies, U.S. Begimkulov emphasizes that computer technology is effective in applying the processes of pedagogical activity of educational institutions in the following aspects:

Conclusion

Since the education system serves to carry out the main tasks of socio-economic and cultural development of society in general schools, institutions of Higher Education prepare a person to show the passionate activity in life in the economic, cultural, political aspect. That is why educational institutions play an important role as the backbone of the educational process in the pedagogical activity of future teachers of Physical Culture. If future teachers are considered the priority of education in the distance education system in a physical education class, priority is currently directed to online learning and learning during the informatization period of society. The teacher of future physical culture should choose the methods, technologies of teaching for such purposes in such a way that he should allow students not only to master ready-made knowledge, but also to search for knowledge from various sources, to master it independently, to form a personal point of view in themselves, substantiate it and make it possible to use the previous. Such teaching can also be called "developmental". Even though remote knowledge acquisition is considered an important factor in

developing thinking, any acquisition or acquisition of knowledge does not provide an impact that develops the thinking of the reader.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Abstract: In this article, it is shown that the systematic study of terms related to tourism also depends on the psychological characteristics of the people living in that place, their mentality, their dependence on a certain ethnic group, social and cultural type, the linguistic expression of pragmatic speech, and the type of their personality producer.

Key words: terms related to tourism, linguistic, cultural, linguistic, tourism, travel.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek translation has been making significant progress in recent years. While noting with satisfaction the success of its growth rate, we must not forget that there are many issues and problems that need to be solved. Translation has become a part of linguistics. It is between languages helped establish the rules governing the relationship and identified similarities and differences between them. The influence of linguistics even included the definition of translation types based on differences in linguistic relations and functional capabilities of languages. Translation interacts with different fields of linguistics. On the one hand, it is related to general linguistics: syntax, semantics and morphology. On the other hand, it has interacted with stylistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, becoming an important source for linguistics in other fields such as comparative studies, bilingualism and second language education. In the process of linguistic and cultural analysis, careful study of language units of foreign languages chosen for the implementation of work in the field of translation is of great importance. In addition, to be able to perceive the difference between cultures, it is necessary to understand and study the mentality of the people in the original language of the text. Being able to use lexical, grammatical, and stylistic methods in accordance with translation norms improves the quality of translation. We understand that the culture of a certain nation is reflected in the language spoken by that nation. Linguistic culture reflects not only the lifestyle of the people today, but also the national, historical, and religious culture that has been formed over the centuries. Folklore in each language is the genre, proverbs, expressions, the most important and most studied oral heritage of the people who communicate in that language. The task of this field is to be able to reflect the culture of the people formed to this day through the language. Culture serves as the basis of language and culture. In culture, first of all, the concept of this world and man is realized in a state of close interdependence with each other. Every person in the society absorbs his mother tongue along with the culture of his people from childhood. All subtle aspects of national culture are reflected in the language of this nation.

It is known from the world experience that linguistic research in the field of tourist speech has been actively conducted in recent years, because the tourism industry, which is rapidly developing all over the world, has its own language. However, scientists still face many questions that require further study. And one such question is the typological status of the tourist discourse. In modern science, great attention is paid to the study of linguistic features of tourist speech, which confirms the importance and breadth of the chosen direction of research work. At the same time, study and describe the linguo-pragmatic features of tourist speech as an independent type of institutional speech. Uzbek linguists are also accelerating scientific research that contributes to the development of lexicology. The special words and expressions, terms and names of each field require a special approach, the identification of their linguistic and cultural features and the consideration of all features in their

interpretation in dictionaries leads to the creation of perfect dictionaries. Research aimed at solving the problems of presenting dictionaries in an understandable, easy-to-use version, ensuring the perfection of interpretations and descriptions is gaining both scientific and practical importance.

Today's modern tourism includes extreme, exotic and wonderful types. Gastronomic tours are organized for those who want bright and sweet taste and those interested in the field of cooking. Of course, the uniqueness of each country is reflected through its national hotel. When American scientists B. Joseph Payne II and James Gilmore studied impressions as the fourth economic proposal, they came to the conclusion that "the economy of impressions has special characteristics. When a person buys an impression, he pays for his feelings and emotions." Gastro tours are organized to present such impressions to people. The purpose of this is to introduce the local cuisine and traditions of national dishes of different countries, as well as taste exotic and special tastes. The difference between gastronomic tourism and ordinary tourism is that in gastronomic tourism, tourists get to know the special taste of food and the traditions of food preparation.

The term gastronomic tourism is interpreted differently in special literature: "culinary tourism", "food tourism", "gastronomic tourism".

For the first time, the term "culinary tourism" was coined in 1998 by L. Long, an associate professor at Bowling Green University in the state of Ohio, when promoting the idea that "people understand other cultures through their local food."

Eric Wolf, head of the International Food Tourism Organization, said, "Gastronomic tourism is the search and enjoyment of unique, unforgettable, unique foods and beverages around the world. It is not necessary to travel the whole world in search of exotic taste, you can organize a gastronomic tour in your own city. You can also travel around your hometown. The distance we cover is not as important as the distance we keep moving. Thus, we are all "travelers" and "eaters", we can even consider ourselves gastronomic tourists.

Uzbekistan took the fifth place in the ranking of the most popular gastronomic tourism countries across the CIS countries. There is no equal to the Uzbeks in terms of hospitality. The tradition of drinking tea is one of the customs that amazes tourists. They pour the green tea into the teapot three times and pass the fourth to the guest. Even in hot weather, Uzbeks like to drink hot green tea after every meal. After serving tea to the guest, they break the bread and place it in front of the guest. *Bread* is the highest blessing for Uzbeks. Another thing that amazes tourists is the types of bread. Every city of Uzbekistan is famous for its bread. For example, *Samarkand non*, *Qo'qon patir*, *Zomin patir*, *Bukhara non* and *patir*. *Osh* is one of the Uzbek national dishes known all over the world. The dish is called *плов* in Russian and *pilaf* in English. Another famous dish of Uzbek cuisine is *tuxum barak*, cooked mainly in Bukhara and Khorezm regions. *Halim* dish is very popular for mutton lovers.

So, if we divide Uzbek gastronomic words and terms into sections, they are divided into bread products, dough dishes, rice dishes, sweets and drinks;

Uzbek nonlari: *bread, patir, katlama, shirmon bread*

Dough dishes: *manti, xonim, chuchvara, norin, lagmon, tuxum barak, kartoshka barak, somsa,*

ko'k somsa

Rice dishes: *soup, shovla, mastava, moshkhorda, moshkichiri, khasip, shirguruch, yogurt soup*

Sweets: *nisholda, sumak, holva, kholvaitar, navot, chak-chak, parvarda.*

Drinks: *kimiz, ayron, yogurt, apricot juice, navot tea, tea.*

Another word that is part of the Uzbek national food is "*kurut*". *Kurut* is mainly sold in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan.

Today, it is natural for cultural words to be used internationally and to enter our language and become popular. The words *restaurant, cafe, restaurant* in Uzbek language are now used as *restaurant, cafe*

under the influence of Linguistics globalization. In addition, the term *menu* in the field of restaurant and cafe services is now used as a *menu*.

All words of linguistic and cultural importance are not directly translated from one language to another, they are translated using methods such as transliteration, transcription, copying and description. In particular, the words related to tourism and the hotel service sector have one meaning in English and another in Uzbek. Some words are used in English, but such words are not used in Uzbek. Also, in the field of service, there are terms related to some types of services in English, but there are no such types of services in Uzbek. And they could not be directly translated into Uzbek. For example, in English, the word *backpack* is a special bag used by tourists, and in Uzbek, its Russian variant is the word *пюризак*, because there is no such type of bag in Uzbek culture. **AdjRevPAR** (*Adjusted Revenue Per Available*), **ADR** (*Average Daily Rate*), **AHR** (*Average House Rate*), etc., are not used in Uzbek tourism terms, they were translated based on the meaning of these terms (*Fixed income indicator, average daily rate, average level*) [3].

In the process of translation, the above-mentioned phrases are not directly translated word for word, and such a difficulty requires the translator's skill, linguistic and cultural approach and, of course, knowledge. In countries such as Great Britain and the USA, the insurance service industry is well developed:

National insurance – milliy sug'urta,

Life insurance / personal insurance – shaxsiy sug'urta,

Property insurance – mol mulk sug'urtasi,

Social insurance - ijtimoiy sug'urta,

Health insurance – tibbiy sug'urta,

Travel insurance - sayohat sug'urtasi,

Pet insurance – uy-hayvonlari sug'urtasi,

Vehicle insurance – transport vositasi sug'urtasi;

There are types such as national insurance, pet insurance, etc., and since they do not exist in the Uzbek language, they are translated using the method of defining the word. In UK and US culture, pets are seen as part of the family and have their own rights. And in these countries, a service called "*Pet ceremony agency*" helps to celebrate the birthdays of pets. Translating such terms and phrases requires great skill and rich cultural knowledge from Uzbek translators, because this type of service does not exist in Uzbek culture. They are available only in Western countries.

The tourism sector is a comprehensive sector, covering all types of trade and household services. Depending on the specific use of words and terms in each country, tourists are divided into two types:

1. Local;
2. External;

Local words and terms are used within a specific region, while foreign words and terms are used internationally. The main difference is that local words and terms are used by all local people and are specific to the local culture; foreign words and terms can be used by tourists from different parts of the world and by people from different cultures. [4-6]

However, the linguistic and cultural features of tourism terms and their lexicographical interpretations have not yet been fully implemented. At the same time, the neologisms that have entered the field of tourism are assimilated into another language, the problems of choosing their equivalents, and the continuation of research work in cross-sectional aspect are urgent.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that linguistic and cultural aspects play an important role in communication processes and in the transfer of information and ideas from one medium to another, and everyone should consider these aspects and deal with them in translation, writing and speaking

situations. should know. In some cases, there are no errors or confusions that cause the reader's or the listener's dissatisfaction and non-acceptance of the material delivered to him, or in other cases, it leads to unpleasant results. In general, a translator cannot achieve results without knowledge and skills related to language and culture. It is natural. But the main thing we should pay attention to is training qualified translators. Because the concept of culture changes as society develops. So the concept of language and culture is constantly updated. This in turn affects fiction as much as any other field. There is a literary work that will definitely be in demand and need to be translated. Therefore, in order to ensure that our translation schools find a worthy place in the future, we need to support translators and create conditions for them to thoroughly acquire both theoretical and practical knowledge.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

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Annotation. The article examines the goals and objectives of physical education, sports activities in educational institutions.

Keywords: physical education, event, goal, task, sports.

The purpose of teaching features in the course of physical education and sports training is to teach pupils and students the requirements for physical development of the body and a healthy lifestyle. At the same time, physical training, sports and wellness events will greatly help to master professional training. Pupils and students' physical education activities are in the form of morning physical education, physical education classes, sports club training, sports fitness competitions and holidays. Morning physical education classes are held in public in student dormitories and independently in residence halls and families. The scientific work is one of the first to be done today. It analyzes the importance of physical training and sports and health activities of pupils and students in raising the young generation as a well-rounded person. Forms of improvement of this process are studied.

This topic was discussed by T.S. Usmonkho'jaev, Yu.M. Yunusova, Kh.B. Tulenova, M.I. Masharipova and others described in detail in their scientific works, textbooks and training manuals. In addition, Russian A.S. Vygotsky, A.V. Zaporozhye, A.N. Leont'ev, D.B. El'konin, V.K. Bal'sevich, Kozlova T.V. and we used the scientific works of other physical education pedagogy scientists.

Physical education activities in educational institutions consist of physical development, health and preparation of pupils and students for life activities. Physical education processes are organized at all stages. In the organization of physical education, the pedagogical team of the educational institution, physical education teachers and sports coaches are of great importance. Physical education activities in educational institutions are morning physical education, physical education classes, training in sports clubs, sports competitions and tourism activities conducted on holidays and weekends. In the physical education activities, the students' movement skills and abilities are formed by performing the vital activities of walking, running, jumping, throwing, and climbing. Positive changes occur and the body becomes healthy with the help of physical exercises and the healing forces of nature, as well as hygienic tools, which are considered as physical education tools. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Education" and "On Physical Education and Sports" states that citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan must take care of their physical training in order to improve and strengthen their health. is keyed. This law fully applies to physical education in schools.

Physical education of students and students is an organized pedagogical process of their implementation of physical actions. The work on physical education in an educational institution differs from students and students in its very homogeneous forms, which require airiness, initiative, organization. They help to bring up organizational skills, activity, resourcefulness in students and students.

The purpose of physical education of students in an educational institution:

1. Wellness.
2. Educate each person as a mature person.
3. Preparation for defense of the motherland and cocktail.

Based on the purpose of physical education, the main tasks of physical education are determined in terms of Health, conditioning, physical development of students and students, the formation of skills and skills of movement:

The provision of special knowledge about physical exercises and sports, as a physical exercise, is understood as a different category of voluntary movement activities performed consciously, meeting the requirements of the laws of physical education. Such movement activities as gymnastics, games, sports, tourism exercises have historically been systematized, collected and stably replenished. Instill in them hygienic knowledge and skills. This task consists in providing the student and student with the necessary knowledge about the benefits of physical activity, compliance with hygienic rules, the rules for the correct execution of all physical exercises provided for in the program. All this directly affects health improvement, their knowledge and adherence to the rules of Hygiene, which is achieved by the school, family, community, as well as by the joint action of the children themselves. Physical exercises and sports exercises are taught in physical education classes, activities on the agenda, as well as in circle classes. As a result of it, physical development is ensured. Also, in students and students, sports interests are formed and involved in sports.

Health-improving, helping students to develop and level up properly physically. The factors of nature are the strengthening, conditioning the health of students under the influence of water, sun, air, and increasing the body's resistance to diseases. Conducting physical education classes in the fresh air as much as possible or organizing the supply of gyms with fresh air. Provide students and students with water treatments, swimming and bathing activities, and manage Sun recovery activities. This is done during walks, excursions and tourism activities. This task is considered the most important of all physical culture and sports work in an educational institution. He must be the center of attention of every teacher, pedagogical community. Therefore, the normal development of students and students from physical exertion is necessary.

Formation and improvement of movement, skills and abilities, training in new types of movement and movement activities. The content of the student and students ' Physical Culture program is designed in such a way that students systematically engage in Physical Culture lessons, at home, in physical culture circles and sports clubs, and systematically master such vital necessary movement skills as walking, running, throwing, diligent, balancing. All the listed activities contribute to the comprehensive physical development, their preparation for cocktails. In the formation of skills and abilities of movement in students and students, it is necessary to approach them according to gender, age and physical fitness, as well as personal abilities. Improving physical qualities. Speed, strength, dexterity and endurance, as well as flexibility are the qualities necessary for every person. They are inextricably linked with the formation of movement skills in students and students. Conducting physical exercises for a short or long time at a different pace, with different complexities contributes to the development of the above qualities. Development of physical qualities in harmony with each other. Organization of classes in accordance with the personal abilities of the participants, as well as the involvement of students in sports.

Education of mental and aesthetic qualities. Education of loyalty, perseverance, discipline, public, friendliness and friendliness, skills of cultural behavior, attitude to work and social property. The whole process of physical education contributes to the education of such valuable moral and volitional qualities. Many physical exercises, game movements help to educate the personality of Daredevil and friendship. As well as the formation and education of reverence, patriotism, feelings for the motherland. Forming the right figure. Formation of skills to keep the figure straight when cornering and walking. The correct formation of the figure is a complex and long-lasting process. Therefore , in order to achieve positive results in this area, it is appropriate for Masad to keep his figure straight when standing, walking; physical exercises should be widely used; the content of physical culture lessons should definitely include exercises for improving posture, pre-training

gymnastics, Physical Culture times, physical education, work with physical and mental activities without ceasing on themselves to students and give home related tasks. Timely verification of the assigned tasks and testing in practice are envisaged to achieve results based on this. Educating students and students in a wide range of mental and moral terms is one of the most important tasks because the consciousness of the student and students is at the time of development. It is possible to achieve the desired results only when you can direct upbringing for the better.

Involvement in physical education and sports activities. It consists in accustoming students and students to systematically perform physical exercises not only in educational institutions, but also at home. To carry out this important task, it is necessary to make all activities with the student and students interesting, exciting the content and form of live, studied material, to conduct under the sincere treatment of the head of the training, to create conditions for the participants to cooperate with each other in a friendly manner. To involve students and students in sports according to their personal interests and physical abilities. It is also necessary to carry out general physical training and sports activities in places of residence, sports clubs. Education of organization in students and students, preparation of physical culture activities. In the successful conduct of mass Physical Culture and sports activities of the educational institution, full-fledged holding of physical culture classes and classes, the student and students need constant assistance of physical culture activities to the teacher. Among students and students, organizers of Physical Culture, team captains in sports circles, heads of groups are elected. They are selected from within the active participant. They closely assist the Physical Culture Community in the organization and management of physical education and sports activities. It is also of great importance in attracting students and students to sports and gaining interest in physical education. Physical development is the emergence, transformation and improvement of biological forms and functionalities in the body under the influence of upbringing. This process is subject to the laws of structure, change, quantity and quality of the organism and its habitat. Making the human body more energetic than physical, of course, occurs as a result of the meyor of the physical loads that are given to the body, as well as the correct conduct of training.

The process of teaching physical movements. The task of this is to ensure that the skill is generated from the performance of the harakta and its improvement. It lies in the multi-fold repetition process of etapning scan. Each repetition is new to include the content of each trip while it looks the same from the outside. He has received something other than the previous one. Figuratively speaking, "repetition - without repetition", "exercise-without exercise" will seem repeated. It is only then that the criterion, the foundation of the formation of a new movement activity is hidden. It is necessary to find content of the spiritual qualities of the participants and carry it out in connection with the activities of Life, Society, cocktail with the need, the process of physical education should be allowed to actively participate in the struggle for the construction of a new society. It is necessary to know exactly how he lives, what he thinks, how his friendship with whom he works in production, how he studies in an educational institution, how he behaves in the family, in public places, how he spends his free time, etc., in order to educate those involved in the spirit of the idea of national independence. It is necessary for physical education specialists to know the level of development of physical abilities of the handlers, to study personal character traits, moral qualities of intelligence, perception, will of personality, and individual Differences in static extirerations. In the processes of independent training, the attitude of students and students to physical education and sports is formed, the skills of independent practice of physical exercises, movements and sports are increased. In independent training, along with the training of vital necessary movements, the qualities of physical qualities strength, endurance, flexibility, speed, agility are perfected. As a result of the development of each physical quality, changes occur in the body. The limbs of the human body are tempered and develop as a result of an improvement in the circle of blood circulation.

Employees of the educational institution must correctly understand the purpose, objectives, content and forms of Organization of physical education of students and students, participate in practical work on the basis of their activities, actively promote physical culture and sports between students and parents. Physical education teachers are required to perform the following tasks:

- ensure that the lesson passes at a high level and complete the corresponding class physical education program;
- to conduct a timely examination of students together with a doctor and to take into account the results of their medical examination in their work;
- ensuring that the places where the lesson will be held are kept in the appropriate sanitary and hygienic condition;
- the students and students all achieve this by exercising in comfortable clothes;
- participation in the organization and conduct of work outside the educational institution in physical education and the wide involvement of students and students in it;
- carrying out explanatory work between parents on the importance of physical education of students and students;
- regularly increasing the knowledge of students and students in the field of physical education;
- to interest students and students in Physical Culture and to form habits in them to practice physical activities regularly.

Teachers exchange experience to improve their qualifications, organize the evacuation of each other's lessons. The main tasks in the organization of physical education and sports activities in educational institutions are performed by a team of Physical Culture. Physical education teachers conduct physical education classes and physical education activities on the agenda. Active sports students and members of the youth society and teachers of physical education closely help physical education teachers in organizing physical education events and sports competitions, holidays, conducting walks, excursions and Tourism, Travel walks. At the same time, athletic students play a significant role in attracting other students to sports and increasing their interest in physical education.

Conclusion

In our scientific research and pedagogical practice work on the organization of sports and health-improving activities of physical education in educational institutions with the student and the student, we brought a number of necessary specific conclusions.

1. In the processes of physical education and health of the student and student, the importance of conditioning the factors of nature plays an important role.
2. Generalizing exercise serves as a necessary tool in preparing students and students for their organism to be refreshed and physically loaded.
3. Special physical exercises greatly help students and students to master and improve the technique of physical activity in sports.
4. Auxiliary physical exercises serve as a kind of tool in the formation of special exercises of sports.
5. Physical education it is advisable to effectively use sports and wellness forms in physical education, sports and wellness activities of students and students.
6. The influence of physical education, sports and health-improving activities carried out in nature on physical development and sorlomeration has a great influence.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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THE INDEPENDENCE YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ARE A PRIORITY ISSUE IN THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE SPHERE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

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Annotation. In the last four years, the adoption of a number of regulatory legal and regulatory regulations on this issue and the goals pursued by the Republic of Uzbekistan on the priority issue of the development of the country in every direction through the sphere of Physical Culture and sports during the years of independence has been deeply analyzed and revealed.

Keywords: "New Uzbekistan", "strategy of action", Physical Culture and sports, healthy generation, mass sports, "sprouts of Hope", "harmonious generation", "Universiade", Olympics, Healthy Lifestyle, Sports selection, 5 important initiatives.

In the first years of independence, serious reforms in the economic, political, and cultural processes of the country led to the emergence of new directions of historical importance in the field of physical education and sports. Improving the health of the population, raising the physical fitness of schoolchildren and students, improving the skills of talented athletes based on the requirements of the time and international standards, as well as increasing the work skills and productivity of the working masses and intellectuals, and most importantly, prolonging life through a healthy lifestyle. , special attention is paid to raising a healthy generation.

The contribution of the first President of the Republic I. Karimov in this way is extremely high. "The culture of taking personal care of one's health should be inculcated from a young age with the support of the school, community, health care system, physical education and sports" [2] 'vati is noteworthy.

On the initiative of republican sports organizations and associations, the law "On Physical Education and Sports" was adopted in January 1992, revised in May 2000, and re-adopted in a new version by the Oliy Majlis.] In addition to guaranteeing the status of physical culture and sports, this law also assigned enormous tasks and responsibilities to state and non-state agencies, public organizations, especially the ministries that own sports organizations, associations, and educational institutions.

Taking into account the social, educational, cultural and historical importance of physical education, sports, travel (tourism) and national games, they were seriously started to popularize, build new sports facilities, and create the necessary conditions. Special attention was paid to the national games in the development of football, wrestling, tennis and other sports in the wide spread of physical education and sports among all strata and categories of the population. In this way, a number of decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the development of football, wrestling and other sports are of great importance [7].

The decision of the government of the republic "On measures for the further development of physical education and sports in Uzbekistan" has historically acquired a special place as the main program of physical culture and sports movement.[8]

It should be noted that physical education is taught as a lesson in all types of educational institutions based on the state education system. In addition to classes, sports clubs and various sports competitions are held, based on which it is clear that physical fitness is the priority in terms of content and essence in preparing for a profession. For this reason, prestigious multi-stage sports competitions such as "Sprouts of Hope", "Barkamol Avlod", "Universiade", which are directly related to the continuity of education, have become a tradition. One of the most important aspects is that the

presidential decrees and government decisions related to the development of children's sports seriously focus on popularizing sports among schoolchildren, selecting talented children, conducting tests and training them to become mature athletes. attention is growing. Their clear goals are to protect the honor of our country at international sports competitions in the future and to take it to higher heights.[5]

Currently, the mutual competition between the countries of the world, the demonstration of their strength is expressed in the demonstration of sports and intellectual capabilities. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said: "Sport is an ambassador of peace. Our goal is peace, tranquility and cooperation with the people of the world on this basis.

Nothing can make a country famous in the world as quickly as sports" [3]. In fact, the international prestige of Uzbekistan is increasing due to the successful participation and prize-winning places of the athletes of our country in the Central Asian and Asian Games, various international tournaments, world championships and the Olympic Games. These achievements in sports are the reason for our people's sense of identity, unity and patriotism.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the next four years are going to be a period of qualitative changes and rapid development for our country and people. All regions of our country have become an unprecedented construction site - modern enterprises based on the latest technologies, beautiful residences with all amenities, wide and smooth streets are being built.

The life of our people is fundamentally improving, human rights and freedoms, the rule of law and social justice are established. As a recognition to the world that our country is seriously changing in a positive direction as a result of these changes and updates, the term "New Uzbekistan" has been put into circulation. During these past four years, the implementation of specific programs that help to strengthen the health of the population in the field of physical culture and sports, the widespread involvement of young people in sports, and the national championship with skilled athletes who provide high results in sports. In order to create additional conditions for the formation of national teams and trainers, and the formation of an all-round mature and physically healthy generation with a high culture in the country, the following new measures in the field of physical culture and sports have been implemented over the past four years. public regulatory legal documents were adopted, including:

- Decree No. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 in the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021",

- Resolution PQ-3031 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 3, 2017 "On measures to further develop physical education and mass sports",

- Decision No. PQ-3197 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 10, 2017 "On measures to further improve the activities of the State University of Physical Education and Sports of Uzbekistan",

- Decree No. PF-5368 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 5, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the state management system in the field of physical education and sports",

- Decision No. PQ-3583 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 5, 2018 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Physical Education and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan",

- Decision No. 864 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 25, 2018 "On further improvement of the system of republican sports competitions held among students and youth",

- Resolution No. 118 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 13, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of physical education and mass sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period 2019-2023",

- Decree No. PF-5924 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020 "On measures to further improve and popularize physical education and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan",

- CONCEPT "Development of physical education and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025" was adopted.

The adoption and implementation of the new normative legal acts on the field of physical education and sports adopted above are necessary conditions for regular physical education and sports for all layers of the country's population, especially the young generation. to create conditions, to strengthen the confidence of young people in their own will, strength and capabilities through sports competitions, to develop feelings of bravery, patriotism, loyalty to the motherland, to participate in the Olympic Games, world championships, Asian Games and championships and other prestigious international competitions, large-scale works aimed at increasing the reputation of Uzbekistan in the world, further development of physical culture and sports are being carried out, opening the doors of great opportunities for every citizen of our country.

Summary

In conclusion, it should be noted that today in "New Uzbekistan" the attention paid to physical culture and sports, the conditions created for our youth to regularly engage in physical education and sports, all these are the spiritual maturity of our youth, they grow up physically healthy, do not give in to various foreign ideas, and in addition serve to raise the Uzbek flag higher in the world. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, noted that in modern times, when the great power of our people is flourishing, a new renaissance - the Third Renaissance is being laid in Uzbekistan. The fact that the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan is aimed at improving physical culture and sports is explained by the fact that this "vital ability" is aimed at increasing.

It is no coincidence that President Shavkat Mirziyoyev also emphasized that "We will continue to attach great importance to the rapid development of sports, the encouragement and support of athletes who have achieved high results in international competitions".[1]

On March 19, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, put forward the second of the 5 important initiatives to establish the work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres in our country on the basis of a new system. The second is physical training of young people. It is a practical proof that they are directed to create the necessary conditions for them to show their abilities in the field of sports. This is the basis of the decision to adopt a healthy lifestyle in society - physical activity, physical education exercises, and regular sports.

There is no doubt that the athletes of "New Uzbekistan" will make their worthy contribution to the foundation of the Third Renaissance in our country. At the same time, the above has become one of the priorities of state policy in the field of physical culture and sports in "New Uzbekistan" and the beginning of a new stage in this field. indicates.

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THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL THREATS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIETY

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Abstract: The article highlights the role and place of media in learning and education of youth.

Keywords: ideology, threats, information, television, internet, newspapers, magazines, education, ideas.

Prevention and struggle against the social-political, ideological-ideological goals, and efforts to derail stability of the forces that seek to seize political power in our region with malicious goals and pose an ideological threat to the consciousness of our people remains an urgent problem even today.

At the same time, the history of individual society and the modern reality exist, the forces interested in preserving the real social situation manifest themselves as supporters of the old ideology that hinders development, while the supporters of the establishment of a new, advanced society promote the ideology that directs people to creativity. At the same time, based on its uncertain, unstable position in society and the corresponding unscientific ideology, there may also appear forces inclined to commit destructive behavior. In particular, the first President I.A. Karimov made clear and detailed comments about the origin of religious extremism and fanaticism and the forms of its manifestation in our region, one of the great spiritual threats of the present time: "In the history of mankind, faith in people, which is an integral part of religious consciousness, is the only creative force." There are many examples that show that it was used not as a destructive force, even fanaticism.

The characteristic features and manifestations of fanaticism are, first of all, a strong belief in the authenticity of one's own religion, and an intolerant attitude towards other religious beliefs.¹

After all, fanaticism is the biggest threat to the instability of the social system. In particular, it served as a ground for the emergence of religious extremism, characterized by a tendency to violent acts. Extremists under the guise of religion engage in terrorism and assassinations. Islamic fundamentalism is also those who act under the slogan of restoring the fundamental principles of Islam, returning to the original conditions under which Islam was created. They try to convert religion and politics and Islamize the state. Religious fundamentalism is a religious trend that emerged from the movement to restore "pure" Islam in the era of democracy and openness. If we look at the history of the peoples of Muslim countries, it is not difficult to understand that Islamic fanaticism is not a new phenomenon. It emerged as a religious-political movement during times of major changes in the economic and social life of society and politics.

In our country, in the era of administrative-commandism and totalitarian system, the religious issue was approached superficially. At the end of the 80s and the beginning of the 90s, when the status of religion in society began to be restored, the Islamic factor and its various manifestations became active. At the same time, attempts to politicize Islam have increased among fundamentalists. They wanted to use Islam as a weapon for political struggle, to influence the political consciousness of the masses. Their main goals were:

- firstly, they can lose faith of religious Muslims in the reforming state, discredit democratic society, disrupt stability and national harmony;

¹ Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan towards a great future. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2000. - 443 p.

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- secondly, to mislead our caring, hard-working, open-minded people by means of popular, attractive, groundless appeals, shouts and noises, especially to dominate the minds and destiny of our young people, whose consciousness is not yet well formed;
- thirdly, they divide the nations by creating a conflict between the population on the signs of "true" and "false" religiosity;
- fourthly, to create a new generation of fighters who consider themselves true Muslims, fighters for religion;
- fifthly, to cool down the spirit of Uzbekistan among the public of Muslim and non-Muslim countries by presenting us as irreligious people and sometimes as secret supporters of the Islamization of countries;
- sixth, to create a new confrontation between Islamic civilization and other civilizations;
- Seventhly, they try to establish in the public mind the idea that religion is a means of solving all problems and conflicts.²

Based on the above points, it can be concluded that the spiritual threats created by religious extremist currents mainly consist of blindly following the members of our multi-ethnic society, especially our youth, with their baseless appeals, creating in them a feeling of dissatisfaction with life, and weakening their ability to live and work. .

Such movements as "Wahhabiyyah", "Hizbut Tahrir", "Akromiya" operating secretly in the Central Asian region, including in our country, are among them.³

At this point, it is worth noting that terrorism is an ideology and practice that is characteristic of all periods of human historical development and manifests itself in various forms and directions. Unfortunately, the number of terrorist organizations, as well as the scale, methods and means of terrorism are improving along with the development of the spheres of public life. For example, according to experts, by the present time, political terror covers not only land, but also sea and air routes.

In general, no matter how terrorism is defined, it means persecution, violence, subversion and murder, and is contrary to the principles of humanism, democracy and justice. Therefore, terrorism, under any flag, is essentially a crime against humanity, progress, and goodness.

Also, factors such as internal conflicts, disagreements in interstate relations, religious differences, ethnic conflicts, processes of struggle for power between different currents and groups, organized crime, and illegal actions of various institutions seeking to expand the sphere of influence are among the reasons for the origin of terrorism.

After all, it is clear from the figures on the dynamics of the development of terrorism that this phenomenon is based on ideological efforts that are regularly developed, improved, and instilled into the masses. In this sense, terrorism is a huge threat not only to a specific nation, but also to the spirituality of the entire humanity.

In recent years, the combination of international terrorism and religious extremism poses a serious threat to international security, peace and tranquility in individual regions and countries. In such conditions, it is of great importance that our people, especially our youth, deeply understand the

² See: Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development // Uzbekistan towards a great future. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1997. - P. 33-48.

³ See: Husniddinov Z. Islam: directions, sects, currents. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2000. - B. 87-94.; Abdullajanov O. The origin, nature and introduction of religious fanaticism to Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Academy, 2000. - B. 18.; Glossary of Peace and Tolerance Terms. - Tashkent: JIDU, 2005. - B. 23-25.

national goal and the national idea. After all, the national idea is the ideological factor and moral basis of building a new society, fighting against such forces as religious extremism and international terrorism, which are an obstacle to these great goals.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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The issue of scientific and methodological support of students during the period of continuous educational practice

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Annotation. The article is devoted to the scientific and methodological support of students of "Primary Education" in the organization and conduct of internships. Its relevance is that when a future teacher becomes acquainted with the first pedagogical activity, he feels the need for the necessary scientific and methodological resources. Most students do not have a degree in pedagogical colleges and do not have pedagogical knowledge, and the need for scientific and methodological support during the internship due to the fact that the main specialties are taught in 2-3 courses.

Keywords: pedagogical education, pedagogical practice, teaching practice, pedagogical activity, teacher-student, preparation for professional-pedagogical activity, scientific-methodical support.

Qualitatively strengthening and improving the material and technical base of higher educational institutions, providing them with modern educational and scientific-laboratory equipment, equating educational standards to the level of requirements of developed countries, ensuring the continuity of practice with theory increases competitiveness in the training of pedagogical personnel. At the same time, pedagogical (qualification) practice in pedagogical higher educational institutions is a means of ensuring the continuity of theory and practice. In the educational plan of the CPSU, a form of continuous continuing education, which is clearly defined and obliged to be carried out in the areas of education, is inextricably linked with professional activity. To what extent it will be organized will serve as the basis for the student to overcome obstacles associated with professional activity in the future, increasing his faith in his profession.

Pedagogical (qualification) practice is carried out in pedagogical higher educational institutions in accordance with the curriculum for 2020 in continuous 1.2.3.4 courses. During the internship, the student gets acquainted with the pedagogical skills of the initial profession, the activities of an educational institution, pedagogical activities, pedagogical experiments and acquires pedagogical knowledge, skills and abilities.

Although pedagogical practice of pedagogical educational institutions is generally called qualification practice, it is divided into types according to the content and task of organization by courses. In the pedagogical literature, the following types of pedagogical (qualification) practice can be found: educational (educational-dating), psychological practice 1 Course 2 Semester, Educational (on the acquisition of professional skills and abilities) practice 2nd Year 4 Semester, production, research practice 3rd year 6th semester and pedagogical (received diplomas) practice, which is held in the 8th semester of the 4th.

The scientific and methodological support of practice is of importance as a continuous and consistently organized educational process.

One of the main tasks and areas of activity of the departments that train and graduate pedagogical specialists is the scientific and methodological support and support of the pedagogical practice of students. The content and purpose of this activity is to create such educational and methodological, instructive materials that meet the requirements of the time and ensure the creation of a pedagogical information environment that stimulates the functioning of practice as a form of Organization of education through their content. These educational and methodological materials should simultaneously meet the needs of a separate student and groups of students participating in a particular practice, that is, be individual-personal and public at the same time.

The analysis of scientific and methodological literature, the generalization of the experience of organizing pedagogical practice, the classification of the task of scientific and methodological materials created for practitioners indicate that the term "supply" has long been used. Provision is the basis for the achievement of students by providing them with scientific and methodological guidance during the period of practice; provision is actions and activities aimed at creating favorable conditions, guaranteeing success. As a result of the development of pedagogical science and practice, the concept of "supply" has deepened and expanded at the expense of the introduction of a new concept – the term support. Scientific and methodological support retains elements of understanding and technology as an employee; "scientific and methodological support of practice" is understood as the creation of consistent, scientific and methodological conditions for the purpose of all stages of practical preparation for increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. Relevant scientific and methodological (participants in the scientific and methodological literature v.b. "supply") the creation of conditions is carried out not through the supply system, but through the joint activities of the subjects. The term "scientific and methodological support" implies a focus on the long duration, consistency, continuity of the process. Thus, supply is a concept that requires more precision, is measured and evaluated. Support-is characterized not only by the dynamism, variability and availability of measurement of scientific and methodological materials, but also by the greater application and exactingness of their feature by students.

In our opinion, the process of organizing and conducting educational practice of future primary school teachers can be scientifically and methodically divided into three main areas: supply, support, cooperation. In the interpretation under consideration, scientific and methodological assistance involves the creation of materials prescribed for practitioners-students, necessary for regulatory issues, problems and actions. As a full consumer of scientific and methodological products, it is possible to present only what is initially accepted, institutionalized and, as a rule, necessary for all students.

Such forms of provision mainly include instructional materials with an organizational and managerial classification, as well as all special pre-internship student training: expanding and deepening knowledge on the problems of relevance of knowledge on the age characteristics of children, diagnostic methods that students may encounter. Usually, these forms are very clearly developed and are carried out in the form of conferences, lectures, seminars, consultations on the educational process of universities before entering practice. Before the start of pedagogical practice, students receive scientific and methodological instructions and materials (oral or written).

Scientific and methodological materials created by the ITU methodologists will be designed to support students, as well as to solve problems that they may encounter during practice. Such materials can be divided into a problematic classification, designed by practitioners to expand and enrich knowledge, identify it, use it directly in a particular situation, explain situations, find solutions. The main forms of scientific and methodological support are in a dialogue and personality-oriented form, and scientific and methodological assistance is carried out in a personal dialogue between an OTM teacher, specialists of an institution working as an internship base, and a student. The basis of such assistance to the student is individual and group consultations; practitioners observe classes, spiritual and educational activities and analyze them; answer problematic questions of practitioners throughout the practice; participation of the head of practice in solving problems; recommended literature.

Scientific and methodological support is also supply and assistance in emergency situations that arise during practice, especially in conflict situations. Unfortunately, in many cases, practitioners-students cannot independently get out of such situations due to a lack of professional skills and lack of pedagogical experience in situations that arise unexpectedly (for example: in the process of

communicating with children and their parents). When similar unusual situations arise, it is necessary to have scientific and methodological support that will help to find a solution to the problem and encourage the student. When such situations arise, the teacher himself shows an exit from the situation as a personal example. Scientific and methodological support can be psychological trainings, assistance provided by the teacher to the problem solution of the pedagogy, and persuading students to achievements and raising their mood. The characteristic features of the scientific and methodological support of students during the internship period are the attachment of experienced methodologists to various problem situations, as well as the joint solution with practitioners.

Such an approach to scientific and methodological work turns it into a continuous and consistently organized educational process, which means that the scientific and methodological activity of the teacher not only consists in the creation of guiding guidelines, guidelines for all types of work of practitioners, but also becomes an external factor in the organization of Student Labor. The application and implementation of such a new approach during the practice sets additional tasks (in a broad sense) for the scientific and methodological support: the management of students' knowledge and mastery of its stages before the start of practice; diagnosis of the system of development of knowledge, skills and abilities that are formed in each student, taking into account the individual

As noted above, the revision and systematization of educational and methodological materials on practice is also required, the main tasks of which are as follows: creating the basis of preliminary data for the entire system of practice; managing the course of practice, ensuring its correction and control of errors; creating samples of project documentation; providing students with the necessary information; stimulating the independence.

All the totality of scientific and methodological resources developed for pedagogical practices can be divided into several groups. The first group includes regulatory legal acts, the implementation of which is strictly mandatory. These documents clearly define the purpose, function, main content, form and expiration date of the practice, the rights of practitioners and methodologists leading the practice. They have a general classification, and variativization and differentiation are not allowed. Based on the experience of organizing and conducting pedagogical practice in the Kokand DPI, the following can be attributed to this group: regulatory documents governing the organization of the practice of students of the CPSU (regulations, guidelines, instructions from laws and decisions); materials of instructions that determine the procedure for conducting an internship for students of exactly the same educational institution, faculty, specialty (; scientific and methodological guidance on practice regulatory and providing organizational materials (plans for colloquiums and seminars, a schedule of consultations, held by departments for practitioners).

The second group includes informative theoretical materials, the content of which can be used when conducting classes and other activities. Such information can include the theoretical part of the disciplines of the specialty necessary for practice. As a rule, they are concentrated in educational and methodological manuals for the practice of students, texts and assignments for their independent work, in the list of recommended literature, audio and video recordings, electronic resources, etc.

The third group combines educational and methodological materials that provide preparation and conduct of practice, various educational and educational activities, as well as observations and analysis of the material obtained. These include methodological recommendations for planning activities (notes on the preparation of an individual work plan, principles for drawing up an educational activity plan, an example of approximate planning of independent work of students during the period of practice, algorithms for thematic planning of individual activities, etc.); guidelines for maintaining practice documentation (practice diary, planning forms, instructions for preparing reports); educational and methodological developments on the implementation of the main

types of professional activities (programs, methods, observation, analysis schedule, instruction for describing various objects of knowledge, activities, behavior and relationships of educators and educators); samples of project work and reporting documents (event scenarios, developments; development of Interview plans, individual and group; dastkri of socio-pedagogical work with children and their parents; an example of a report written by students at the end of practice v.b.); materials on the forms of diagnosis and self-assessment of professionally important qualities and skills (self-assessment, questionnaire, methods for assessing professional readiness for various types of socio-pedagogical activities, sequence of professional self-education and Development v.b.)

The scientific and methodological materials under consideration are created to monitor the educational process in practice, and are designed to form skills that are leaders in the future professional activities of students, to provide conditions in accordance with the tasks of practice. However, the analysis of such a group of scientific and methodological resources used in the educational process of pedagogical universities shows that most of them do not allow students to develop activity, creative thinking of educators, even if they are aimed at reproductive activity, at performing types of exemplary activities. The continuation of the work activity of the practitioner in such a rhythm can be tied to the materials of the practitioner's instruction, leading to a decrease in his independent creative activity and the fading of his research skills. Moreover, although these recommendations are general for all students and are intended for the types of practices of higher educational institutions and areas of expertise, the specifics of the students of the educational institution were not taken into account.

In conclusion, the scientific and methodological materials being created, on the one hand, when presenting such materials, should be carried out in a differentiated manner, taking into account the study of the individual needs of students, the specifics of the profession, the level of training of the student and their experience mastered in professional activity. On the other hand, the system of scientific and methodological materials requires monitoring the quality of preparation at all stages of student practice, as well as the introduction of methods of diagnosis and self-diagnosis in this process. The main requirements of such an approach to the scientific and methodological design of qualification practice, in our opinion, contribute to the management of the process of formation of professional pedagogical experience of students and act as a link between theoretical knowledge and practical skills of students.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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FROM HISTORY OF THE CRAFT OF THE FERGHANA VALLEY.
(AT THE END OF XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURY)

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Annotation. The article deals with the history of the traditional craft of the rural population of the Ferghana valley at the end of XIX and early XX century.

Key words: Ferghana valley, handcraft industries, settled peoples, textiles, pottery, sub-temperate nations, carpet making.

After gaining independence, the interest in studying the history of our Uzbek national handicrafts, which is an important part of our intangible heritage, has been widely covered in all aspects of the ancient history and cultural life of the Uzbek people. After all, researching the history of national values is an important issue in the restoration of our national identity. It is known that at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, in Central Asia, including in the Ferghana Valley, various handcraft industries developed in cities and villages. For example, according to official data relating to the last years of the 19th century, 1,571,157 people lived in Fergana region . A large part of this population was engaged in handicrafts along with agriculture.

The population of Ferghana Valley consisted of several different ethnic groups, which specialized in certain crafts. As a result of the diverse natural conditions of the Fergana Valley, a number of ethnic groups have settled in the region since ancient times. Under the influence of historical past, ethnic traditions, settled geographical conditions, and lifestyle, these ethnic groups specialized in certain crafts. In particular, the Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Uyghurs, who lived in a sedentary lifestyle in the valley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, used handicrafts such as weaving cloth from yarn and silk, making leather goods from iron, ceramics, and tanned leather, and the peoples of the valley, such as the Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Kipchak, Turk, and Yuz. and we witness their specialization in wool spinning, making carpets, palos, felt, rope weaving, and leather tanning. The great needs of the population of Fergana Valley also led to the emergence of various crafts.

In particular, it is recorded in historical sources that the inhabitants of Fergana Valley have been engaged in many fields of handicraft since ancient times. For example, in the documents of the archive of the Ko'kan Khanate, the following types of trades are recorded: "Obkash, elder - baker, elder, storekeeper, cartwright, cartmaker, blacksmith, velvet maker, bujgun, dyer, gilkor, druggist, jibachi, devorzan, degriz, jeweler, oiler, yormaduz , a miner, a bag maker, a rifle maker, a carpenter, a spear maker, a pipe maker, a baker, a fence maker, a tent maker, a shoe maker, a seamstress, a carpenter, a carpenter, a smoker, a furrier, a shoemaker, and others" . During the period under study, these crafts have experienced a number of changes under the influence of the rapid socio-economic processes of the time. We tried to highlight the most characteristic features of these aspects in the article.

In the economy of the settled ethnic groups of the Fergana Valley, weaving cloth from local raw materials was the most popular form of handicraft. Residents of almost all villages in the valley spun cotton yarn and wove cloth from it and used it widely in their lives. In particular, according to the information of 1883, there were 585 textile weaving shops in Fergana region . In this way, mainly types of fabric such as gray, olacha, gauze, and chit are prepared. Some of these products are sold on the domestic market, and the rest on the foreign market. During this period, network activity did not develop uniformly. This was influenced by a number of historical processes, especially the economic

relations of the colonial period. It is known that during this period Russian industrial products will enter our country rapidly. As a result, the production of products in the textile industry is slightly reduced. Nevertheless, in the period under study, the handicraft industry managed to maintain its previous position under the influence of the above factors. That is, during this period, cheap cotton raw materials were grown in every peasant farm, the production of products from it was widespread, the domestic consumption of such fabric was high, factory products could not reach the remotest regions of the country, and moreover, the purchasing power of poor peasant farms was not high during this period.

During this period, the craft of cocoon cultivation and silk gauze weaving was also widespread in valley farms. For example, in this period, 80% of the silk farming farms in Turkestan were located in the Fergana Valley, and 40% of them were located in Margilan and its surrounding villages. More than 2,000 shops in the city of Margilon alone weave silk fabrics such as khan-atlas, bekasam, adras, daroyi, shahi . In general, the fact that 36% of the population of the valley was engaged in silk production during this period indicates how well this industry has developed in the valley. Emphasizing that the country is the center of silk production of Turkestan, it is not without reason that in the second half of the 19th century, Russia gave the valley the symbolic coat of arms of "silkworm butterfly". Because the favorable natural conditions of the Fergana Valley, the traditions of the population, and the high skill of the craftsmen made it possible. To some extent, the colonial government's benevolence towards the development of the industry contributed to the survival of the silk industry. Because there was a high demand for the silk fabrics of Bunga valley weavers in the foreign market, it was not possible to develop the network in Russia itself. For this reason, the tsarist government opened a sericulture station and school for the development of the industry in the country, and took measures to encourage artisans. Therefore, the number of silk weaving shops in the valley increased from 155 in 1887 to 254 in 1897 . However, although the network has developed to some extent, the colonial government did not allow it to develop at its full potential, based on national traditions.

Pottery was another important branch of handicraft that was widespread among the settled population. The centers of pottery in this period were the villages of Rishton and Gurumsaray. For example, at the beginning of the 20th century, more than 80 pottery workshops were operating in the village of Rishton . The development of pottery in valley villages was caused by the national mentality of the population, the high need for pottery, the relatively cheapness of the product, the high professional qualifications of the craftsmen, and the availability of the necessary raw materials. Due to this, the network was able to successfully compete with factory products. It continued to develop even in the conditions of the colonial period. In fact, the number of pottery shops in the valley in 1883 increased to 416 by 1907 . However, the economic relations of the period had a negative impact on the development of the industry in a certain sense. Such potters began to try to make products quickly and abundantly. As a result, the items began to lose their former attractiveness and durability. Cheap factory paints began to be used for painting things. The labor-intensive but high-quality local dyeing traditions began to disappear. This feature was also noted by Russian researchers at the time.

In the crafts of settled ethnic groups, the field of metalwork is divided into branches such as blacksmithing, coppersmithing, jewelry and tinsmithing. In turn, a deep division of labor occurred within some of these industries, and even narrower industries appeared. For example, crafts such as knifemaking, locksmithing, and shoemaking were separated from blacksmithing. In general, during this period, the metalworking industry in Turkestan was multi-disciplinary, and 19 types of artisans were engaged in the production of metal products. Some of the handicraft centers in the valley are

known for producing high quality products. For example, the smiths of the villages of Yangigurgan and Koshtegirman near Ko'kan made hoes, and the smiths of Chust, Shahrikhan, Karasu made knives, and the iron works of Kosonsoy and Rishton degreze made iron products. Their products are in great demand in the local market. Because these smithy products, especially labor tools, took into account the local agricultural traditions, and the demand for jewelry was maintained due to the fact that it was made in local patterns and ornaments. However, the introduction of factory products has had a negative impact on the metal industry, like all trades. We can see that this effect has been stronger on labor-intensive trades such as coppersmithing. For example, V.I.Masalsky wrote about engraving on the surface of copperware: "this craft and the entire metalworking industry, due to the import of many types of products from internal provinces, the demand for local metal products has decreased, and this industry is on the verge of collapse" . Of course, many factors have influenced this situation. In particular, in the conditions of market relations, high quality was created by local craftsmen not due to the use of new methods in production, but due to hard work with simple tools. Such a piece could not compete equally with a piece of cheap but not high artistic value. On the other hand, local craftsmen were increasingly experiencing a shortage of raw materials. The colonial administration did not pay enough attention to this issue.

Livestock farming is the basis of the economy of the Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Kipchak, Turk, Yuz, Kurama peoples who live in the semi-arid way in the valley. It is noteworthy that before the settlement of the Kyrgyz in the Ferghana Valley, breeding horses and drafts, and cattle breeding were the main priority in the Kyrgyz economy. However, in the period under study, the care of small-toed livestock in their livestock increases. Because the semi-arid inhabitants of the valley have changed their livestock composition in the course of providing the settled population with livestock products .

The basis of the handicrafts of these ethnic groups is spinning yarn from animal wool and making cloth, carpets, palos, felt, ropes, leather goods, and weaving mats and baskets. The largest ethnic group in the valley is the Kyrgyz, whose Khidirsha clan of the Kanda tribe is known in the valley for weaving carpets . At the beginning of the 20th century, 38 skilled weavers wove carpets in Ayim and Dardoq volosts of Andijan. The Tsar's government tried to develop the industry in order to export this valuable product abroad. That is, he opened a separate carpet trading center in Andijan. However, the new economic conditions have attracted Kyrgyz carpet weavers to market relations. Entrepreneurs began to require weavers to prepare carpets quickly and in large quantities. As a result, the quality of the carpet has deteriorated. In particular, the tourist A. Vamberi writes about this: "The copies of ancient valuable carpets were taken out of the country, the wonderful patterns of the previous carpets, pictorial decorations were lost in textiles, and they replaced vegetable dyes with mineral dyes, often of very poor quality, under the tasteless demand of the market" .

Kyrgyz people are also known for tanning leather and making goods from it. They made a variety of leather goods, boots, belts, horse harnesses from tanned leather. Among the ethnic groups of the valley peninsula, the Karakalpoks were skilled craftsmen of weaving carpets, palos, and especially reed mats. Markets, an economic center for the exchange of products made by the semi-arid population and the artisans of the settled population, have also emerged. Among such markets, one can cite the markets operating in the villages of Beshariq, Uzgan, Toda, Oyim, Izboskan, and Jalalabad of Andijan. There were more than 20 such markets in the villages around Ko'kan alone.

To sum up, in the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the residents of the Fergana valley, the peninsular, had a variety of crafts in their households and met the demand of the population for various crafts. The introduction of cheap factory products during the colonial period had a certain negative effect on these types of crafts. As a result, the quality of some products has deteriorated and lost its original quality. Because of this, their position in the foreign market has decreased. This aspect was noted by some foreign researchers with regret. Nevertheless, the national craft sector, relying on its age-old traditions, managed to maintain its position as a local production

sector. In some places, it was able to successfully compete with imported products. Of course, the factor of product preparation, taking into account the national mentality, played an important role. For this reason, effective use of these living traditions in determining the perspective of independent Uzbekistan based on the development of national production in our country today is a guarantee of development.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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**THE HISTORY OF KNIFE PREPARATION CRAFTSMANSHIP IN THE
FERGANA VALLEY**

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Annotation. This article describes the features of the knife preparation craftsmanship tradition of the Fergana valley. Historical sources and field expedition materials analyzed the peculiarities of the region's knives. The main focus is on identifying the historical factors that created the traditions of Fergana Valley Knife School. The content of a series of ethnolectal methods in knife-knitting.

Key words: Fergana valley, the traditions of knife making, knife making centers, khife blade, decoration, knife making areas, scissors(the shope of the knife), steel(to make knives steel black), chilmiha (a type of pattern), raising the flower (a special part of knifehold).

It is known that the knife as an important work tool has had an important place in human life since ancient times and is widely used in life. For this reason, Central Asia, including the Ferghana Valley, has been developing as a separate branch of blacksmithing since ancient times. The national knifemaking network represents the centuries-old rich practical experience of our people and the history of rich material culture.

For this reason, conducting research related to the history of the national knife craft is considered an urgent issue, as it sheds more light on the history of the material culture of our people, the historical development of the traditions of knife making, as well as the history of the centuries-old values of our people. It helps to restore the lost network operations.

Ethnographic studies on the knife craft of the Uzbek people were mainly conducted in the second half of the 20th century. In these researches, the general features of the Central Asian knife craft are somewhat consistently covered. However, in these studies, the characteristics of the Fergana Valley Knife School, one of the major knife-making centers of Central Asia, which we aim to study, have not been analyzed ethnographically. Therefore, in this article, we tried to scientifically analyze the information specific to the Fergana Valley knife school based on historical and ethnographic sources and field ethnographic materials.

Archeological finds show that the craft of knife making, including metal objects, was created and advanced in the Ferghana Valley several centuries ago. For example, during the Pamir-Fergana complex expedition conducted in 1951, an iron knife from the II-V centuries AD, an iron dagger and a knife were found in Barkarboz region of Sokh district, as well as many metal objects in Jangoyil, Vodil district of the valley, which confirms our opinion. Knifemaking flourished in the valley especially in the Middle Ages. During this period, the tradition of making knives from high-grade steel is formed in the valley, and the products of the network are known to the world. According to the information provided by the researchers, Ferghana knife makers kept these traditions until recent centuries.

Knives continued to flourish in the Ferghana Valley at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Large knifemaking centers such as Chust, Andijan, Ko'kan, Shahrikhan, and Kara-su were established here. Geographical, economic, social, and ethnic factors influenced the emergence of these knife centers. For example, the Chust knife-making center was located in the foothills of the valley, where the demand for knives was relatively high among the sedentary, semi-arid population. Also, this center is located near the ancient iron deposits of the Kurama mountain system. In addition, the craftsmen of the center have created a unique style of metalworking. They created the tradition of obtaining high-quality steel for making knives. In this way, a unique knifemaking center was formed in Chust. At this point, it should be noted that the ethno-local aspects of knife-making are manifested in the metal quality of the knives, the shape of the blade and handle, and the decorative structure. For this reason, we will first of all dwell on the blade structure of Fergana Valley knives.

First of all, it should be noted that according to the structure of the blade, researchers divide Central Asian knives into two groups: knives of the southern and northern regions. The border between these two regions passes through the Zarafshan and Aloy mountain ranges. It is noteworthy that this division of knife schools corresponds to the anthropological differentiation of these regions [6:78].

According to the structure of the blade, the knives of the Ferghana Valley belong to the northern region of Central Asia, more precisely, to its northeastern wing. However, due to the fact that the Ferghana Valley is geographically located in the middle region of the Central Asian knifemaking centers, the valley knives embody the traditions of the northern and southern knifemaking centers.

In general, the blade structure of Ferghana Valley knives is similar to the blade structure of knives of other regions of Central Asia. This is confirmed by a comparative analysis of knives made in these centers. Also, the method of making blades of Ferghana Valley knives is similar to the methods of other knifemaking schools of Central Asia. However, the knives made in the Ferghana Valley knifemaking center have a number of unique features with the blade structure.

For example, in the Ferghana Valley, including in Chust, the blades of knives are mainly made in five different styles, i.e. a boat knife, a willow blade, a Kazakh knife, a straight knife, and knives with a kashkarcha or dagger blade. Also, the valley knifemaking centers specialized in making a special type of knives. For example, in Chust, the "boat" type of knife was made with the tip of the blade slightly raised, and it was distinguished from other school knives by this shape of the blade, as well as by the unique construction of the handle. In this way, other knife-making centers in the valley were distinguished by their knives, and the types of knives such as anjanpichak, chustpichak, shahrikhanpichak, and kokanpichak were created.

There are different opinions among researchers about the occurrence of knife blades characteristic of the Ferghana Valley School of Knifemaking. For example, the most popular boat knife in the valley is close to the traditions of the southern knife school of Central Asia according to the structure of the blade. It is known that the knifemaking traditions of the southern region of Central Asia were influenced by the traditions of the knifemaking schools of neighboring Afghanistan and Iran. For this reason, it can be said that the tradition of making knives of this shape in the valley arose as a result of the demand for foreign trade when the high-quality knives of the valley were exported to the territory of the caliphate in the X-XII centuries. However, it is known that the traditions of the

northern region also had an influence on the formation of the blade structure of valley knives. In particular, Tolbargi, Kashkarcha, Kazakh forms of valley knife blades are an example of this. So, it can be said that the copies of knife blades have been created as a result of endless research, high skill of valley knife makers, living needs, aesthetic taste, mentality of the inhabitants, and ethno-cultural contacts with other ethnic groups of the region.

Vadi knives also differed from the products of other knifemaking centers due to the high quality of the blade metal. It is known that several types of high-quality steel were used in the region in the Middle Ages. In particular, evidence confirms that high-quality steel was obtained in the Ferghana Valley in the Middle Ages. Masters of the Fergana Valley achieved such high skill by creating a unique style of metalworking. In particular, Chust knifemakers received high-quality black steel due to long-term processing of iron at low temperatures. Black steel required a long time to find, several times watering. For this reason, black steel is forged for a long time, slowly cooled several times, and the blade is made, and the blade is watered several times. Chust masters called this cooling of the knife blade "pigeon neck watering". The knife made in this way was very sharp. Also, in Chust, knives were made from steel types such as "isfakhani", "kurch", "bayza", and "javidari" in Shahrikhan. It is the very sharpness of the knife blade that is the reason why Chust knives are widely known in Ferghana Valley, including in distant lands.

It is noteworthy that valley knifemakers have developed their own method to increase the strength of the knife blade. Because steel blades are prone to rust. The reason is that high-grade steel is not a homogeneous metal, but is usually made of a mixture of several different metals, and only the polishing technique protects it from rusting. Zok not only strengthened the steel, but when the steel was zok a special "flower" appeared on the surface of the metal. In particular, the famous "Isfakhani" steel formed a small flower on its surface when it was polished. So, the Fergana Valley knife school was formed between the south and north-west knife schools of Central Asia according to the characteristics of the knife blade and handle. Having absorbed the best aspects of these schools, it created a traditional knife shape specific to this region.

In conclusion, the Fergana Valley School of Knifemaking has its own diverse traditions related to knife making, and the correct scientific solution to the research on the historical development of the branch is to study the history of knifemaking in the region in more detail, to reveal more clearly the interactions with other knifemaking schools, and to reveal the richness specific to this region. allows for a consistent study of traditions, in a word, a more complete study of the history of the material culture of our people.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Annotation: This article talks about the articles in the first issue of Yurt magazine by Ashurali Zahiri, who was among the intellectuals of Turkestan and took an active part in the revolutionary movements.

Keywords: modernism, theater, education, education, nation, school, culture, national journalism, library.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the intellectuals of Turkestan understood very well that the nation will emerge with language, enlightenment and education, and they worked hard in this way.

Along with the opening of Jadid schools, the creation of theater art, there was a great need for the emergence of the national press, which is a mirror of social life. With the birth of the time press, national journalism also developed.

Ashurali Zahiri was one of the great figures who actively participated in the social and political movements of his time, one of the founders of modern Uzbek culture in Kokon. He was a child of the nation who made great contributions to the development of Uzbek national pedagogy, literary studies, publishing, and journalism.

"Ashurali Zahiri's popularity as a journalist is played by modern press." . Hundreds of articles of Ashurali Zahiri were published in various newspapers and magazines of his time. "He worked for a long time as a literary employee in the editorial office of the newspaper "New Ferghana" . . All of them are noteworthy as social, political, spiritual life of the people, existing problems and their solutions.

In 1917, under his publishing and editorship, a political, social, historical, and literary weekly magazine called "Yurt" was founded, and 4 of its issues reached readers (issues 1 and 4 of "Yurt" magazine are kept in the fund of the Ko'kan Literary Museum. The magazine was printed in the old Uzbek script The conversion to the current alphabet is being carried out for the first time, and some passages are being referenced).. This magazine "Long live the autonomous people's republic!" published under the slogan

The first issue of the magazine included the following articles:

1. Our purpose and actions.
2. Change of government.
3. Our national and spiritual wealth.
4. Poem. Let's be true Muslims.
5. Consumer society.
6. Concerning Turkestan.
7. Small feleton.
8. New works.

We found it necessary to give the first article of the first issue of the magazine in full in the collection, because from the first article the reader can sufficiently evaluate the personality and activities of Ashurali Zahiri. Two words about the article.

In the article "Our aims and actions", Zahiri gives a brief overview of the goals and objectives of founding the magazine. Noting that the life of the nation has reached the level of reform, there are two ways in front of it: to open a new era in history by adopting European or Russian culture. For this reason, we opened a new method of schools, reading rooms, libraries, newspaper offices, printing

houses, community charity and education. In this nation drowned in the river of heedlessness, we served and continue to provide for the nation's memory, education and afkori. It is necessary to acknowledge that our services and activities up to this time are very little, little, little. The army of ignorance has fallen, but it has not eased. It is necessary to finish the work", he writes and points to the press as a way to overcome ignorance.

In the article, our history and works of art testify to the exemplary activities, zeal, and sacrifices of our famous scholars, philosophers, poets, and poets with names similar to Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ulug'bek, Imam Bukhari, Navoi, Timur, and Baburshah, but at the beginning of the last century, the nation thought He writes with great sadness and anguish that he lives a narrow, limited worldview and a lazy life.

With the help of "Yurt" magazine, he wants to acquaint the country and people with the ideas of the new government, and he wants to work for its progress and happiness, and he emphasizes that the magazine serves as a pulpit of truth for every impartial-minded person who opposes ignorance.

First of all, "Yurt" supports the ideas of the new government, raises the banner of action, equality, and justice, and familiarizes the country with political and social issues. Behind this, Turkestan is trying to pull its life towards new points," the article reads.

In terms of occupation: "Yurt" is avomparvar and is generally divided into two parts. The pages of the first part are devoted to literary, political, social, historical, family, law, education and upbringing, while the pages of the second part are dedicated to rural life and its needs, especially the operation of small debts (property loans).

So, the magazine is "universal", so to speak. That is, various issues are covered.

The names of those who promised to help "Yurt" with their pens are as follows: our young historian Ahmad Zaki Walidi, who is famous in Russia with his expert pen in book and press work, Ahmad Sardar Efendi, one of our experienced teachers who has been engaged in education and training for many years, teacher Shakir al Mukhtari, a teacher of Khoqand. Sulhi Effendi, one of our students.

Apart from these, we have our correspondents in the big cities of inner Russia and Turkestan.

The article clearly and clearly describes the goals and tasks of publishing the magazine. In a word, "Yurt" was founded from the point of view of avomparvaran, and was of great importance as a magazine convenient for everyone.

Newly written works were also printed in the magazine. Shakir Mukhtari is one of the authors of such poems. His 4-verse poem "Let us be true Muslims or people of knowledge" was published on page 10 of the first issue under the "Poetry" column:

Bizga ham vaqt yetdi biz ham chin musulmon bo'laylik,

U havolarni quvib, tobe'i vijdon bo'laylik!

Toshlanmasun orqag'a eski taassublar hamon,

Ko'p muhimdur bu zamon bir jismu bir jon bo'laylik.

The poem is led by the principle of enlightenment. Calling the nation to unity, calling for awakening of conscience, belief in the need to acquire science and knowledge in order to get rid of ignorance is evident.

At the end of the magazine, the author gives information about the new books published in Russian and Western European languages under the title "New Works": "Even though the Great War caused a lot of damage to the progress of science and science, the people of science did not remain idle. He did what he could. Among them, we will count the most important ones from 1914 to this day, inshaollo" he writes and gives brief information about the works related to the history of Turkestan.

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On the last page of the magazine, it was announced that the book "Muhokamat ul lug'atayn" by Chigatai poet Alisher Navoi was out of print, a brief description was given and an invitation was made to buy it.

Every reader who gets acquainted with the magazine of only 17 pages will witness that most of the articles have not lost their value and importance even today.

"A talented person who can live with the pain of country, nation, religion, personal will and literature will never be crushed either in life or in his work, he will never run away in pursuit of the fleeting concerns of the world."

Ashurali Zahiri, one of the Kokan intellectuals who lived and worked in the dangerous times of the beginning of the 20th century, was also one of the selfless people who lived with the pain of the nation. As a progressive person of his time, he took an active part in the life of society. He constantly expressed his views and attitudes in the press of his time.

Ashurali Zahiri, like the Jadids, was repressed and erased from the national sky for his free thought, for his progressive ideas, for wanting his people to be free, their lives to be prosperous, and their youth to be educated. But the real talent, the services rendered for the people and the nation cannot be repressed or erased. We see the proof of this.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

Figures who left a certain mark in the history of the nation are destined for eternity. They are like a great caravan, going through the floods of time to eternity. Ashurali Zahiri is always remembered and honored among such ancestors.

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**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF POWER IN YOUNG SAMBO WRESTLERS
IN THE PROCESS OF DEALING WITH SAMBO WRESTLING**

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Annotation: the article examines the means and methods of applying complex programs of physical exercises in combination with heavy sports in improving the quality of strength in young sambo wrestlers in the process of dealing with sambo wrestling. The experimental experiment covered the results of samboists aged 17-19, divided into two groups.

Keywords: sambo, young wrestlers, complex programs, experimental groups.

In improving the long - term training of samboists, it is impossible not to pay attention to one of its components-the methodology of education and training. Recently, many studies have been devoted to the problems of Youth Sports, but still the issues of managing the training of young wrestlers have not been sufficiently studied. Recently, it has become clear that improving the training of young samboers is one of the most important issues that determine the relevance of this study.

Analysis of existing programs on Sambo wrestling shows that currently the training methodology is lagging behind modern requirements. This is due to the low level of methodological plans and developments. At the same time, it is known that one of the important factors that predetermined the athlete's skills is his ability to demonstrate significant muscle movement. This quality, according to most experts, increases the effectiveness of sports training in many sports.

Given that the most important physical qualities of wrestlers are strength and strength endurance, we observed the effect of physical loads of special training on the dynamics of strength and strength endurance, while solving certain aspects of the special training of wrestlers. indicators. The wrestlers of the Sambo wrestling section (teenagers 17-19 years old from different sports categories) were examined at the beginning of the school year by a sports doctor in order to determine strength indicators and strength endurance. At the end of the training year, the next survey was conducted.

To test them, the following strength training tests were used: repeated lifting and lowering of the barbell to the maximum level while lying on the bench; squats with a leg with a barbell on the shoulder; lifting force by bending the barbell; endurance test; Holding 4 kg of dumbbells in arms extended forward (in the amount of seconds).

Based on the data obtained for conducting a pedagogical experiment, two groups were formed from 17-19 - year-old wrestlers-a control group (NG) and an experimental group (EG). Each group was attended by 15 wrestlers from different sports categories. According to anthropometric data, the weight and physical fitness of the groups were approximately the same. The content of the experiment was such that a program of strength training, that is, a set of powerlifting exercises, was introduced into the training process of the Sambo wrestlers of the experimental group. In doing so, the wrestlers performed exercises with a barbell focused on the powerlifting technique once a week to determine strength. Each workout began with a regular preparatory part, exercises with a partner, rope or shock absorber. After that, the wrestlers performed strength exercises, consisting of 6-8 exercises according to the proposed programs, three of which are mandatory exercises: tensioning the barbell from the chest, sitting with a barbell on the shoulder and pulling the barbell from below.

The peculiarity of such training is that: first, the training was carried out at a high intensity of no more than an hour, the weight of the barbell was 85 - 88% of the maximum, in several sets, 6-8 times. Repeated repetitions led to the fact that athletes achieved maximum muscular and volitional efforts, short intervals between sets were 1 minute. Secondly, in each training, wrestlers added 250-500 grams of weight to the barbell, striving to perform more repetitions without deviating from the correct execution technique than in the previous training, and this process served to educate in them the ability to achieve maximum willpower.

The strength of 17-year-old wrestlers lying on a bench barbell increased by 13.8 kg (15.8%) according to the proposed program for 6 months of work. In 18 - year-olds increased by 14 kg (16%), and in 19-year-old wrestlers-by 12.8 kg (13.85%). the forces of the fighters in the control group, which were engaged in old programs, on average 6.5 kg, according to our data - 5.8 kg, respectively; 8.2 kg; 6.4 kg, ni organized. During the 6 months of training under the program proposed by us in the section, the body capacity of samboists increased by 11.7 percent in 17-year-olds, 15.4 percent in 18-year-olds, 14.25 percent in 19-year-olds. And in the control group-by 5.16%, respectively: 6.5% and 8.3%.

According to the presented test, after 9 months of training in the Sports Department of sambo wrestling according to the Recommended program, sitting with a barbell on the shoulders (an indicator of leg muscle strength) increased by 20% in 17-year-old children, by 19% in 18-year-old wrestlers, by 19.1% in 19-year-old wrestlers. The improvement in the strength indicators of samboers in the experimental group was much more accurate than in the control group, in which they were 10%; 11.6% and 14.4%, respectively.

According to the information presented, the composition of dumbbells weighing 4 kg in stretched arms after training according to the planned program in the sambo wrestling department (strength endurance indicator) increased by 24% in 17-year-olds, 20% at 18 and 23% in 19-year-old wrestlers, directly 12.9% in control group wrestlers; 15 and 16%.

The physical loads that adolescents received during training served to increase their physical qualities, primarily strength. Thus, in less than a year, the fighters of the experimental group gained significantly greater muscle strength compared to the fighters of the control group, who performed the usual exercises for the development of strength qualities according to outdated programs. Wrestlers have significantly improved their weight-lifting ability, their strength while lying on a bench barbell and sitting with weights on their shoulders. Also, the strength - endurance indicators of the wrestlers also made a very good impression. Thus, the program for the development of strength qualities proposed by US had a positive effect on the dynamics of the strength indicators of teenage wrestlers.

Our work and its results led to the following conclusions:

1. The psychological and physical fitness of young athletes is an integral part of the further process of their creative activity and the growth of sports results.
2. Special strength training of wrestlers helps to increase their physical qualities, primarily strength and strength endurance.

Sports training, aimed at the rapid development and improvement of strength qualities, provides a greater increase in strength indicators for wrestlers 17-19 years old than training, which is traditionally aimed at teaching the basics of technique and approximately equally at developing movement qualities.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Annotation: The content of the educational process, education - a specific, clear goal and the process of comprehensive development of a person based on socio-historical experience, formation of his consciousness, behavior and worldview are revealed in the article. It has been deeply analyzed that education is a process of activity aimed at bringing the young generation to adulthood in all respects towards a specific goal, forming social consciousness and behavior in it.

Key words - Education, behavior, social consciousness, personality, development, progress, process, activity.

The prosperity of not only one family, but also of every country on the planet, and the happiness of the peoples living in it, is undoubtedly due to education and upbringing. There is, without a doubt, nothing in the world of life that affects mankind like education. For this reason, famous sages from ancient times wrote down valuable thoughts about education.

Even if the donkey stands at the base of the pulpit,

Education cannot be passed on, man.

A person grows up without education.

He remains an ass, even if he enters the face.

The development of a person depends on the quality of education. At the same time, the content, form and methods of education depend on the level of development of the individual. The upbringing process is complicated. That's why he requires the educator to take into account the mental state, mental and physical capabilities of the child and approach him with kindness. The educator should carefully study the personality of the student, understand and respect them [1,37.s].

As long as the life activities of the students are useful for the society, appropriate and their relationships are rationally organized, the educational process will be carried out more efficiently. A person is educated by the means surrounding him: family, parents, school, friends, environment, mass media, art, literature, nature, etc. He should lead the process of development and formation of the person. Humanity in interpersonal relations, mutual respect between pedagogues and students relations, it is necessary to pay attention to the opinion of children, to treat them kindly. [2,51.s].

It should be emphasized that in practice the educational process is a national work and is continuous whether it covers children of all ages, it would be appropriate if the actions of various social, public and state institutions and institutions on the formation of personal development are integrated. In education, it is necessary to recognize the human personality as a high social value, to respect the uniqueness and uniqueness of each child, to take into account his social rights and freedom. The young generation is educated according to the specific production method and social relations of the society of each historical period. This is the main law of education. Education is related to the life of society, as society changes and develops, education also changes and develops. [4,29.s].

The educational process should acquire a vital, practical character. All participants of the educational process; pedagogues, parents, the public, youth organizations and labor unions - all should have professional and pedagogical training. A number of tasks are solved in the process of organizing social education. These tasks are determined based on the purpose of social education. In the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, at the same time, in the process of educating the young generation, solving the following tasks is of great importance:

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- v) to understand the essence of universal moral standards (humanity, humility, mutual help, love, kindness, support of customs, humanitarianism, hatred of immorality, etc.), to achieve a decision of behavior and high culture in students;
- g) instilling in students a sense of respect for legal and moral standards and a sense of citizenship, responsibility for social duty;
- d) creation of responsibility for nature protection, creation of ecological balance;
- j) forming a sense of patriotism and internationalism, establishing a sense of respect for other nations and peoples, not discriminating against their rights and duties;
- z) learning to correctly and objectively evaluate the internal and external policy of the independent state - the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- i) valuing a person as a supreme value, teaching to respect his honor, dignity, value, rights and duties, etc. [6,43.s].

These are the general tasks of social education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, a number of tasks are carried out based on the specific purpose of social education - moral, mental, physical, ecological, economic, legal and political education. [8,67.s].

For example,

- 1) in the process of organizing moral education - formation of moral awareness and culture based on informing students about the content of social and moral standards, explaining to them the importance of moral standards in social life, establishing in them a sense of respect for social and moral standards (requirements and prohibitions);
- 2) during the establishment of mental education - to inform students about the achievements, innovations and discoveries in science, technology and technology, to give them knowledge about the basics of social and natural sciences, to form their thinking, to develop their worldview;
- 3) in the process of organizing physical education - to create a sense of caring for students about maintaining and strengthening their health, training the body, correct physical development and increasing its working capacity, creating new skills and competencies in them in terms of new movement networks, arming them with special knowledge, to develop the basic movement qualities of the students (strength, quickness, agility, endurance, endurance, hard work, endurance, will and determination of character) in accordance with the age and gender of the students, to educate them in conscious attitudes towards maintaining personal hygiene;
- 4) in the process of carrying out aesthetic education - education of students' aesthetic sense, aesthetic taste, their creative abilities, aesthetic needs and feelings of love for beauty, desire for beauty, formation of aesthetic culture;
- 5) while conducting ecological education - to explain to students the unity and connection of the individual, society and nature on the basis of imparting ecological knowledge to students, to establish in them the understanding of the important role and essence of the ecosystem in the development of man, humanity, society, to treat nature with care and responsibility to decide the feelings of being, to care about the preservation of nature, as well as to form an ecological culture;

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6) in the process of organizing economic education - to ensure the economic stability of the country on the basis of providing students with economic knowledge, to follow the rules of the market infrastructure, to fill the domestic market, to create the skills and qualifications to participate in the activity of creating small and medium-sized businesses, to create material and human labor to resolve feelings of concern for wealth preservation and increase, formation of economic culture;

7) in the process of organizing legal education, to explain to students the meaning of the state Constitution, the doctrine of the state, rights to citizenship, family, labor, economy, administrative benefits, conducting and managing court cases, instilling in them the concepts of the importance of socio-legal norms in the life of individuals and society, to ensure that they have an idea about the essence of legal relations, to form legal consciousness, as well as skills and competencies in organizing legal activities, to form legal culture;

8) in the process of organizing ideological and political education - providing students with political knowledge, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the foundations of civil society, the structure of the national state, the activities of state bodies, as well as the content of the internal and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the formation of political skills and competencies in students acquisition, formation of political culture, etc. [9,39.s].

In short, in the modern pedagogical process, teaching the student that he should receive mental, aesthetic, moral, physical, political-ideological, economic, ecological and religious education is of little effect. Questions such as why the above-mentioned directions of education are needed and what they can give to a person are interesting for the student. This aspect of the problem is given priority in the education system of developed foreign countries. The above-mentioned ideas should serve to raise a mature citizen, a qualified specialist and a well-rounded family owner in a properly organized pedagogical process.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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THE ANTI-CORRUPTION STRUGGLE OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

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Annotation: The article discusses the course of the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan, the significance of the law “On Combating Corruption” adopted in the country. The author cited specific sources that this law marked the beginning of a new anti-corruption period. In the article, the Author highlighted the assessment of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of corruption, as well as the essence of the issued decrees and decisions to combat it. The article also refers to the accession of Uzbekistan to the UN Anti-Corruption Convention on Combating Corruption at the International Level (New York, October 31, 2003), as well as membership in the International organization Transparency International. This organization includes 180 countries located in different regions of the Earth, and it is evaluated on a 100-point system in accordance with the Corruption Perceptions Index. The article reveals the positive reasons for the growth of the rating indicators of Uzbekistan, established by Transparency International. But still, the facts prove the presence of corruption crimes in the country. In the article, the author offers his recommendations of 11 points to improve the effectiveness of the fight against corruption.

Key words: corruption, UN Convention, Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index, “integrity vaccine”, anti-corruption agency, public control, legal consciousness.

Relevance of the topic:

For Uzbekistan, which is entering a new stage of its development, the appearance of corruption in any form is dangerous by weakening the intensity of reforms and especially the emergence of skills and intolerance in the minds of young people in relation to this harmful phenomenon. In the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the fight against corruption", which entered into force on January 4, 2017, Corruption is defined as: "corruption is the unlawful use of a person's career or service position in order to obtain a material or intangible benefit in the interests of his or her own persons, as well as the provision of such More simply, corruption is when individuals working in government agencies take advantage of their actions to put their personal interests above all else, sell or buy in exchange for bribes, and gain illegal material or intangible wealth."

Corruption is one of the main obstacles to the development of the economy, a truly favorable entrepreneurial and investment climate. According to analyzes, this vice brings an average of \$ 2.6 trillion in damage to the world economy every year.

According to our compatriots, corruption is widespread in the fields of health care, education, banking, customs, court, prosecutor's Office, Internal Affairs, Public Utilities, as well as in the recruitment of citizens.

2. Methods and level of study:

Taking it internationally, Uzbekistan joined the UN Convention Against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003).

Also, our country Transparency International is a member of the International Anti-Corruption Organization, which is defined by a 100-point system according to the corruption Acceptance Index of 180 countries located in different regions of the Earth. Uzbekistan was ranked 158th among 180 states and territories in the 100-point index, focusing on the numbers in the 2018 corruption Acceptance Index (Corruption Perception Index).

And in 2021, in the Transparency International List, our country rose by 6 points, received 28 points, and ranked 140 in 180 countries, this is proof that the fight against corruption has reached a new level in our country.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, speaking about the vices of corruption in his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, said: "Unfortunately, the vices of corruption in our society are in full swing with their various manifestations.

If we do not prevent this evil scourge, it is impossible to create a real business and investment environment, in general, not a single network of society will develop.

The fact that entrepreneurs are still facing corruption in such areas as land allocation, cadastre, construction, license, customs, banking, public procurement is clearly demonstrated by both numerous appeals addressed to the president and speeches in the press and social networks.

As long as not all segments of the population, the best specialists are involved in the fight against corruption, all members of our society, so to speak, are not vaccinated with the "vaccine of honesty", we will not reach the high heights that we set ourselves. We must move from dealing with the consequences of corruption to its premature prevention." [2]

In order to systematically organize the implementation of these tasks, the president was invited by the president to organize an anti-corruption agency, which accounts for the parliament and the president, is a separate anti-corruption body. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2020 No. 6013 PD "on additional measures to improve the Anti-Corruption System in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. According to him anti-corruption agency:

the agency provides a systematic analysis of the state of corruption in the country, as well as identifying areas with high risks of corruption, as well as the causes and conditions for the commission of corruption offenses;

- formation and implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and fight against corruption, as well as state and other programs aimed at eliminating systemic causes and conditions of corruption violations and increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures;
- formation of an uncompromising attitude to all manifestations of corruption in society through the development and implementation of complex programs aimed at increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens, the dissemination of information on issues of prevention and fight against corruption, and the organization of training to combat corruption;
- coordination of the activities of ministries and departments in the field of prevention and fight against corruption, organization of joint productive activities of state bodies, the media, civil society institutions and other representatives of the non-governmental sector on these issues;
 - it was established that enterprises with a state share in the state and economic management bodies, state enterprises and authorized capital, including banks, carry out tasks such as introducing and organizing effective activities of the internal anti-corruption control system ("complaens-control") and other international anti-corruption tools, conducting anti-corruption monitoring based on modern methods and information and communication technologies, as well as [3]

Research results:

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that the formation of corruption as a poisonous vice, especially in the minds of young people, the emergence of the skill of this vice in their minds is also a danger to the further development of society. On February 11, 2020, our president held a meeting on the issues of combating corruption and improving public control systems.

The head of state said that in the aforementioned appeal to the Oliy Majlis, it was necessary to proceed to early prevention rather than to fight the consequences of corruption, and proposed to create a separate body that would be responsible for fighting it. Soon the issues of organizing this new

structure were discussed. In areas with a high level of corruption, instructions were given to develop a program to get rid of this vice and organize its implementation.

The most basic way to combat corruption is to make the activities and work processes of state bodies transparent. It was determined that the most attention should be paid to ensuring transparency in such processes as hiring, public procurement, granting permits and lissenzias.

The Ministry of justice and the prosecutor general's office, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program, were tasked with introducing a system of "complaens control", which develops and implements measures against internal corruption in ministries, companies and municipalities.

With the involvement of foreign experts, it was noted that civil servants are obliged to develop and put into practice all the organizational and legal foundations of the declaration system of property and income.

Officials were instructed to develop documents on the organization of the anti-corruption structure on the basis of foreign experience. It was indicated that this structure should not only implement and coordinate state policy in this regard, but also have all the strength and means to combat corruption.

Another important tool in the fight against this vice is public control.

Today, more than 10 thousand non-profit organizations operate in our country. But there is no holistic system that represents the interests of these organizations, acting as a bridge with the state, so their place and activity are not felt.

Currently, the system of Public Affairs is not able to show results in bringing to the state the issues that are tormenting our people in places and areas. The activities of many non-profit organizations remain a formality.

From such large associations as " Mahalla", " Nurani", women's Committee, the positive impact of our people on the minds of our youth, the positive impact they have on the solution of problematic issues in our lives is not active.

In our country, in the field of anti-corruption, an improvement is being carried out in the system for assessing the risks of corruption arising in the performance of tasks and functions of state bodies, as well as work is being carried out to introduce standards of honesty to the public service.

Measures are being taken to eliminate bureaucratic barriers and reduce the "Secret economy" in the country, as well as to implement projects of the "corruption-free sphere".

At the same time, in order to carry out the established tasks to improve the effectiveness of the fight against corruption, it is necessary first of all to identify the cause and conditions of corruption cases, to create an effective system for their elimination. There is a need to widely involve civil society institutions and other representatives of the non-state sector, and especially young people, in these works. According to the decision of PP-81 "on measures to introduce a rating assessment system for the effectiveness of anti-corruption work" dated January 12, 2022, the statistics of bribery in Uzbekistan were determined and announced. On June 20, 2022, according to the results of 2021, the statistics of bribery in Uzbekistan were published. 177 bribery crimes were committed in 2019, 161 in 2020, 91 bribery crimes in 2021, and the crime of bribery has decreased by almost 50% in the last three years. During the last 5 months of 2022, 17 crimes of bribery were committed, which is 40 less than in the last 5 months of 2021 (in 5 months of 2021, 57 crimes of bribery were committed). [4]

Conclusion:

From the above sources, it can be said that the activities of state law enforcement agencies alone are not enough to eliminate corruption. In our opinion, we consider it necessary to carry out the following tasks in the prevention and fight against corruption:

- * inform the public about corruption and its consequences as an obstacle to the development of society, its level of social danger and legal assessment in an accessible and simple language to all segments of the population;

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- start anti-corruption education from a child's junior year from the family and conduct uninterrupted educational activities in this area at all stages of Education;
- through scientific and practical analysis of the causes of corruption in every existing sphere of society, to develop reasonable proposals and recommendations for improving legislation and internal order rules;
 - * to warn employees operating in the bodies of each public service from corruption, as well as to develop effective mechanisms aimed at preventing corruption in each enterprise and institution and to establish measures to implement it in Real life;
 - * to achieve the elimination of corruption-causing situations by ensuring public policies aimed at preventing corruption in each area;
- to establish regular wide coverage in the media regarding the inevitability of punishment in relation to persons who have committed a corruption crime in society, that is, against corrupt officials;
 - * to increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption work by involving the general public, including non-governmental non-profit organizations, and encouraging their activities in the organization of corruption prevention work in each area;
 - * elimination of administrative-bureaucratic barriers in the system of state bodies operating in the socio-economic sphere, further simplification of registration, authorization and licensing procedures;
 - * further consolidation of measures to optimize the control and inspection tasks of the authorized bodies of the state, improve the system of checking the activities of business entities, prevent unlawful interference in their activities;
 - * to make proposals and recommendations within the framework of their competence to prevent violations in the activities of business entities on the basis of the widespread introduction of remote forms of control of interaction between government bodies and business entities;
 - * to confirm the "rules of Conduct" based on its nature in each area, to establish rules to combat corruption in a separate section of these rules;
- Organization of anti-corruption work in each area increasing the role of the legal service in clearly defining the responsibilities of employees in this area in domestic local documents will serve to make corruption prevention work effective.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

In our opinion, increasing the legal culture of our youth, forming for them the harm of corruption for society and immunity against it, is the most suitable way to overcome this vice in the future. And for this it is necessary to introduce the science of "corruption and spirituality" into education, especially higher education. The way to achieve a hundred goals set in the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2021-2026 is also associated precisely with the implementation of the above recommendations.

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**From the history of the socio-material situation of the population of Uzbekistan
(on the example of 1920-1940)**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the general social and material situation of the population of Uzbekistan for the 1920s and 1940s, the policy pursued by the former Soviet government in the country during this period and the serious material situation of the population, the circumstances of death and several similar circumstances as a result of this policy.

Keywords: I.Stalin, famine, USSR, Union Budget, polnomochny predstavitel, g.F.Grinkoga, A.Mikoyan, Lobachev, Ya.E.Rudzotek, Husayn Ikram.

In the appeal of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliyoyev on December 29, 2020 ".....it is no coincidence that the increase in the well – being of the population and the strengthening of its social protection-will become one of the main tasks for us" emphasizes, of course. Because today a large-scale state policy is being implemented to improve the socio-material situation of the population of our country. When studying the socio-material situation of the population of Uzbekistan, it will be worthwhile for us to analyze the historical data of the years of the management of the former Soviet power of Uzbekistan, having previously looked at the history of Uzbekistan.

In the sources on the history written during the years of Soviet power, in the 1920s and 1930s, the material condition of the Workers of Uzbekistan was "radically improved", illuminated in loud, dry and false figures and expressions, because it was forbidden to write all that was said, the right truth. And those who dared to do this were punished as enemies of the people. The reality of life was completely different than the written sources of the Shura period. We see that the material situation of the people's masses in Uzbekistan was much worse than in the center of the former Union, Ukraine and Belarus.

I.In 1929, when Stalin declared the "year of the great turn", the order of the card system for all food and industrial goods was introduced throughout the country. To assess the situation of workers in that period, it should be noted that, judging by the data given by GPU employees in 1929, workers were given 600 grams of bread in one day, and family members-300 grams. A month of vegetable oil given to them was from 200 grams to one liter, 1 kg of sugar, etc. . After that, the condition worsened even more.

In 1931-1933, hunger reigns in the country to the yoppasi. In Ukraine alone during these periods, 4 million people died of hunger in 1932. In fact, the Famine of this period was even more terrible than the Famine of 1921-1922. But opening a mouth about famine, according to the "genius of peoples", was considered an unforgivable terrible crime. Whereas in 1921, the Soviet government turned to the world community, Western countries, for help against famine. And in the early 1930s, instead of talking about famine in the country, thinking about measures to prevent it, grain was exported to foreign countries to make the situation in the country look "eye-to-eye". Grain exports amounted to 1 million centners in 1928, this figure was 13 million in 1929, 48.3 million in 1930, 51.8 million in 1931 and 18.1 million centners in 1932.

It is not difficult to imagine that at a time when the situation in Soviet Russia itself was so severe that it was deplorable the situation in Uzbekistan, which fought with blood until the mid-1930s, taking up arms against it without recognizing the Knights. The Famine of 1931-1933 was especially

terrible in Uzbekistan. According to some reports, this hunger has dried the pillow of more than one million of our compatriots in the country. Rajab Islambek in his work "Trevojniye vremena" ("threatening Times") notes that hunger was extremely terrible in our country, hundreds of corpses of people were lying in ditches, on roadsides, from hunger at every step, from homeless to homeless, in rivers and ditches, people's bodies flowed countless times. This hunger tragedy was the result of an unfair policy organized by the Soviet government. The Soviet government and the Bolshevik Party, under the pretext of the USSR's struggle for cotton independence, developed Uzbekistan's agriculture only on one side - Cotton, did not starve at a conscious pace about the supply of grain products and food, which was the first and main necessary condition for the human way of life, did not even supply funds and resources legally Permanent autonomous representative of the Uzbek SSR in Moscow Sadulla Tursunkhojaev on 21 November 1931, people's commissar of Finance of the USSR g.F. According to Grinko's note in a letter dated 28/10, in the IV quarter, Uzbekistan reduced 40.4 million soums belonging to the SSR and falling from the tax turnover to 4.8 million soums without any justification by the people's Commissariat of the USSR and set it in the amount of 35.6 million soums. As if this were not enough, the Republic had to pay 2.012 million soums, which should be covered at the expense of the Union Budget. 2.012 million soums were spent for the following purposes: 1. In order to combat "printing", the Central Asian military district, the GPU, the Main Directorate of mirshabs and others cost - 790 thousand soums. 2. Military expenses, military service of the population with bogiik expenses, construction of Tashkent airport - 875 thousand soums. 3. Expenses on issues related to the termination of the ears - 347 thousand soums .

In addition to these, those who sat in the responsible public office in the center A. Due to the conscious barriers of Mikoyan, Lobachev, Yakovlev, Povolunovsky, Chernov, Khloplyankin, Kulikov and others, grain products belonging to the Republic were not delivered. Chunonchi, at the expense of the fund set for 1931-1932, had to supply 186 thousand tons of grain to Central Asia in November and 186 thousand tons in December. In practice, this plan was fulfilled on November 1 by 30 percent. All this work, combined together, caused a nationwide famine in the country, a mass outbreak of poverty. Hunger, poverty, on the other hand, caused various dangerous and Infectious Diseases. Sadulla Tursunkhojaev in 1932, deputy chairman of the USSR Shura ya.E. In a letter to rudzutak, 32 districts of the Republic reported that malaria was common, 30-60 percent of the population suffered from this disease, and 5-13 percent of the population were dying, asking for immediate necessary measures.

The unfair socio-economic and national colonial policy pursued in the country led to the large-scale development of theft, bribery, speculation, moral impurity and other manifestations of crime in the Republic from the first days of Soviet power. Especially this case took a strong turn in the ideological in the early 1930s and on the eve of World War II, in the second half of the 1930s, when famine was at its peak.

On August 24, 1932, as a result of a sudden investigation by financial officers of the city of Tashkent, 551 criminals were detained who made half the provision of the people. Only from the grain products themselves it is determined that 33.917 kg were stolen in one day. The head of the uzbeksavdo store Makarov and his assistant Karpov found that at a constant pace, they illegally monetized Manufactory goods, oil, bread, sugar and other products, absorbing an income of 18 thousand rubles.

From July 25 to August 25, 1933, 1,001 criminals who were engaged in the work of stealing and selling grain and grain products were arrested and punished, and 15,256 kg of grain products were transferred in favor of the state. Vices such as glancing at the wealth of the state and the people, theft and speculation intensified on the eve of World War II. In particular, during the 1940s, Putilin, the head of the base from the Termez grain base, mastered 50.8 tons of grain. In the same year, 18 people were imprisoned in the Khorezm region. The head of the granary of grain products

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Barannikov, responsible for the reception: under the leadership of Eduardov, Zhukov, Dudarev, Grachevs, 175 tons of flour in the state warehouse were stolen and deposited at a speculative price.

In the literature published in the press during the years of Soviet power, it is noted that in 1929-1940 the months of workers and servants increased by an average of 10.2% in the Republic. In 1940, their monthly salary was 29.7 soums. The cost of commodity turnover per capita in Uzbekistan was equal to 701 soums in 1940, even because the population of the Republic lived disadvantaged and poor, this indicator amounted to an average of 912 soums in the Union, 877 in the RSFSR, 1013 in Ukraine and 1592 soums in Belarus.

In assessing the situation of Economic living conditions of the people's masses in Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1930s, the following words of our compatriot Huseyn Ikram, who lives in Germany, are valuable in Idea: "...As you know, in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the country began a movement for cooperativization, forced collectivization. As a result of this, private ownership was graduated, everything was transformed into state property. Private production was liquidated, the poor-artisans became working for the state. Private, i.e. free trade was banned, trade came under government office and control. The competition is dead. As you know, where there is no competition, there is neither innovation nor fighting for quality. Work was carried out on the basis of mandatory plans, contracts, obligations. In short, the private farm was graduated and a state system was established, which was called "national economy". All industries and industries became offices from the center - Moscow. In this way, economic progress did not spread widely. He was hooked on the backpack. As a result of the first of the above, the famine has come to our country, to the head of our people, not to come, they have brought. Millions of our compatriots have died, on this land even dogs-cats have become invisible..."

The children of thousands of families who died of hunger and helplessness were orphaned. A certain number of them were placed in orphanages. And the amount of orphanages has increased. As of the late 1930s, a total of 150 orphanages in the Republic had 16,310 children, 49% of whom were Uzbeks, 22.7% Russians, 15.2% Kazakhs, 3.1% Tatars, 2.6% local Jews and 0.5% Uyghurs.

In the 1930s, the main cause of the famine caused by artificial creation in Uzbekistan was the unfair policy of the Soviet government and the Bolshevik party. A component of this policy was tax policy. Unfair and uneven tax policies were applied during the years of Congregationalism, which escalated the ears carried out in the Republic on the basis of their end as a class. As a result of such a policy, the difference between the amount of taxes imposed on different social groups of peasants had reached astronomical amounts. In particular, when calculating for each household, the individual household paid 10 times more taxes than the member of the collective farm, and the ear farm-140 times more. Ear household taxes increased 2.2 times in 1931 compared to 1929-1930. As a result, a large part of the rural workers, who constantly supplied the country's population with food and raw materials products, were finished as an ear, while another part did not engage in economic affairs at all to avoid being an ear. Uzbekistan's national income remained at the level of 1932 when it was calculated per capita in 1937. The growth rate of the population decreased, the population of the Republic increased mainly at the expense of transplanted Nations. Between 1926 and 1937, the population of European nationality increased by 62%, with the population of the Republic growing by 37%. Monthly salaries have grown in industries where populations of European nationality work, except for[4]. These examples show not only the impoverishment of rural life, but also the depletion of the material life of the townspeople. As a result, there were open armed speeches against the Soviets in regions, districts and cities. Official central government references note that in the territory of Central Asia at the beginning of March 1930, 45 such performances took place, in which 17,400 people took part. So, the system imposed by force as a result of the October military coup of 1917 not only violated the political rights of the people's masses, but also created a society of economically whole-headed impoverished people.

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The Republic was far behind the Union average in all major economic and social indicators and was in one of the last places in the country. Uzbekistan was in the 12th place in the country in terms of gross social product per person, and the figure for the production of National per capita income was two percent lower than the average in the Union.

In terms of labor productivity in industry, the Republic is 40% lagging behind the country, and in terms of labor productivity in agriculture-twice. The production of consumer goods per capita in the Republic amounted to only 40% of the average level of unionism. In terms of the level of income, the consumption of products of the main type stood in one of the last places among the Allied republics in terms of consumption.

The population of Uzbekistan consumed meat products, milk and dairy products, eggs in the middle account, twice as little as the population of the country as a whole. The share of the population that receives less than 75 soums of gross income per month was just over 12 percent in the country, while in Uzbekistan it was 45 percent in the Republic.

It should be noted that the economy of the Republic in one way or another fell into a state of cultivation of raw materials and was not transferred to the path of complex development, to the satisfaction of the needs of the population. The share of finished products in the industry is only 50 percent, more than 80 percent of agricultural products were released outside the Republic without absolute processing. The very fact that two-thirds of the products imported from the Republic are raw materials, materials and immature finished products indicates deep imbalances in the structure of social production.

60% of the goods brought to the Republic are machines, equipment, light industry and products of the ozik-ovkat Industry[8]. At a time when the Republic was developing very valuable raw materials – cotton, nitron, caprolactam, the shallow in their processing was forced to import gas, artificial fiber and finished products from the same raw materials as a result of the fact that the technology chain was not completed.

In conclusion, it can be said that the socio-material situation of the population of Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1940s was extremely difficult. The policy pursued in the country had a huge impact on the general condition of the population and, as a result, led to a further deterioration in the socio-material situation. The leaders appointed by the former Soviet government, while remaining indifferent to this situation, carried out "artificial famine" policies organized by the center.

Historical sources indicate that in the late 1930s and early 1940s, we see food consumption in the Republic decreased by 10-15 percent compared to 1924-1928[9]. As a result of this famine, the millions in our country caused the extermination of people, children.

Social infrastructure networks: health care, public education, preschool children's institutions are in a very difficult situation. Suffice it to say that 60% of schools and hospitals are housed in nobop buildings. First of all, one can see that a person is harmoniously developed in every possible way, his spiritual development as a person, let alone, often lacks even the simplest things that he needs to live.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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The subject and tasks of the science of youth psychology.

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Abstract: The article talks about the subject, methods, departments of youth and pedagogical psychology, education, upbringing and teacher psychology. The chapter on educational psychology describes the psychological essence of educational activities, psychological components of knowledge acquisition, non-traditional methods of education, development of independent thinking, management of the educational process. In the chapter of educational psychology, psychological mechanisms that increase the effectiveness of education, in the chapter of teacher psychology, pedagogic skills, requirements for the teacher's personality are discussed.

Key words - psychology, nature, mechanism, process, ability, thinking, unconventional, methods, development, knowledge.

The future of our country depends on how the young generation will be educated, We must always remember that it depends on what spiritual qualities our children grow up to be, how active our children are in life, what high goals they serve, and we must always care and fight for the well-rounded spiritual world of our children, for them to be spiritually and morally mature, and physically healthy. The future starts today. If we do not pay attention to the issue of education now, the future will be lost. Spiritual and moral purification, faith, honesty, piety, honor, kindness and similar real human qualities do not come by themselves. Education is the basis of everything. Educators are responsible for raising and educating a mature generation in all respects..

We hope that this manual will help future teachers to study the psychological characteristics of each age period in depth and apply this knowledge in their future pedagogical activities. In the present period, the changes implemented in our country, including the system of public education, are aimed at teachers, all pedagogues, to master the knowledge of the student at a high level; development of students' independent thinking, their activity; raising high moral qualities in them; sets difficult and responsible tasks, such as the development of their thinking, communication, reading and working abilities..

In order to successfully solve these tasks, it is necessary not only to know the theoretical foundations of pedagogy, each teacher's method of teaching a subject, the basics of schoolchildren's physiology, the basics of schoolchildren's hygiene, but also to have some psychological knowledge. Each pedagogue is required to be a psychologist to some extent, because each of them is unique, of different ages, with different individual characteristics works with students..

Each child has only his own cognitive activity, will, character, behavioral characteristics. In the process of education at school, it is necessary to know these characteristics and treat them individually based on this. Only taking these into account, each pedagogue will successfully fulfill his main task, that is, to educate the young generation. That is why it is important for every pedagogue to have a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of youth and pedagogical psychology, which are separate branches of psychology..

There are a number of branches and fields of psychology. Among them, youth psychology is of particular importance. Age psychology studies mental development, as well as characteristics of personality development during childhood, adolescence, adolescence and adulthood. Despite the fact that a lot of fundamental research has been carried out, today it has not been possible to fully describe the characteristics of the development of the human psyche in all stages of its life path. Youth psychology describes the irreversible characteristics of each age period, how a child gradually

becomes a person over the years, manifests himself as a person in social relations, chooses a profession, strives for his freedom, rights and obligations in the process of communication, how to love, trust explores aspects such as finding content in being a friend and feeling responsible for oneself and others..

Each field of knowledge has its own name. But some field of knowledge can be called by several names. For example, youth psychology can be called developmental psychology. But here exactly one or a field of knowledge very close to each other in terms of content is envisaged and an opinion is made about human behavior and young features of mental development. In the works of the Russian psychologist R.S. Nemov, they are used as synonyms..

Age psychology - psychology of different age periods pays attention to its characteristics. Developmental psychology – human about the laws of age-related restructuring of psychology field of knowledge. Age psychology cannot be viewed as unchanging, outside of development. Likewise, development cannot be imagined without distinguishing age characteristics. ..

A number of problems of youth psychology can be distinguished.

1. The problem of the dependence of the development of human mental characteristics and behavior on the organism and the environment.
2. The problem of the influence of spontaneous education and organized education on human development.
3. The problem of interaction of abilities and skills.

On the one hand, mental development depends on the organism, that is, on the anatomical and physiological structure of the human body. The human structure of the nervous system and brain allows him to develop as a possessor of consciousness, speech and a high level of intelligence. Disturbances in the anatomical and physiological state of the organism caused by genetics or due to a serious disease can affect mental development and lead to retardation. Verbal speech and related skills cannot be formed until the child's brain is mature..

On the other hand, the mental development of the organism also depends on the environment. Because the influence of education on mental development is immeasurable. However, it is difficult to say exactly which of these factors has a greater influence on one or another stage of mental development. Spontaneous education is education that takes place as a result of a person's relationships with other people in society, without special educational goals, without any programs. Organized Education is purposeful education conducted in a special educational system. Undoubtedly, man develops psychologically under spontaneous and organized influences, but the question of which of them has a stronger influence on human behavior remains problematic.

Age psychology is the psyche and behavior from one age period to another studies the quantitative and qualitative changes that occur during the transition. . Usually, these changes cover certain stages of life, from a few months (infancy) to several years (in adulthood) changes depend on "permanent influencing" factors - biological maturity and psychophysiological state of the human body, its place in the system of social relations characteristic of a person, intellectual and personal development. These types of age-specific changes in psychology and behavior are called evolutionary changes. Quantitative and qualitative reconstructions in evolutionary changes take place relatively slowly. Deep changes that occur rapidly in a relatively short period of time can be called revolutionary changes.

Revolutionary changes usually occur at the end of one age period and the beginning of another age period, and are associated with crises of youth development. Crises in age development and revolutionary reconstructions of the psyche and behavior associated with them can be considered as one of the bases for dividing age into periods. Another 1, which is one of the signs of development changes are related to the influence of a specific social situation, and they can be called situational

(i.e., situation-related) changes. Such changes occur in human behavior and psyche under the influence of organized or unorganized education.

Age psychology is the psyche and behavior from one age period to another examines the quantitative and qualitative changes that occur during the transition. In short, it is important for every pedagogue to have a deep knowledge of the foundations of youth and pedagogical psychology, which are separate fields of psychology. There are a number of branches and fields of psychology. Among them, youth psychology is of particular importance. Each pedagogue is required to be a psychologist to some extent, because each of them works with young people who are unique, of different ages, and have different individual characteristics.

In conclusion, it is important for every pedagogue to know the fundamentals of youth and educational psychology, which are special branches of psychology. There are a number of branches and fields of psychology. They are Among them, youth psychology is of particular importance. Each pedagogue is required to be a psychologist to some extent, because each of them works with young people who are unique, of different ages, and have different individual characteristics.

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Pedagogical communication culture

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Annotation: Pedagogical communication and its importance and the teacher's manners of dealing with students are discussed. Use of Eastern universal values in teacher's activities. It is shown that the interaction takes place within the framework of mutual relations.

Key words - communication, types of communication, attitude, pedagogical communication, cordiality, politeness, reflection, culture, ethics, professional communication, treatment.

Communication is an example together with social needs arising as a result of the mental and spiritual basis of human activity, "social economic factors such as the need, interest, interest created by individuals as the basis of the motivation of their activity, in a certain sense, also cause their purposeful thoughts and desires to appear. It also has a significant impact on the formation of interpersonal relations and culture of communication. Therefore, communication is people taking a leading place among the activities carried out among them, it satisfies the most important human needs related to living in society and considering oneself as an individual. That is why its importance for every person is incomparable." Communication is the process of entering into mutual relations between people during their joint activities and various activities arising from their needs..

The activity of each person in society includes forms of interaction and influence. Because any work requires complex cooperation, such as people getting along with each other, transferring various information to each other, and exchanging ideas. Therefore, the position of each person in society, the success of his work, and his reputation are directly related to his ability to communicate. The process of interpersonal communication, which seems easy at first glance, is actually very complex, and a person learns it throughout his life. ..

The culture of the relationship and behavior between the teacher and the student, the teacher and the student, means that their character, behavior and education will be reflected in practical life. A person's culture, first of all, is reflected in his behavior and relationship with others. What and how to ask an educated, cultured, teacher colleague, student, whether it is possible to apply for this issue, whether there is a need to respond to issues related to family relationships or not. understands One of the most important qualities of a teacher is to raise the mood of the interlocutor, give him an optimistic spirit, and make him believe in his own strength. It should be emphasized that a teacher with a culture of dealing in the literal sense cannot tolerate vices such as ambition, arrogance, indifference, envy, and gossip and fights against it..

The component of the teacher's behavior culture is related to speech culture. Because the speech and the words expressed in it have a powerful psychological power that affects a person. It can be increased not only by its content, but also by the speaker's way of expressing his/her opinion. Considering that the communication culture of the teacher is necessary not only for interpersonal relations, but also for the life of production, work team, and society, studying the character of students, teaching them to be kind to each other, and religious fanaticism is a must for today's era. it is possible to realize how urgent the humanization of society is. In general, improving communication culture has not lost its importance as a universal human need. In the words of the famous writer B. Shaw: "While we have learned to fly in the air like a bird and swim like a fish in the water, we lack one thing - to learn to live like people." As the hero of Arthur Conan Doyle's work, the famous adventurer Sherlock Holmes, said: "Each person is an unsolvable puzzle in his own way." People

differ from each other in their behavior and character, but the similarity between them remains to a certain extent.

Therefore, not only the external appearance of a human being, but also the inner world, his personality, his human appearance, and his current appearance are the result of a long historical development. It is no secret that at the root of this maturity lies the culture of communication and interaction between people. Therefore, it is an important task to understand the reasonable need of the teacher in the culture of communication.

A teacher's relationship with students plays an important role during his work. In this process, the student learns the knowledge and experiences of dealing with humanity. The teacher serves as the main person in the pedagogical process, because he is entrusted with the task of teaching and educating the next generation. .

Use of Eastern universal values in teacher's activities. School students, pedagogic staff of educational institutions, and professors perform the tasks arising from the National Program and the Law on Education. Therefore, teaching staff must protect their professional honor and dignity: observe the rules of etiquette, protect the dignity of the person of the student, student and student, teacher and student; students to work, laws, parents respect for mothers, spiritual, historical, cultural, national and universal human values, they should be brought up in the spirit of caring for the environment, they should pay attention to universal moral rules, truth, justice, patriotism, goodness and other good qualities by their exemplary activities and personal examples.

Another noble human quality is forgiveness. This quality is found in people who have a broad heart and can tolerate the situation of enmity of others. Humans often make mistakes and feel the need to be forgiven for their mistakes. It is said: "Repay evil with good." The Qur'an is in my heart. Many problems in relationships between people are caused by a rude word spoken without thinking. A teacher's beautiful words are the key to good treatment and kindness. One of the conditions of the teacher's sweetness and politeness is to speak moderately, neither raising the voice nor lowering it. Sweetness and a beautiful attitude can never be sold anywhere. There is only one way to achieve this, and that is to constantly practice vocabulary, read books and listen to information, listen and analyze a lot. Treatment is a mirror that shows the identity of the teacher .

Communication is a multifaceted process of the development of connections between people arising from the needs of joint activities. Communication (relationship) involves the exchange of information between the participants. This takes into account the communicative aspect of the relationship. People turn to language first when entering into a relationship. Another aspect of communication is the mutual action of the participants in the communication process - exchange not only with words, but also with actions. Pedagogical communication has the power of spiritual and psychological influence. Therefore, it is a great responsibility of the pedagogue to ensure that the communication process is positive during its organization. If the properly organized pedagogical communication causes fear, insecurity, attention, memory and work ability in the student, the violation of speech norms, on the contrary, the theoretically-pedagogically and practically correctly organized communication causes the opposite of the above situations. As a result, students' interest in reading and independent learning and thinking increases.

Pedagogical communication is also considered a unique socio-psychological process. The following tasks are performed in this process:

- 1) study (knowledge) of a person;
- 2) exchange of information;
- 3) organization of activities;
- 4) to be sympathetic

The opinions expressed by the student in the process of communication, his views provide an opportunity for a closer study of the individual. A student

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intimate knowledge of his personality, his inner experiences, thoughts, feelings to be aware of feelings, hopes, goals and life aspirations methodical and psychologically correct organization of the pedagogical process provides. After all, in this process, the age specific to the personality of the pedagogical student, activity taking into account psychological and personal characteristics constitutes .

The exchange of information in the communication process is mutual between the student social processes, information about the passage of personality development provides exchange. Cooperation between teachers and students and decision-making is mutual information between them in any situation creates conditions for effective exchange. In this process pedagogue is the closest adviser, guide and leader of students becomes During the dialogue, students use their identity, "me", self-esteem and life goals putting a strong focus on ensuring that they move forward necessary.

In conclusion, we say that finally, the pedagogue's interaction with students leads to the fact that he notices the deep meaning in the actions of students and the real situations for various reasons, for this the example uses the evidence that he often notes and the ways of behavior of students. The teacher's interaction with the students is considered as the management of education, and also fulfills the task of filling the place of unifier. The transaction takes place within the framework of mutual relations.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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Types and content of education**Gafurova N.**

Teacher of Kokan State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: The content of the educational process, education - a specific, clear goal and the process of comprehensive development of a person based on socio-historical experience, formation of his consciousness, behavior and worldview are revealed in the article. It has been deeply analyzed that education is a process of activity aimed at bringing the young generation to adulthood in all respects towards a specific goal, forming social consciousness and behavior in it.

Key words - Education, behavior, social consciousness, personality, development, progress, process, activity.

Education is a process of comprehensive development of a person based on a specific, specific goal and socio-historical experience, forming his mind, behavior and worldview. In another interpretation, education is a process of activity aimed at bringing up the next generation in all aspects towards a specific goal, forming social consciousness and behavior in it. The essence of social education is different in different times and places. Its content is based on social goals. Education although the idea is expressed differently, but the feature of directionality and expresses unanimity according to its object.

Abdulla Avloni, a well-known Uzbek pedagogue, is like this in the field of education

says: "Al-hasil, education for us is life, death, salvation - disaster, Happiness is a matter of disaster." From these points it is understood that the person education is not a private matter, but a social, national matter. After all, each The development of the people, the power of the states is generations depends on education in many ways. Education is a pedagogical process organized for the purposeful improvement of the personality, which allows regular and systematic influence on the personality of the student...

The process of education is a process of cooperation between teacher and student (educator and student) and directed towards a specific goal. In the process of education, the mind of the student is formed, his feelings develop, and behavioral habits are formed that serve to organize social relations necessary for social life.

Pedagogically correct organization of children's life and activities during the education process is extremely important. A child in action has a certain attitude towards educational influences coming from outside. This relationship represents the inner needs and desires of a person. ..

The researches of psychologists and pedagogues show that external factors affect the individual (eighteen negative or positive) depends on the child's attitude towards them shows. Not only the organization of the child's activities, but also the child 'show he perceives, evaluates, feels different experiences in relation to this activity it is necessary for him to know what he got from them for himself. Because education takes place on the basis of increasing complexity of social relations. In the process of education, not only the student's mind, but also his feelings also growing up, in which the moral requirements of the society to the individual it is necessary to form appropriate moral skills and habits. To this in order to achieve it, the student's mind, feelings and will are influenced.

If any of these are neglected, the goal is to achieve becomes difficult. The teacher leads the educational process. They are students determines their activities, their participation in the social process creates conditions for, allows regular and systematic influence on the personality of the student. The process of education is a process of cooperation between the teacher and the student (educator and student) and directed towards a specific goal. In the process of education, the mind of

the student is formed, his feelings develop, and behavioral habits are formed that serve to organize the social relations necessary for social life. ..

Pedagogically correct organization of students' lives and activities in the educational process is extremely important. In the process of activity, the student has a certain attitude towards educational influences coming from outside. This relationship represents the inner needs and desires of the individual. The researches of psychologists and pedagogues show that the influence of external factors (either negative or positive) on a person depends on the student's attitude to them.

It is necessary not only to organize the student's activities, but also to know how the student understands, evaluates and feels various experiences in relation to this activity, and what he gets from them. After all, education takes place on the basis of increasing complexity of social relations. In the process of education, it is necessary to develop not only the student's mind, but also his feelings, and to form moral skills and habits in him that are in accordance with the moral requirements of the society. To achieve this, the student's mind, emotions and will are affected. If any of these are neglected, it will be difficult to achieve the goal..

The teacher leads the educational process. It determines the activities of students, creates conditions for their participation in the social process. Through active participation in the social process, students' independence and creative initiative increase. If the activity is organized based on the interest and desire of the student community, in this process the student's peer and self-awareness process occurs. When the student becomes aware of the responsibility for his behavior and behavior in front of the team, he becomes an active participant in the common work, not an executive. .

In order to implement education effectively, it is important to know and take into account its driving force, the source of the educational process. It consists of internal and external contradictions in the education process. In education, it is necessary to take into account the education level of students. If this aspect is forgotten, certain contradictions will arise. Skills and habits formed in the process of activity facilitate compliance with moral standards. At the same time, directions of social education - moral, a number of tasks are carried out based on the specific purpose of mental, physical, ecological, economic, legal and political education. ..

For example,

1) in the process of organizing moral education - formation of moral awareness and culture based on informing students about the content of social and moral standards, explaining to them the importance of moral standards in social life, establishing in them a sense of respect for social and moral standards (requirements and prohibitions);

2) during the establishment of mental education - to inform students about the achievements, innovations and discoveries in science, technology and technology, to give them knowledge about the basics of social and natural sciences, to form their thinking, to develop their worldview;

3) in the process of organizing physical education - taking care of students to maintain and strengthen their health, to train the body, to develop it physically, and to increase its working capacity.

to create a sense of doing, to create new skills and competencies in them regarding new movement networks, to arm them with special knowledge, to develop students' age and gender (strength, quickness, agility, endurance, perseverance, hard work, endurance, will and character)

decision-making) development of basic movement qualities, education of conscious attitudes towards maintaining personal hygiene in them;

4) in the process of carrying out aesthetic education - education of students' aesthetic sense, aesthetic taste, their creative abilities, aesthetic needs and feelings of love for beauty, desire for beauty, formation of aesthetic culture;

5) while conducting ecological education - to explain to the students the unity and connection of the individual, society and nature on the basis of imparting ecological knowledge to the students, to establish in them the understanding of the important role and essence of the ecosystem in the

development of man, humanity, and society, to treat nature with care and responsibility, to decide feelings such as caring about nature conservation, as well as to form ecological culture;

6) in the process of organizing economic education - to ensure the economic stability of the country on the basis of providing students with economic knowledge, to follow the rules of the market infrastructure, to fill the domestic market, to create the skills and qualifications to participate in the activity of creating small and medium-sized businesses, to create material and human labor to resolve feelings of concern for wealth preservation and increase, formation of economic culture;

7) in the process of organizing legal education, to explain to students the meaning of the state Constitution, the doctrine of the state, rights to citizenship, family, labor, economy, administrative benefits, conducting and managing court cases, instilling in them the concepts of the importance of socio-legal norms in the life of individuals and society, to ensure that they have an idea about the essence of legal relations, to form legal consciousness, as well as skills and competencies in organizing legal activities, to form legal culture;

8) in the process of organizing ideological and political education - providing students with political knowledge, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the foundations of civil society, the structure of the national state, the activities of state bodies, as well as the content of the internal and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the formation of political skills and competencies in students acquisition, formation of political culture, etc. ...

In conclusion, it is important to have a special impact on the child's mind through various activities (study, work, social affairs, games, sports, artistic hobby) during the period of rapid development of the child's personality - school years. Otherwise, as a result of a lack of understanding of moral standards and moral requirements, a person may become unstable in social relations and susceptible to random influences.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

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Moral education in pedagogy.

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Abstract: In the article, the role of morality in educating young people, forming them to look at life with a deep and healthy spirit. Morality is the feeling of moral relations that embody before human eyes. Understanding the rules of ethics. Moral views of great thinkers. The methods of moral education are widely covered.

Key words: morality, manners, spiritual culture, value, moral consciousness, character, moral quality, education.

"Like the maturity of a tree with its fruits, so are all human qualities complemented by moral education."

Abu Nasr Farabi.

The most important components of spirituality are morals and manners. It's time to open the door to music, spiritual culture and the creation of new talents and products. And in this case, the goal of education will not be achieved without creating conditions for the activation of the cognitive and intellectual intellect of young people. Example: Kaikovus pishet v svoem proizvednii "Nightmare": "Hey ditya, kak by ty ni byl mudr, ne schitay sebya mudree lyudey, potomu chto on govorit, chto esli ty schitaesh sebya glupym, to budesh mudrym".

S knigoy "Oki", gde stikhi Svyashchennogo Korana rasprostranyayutsya na znaniya nachinaetsya i vo mnogix drugix stixax zvuchit prizyv priobretat znaniya, izuchat ix Yusuf Khos Hadjib and "Kutadgu bilig" ("Kutadgu bilig" ("Kutadgu, t.e. znanie, vedushchee k schastyu"): Ahmad Al-Fargani, Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, At-Tirmizi, Ahmad Yassavi, Burkhaniddin Margilani, Yusuf Khos Hadjib, Alisher Navoi, Khodja Aror, Bakhovuddin Takie uchenye, kak Nakshbandi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Ali Kushchi, a takje Kak Lutfi, Husein Baykaror, Babur, Furkat, Zavki, Gulkhani sages, sages, takie kak Bekhzod, Shah Muzaffar, or voskhvalyayu ix

The leadership of the judiciary, such as Amir Temur, left a rich spiritual legacy in the sphere of education. Kogda rech idet o morali, konechno, nelzya ne ostanovitsya na ee spetsificheskoy structure, factorax i elementax, lejashchix v ee osnove..

It is usually calculated that the moral structure consists of three factors:

- moral meaning (moral meaning)
- morale chuvstvo (morale chuvstvo)
- нравственные отношения (ethicheskoe povedenie).

Nevozmojno predstavit ponyatie etiki bez lyubogo iz etikh trex faktorov. Inymi slovami, etika ne mojet sushchestvovat bez chuvstva i нравственного osoznaniya нравственныx atnosheniy, kotorye voploshchayut v sebe humancheskie glaz. otvety na urgent voprosy.

Etiquette includes beautiful manners based on national customs that make a pleasant impression on a person, but are not so important in the life of society and humanity. Samples of folk pedagogy, educational methods and educational influences are used with the help of certain means. Waiting for a guest, going to visit, various work processes, hashars, various gurungs (teahouse, wedding ceremonies), sails, family traditions (birthday, citizenship passport, certificate and diploma of general secondary, secondary specialized and higher education, receiving state awards and etc. Celebration of events) and competitions are considered a special means of education..

Spiritual and moral qualities, faith and worldview among young people

ways of influencing their consciousness, feelings and will with the aim of formation are listed. With their help, social ideas and goals that occupy a priority place in society are introduced into the minds of students. To form the worldview of young people, to help them understand the meaning of life, methods of forming social consciousness are used. It is necessary to educate students in ideological consciousness and social activity, that is, the ability to understand and perceive the content of the domestic and international policy of the state. Explanation is the most used method of forming public consciousness. In the explanation, students are given information about a citizen of a country who is associated with the state on the basis of certain rights and obligations. It is very important to educate in the spirit of fidelity to the national flag, coat of arms, national anthem and the Constitution. For this reason, the essence of the national flag, coat of arms, national anthem and the Constitution was clarified. Live speech of a teacher is the most effective way of ideological and moral formation of a student's personality..

When choosing a topic for an interview, it is necessary to take into account its relevance, suitability for students in the class, the possibility of forming their spiritual and moral qualities. The conversation can be organized on the following topics:

Labor, legal, environmental, economic and hygiene surveys

organization by topic also gives positive results. During an interview, it is helpful to ask students questions that allow them to freely express their opinions and think independently. In this regard, the debate is of great importance..

Story. Readers tend to refer to a wide range of literature.

they listen with great interest to stories enriched with examples. They can be told about moral standards, the past of the people, natural resources, the life and courage of heroes, as well as history, literature and art. Samples of literary works, as well as information published on the pages of the media - radio, television, newspapers and magazines, will be valuable material for students. Discussion and definition of the topic of the story by students ensures their effective passage, as a result of which students are not indifferent to the topic being presented.

Sample. It is extremely important for students to see and learn from all the good moral qualities of the people around them. A teacher's personal role model has a great influence, especially on students. They observe how the teacher behaves in the classroom and in life, how he treats people around him, how he performs his duties. Students imitate the behavior of people close to them. Behavior affects the development of good qualities, and sometimes bad qualities in children. Therefore, teachers and parents should be able to restrain themselves in any case. Wherever they are, they must feel that there are children around them. Adults must ensure that there is no discrepancy between words and actions..

Information from the life and work of progressive people, illustrative examples of the behavior of the heroes of literary works, films and plays have a strong impact on children's consciousness. Pupils are proud of the production success of their parents and strive to imitate them. The model also uses the ideas of folk pedagogy. Parents have always encouraged their children to learn from people with great life experience, worldview and knowledge.

For example, "The bird does what it sees in the nest." A very simple resume. We do not always realize how many ideas are collected under this simple conclusion. By this, the people want to say to the people: "Be careful at home, otherwise your child will be outrageous on the street, do not gossip about others in front of your child, your child will become a gossip." self-education. The educational process can be considered effective only when the student has a need for self-education, that is, for conscious and systematic work on himself. The use of self-education methods in the process of education is considered effective. These methods are used to ensure student self-government, active participation in the activities of various student organizations, and to improve their social status. Self-education is an effective means of student self-government, active participation in the activities of

student organizations, and raising their social status. Students use independent methods in teaching, education and recreation, which encourage students to take initiative and independence. The posted information will also be valuable material for readers..

Both the conversation and the story should be conducted in a literary language on topics suitable for students, using words they understand. Discussion and determination by students of the topic of the story ensure their effective passage, as a result of which students will not remain indifferent to the topic presented.

Sample. It is extremely important for students to see and learn from all the good moral qualities of the people around them..

The personal model of the teacher is especially important for children. has an effect. This is how the teacher behaves in class and at home. how he behaves, how he behaves with others, histhey watch how they complete their assignments Students imitate the behavior of those close to them Behavior affects the development of good and sometimes bad qualities in children. Therefore, teachers and parents should be able to restrain themselves in any case. Wherever they are, they must feel that there are children around them. Adults should ensure that there are no discrepancies in their words and practical actions. Information from the life and activities of advanced people, illustrative examples of the behavior of characters in literary works, films and plays have a strong impact on children's consciousness. Students are proud of their parents' industrial success and strive to imitate them. For example, they cite the ideas of folk pedagogy..

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

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In short, the moral behavior of moral people in society, their behavior, the principles of life rules, as well as their views, expressing their attitude towards each other, towards social groups, towards society, are the sum of theories. A system of ideas is a system of ideas about moral consciousness, ethics, essence, the meaning of morals, the role and significance of people's lives in society, their development.

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The role of the family in personality education and socialization. Eastern thinkers about family education

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Abstract: the article discusses the concept of family, the role of upbringing in the family. Tasks of the family Family education is revealed as a whole system. Preparing young people for independent family life in the family. Enlightenment thinkers' thoughts on family education are highlighted.

Key words - family, society, upbringing, socio-spiritual image, child's maturity, image of the future, spiritual-spiritual environment, value.

Acceleration of socio-economic development of our society, creation of human factor has become the demand of the time. The highest goal of independent Uzbekistan is to care about people, their work, life, and spiritual development. It is known that the maturity of a person, his attitude to life as a human being, to social life and work, to cultural and spiritual wealth is mainly formed in the family. In all the decisions and guidelines issued by our independent Uzbekistan, recommendations were given to ensure the socio-economic growth of the masses of workers, which are of great importance in the socio-economic and spiritual development of families, the foundation of our country. Because if the event is permissible, the perfection of families means the rise of our country..

Family upbringing is a process of systematic influence in order to form the foundations of a scientific worldview, spiritual and moral, refinement, labor and other social factors in the child based on the parents' wishes and lifestyles. It should not be forgotten that the family itself is being seriously renewed under the influence of social and spiritual life. Among the problems of family and family education, raising the educational culture of parents and giving them knowledge about general education is one of the urgent issues of our time..

Familiarizing families with pedagogical achievements is one of the means of ensuring their stability. On the other hand, this, in turn, is one of the ways to improve the appropriate forms and methods in the education of children. That is why it is absolutely necessary to arm parents and families with education-related knowledge and education methods. The fact is that every mature person in our society should be an educator of children, participate in all the situations and conditions that make a new person perfect in all aspects. Atokli pedagogues believed that one of the conditions for the proper organization of education is the literacy of parents..

For example, Abdulla Awlani says in his work "Gulistan or Morality": "Who gets education? Where does it get education?" The first question to answer is home education, which is a mother's duty.

Secondly, school and madrasa education. If we answer that it is the duty of the father, teacher, teacher, and government, this person will say, "How can they take care of their families without knowledge, with bald heads, and gray-haired mothers?" What do you say to his father?

Are you talking about the fathers who played the drums, played the trumpet, played the trumpet, did not know the value of knowledge, did not pay a single penny for knowledge, and are not aware of the times? "First of all, it is necessary to educate and educate yourself," says the East, since ancient times, family education has been highly valued..

The holy sources of Islam - the Holy Qur'an and Hadith Sharif - views on family and family relations are expressed. The East is the first priority in educating young people to become well-rounded people valuable spiritual heritage of thinkers is an important programmatic action will be important. Muhammad al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Ahmed Yassavi, Bahavuddin Nahshband, Amir Temur,

Muhammad Like Taragai Ulugbek, Alisher Navoy and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur social, political and philosophical views of world-famous scholars is important for all times. .

First of all, the valuable spiritual heritage of the Eastern nations will have an important programmatic value in the education of young people as well-rounded people. Muhammad al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Ahmad Yassawi, Bahavuddin Nahshband, Amir Temur, Muhammad Taraghai Ulughbek, Alisher Nawai and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. social, political and philosophical views of famous scholars are important for all times. .

The great enlightener Abdulla Avloni "Turkish culture and ethics" In his work, morality "calls people to goodness and deters them from evil."is a science," he says. It is about morality, its social significanceIn this source, the informant focuses on good and honest behavior passes. Allama's point of view is that good manners consist of:

fatonat (intellect), religion (belief), nazafat (purity and cleanliness), enthusiasm, rièzat (good deeds), contentment, healing, knowledge, patience, hilm (gentle nature) discipline,self-control, conscience, love for the country, truthfulness, example, chastity, yes,perception and wisdom, grammar (language and literature), economy, dignity (pride),love, forgiveness (to be forgiving). These qualities are spiritual and moral the main qualities are listed. Based on them, love and loyalty to the Motherland, ethical attitude to work, ethical attitude to others,as well as attitude towards each student himself and personal behaviora decision is made. ..

As parents fulfill their social responsibilities,children's love for work and those who organize it,to form a sense of honor, to engage them in socially useful work procedures during preparation, organization of various forms of relations discipline, compliance with moral rules, healthy life creating a style, setting personal goals, words and activities sets an example of ensuring unity.

In conclusion, it should be said that in order to properly organize family life from an educational point of view, teachers should develop a system of helping the population and imparting educational knowledge to parents through the science of social pedagogy. As proved in the researches of pedagogical scientists, its effectiveness will increase if the work on family education is carried out under the following conditions.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

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The process of development of professional and cognitive activity of students

Yuldasheva Malohat Erkinovna.

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Annotation: this article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the development of professional and cognitive activity of students. Feedback is made on the need to develop professional cognitive activity of students of future creative and active specialists.

Keywords: professional-cognitive activity, cognitive activity, professional cognitive activity, creative and active specialist, indicators of professional-cognitive activity.

The effectiveness of teaching depends on the degree of cognitive activity of the individual in the learning process. Despite the development of the problem, the development of professional and cognitive activity of students has not yet become a need for an important part of teachers and students of a higher educational institution, which affects the results of training specialists. Thus, there is a contradiction between the need to develop the professional cognitive activity of students of future creative and active specialists and the insufficient Real use of this process.

In a very limited number of works related to the professional-cognitive activity of students, we were faced with only two definitions of the term "professional-cognitive activity". E.N.Yaroslavova considers professional cognitive activity; as an integral feature of the personality, it manifests itself in the direction of purposeful, conscious acquisition of professionally significant knowledge and skills, the desire to more fully master the methods of future professional activity, constant self-improvement.

I.G.Kopotyuk defines professional cognitive activity as a type of social activity that manifests itself in a positive attitude to the educational process and future work, in the ability carried out for this activity with a high degree of independence and in the desire for constancy with a high degree of independence, in the desire to constantly replenish and strengthen professional knowledge, skills and abilities. In our opinion, professional-cognitive activity is not only a certain property, property of the individual, but also the manifestation of this property as a result of the acting, that is, in the activity of the individual. Based on this, we define professional cognitive activity as a personal quality, manifested in its readiness and activity to effectively master the methods of knowledge and work in a particular professional field for an acceptable time, mobilizing all its spiritual and volitional efforts to achieve the goal. In understanding readiness, we M.I.Dyachenko and L.A.Let us dwell on the thoughts of the kandibovichs, according to which, in addition to preparation as a state of mind, readiness is considered as a stable property of a person. Accordingly, we determine the levels of development of professional cognitive activity by descriptive criteria and by indicators that assess both the quality of the individual and his performance. Let us consider the levels of formed professional-cognitive activity of students based on the criteria of emotional-volitional, personal-qualitative, cognitive (cognitive), professional-activity (professional-practical).

In our opinion, indicators of professional-cognitive activity according to the emotional-volitional criterion in the process of mastering the methods of cognitive and professional activity are indicators of joy, passion, perseverance, introspection, mobilization of physical and mental forces, their use in practice, strength, curiosity, intensity, conscientiousness, independence, purposefulness, attention stability, intellectual initiative, need for knowledge, concentration, perseverance in overcoming difficulties are indicators of The indicators of the cognitive criterion are as follows: cognitive interest, work in disciplines of professional importance, the quality of knowledge, the speed of performing tasks of various character, the choice of the optimal path for solving tasks, the use of additional material, activity in the lesson.

Indicators of the criterion of professional activity can be the ability to solve practical professional problems, participation in scientific research work, the ability to replace a specialist at work, participation in professional competitions and other activities, the search for additional information, etc. The levels of professional and cognitive activity reflect a change in the nature of the subject's activity, his ability and desire to master many methods of mastering the future profession. The criteria and indicators of professional and cognitive activity developed by US made it possible to determine the levels of its formation. They are as follows: low, medium and high.

The first (low) level of learning and work involves several minutes of manifestation of a positive attitude; some (situational and short-term) interest in the chosen profession is possible; positive motivation is not formed, and activity manifests itself only on demand; unsystematic knowledge, skills and abilities are scattered; the student independently solves only tasks of a reproductive nature.

The second (middle) level finds its expression in the manifestation of a constant interest in the future profession and the process of obtaining knowledge; striving for search activity, which, in particular, is manifested in the formation of questions; the student owns a leading knowledge system at the level of working with concepts; basic skills and competencies are formed. The emotional-volitional sphere is approached by hardworking and gullible.

The third level (higher) is determined by the student's activities; is characterized by a stable internal need to become a professional and develop his own style of activity; preference is given to the process of self-acquisition of knowledge, which has a developing character (is distinguished by its depth and scientific character), a desire arises to apply this knowledge in practice. The student has the skills of the culture of mental work, his independent professional and cognitive activity is characterized by passion, initiative, enthusiasm, perseverance, creativity. This system of formed professional-cognitive levels of activity reflects its internal and external aspects in an integral way and allows you to diagnose and target the activities of students in the process of professional education.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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Systematic approach in education as a methodological problem**Yuldashev Utkir Jumaqozievich**

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Annotation: The article interprets the approach, its essence and the systematic approach as a methodological problem in education.

Keywords: Approach, system, system approach, methodology, system analysis.

Introduction: the concept of "approach" ("podkhod") S. I. Ozhegov's point of view is a complex of effective and appropriate methods in the process of influencing someone or learning something in the form of a solution 3, p.76□.

When we see the concept of "approach" applied to the activities of the pedagogical sphere, we have the opportunity to interpret it even more. Hence, the approach is manifested as a category of worldview, which represents the sum of equipment in the training and education of the subject, with its role as a carrier of collective consciousness as a "point of view" ("position") in form 1, s.24 is mutually compatible with the concept of the form. Adding the theoretical "belonging" of knowledge about approaches to cognition to the range of methodological knowledge makes it possible to say that its understanding lies beyond the limits of the pedagogy methodology, which requires a change in direction from the scope of the subject of this study.

Based on a number of fictions mentioned, the approach can be viewed as the sum of single, systemically organized processes of pedagogical interrelated entities, expressed in the form of a functional-structure. Paying attention to the interpretation presented above, we will not see a clear contradiction, but it is necessary to pay attention to the differences in the content of their meaning, since they are manifested in different levels of application of practical activity. It is not for nothing that we focus on what has been said, the concept of "approach" in the proposed interpretation determines a certain valuable direction of education and upbringing.

Materials and techniques: E.G. According to the idea put forward by Yudin, the structure of methodological knowledge can be divided into four levels, these are: 1) philosophical; 2) Universal; 3) exact-scientific; 4) technological. As the content of the first(philosophical)of said levels, the general principles of cognition and the general categorical structure of science are indicated. The second level is a universal methodology in the form of a form, represented by theoretical concepts that are used in almost all scientific disciplines. The exact-scientific methodology, being the third level, includes the research process of specific scientific disciplines, the totality of principles and methods, is mentioned as a high level of methodology, unifying problems of a special nature for certain areas of scientific knowledge. Finally, the fourth level of technological methodology involves the methodology and techniques of research, being able to obtain reliable empirical materials, and then reproduce them to form an array of scientific knowledge. Within the subject of this study, we will also deal with a deeper study of scientific approaches.

Hence, in the development of a volitional pedagogical idea, philosophy stands as its objective basis, and it determines the methods and general direction of knowing any process, including the pedagogical process. It is in it, that the universal direction of the implementation of scientific analysis is systematic analysis (I. V. Blauberg, V. N. Sadovsky, E. G. Yudin, L. von Bertalanfi, A. D. Hall, R. I. Feydjin) is recognized in the form of 2.

The main part: indicating the main characteristics in systematic analysis, A. G. According to Kuznetsova, the following can be indicated: 1) Processing; 2) relationship polygamy and dynamism; 3) unity of objectivity and subjectivity; 4) complex internal structure(structure); 5)

predictability(predictability) and projectivity; 6) predictability; 7) Self-Organization; 8) manageability; 9) reflection; 10) value orientation; 11) uniqueness; 12) different nebula 4, b.34□.

T. A. By Ilina's definition, the system consists of an ordered set of elements in close relationships that ensure the integrity of the process, are isolated on the basis of their concrete signs in contact with the external environment and are united with each other for the purpose of functioning and joint management. Such a definition of a system allows it to be symbolically expressed in the form of the following formula:

$$\sum_{\text{M}} [: \{ \{ M \}, \{ x \}, \vdash F \}] , (1)$$

where {M} is a set of system components; {x} is a set of relations with one another; F is a new property of the system, representing its incarnation and integrity.

It follows from the foregoing that in order to get answers to questions, it is necessary to "stand"("wake up") in the interdisciplinary field of view 5, b.57□.

By making logical mental conclusions and adapting them to our research topic, one can move forward the idea that it is necessary to connect any innovative processes that are relevant in the practice of the educational and educational environment with real existing pedagogical systems. This allows us to apply the principles of systematic analysis in this study.

The importance of using systematic analysis in our study is that with it it will be possible to further clarify the object of research and develop an adequate(self-appropriate) methodology for its research. Based on the interpretation of the concept of "culture" in the field of the subject of the study, it is possible to recognize its systemic nature, systemic parameters and properties, which are required to be seen from the point of view of Universal properties that take place in processes in it and logically reveal their further changes. The application of a truly systematic approach has the property of ensuring the integration of concrete knowledge in various areas of knowledge occupied by culture research, as a result of which it helps us to solve the issue posed. Relying on the basic principles of the said approach makes it possible to provide a much more complete picture of knowledge, combining in itself various theoretical and concrete-research materials.

Conclusion: thus, a systematic approach helps us to ensure the completeness of the presentation of the phenomenon of Information Culture Research, directly eliminating its isolation in the present day by introducing a single methodological base, which concentrates its traditional components such as information literacy, information readiness, preparation for information influences and hokazo, allows us to understand the "information culture" more "sifting" mainly to the

But considering the formation of a human personality as a multi-aspect, multi-level and non-linear system, it is considered by the periodic nature of the basis movement and determinant exchange. In this study, we concretized the said situation by filling it with the process of acquiring and presenting information, in which the preference of students for different determinant(decisive) relationships at the subject level, which are equally viewed by the development of the characteristics of puberty.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

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Annotation: The influence of the image of a modern pedagogue in the educational process. The interpretation of the meaning of the image, the positive and negative effects of the image on the student are revealed. By its essence, pedagogical skill is a whole system. Pedagogical skill is revealed directly in professional-pedagogical activity.

Key words - skill, pedagogical skill, components of pedagogical skill, pedagogical deontology, communicative competence of the pedagogue, types of pedagogical communication, pedagogical communication styles, pedagogical tact, conflict, pedagogical conflict.

The achievement of independence of Uzbekistan, the construction of a new society based on the principles set by our president, fundamental reforms in the field of education, major changes in people's minds, and the transformation of the slogan "Uzbekistan is the future of a great country" into a vital reality depends in many ways on the competence, personal qualities and position of professors in the higher education system. maintaining the required level determines the image of a pedagogue in higher education.

Image is a purpose-oriented image, a generalized form of emotional-psychological impact on the public.

Image is a system of external characteristics of a person and determines the uniqueness and uniqueness of a person. Image elements form an integral part of a person's character and individuality and shape the attitude of those around him.

Pedagogical image represents the harmony and balance between the spiritual and moral image of a pedagogue and his external appearance. The image of a pedagogue is a strong image of emotional color, influencing the behavior of people around him. ..

In the organization of professional activity, a pedagogue must be able to fulfill the following obligations: perform specific work tasks, mainly mental work tasks; proper organization of interaction with students, their parents, colleagues; deep understanding of his personal attitude to his chosen profession, students and pedagogical team, and society. In order to be able to effectively influence students, a pedagogue needs to have the image of a teacher. The image of the pedagogue is his simple, neat, unobtrusive dress, the attention of the student during the educational process.

from various shiny ornaments (gold, silver jewelry) that attract quickly lack of use, season, age, body structure, facial features, even hair color and it is reflected in the way he dresses according to his style. Her hairstyle is free should not interfere with its operation. ..

The teacher should have work clothes suitable for his professional activity the effectiveness of educational influence shown by him to students increases. After all, work clothes, first of all, teach the pedagogue to order, besides, his orderliness can be a model for students. Various bright colors (red, black, blue, green, golden, etc. from colored nail and hair dyes) for the purpose of professional makeup of the pedagogue.

Also, the pedagogue should not come to the educational institution in very luxurious, revealing, shiny clothes. Because bright colors, luxurious, bright, shiny clothes distract students from learning. This is the quality of education in itself and harms its effectiveness. So, the concept of "pedagogical skill" was scientifically and pedagogically based in the 80s and 90s of the last century. In the system of retraining pedagogues and improving their qualifications, it is appropriate to familiarize students with

the basics of pedagogical skills based on the "Innovative educational technologies and pedagogical competence" module. ..

Acquaintance with the structural elements of pedagogical skill gives them the opportunity to effectively master qualities such as pedagogical technique, speech culture, pedagogical deontology, communicative competence, and rational approach to pedagogical conflicts. knowledge, manners, ability, communication culture, relaxation, tact, technique, sitting, experience and culture, the meaning of communicative influence and the skill of speech technique are highlighted, the skills of a pedagogue are directly professional

seen in pedagogical activity. For this reason, he should have a deep understanding of the general essence of the pedagogical process, be aware of the laws that gain priority in this process, and be able to master the mechanisms of effective organization of pedagogical activity. Pedagogical communication has the power of spiritual and psychological influence. Therefore, it is the pedagogue's responsibility to ensure that the communication process is positive in its organization carries a great responsibility. ..

Pedagogues use authoritarian, liberal and democratic methods in organizing communication in professional activities. Among them, the liberal style should not be manifested in the personality of the pedagogue. In the process of communication, pedagogues are careless, individualistic, excessively forcing the interlocutor; laziness, putting oneself too high or low; they should pay attention to avoid such shortcomings as showing excessive enthusiasm. ..

One of the important events in the pedagogical process is a conflict, and in the situations where they arise, monopoly in social relations cannot be allowed. Pedagogical conflicts usually occur in two ways:

- 1) pedagogical method
- 2) is resolved by administrative method.

The teacher's image is about his personality to others while imparting "information" has an effective impact on students.

Therefore, the image of the pedagogue is simplicity, orderliness, and neatness should be reflected. ..

In conclusion, it should be said that the transformation of the enacted laws and implemented reforms into a real life depends in many ways on the competence, personal qualities and position of the professors in the higher education system. Pedagogical image represents the harmony and balance between the spiritual and moral image of a pedagogue and his external appearance. The image of a pedagogue is a strong image of emotional color, influencing the behavior of people around him.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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DETERMINING THE IDEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Annotation: The article states the negative effect of globalization condition on spirituality of youth. The ideological outlook of students is regularly explored to prevent spiritual threats. The state of ideological upbringing of students is analyzed and the results are monitored. In this way, it will contribute to the peace and stability of the country.

Key words: ideological threats, extremism, terrorism, separatism, pornography, "public culture", militancy, harmful computer games, healthy lifestyle.

Ideological threats have increased in the context of globalization. Extremism, terrorism, separation acted openly against our national values and democracy. These types of spiritual threats influenced negatively to the country's peace. Pornography, popular culture, violent movies, harmful computer games are weakening the morality of the youth. Each state had to take an action against such threats. The pace of development of the world, the course of events in it requires a new approach to the process of the education and the introduction of innovations. Increasing the public education system in Uzbekistan to the level of 30 most developed countries in the field by the 2030 is planned [1,2].

In the new period of development the republic of Uzbekistan has paid attention to ensuring the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in our society. Some necessary legal normative documents about increasing the intellectual potentials of youth and the development of political culture was adopted [3,4,5,6,7,8]. As a result, student's intellectual knowledge has improved, has been able to talk in 2-3 foreign languages, to use computer intensively. Students took top places in competitions like the science Olympiad. Our children have shown that they are no less than others in sport.

The pedagogical staff gave the necessary recommendations on the maintenance of productive health, the organizing a healthy family. Especially, it was explained that drawing girls' attention to sports, gaining up-to-date knowledge and getting a good profession. During the period of study, some useful work is being done in order to prevent early marriages, strengthen the family values, explain youth about a healthy lifestyle.

Gaining political, legal, economical knowledge, our youth are attending active in the construction of a democratic state. In our society, the principle of "National revival - to the national development" has become the main idea of our people. General movement of adding Uzbekistan to the list of 50 most developed countries by 2030 has increased. But in the performance of these tasks, it is important to eliminate such shortcomings as negligence, crime, corruption, religious bigotry.

Unfortunately there are naïve, truthful youth in our state. It has been watched that with the consent of the parents, children are secretly receiving religious education. Teaching religious education by a person who is not allowed contradicts the rules of educational upbringing, does not comply with the requirements of sanitary hygiene. Mental stress happens to children. Worst of all, the situation of educating religious fanatics has appeared. They are being identified and explained, and returned to a healthy lifestyle through preventive training. The president of Uzbekistan Republic said that: "It is known that, in recent years, due to humanitarian policy pursued in country, important movements are being done to return the citizens who have strayed from the right path and made unintentional mistakes to a healthy life" [9].

In this year too, the action will continue to identify and address the social problems of those who sincerely regret their involvement in religious extremism and adapt them to society.

In order to prevent students from making mistakes, during schooltime all students spiritual outlook are usually learnt during schooltime. Students' knowledge about awareness are checked. Their religious culture is identified, the state of ideological upbringing is analyzed and the results are monitored [10, P. 64-68]. In our opinion, it is expedient to develop of spiritual knowledge with primarily school students (I- IV forms). It would be good to focus on the fact that the surveys are oral, the sessions are practical, playful.

It is known that the students of 5-8 form are in the period of being interested in everything. Physiological changes in the body of a child's upbringing. Questionnaires should be taken in a written form students in grades 5-8 to assess their spiritual knowledge. Tests will be conducted to determine the impact of education on the national idea, religious culture, fanaticism, extremism. According to its results, the situation of the students who are deemed necessary to indulge in religious fanaticism is prevented. Special plans are made which regulate the process of enlightenment.

The first task of this study was organized to prevent students from being exposed to religious extremism. The second task is methodological to develop a general, logical plan of observation. In this task paying attention to the peculiarities of students' age and level of their knowledge, tests on awareness are made. In order to study this problem, to expose the meaning of it, analytical researches are carried out.

The third task of sociological research is to prevent organizational, religious devotion by students, Identifying sources of dogmatism, protecting students from such threats. In this, related to respondent:

- problems are solved;
- individual prophylactic educational effect is carried out;
- spirituality is healed;
- based on scientific findings, practical recommendations on how to ensure a happy, prosperous life is given.

According to the results and conclusions of the sociological research the director of school determines which class needs to have what kind of preventive educational impact by whom. The students who are thought that they are prone to religious trend are connected to some teachers. They organize individual actions in order to improve those students' moral health according to the special plans.

Other teachers in the lesson and out of the lesson give lectures about moral immunity, belief independency, freedom of conscience. And they protect spiritual threats such as religious fanaticism, bigotry, suicide. By this way, the gap in the ideological preparation of students is filled more quickly. The research achieves its goal which is to fulfil the gap in the students' ideological outlook with necessary knowledge. As a result, students will find their way in a society, will place active positions.

The practical significance of such a sociological, analytical research is that:

- 1) makes students to think independently;
- 2) he thinks independently;
- 3) acquires ideological knowledge on time;
- 4) students will choose a true way by ideological view;
- 5) learners to live with responsibility;
- 6) analysis ideological preparation, self-examination and spiritual natured.

Students are interested in if their answers to the test are true or not. They accept the conclusions given by the teachers analysis with interest.

The main thing is that the ideological gap is filled without negatively affecting the personal rights of students. Generally, students understand that they should improve their knowledge in the process of ideology. They think what they should not get lost in life.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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Ideological, prophylactic training will be stopped when the student is sent in a right way. And by the controller teacher and their social situation is learned. By this way they prevent students from extremism. By this way, they contribute stability of peace in our country.

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Restoration of names of works of art in English from the point of view of linguistic pragmatics and linguo-cultural

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Annotation: In this article, the features of preserving the names of works of art in English from the point of view of linguistic pragmatics and linguacultural science are explained. In addition, attempts are made to observe and research the local linguistic cultures of the science in the quality of anthroponyms and expressions, similes and metaphors in the object of the Uzbek language. The burden of the nomination process depends on the semantic requirements of the interpretation in linguistics. The linguistic pragmatics and linguacultural logical changes of the names of works of art in English are adek (similar), some of them are not only in terms of content, but also about the production and research of correct structures. get information.

Key words: linguacultural, parembiology, anthroponym, adequate

INTRODUCTION

In the world, geographic globalization creates huge changes in the field of culture and nature. The majesty of the mountain is visible from a distance.

The value of a work of art is determined when it breaks the self. Unique masterpieces of the world are therefore great, they are accepted by almost all nations.

The question of changing the work of art has an edge related to the geography of geography. At this point, the tongue moves to the front position. The language in which the work was written, the mentality of the nation occupying it is a work a fixed dependency event is calculated. However, at the height of global communication, the national mentality became a universal character.

It proves that a work of art, regardless of the language in which it is written, can be removed with the help of other peoples as a source of trouble.

Translation serves to make new pieces of artistic thought created in one language more attractive in another.

The Uzbek school has its own unique characteristics and great figures. The quality of Islamic culture, along with Arabic and Persian literature, has enriched the artistic treasure of Uzbek readers, examples of Indian, Chinese and national culture. The new modern economic European culture and outlook depends on the development, and England, France, Germany, Spain, Russia have become another popular school of information as the new cultural centers of the world. Works created in these languages began with the help of almost all nations of the world. The Uzbek language is widely used for books created in these languages or copied in these languages, which are read in a new, modern form. It's natural, of course. Computers arouse great interest in the reader, first of all, in the social psychology of developed countries of the world or countries that have passed to European civilization. Here inconvenient and happy act as source. A work of art is a public property right. The driver who brings the soul and heart of the nation to the second nation. His joyous work is to find his employees. every nation and individual finds its place on the world stage.

Founders Ch. Morris, Ch. S. Firs, Dj. Austin, Z. Weydler, P. Grays, L. Minsky, P. F. Strosson and others linguistic pragmatics does not have clear boundaries. The speaking subject, addressee and they appear. Linguistic pragmatics is given as its tasks in determining the issues of three major directions.

I. A set of concepts related to the subject of speech.

1. Hidden and hidden goals of speech ("productive forces" when D. Austin supports the term).
2. Tactics and types of speech mood.
3. Communication skills.
4. Results of the speaker's actions (pragmatic meaning of speech)

Pragmatic assumptions not actualized in speech.

The speaker's reference to the concepts obtained in the speech.

Speakers are closely related to the speech they create and deliver.

II. Perception of speech recipients in relation to the recipient.

1. Safety of speech quality.
2. Speech is a defensive attitude of harming the listener.
3. Types of speech reaction to the stimulus received in the speech situation.

III. Participants in the dialogue are considered in terms of time variables.

1. Types of speech load (dialogue, conversation, dispute, quarrel, speech, etc.).
2. Socio-ethical networks of speech (forms and styles of communication)
3. Relationships in the heads of the participants of the dialogue (Please, order, etc.)

In the next paragraph, we will show the names of artistic works for the above requirements and directions.

The nature of the names of works of art in English is very broad, and there are differences in terms of subject matter, purpose, author's intention, content of the work, and pragmatic loading of the work from the point of view of cultural level. the author.

For example:

1. The American writer's "Unexpected Hero" tells a story about a hero. The title of the story could alternatively be "The Unrepentant Heroine Girl". Because this girl doesn't deserve help - and neither can men who say no. Therefore, if you say that Dana did this, they will answer that it will not be with Dana's help, I believe.

2. Nikki Giovanni's "The World Is Not a Nice Place to Be" can be known from the title of the work, it is about the events and happenings of Nikki, the child of an Italian immigrant family, her parents and her life. Aksh. Therefore, it logically follows that this world is not a very suitable place to exist. This story brings to mind the words in Uzbek: "Sow your own grass in your house", the rooster crows everywhere, don't dream of other people's land, there are stones and scales everywhere.

I will quote two more words of Erkin Vahidov:

Again the poet comes again

You don't get better from your country.

3. American writer Betsy Byars' "The Summer of the Swans" is not related to Swans at all. In a metaphorical sense, this work is about the early marriage of a young couple Sarah and Charlie. summer is definitely a good season for studying. A lot of romantic games, preparing to fly a balloon, a paradise life in hot air, meadows and lakes. But in this play, this is not observed in the lives of Sarah and Charlie. The new circumstances give birth to a bride and groom who apparently

don't know each other better when they are a bit rushed on their wedding day and the bridegroom Charlie doesn't let go that he saw swans on the lake.

4. In America, while the natives were fighting to preserve forests and pastures to preserve their land, sea captain John Smith was created in one of the battles for the first time and did not allow seafaring. Now to devote his life to his work, John Smith takes a flock of sheep from England to breed and restore business in the new world.

In this place, the Indian factor is found, the hands of John Smith, who is left without land and fodder, are cut off. What to do? The play is about the problem.

Henry W. Grady's "The Returning Soldier" tells the story of a soldier in the American Civil War returning home after 4 years of service, what awaits him there, how the people react to him, and how he lives.

He did not expect life and attitude to it. This happened again. The fact is that he did not want to accept an enemy in place of the mineral and new state that he fought for the king.

Management of the names of works of art in English language in terms of linguistic pragmatics and linguoculturalology also provided the possibility of analysis in the means of artistic thinking in order to preserve the ability to lose the ability of human nations created by advanced cultural schools in the world. All the spiritual, philosophical and aesthetic colors of the language, in turn, ensure the perfection of literature. It is impossible for a student to perfectly change the language without controlling the social world and vocabulary of such people as Shakespeare, Byron, Dickens in English philology, Hugo, Camus, Stendhal in French philology, Goethe, Heine in German philology, and Cervantes in Spanish philology.

The removal of the names of works of art in the English language from the point of view of linguistic pragmatics and linguocultural is the biggest step in the development of linguistic thinking. The message is related to such subjects as one nation, historical literature, and history. Therefore, in his aesthetic and cultural outlook of the nation, artistic literature itself and its path cannot be underestimated. The stages of development of language are connected with the stages of development of literature.

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Annotatsion: This article focuses on the fact that the speech of the section on the syntactic level of the Uzbek language and its position in the construction of the traditional complement to the point of view in the most acute theoretical aspect.

Keywords: sentence Center, verbocentric theory, valence, functional complement, nonfunctional complement, word extender, sentence extender.

INTRODUCTION

The first step towards "breaking", "separating" the second-order fragments from the cross section of the sentence was carried out in linguistics by introducing the concepts of "determinants", "independent extenders of the sentence". In particular, in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, interpretations under the term "determinant fillers", "determinant cases" have become much more popular. In this regard, in Russian linguistics, N.Yu.Shvedova, V.P. Malashenko, A.A. Studies carried out by krylovas, and in Uzbek linguistics, K.Khayitmetov, A.Ahmedov, M.It is appropriate to show the scientific interpretations of the basmanovs. Determinants are a special appearance of second-order fragments, which are a syntactic phenomenon with a typical case and approach to fillers.

The typical complement and cases serve to complement them by connecting to verb-intersections and forming word combinations with the help of agreement or control relationships. In this case, the complement or subordinate, and the verb-participle comes in the function of the dominant word. But in sentences with the use of determinants formed in the form of a case or a complement, it is impossible to determine, first of all, the word combination, and, moreover, any dominant component characteristic of its vocabulary, in proportion to these (determinants). For example, B u U y D A my word is law (Sh.R.). Y die D is a loneliness bad (song). Discipline has been decided in two sostavli sentences such as on the road, second-order fragments of discipline are not part of the vocabulary and do not form vocabulary such as loneliness on the road, bad on the road, decision on discipline, acceptance on discipline¹. These fragments are related to the whole sentence, to the basis of holistic predicativity, which is made up of its possessive and participle. They expand a concrete word, not a piece of a sentence, but a whole sentence.

As can be seen from these interpretations, the concepts of determinant complement and determinant state are completely different from the concepts of functional non-functional complement or functional non-functional state. Functional non-functional filler² while the dominant word of (or holti) word combinations is associated with whether or not to come in the position of the center of a sentence intersection or a wrapper (adverb, adjective, action name turnover) in a sentence, determinant nodeterminant is associated with direct subordinated-non-subordinated links to certain words (fragments) and even to the participle in a sentence. When the participle is assessed as a nodeterminant complement, nodeterminant case of directly subordinated complement and cases, the participle is called a determinant case, determinant case of non-subordinated form or complement directly to the participle. Determinants³ the important importance of the doctrine of giving in syntactic analysis and interpretations, in the process of living, is that it separated the secondary fragments from the head fragments of the sentence and put forward the issue of being able to contain

¹ Ахмедов А. Номинатив гапларнинг алоҳида бир тури//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, - 1978. - № 2, - Б, 40-43..

² Махмудов Н. Функционал ва нифункционал тўлдирувчилар ҳақида//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, - 1981. - № 1.

³ Бошмонов М. Ўзбек тилида детерминант бўлақлар//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, - 1982, - № 2, - Б. 41-43

both fillers and cases that are contained in the sentence and are not part of the participle. The formation of the concept of determinants in linguistics gives rise to the need to reconsider the construction of a sentence and interpretations of fragments of a sentence.

Another of the factors that necessitate the perfection of syntactic interpretations is the absence of a complementary and reliable scientific basis for distinguishing cases. Despite the fact that in both Russian linguistics and Uzbek linguistics dozens of dissertations are written that are full-fledged and devoted to case differentiation, the possibility of distinguishing whether the word form "into the closet" is a filler or a case in sentences like I put the book in the closet still remains a method of dictionary meaning, questioning. All this necessitates the need to look at the traditional interpretation of sentence construction, in particular from new points of view on the issue of the position of secondary fragments in sentence construction.

The development of systemic linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century and its development day by day is the basis for new views on construction.

One of the most basic concepts and bases of analysis of systemic linguistics is the division of speech activity into linguistic and speech stages. In general, in systematic analysis, attention is paid to the linguistic and speech basis of the phenomenon. Because the study method of linguistic phenomena is fundamentally different from the research method and ways of speech phenomena. When speech phenomena are observed live, linguistic phenomena are analyzed by perception, abstract mental analysis, ways of revealing and describing relationships and connections. That is why systematic linguistics first of all paid great attention to the study of the question of the sentence and its construction, the role of the head and second - order fragments in the sentence, and first to determine the place of speech and the essence hidden under it in our traditional linguistics in linguistic speech-speech, Division. As a result, it was concluded that the speech described in the teachings of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov in Russian linguistics, Borovkov-Gulomov in Uzbek linguistics is mainly a speech phenomenon. These issues R. Seyfullaev, M. Although we will not dwell on these in detail on it, since they are thoroughly discussed in the special work of abuzalova and in the collective formal-functional research theses of a group of linguists. In Uzbek linguistics H. Ne matov, R. Seyfullaev, M. Abuzalova, in Russian linguistics N. Yu. Shvedova, V. A. As the followers of Beloshapkova unanimously noted, the concept of "having" in the teachings of Peshkovsky - Vinogradov - Gulomovs is largely associated with speech processes, and "linguistic speech" differs from it. Because a linguistic sentence is characterized by having the form of an abstract drawing, a mold (model) about the necessary and constant components and their relationships for millions of colloquial sentences, and that it reflects in itself the components that are common, necessary for all types of speech. Based on such a view, in Russian linguistics N. Yu. And in Uzbek linguistics "structural schemes of a simple sentence" by Shvedova and her followers, the concepts of "the smallest construction mold of a sentence" appeared. The composition of the "smallest construction mold of the sentence", allocated by the system linguistic Representatives, does not include secondary fragments of the Uzbek sentence at all. If the "structural schemes of a simple sentence" allocated in Russian linguistics are given as one-component (odnokomponentny) and two-component (dvukhkomponentny), then the "smallest building formwork of a sentence" (GKK) in Uzbek linguistics consists of only one-component, essentially a sectional part. Therefore, this mold is given by the symbol of World linguistics (WpM). These are indicators of the category of cut in the mold (WpM), and the smallest speech appearance of the linguistic mold of the sentence is realized in the form of such potential sentences as "I went", "I am a teacher". The exclusion of second-order fragments from the smallest construction mold of the sentence is carried out on the basis of the theory of valence, which entered our linguistics in the 30s of our century.

When this approach to the construction of a sentence is carried out, the component of the construction of a sentence, that is, the fragments of a traditional sentence, move not to the mutual

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taskability of words based on the relation(Binding) of lexical meanings(contents), but to the relationship of the center and extenders of the sentence. Hence, in this case, the sentence fragments are graded according to whether they are in direct or indirect contact with the center of the sentence. A fragment that has a cohesive relationship with a structural building unit(core) of a sentence is a sentence extenders. The expansion pieces of these pieces, on the other hand, are word extenders. In particular, the position of the complement in the construction of the sentence in its function as a word expander in the composition of the sentence kelishidir.To the narrator (whether mediated or mediated) is not associated with the linguistic abstract, abstract construction andase of the sentence, but with the spiritual properties of the word that is realized in the speech sentence. Fillers, therefore, are widely used in colloquial speech, expressed mainly by verbs-lexemes in the center [WPm]. Hence, the complement is embodied as a part of it rather than a participle in the center: nouns, enter into a connecting relationship with verbs. In particular, in the sentence I read the book, the tool that introduces the filler "book" into the sentence is the lexeme "read". One of the important conclusions drawn from such interpretations is that this approach shows that the scope of the concepts of "non-functional(non-functional) fillers", "functional fillers", which are widespread in our linguistics, is narrow. After all, no matter what place in the sentence" read "in the combination" read the book", the word" book " has the same position. When a complement (read) is a participle in a sentence, it is logical that a "book" - a functional, controlling word-has or-when it comes to being a second-order participle-is assessed as a non-functional word and is a product of the mixing of sentence extenders. The direct connection of the filler with the clarification of the meaning of the word, and not with the construction of a sentence, brings it closer in essence to the determinants. Because our traditional linguistics also advocates the view that the determinant is included in the construction of a sentence through its own definition. If the determinant comes to interpret the determinant in terms of quantity, quality and attitude, the complement provides source, weapon-tool meanings to the complementarity.

In the structure of the center of speech there are meanings of declination, modality, time, space, the reality of which in speech is directly related to the state. Therefore, cases can be divided into three types according to their position in sentence construction:

1. Cases of place and time.
2. Cases of place, time, direction, cause, goal result (case-fillers), which, according to their linguistic meaning, can be assessed as a case or complement.
3. Ravish and a group of cases with a meaning close to it. Let's start our generalization with a group of cases similar to and similar to it.

The group of cases of Ravish and similar to it are verb determinants with the attention of Essence. Their low differentiation from determinants can be proved on the basis of the combination of "sharp struggle". Because in this combination it is interpreted as a state of "sharp" fluidity. Hence, cases of fluency will have an equal position in the construction of a sentence with determinants, and therefore they can be assessed in the manner of word extenders. This makes it possible to judge that in addition to qualitative, focusing determinants, an adverbial determinant can exist in our linguistics.

The position, time and location of the place serve as clarifiers of the meanings of the time and space in the position of the extenders of the speech.

The role of complements in the sentence is complex. They also stand in the state system itself in a complementary conflict, the essence of which is clarified in certain speech conditions. Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics, the desire to sharply distinguish between the case complement does not give an effective result, and ultimately the basis of analysis relies on such factors as textual and colloquial meaning.

As noted above, the case-fillers are interwoven with the sentence extenders in the linguistic stage. This is because one of the base components of the sentence is that the affirmation either expresses denial, which may have an additional extender. Therefore, the case-complements of cause,

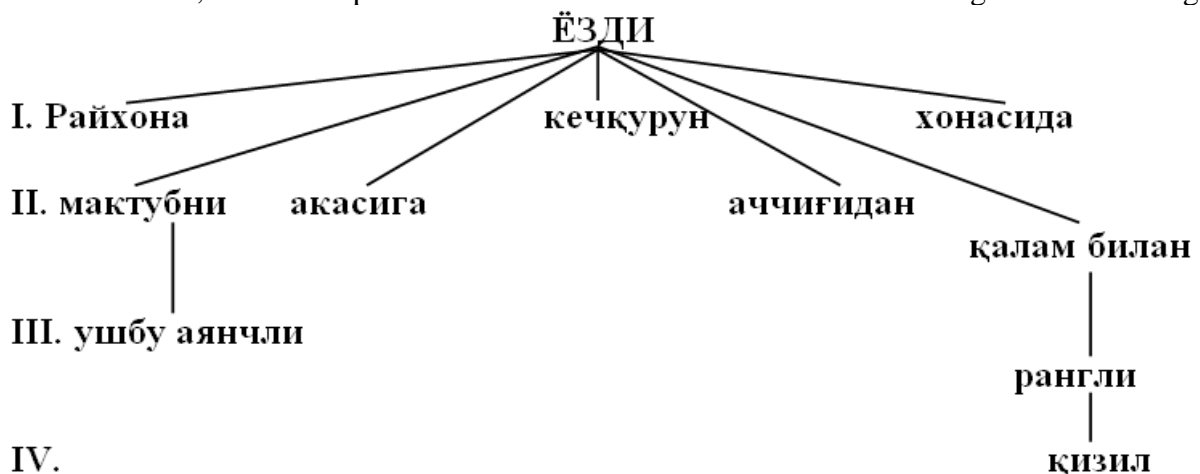
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purpose, result can relate both to the meaning of certain words in the sentence and to the content of the entire sentence. At this time, the complement is another piece that is recorded in our linguistics, that is, it meets determinant, which is associated with the general meaning of the sentence.

Determinant by its nature is manifested in a relatively weak connection with the ruling component and as an extender of the whole sentence according to its function: for me, teaching is an honorable task.⁴ And the connection of complements and cases with the lexical meaning of the word coming in the center creates a nodeterminance. Determinant is determined based on the fact that the word Expander is related to the word expander, while nodeterminant is determined by the word expander.

In general, the chain of going beyond the position of three parts in a sentence, such as a determinant, complement, case at a universal level, can be shown as follows: determinants - fillers-case. Since a type of case has a position higher than the owner, complement and determinant in the construction of a place, time (sense of direction) sentence, the case has an intermediate third position between the holder and the word extenders, which is a necessary first-class sentence extender. That is why its interpretation in our traditional linguistics can be said to be contradictory and determined by certain grammatical factors.

The verb has with case when it comes to being a participle in a sentence, place and time with the space and time expander it was emphasized above that the position corresponds. In the evening, we can see such a situation in the statement that bitterly wrote this sad letter to his brother in a red-colored pen in the ray room. Center-11 words are involved in this sentence, expressed by the verb "wrote", all are extenders that are part of the center. In this: basil, in the evening, in the room, the words are at the same time sentence extenders (owner, moment, place position), as well as such word extenders as the verb, tense and space of the verb "write". We show in the drawing to the following:



It is advisable to interpret the designation with Roman numerals as stages of the words used in the sentence from an expansion point of view.

Apparently, Rayhona, in the evening, in her room, her words go much further in the construction of the sentence, occupying the position of the main extenders of the sentence, and not the verb "write". And the rest of the words will have the status of a word extender due to the fact that they form a meaningful connection of the verb "write".

So: 1. In subsequent years, the systematic direction of development in linguistics necessitates the consideration of sentence fragments, in particular, complement and cases, also in terms of the expansion of the construction base of the smallest sentence.

⁴ Ғулломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирга ўзбек адабий тили, Синтаксис. – Т. Ўқитувчи. - 1987. - 256 б

2. The results of the observation carried out with reference to the possibilities of expansion show that the position of the complement in the construction of a sentence is determined by the specificity of the accompaniment, serving to expand certain words. In determining the essence of the complement and its types, the approach from the point of view of word extenders will have a great effect.

3. Certain types of cases come in the positions of sentence extenders, and some types in the positions of word extenders. Cases also form an intermediate third position in the relations of Word and sentence extenders.

4. The approach to the components of the sentence from the point of view of [WpM] shows that the mutual differentiation of the complement and the case is not in the binary opposition as a complement, but in the case - complement – complement-like degree(gradual) opposition.

5. To the phenomena of functionality/nofunctionality, determinant, both on the basis of Valence theory can be interpreted. In this case, the determinant complement and cases are evaluated as the base fragments of the sentence. And phraseological connotations differ from determinants in their belonging to a particular word. Functional/non-functional types of fillers acquire word extensibility, which does not occupy an independent position in the sentence.

6. Traditional complementarity and cases word and sentence expansion are formed in the underlying interpretations as functional meanings such as agens, object, Localis, temporalis.

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FORMATION OF NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article talks about the ways and possibilities of forming students' self-awareness in foreign language classes, as well as using authentic language material for this purpose. Particularly emphasized is the need to use new teaching aids created during the acquisition of state independence by Uzbekistan.

Keywords: ideology of national independence, freedom of thought, judgments, opinions, content, educational material.

INTRODUCTION

With the acquisition of state independence by Uzbekistan in the context of the democratization of society, the importance of the ideological and political education of the younger generation and its involvement in the public life of the country is increasing.

It should be noted that, in contrast to the communist ideology - the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of national independence cannot be established as a state one. This constitutional provision provides wide scope for the development of the individual, freedom of thought, judgment and opinion. Ideological and political education, based on a variety of ideologies and opinions, is aimed at developing ideological conviction, political awareness and social activity among students, future teachers, and also serves to cultivate love for the motherland, the desire for knowledge.

Beliefs should not be confused with ordinary knowledge. As you know, ideological beliefs are knowledge that has passed into the internal position of the individual. The formation of ideological conviction involves the conscious assimilation by students of scientific knowledge and national values, in the truth of which they are sure.

Another side of the ideological and political education is the development of an understanding of government policy among the younger generation.

In the process of ideological and political education of students, pedagogical universities solve a number of tasks that are determined by the policy of the independent state of Uzbekistan. One of the most important tasks is the formation of national consciousness of students.

When preparing for a lesson on a particular topic, a foreign language teacher analyzes the content of the educational material and, along with the didactic purpose of the lesson, thinks over its educational tasks. The educational tasks of the lesson follow from the content of the educational material.

So, for example, when submitting educational material on the topic: "Berühmte usbekische Persönlichkeiten"¹(Rund um Usbekistan.2009), students should first of all provide a figurative perception of information. To do this, in the process of group work in the German language class, students are invited to collect material.

The main task of a foreign language teacher is to teach to speak a foreign language, using the knowledge of students on this topic. One of the difficulties is the lack of assumed knowledge.

The educational process, based on the basic law of learning, is an interconnected activity of students and teachers.

1-Тилиходжаева Ф.М. Rund um Usbekistan. Т., Fan va texnologiya, 2009

Each party in this activity requires certain knowledge and skills.

As many modern methodologists note, the material base of each language lesson is texts and voiced documents in the target language.

The textbook offers authentic texts that arouse students' interest in the topic under discussion and further independent search for additional information.

It is undeniable that history contributes greatly to the formation of a nation's identity. In this regard, on page 81 of the textbook "Rund um Usbekistan"² for the first time, students are invited to discuss the topic of national identity:

„Das Zentrum des neuen Taschkent ist Amir Temur Park. Inmitten eines kreisförmigen Parks steht das neue Symbol des usbekischen Nationalbewusstseins: Amir Temur.

As you know, history contributes to the creation of the future to a large extent, but it is important to have not only one view of history, but many, so that there is an open historical picture, so that, as Ms. Dr. Nagel says, there is no elevation of one's own history nation in relation to the history of other nations and peoples.

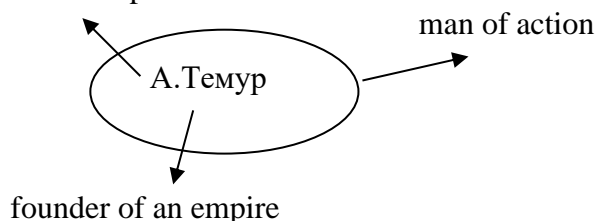
In this regard, on page 113 of the above textbook, a discussion of two points of view on the historical personality of Amur Temur is proposed. On the one hand, the positive attitude of the English playwright Christopher Marlowe³ and, on the other hand, the negative statement of Goethe.

² - Тиляходжаева Ф.М. Rund um Usbekistan. Т., Fan va texnologiya, 2009,81

³ Butterworth. **Marlowe, Christopher**. Tamburlaine the Great. Ed. J. S. Cunningham. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1981

In the process of group work, the image of A. Temur arises:

Defender of the Europeans



Since the task of the textbook is to arouse students' interest in the topic, and not to present ready-made material, further work on this topic is to search for additional material on the Internet. Of great interest to the students was the fact that after the staging of the play in 1587 in London, which was a huge success in its time, Marlowe became the object of threats. This is evidenced by posters found in 1973.

*You strangers that inhabit in this land,
 Note this same writing, do it understand,
 Conceive it well, for safe-guard of your lives,
 Your goods, your children and your dearest wives.*

During the presentation and discussion of the results of independent work of students, various points of view were expressed.

Summing up the above, we can say that history greatly contributes to the formation of students' self-awareness, and the use of authentic language material on a topic of interest in a foreign language class is of great interest and motivation.

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**EXPRESSION OF THE CATEGORY OF NUMBERS IN ARABIC NOUNS IN THE
WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI AND MAHMUDHOJA BEHBUDI**

M.Tojiboeva

Kokand SPI dosenti, f.f.n.

Annotation. This article reveals the distinctive features of the number category in Arabic using examples from the works of Alisher Navoi and Mahmudkhoja Behbudi.

Keywords and phrases. Uzbek language, Arabic language, number Category, unit, binary, plural numbers.

In Uzbek there are two numbers singular and plural. It is much easier to convert numbers in units in Uzbek into plural. The living of a word in unity is sufficient if the plural suffix "s" is added. Regardless of it, that word becomes plural.

The number category of nouns in Arabic is fundamentally different from the number category of nouns in Uzbek. The first difference is that in Arabic there are singular, binary, plural numbers. The second difference is that there are two sexes in Arabic. The third difference is that there are two different ways to convert words in unity to plural, right (complete) and wrong (broken) plurals, in the right plural it is only converted to plural by adding an addition to the end of words. A plurality is formed by adding a وَن suffix to the names of people of the Muzakkar genus, oil and their professions. In this case, the letter "vov" is considered to be a Prime sign. The fear of the arrival of the target and the proceeds is a protracted "i".

Chief kishik فَلَاخُونَ the owner of the sentence always stands in the chief kishik.

The Lord will come after the helper of the front.

This comes after the verb in the plural of the word o'timli فَلَاجِينَ kelishik receipts, receipts in kelishik stands.

Peasants in the field الْفَفْلَاخُونَ فِي الْحَقْلِ

Translators are diligent الْمُتَرْجِمُونَ مُجْتَهِدُونَ

In the first sentence, the prepositional noun is the participle of the sentence, reporting where the plural ego is.

In the second sentence مُجْتَهِدُونَ the plural participle is reporting what the plural ego is like, which came before it.

If we turn the second sentence into a vocabulary,

Diligent translators الْمُتَرْجِمُونَ الْمُجْتَهِدُونَ

it is necessary to say that before adding a preposition, the first word adapts in 4 manifestations with an adjective that comes after it: in gender, case, number, conjugation. In the first sentence, the prepositional noun is the participle of the sentence, reporting where the plural ego is.

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About a diligent translator عَنِ الْمُتَرْجِمِينَ الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ

In this example, the word combination (adapted determinant) comes after the preposition عَنِ and stands out when it comes to focusing. In Arabic language textbooks, it is argued that the muzakkar gender plural suffix وَن is added only to wise words. But as an exception, it sometimes forms a plural, joining inanimate words.

وونَ عَشْرُونَ isofada عَالَمِ-the word universe, though lifeless, brings the suffix بِنَ. Again the suffix وَنَ is also added to the tens:

ثَلَاثُونَ Thirty

أَرْبَعُونَ Forty

خَمْسُونَ Fifty

سِتُونَ Sixty

These vowels also come after the prepositional and transitive verbs and stand in two conjugations:

مَنْ أَرْبَعِينَ-Forty

I bought 20 books-أَخَرْتُ عَ عَشْرِينَ كِتَابًا.

As it turned out, the category of numbers in Arabic is specific.

A. We give examples from the numbers used in Navoi's "Hamsa". We do not take the responsibility to extract the full meaning of the examples from the work. We set ourselves the goal of revealing only the meaning of the numbers in the examples from the work. We will comment on whether the correct or broken plural of the numbers involved in the examples is coming. In many places of the work "Hamsa" came binary and plural numbers.

Which World World World is Kubro degil,

The power of Allahu Ta'âlâ degil.¹

The word Kubro is the plural of the word كَبِيرٌ-big.

Blue Haqooq light ganjina,

Soul maoni face game.²

The word حَقَائِقُ encountered here is a broken plural of the word حَقِيقَةٌ. The word maoni is a broken plural of the word meaning.

Who said that he was not married to Sirat Alam,

Hamsatain from the two of them.

Khomsatain-2 Khamsa, Nizami and Khisraw Duhlavi"Khamsa" are envisaged.

This is when zu Funun two yafrogni,

If he puts one to another, "kofu nun"³

The meaning of the coming phrase "zu Funun" in this verse is referring to the owner of the sciences, "kof" and "nun" in the phrase "Kofu". The word "day-be" is formed from the letters Kof and nun.

And with the help of the Holy Spirit,,

Fan of the era dream.⁴

The stone sword has this quality case,

If you have a job in taryub an.⁵

The word ishkol used in this verse is a broken plural of the word شَكْلٌ in Arabic, meaning type, forms.

We turn to the work of Mahmudhoja Behbudi as a source for a complete disclosure of the topic "the category of numbers in Arabic nouns", which we are researching.

"What I do not think will come out of me, and we will escape from the snow and fall down. Tamanayn silence, chilim kelar rich smoking, coughs."⁶

In this sentence, the participial word "ain" is added to the binary suffix and comes in a binary number. Meaning-two sides.

¹ Хамса 8 бет

² Ўша асар 8 бет

³ Хамса 10 бет.

⁴ Ўша асар 20 б.

⁵ Ўша асар 28 б.

⁶ Махмудхўжа Бехбудий танланган асарлар/ маънавият 1997 йил 43 бет.

The scientist is religious: imam, Hatib, mudarris, teacher, judge, Mufti, he manages the religious and moral work of the people, the students of this class are, first of all, scientific, religious and Arabic in Turkestan and Bukhara, and a little Russian, and then go to Mecca, Medina, Egypt and Istanbul, ulumi diniya Khatm.⁷

In this sentence, the broken plural of the Arabic word "people" is "people", and the broken plural of the word "science" is "ulum" - the words of science are involved.

"In this way, it is necessary to send the Muslim children who have studied to the dorilfun of Pharangistan, America and Istanbul for upbringing"⁸

This sentence is attended by the word Dorul-Funun, which consists of two words. The first word of this expression in the form of an isofa means دار – a house, a castle, a courtyard, the second word is a broken plural of the word "science" means "background" – Sciences. Dorul-Funun indicates the content of the University, the House of Sciences, the castle of Sciences.

"The venerable intellectuals and akobirs of Russian Muslims would gather and consult about scientific work"

This sentence involved the Arabic word "Kabir" – a broken plural of the big word "Akobir" – an adult word.

"How difficult it is to get out of the homeland! In order to get rid of this problem, a person comes out of the Dead Homeland"⁹

In this sentence, the correct plural is involved, to the end of which the suffix ات is added.

"It is the osor and arts within the Holy Jome of Sharif, a former Muslim masterpiece."¹⁰

In this sentence, a broken plural of the word أَرْثَاتُ - the word historical monuments is used.

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Difficulties in language learning and types of errors**Saliyeva Shakhlo**

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Annotation: As it is known that learning and teaching a foreign language can be a difficult matter because of different pronunciation, grammar and sentence structure of languages. It is not an easy matter to avoid such mistakes and errors while learning languages. However, there are a number of ways for solving language problems in teaching. The work is devoted to errors and difficulties in language learning and solutions for this matter.

In linguistics, according to J.Richard et al an error is the use of a word, speech act or grammatical items in such a way it seems imperfect and significant of an incomplete learning. It is considered by Norrish as a systematic deviation that happens when a learner has not learnt something and consistently gets it wrong. However, the attempts made to put the error into context have always gone hand in hand with either language learning and second language acquisition processes.

Key words: error analyses, language, sound, images, systematic deviations, target language.

Hendrickson mentioned that errors are signals that indicate an actual learning process taking place and that the learner has not yet mastered or shown a well-structured competence in the target language.

All the definitions seemed to stress either on the systematic deviations triggered in the language learning process, or its indications of the actual situation of the language learner themselves which will later help the monitor be it an applied linguist or particularly the language teacher to solve the problem respecting on of the approaches argued in the error analyses, the occurrence of errors doesn't only indicate that the learner hasn't learned something yet, but it also gives the linguist the idea of whether the teaching method applied was effective or it needs to be changed.

According to Corder errors are significant of three things, first to the teacher, in that they tell them, if he or she undertakes systematic analyses, how far towards that goal the learner has progressed and consequently, what remains for him to learn. Second, they provide the researcher with evidence of how language is learned or acquired and what strategies or procedures the learner is employing in his discovery of the language. Third, they are indispensable to the learner himself, because we can regard the making of errors as a device the learner uses in order to learn. The occurrence of errors is merely signs of the present inadequacy of our teaching methods.

There have been two schools of thought when it comes to errors analyses and philosophy, the first one, according to Corder linked the errors commitment with the teaching method has adequate, the errors would not be committed the second school believed that we live in an imperfect world and that errors correction is something real and the applied linguist cannot do without it no matter what teaching approach they may use.

Chomsky made a distinguishing explanation of competence and performance on which later on, the identification of mistakes and errors will be possible, Chomsky stated that "we thus make a fundamental distinction between competence the speaker-hearer's knowledge of the language and performance the actual use of language in concrete situations. In other words, errors are thought of as indications of an incomplete learning and that the speaker is judged by means of errors that concern the amount of linguistic idea he or she has been exposed to, however, performance which is the actual use of language doesn't represent the language knowledge that the speaker has. According to Richard et al people may have the competence to produce an infinitely long sentence but when they actually

attempt to use this knowledge to perform there are many reasons why they restrict the number of adjectives, adverbs, and clauses in any one sentence.

The actual state of the speaker somehow involves and influences the speaker's performance by either causing a good performance or mistakes.

Thus it is quite obvious that there is some kind of interrelationship between competence and performance, somehow a speaker can perform well if he or she had already satisfied linguistic knowledge. As a support to this Corder mentioned that mistakes are of no significance to the process of language learning.

Thus the need for broadening the repertoire of tools for analysis and interpretation increases. In modern society, texts probably play a more important role than in any earlier period of time. This means that producing texts and understanding texts also play an important role in young people's lives, and constitute a necessary competence for their access to participation in society. They live in a world dominated by language and texts. These texts include both traditional text forms as well as, to a large extent, new genres and multi-modal texts consisting of different modalities: language, sound and images. Learners need to master all these text forms. The impact for LS learning and teaching is multiple: if LS aims to enable learners to participate in and understand the complexity of text forms in society, the aims for the subject must be altered in many curricula. This again may lead to revisions of literary canon and to changes in work forms and perspectives. Needs for practical competences and less obvious but equally important needs concerning personal growth and aesthetic values should all be taken into consideration. Identify the causes of learner's errors that is investigating the motives behind committing such errors as the first attempt to eradicate them. Third, to obtain information on common difficulties in language learning, as an aid to teaching or in the preparation of the teaching materials.

Two major causes of error, coined by the error analyses approach are the interlingual error which is an errors made by the learners Linguistic background and Native language interference and intralingual error which is the error committed by the learners when they misuse some target language rules, considering the error cause lies within and between the target language itself and the learners false application of certain target language rules.

Even if all school subjects contribute to LE competences in different ways, LS is considered the most distinct subject for developing language and text competence. In most European countries LS will have a long and specific tradition of national and political history, and the aims of this subject have often been closely connected to national or political purposes. In many countries and for many individuals this subject is the national language, and often also the mother tongue. On the other hand, this is not always the case. A country may have more than one national language and an individual may have a different mother tongue from that of the subject LS, or indeed, more than one mother tongue. The language of LS might the learner's mother tongue or it might be a second language. In both cases the learner needs to develop an advanced competence. The diversity of relationships with the language and cultural base for LS in various countries renders complex any general description of aims and content.

We may assume that the general aims for LS in the member states are based on a common philosophy and cultural tradition. However, we may find local variations of emphasis on content and approaches. Most European countries have a long and distinct LS tradition based on their national and political history and, accordingly, set different purposes for the subject. We can assume that these purposes have changed over the years and that content and approaches have changed accordingly. We cannot, however, take for granted that this development has followed the same path in all countries and that the aims and content of LS are identical. But although languages are different and language competences involve different skills and different challenges, we can still assume a common basis for *participation* and *access* to language competences. And we may still be able to describe

society and education in terms that are sufficiently similar to distinguish certain common features that influence LS in a modern society.

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THE PLACE OF ETHNOTOPONYMS IN TOPONYMY

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Annotation: This article discusses the ethnotoponyms that take place in the toponyms of the city of Kokand - Yuzlar, Urganji, Gaziaglyk, Kashkaryon, Toglik, Galcha, Avgonbog, Luliyon, Juhutmahalla.

Keywords Ethnotoponyms, Naiman, Elaton, Mazanglik, Galcha, Gaziaglik.

Ethnotoponyms the basis of creation are the names of the places formed by ethnonyms. Although humanity is biologically a whole, it is divided into innumerable groups and balls, developing on the basis of general sociological laws. It is known from history that the Uzbek nation was formed as a result of mixing and merging with tribes and clans belonging to different peoples during long and complicated life processes. Among our people, along with representatives of Turkic peoples, you can also meet representatives of other peoples, such as Persian-Tajik, Arab, Russian and Mongolian.

Information about Turkic clans and tribes that lived in Central Asia in the past can be found in Abu Rayhan Beruni, "Devonu Lug'otit-Turk" by Mahmud Koshgari, "Shajarai Turk" by Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, "History of Bukhara" by Narshahi, works of Alisher Navoi, "Boburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and Kokand preserved in official documents written during the Khanate of Bukhara and Khiva.

A. Ergashev recommends paying special attention to two aspects in the study of ethnotoponyms: firstly, ethnotoponyms are the product of certain historical periods, and at the heart of each studied ethnotonym is the reflection of the domestic life, dreams and aspirations of the Uzbek people, and secondly, the collection of ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms is a prominent feature of the Uzbek language. points out that it provides valuable information about the stages of formation of the noun system.

In the system of toponymy of the city of Kokand, ethnotoponyms, which reflect the national structure of the population formed historically, have a special place. In the past, people belonging to different ethnic groups lived in the city, which led to the emergence of place names related to their names. The names of many neighborhoods, guzars, streets, water bodies are named with ethnonyms. Yuzlar, Kirqlar, Qataghon, Toma, Urganji, Ghaziyoglik, Togliq, Kotirqipchak, Kipchakariq, Galchasoy, Beshkovok, Karakorpa, Kashkaryan, Uchuyli, Avgonbog, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkman, Loliyan, Jukhutmahalla are among them.

The Ming tribe had a great position in the Koqan Khanate. Kokan khans came from thousands. According to historical sources, people belonging to the thousand tribe lived in villages such as Dehqonto, Tor'ova, Chomochbiy, Pillakhona, Jonikent, Tokaytepa, Pirtak, Tepakorgan, Kaynar, Saray, Toraygir around Kokand.

In the city of Ko'kan, there is no ethnotonym related to the ethnonym min, but there is information about the madrasa named Mingoyim (the husband of Norbotabiy, descendant of Altin Beshikkhan, daughter of the elder of the Ming clan, Zuhra Ayim, who was named "Mingoyim"), and the existence of information about the presence of representatives of the min clan in the khanate in important positions. it shows that the population of the city is filled with representatives of the thousand clan. However, the existence of the villages of Katta Minglar and Kichik Minglar (in

Dangara district), which are 5 km away from the city of Kokand, shows that the influence of this ethnic group in the khanate is very high.

Currently, two streets of Kokand city, "Gisht koprik" and "Gala baqqallik" MFY, are called Yuzlar. Most of the ethnonyms are named after the clan mark. Each tribe had its own special seal. M. Koshgari about the 22 Oguz tribes: "... each of them has special marks, marks specific to their goods, they distinguish their clans based on these marks."

Galcha - the Tajiks called the highlands "Gharcha" (ghar means mountain). The Uzbek pronunciation was changed to "Galcha", and the places where they settled were called Galcha. There are dozens of villages with the same name in the valley.

F. Nazarov, who was in Kok, touched on the national composition of the inhabitants of this land: "Golcha (Galcha, Gharcha - "height") - mountain Iranian-speaking (Tajik) peoples of the Pamir and Pamir region live among them, "Mountain Persians" or "Eastern Persians".

The village of Galcha, located in the district of Uzbekistan (in recent years, became part of the city of Ko'kan), is located in the south of Toqli Mergan region. In addition, there is a neighborhood in the city that is managed by the Galchasoy hydronym.

The name of the "Urganjibog" MFY, Urganji and Urganjibog neighborhoods in the studied area originated from the Urganji ethnonym. The ethnonym was created by adding the Tajik suffix -i to the name of the city of Urganch, which means "urgansh". According to the writings of N. Veselovsky, O.A. Sukhareva, the Urganjis are Uzbeks who left the city of Urganch at the end of the 18th century and settled in Bukhara and other lands. In the sources of the history of the Kokan Khanate of the 19th century, it is noted that people belonging to the Urganji people lived in these lands and that they did not forget the name of their clan.

In fact, the Urganjis of the Fergana Valley, including the Kokan region, may have settled in these lands during these periods. Urganji ethnotoponym can be found not only in the city, but also in the surrounding districts. In particular, there are villages named Urganji in Dang'ara, Uchko'prik, Buvayda districts.

Naiman is the name of one of the Uzbek clans. The dictionary meaning of the word is "eight". As a tribe, the Naymans were part of the Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Nogai and Altai peoples. According to information from the 70s of the 19th century, the Uzbek Naimans lived in Zarafshan oasis, Ferghana valley and Khorezm. The name of multi-storey buildings belonging to "Shaldiramoq" MFY in the city of Kokand is called Naymancha. Today, there are about 20 neighborhoods and villages called Naiman, Naimancha, in the Fergana Valley.

Historical documents mention that the microtoponymy of the city included Kashkaryan neighborhood. Kashkaryon means "Kashkars". This toponym is applied to people who migrated from Kashkar region. The name of Toghliq neighborhood in the city is also directly related to poverty. According to the Kazakh historian Ch. Valikhonov, some groups of people who moved from Kashgar were called Toglikh. In Mirzaolim Mushrif's work "Ansab us-salatin va tavarikh ul-khavaqin" the names of Yunus Togliq, Muhammadyusuf Togliq, Muhammadkarim Togliq, Boybo'tabek Togliq were mentioned. In short, Togliq is an ethnotoponym. There are also villages with the same name in Uchkoprik, Dangara, Buvayda districts.

There are Mazanglik, Mazanglik 1-tor, Mazanglik 2-tor streets belonging to "Margilan Gate" MFY of Kokand city. The word "Mazang" means tamba, lokidon, stuck in one place, and the Gypsies who settled in one place were called by this name.

There are streets named Elaton, Elaton 1-tor, Elaton 2-tor belonging to "Margilon Gate" MFY in Ko'kan city. In the past, the settled population called the clans that had not yet settled under the general name "Elatiya" (Elats). The nomadic clans that settled in this area were among the Elats. In the documents, the Tajik form of the name - "Elaton" is often found.

S.Korayev showed that Kipchaks, Kyrgyz and Uzbeks have a clan called Elatan, while N.Okhunov states that Elaton is one of the Kipchak clans of the Fergana Valley. In our opinion, the information given by S. Koraev and N. Okhunov is reasonable.

The emergence of the Afghan village ethnotoponym is related to the Afghans. This place was founded by people who moved from Afghanistan. Parks were built near the village of Avgon and named "Avgonbog". Due to the mild nature and moderate climate, Kokan Khans built summer palaces in these places several times. Over the years, Avgonbog has become a large village. After the construction of the city wall, a part of Avgonbog entered the city territory, the neighborhood expanded and became an amin, and the remaining part was called Avgon village. Now this area belongs to the "Avgonbog" MFY of the city of Kokhan, where there is also a street named "Eski Arab" related to another ethnonym.

Apart from these, Boyan, Maddohan, Shaykhan, Bekvachcha, Khojamahalla, Darvishabad, Eshonmahalla toponyms represented by different categories, classes, groups, names in the historical microtoponymy of the city can be included among ethnotoponyms. Among the mentioned, Bayon means "wealthy", Maddohan - "helpers", Shaykhan - "sheikhs", Bekvachcha means "generation of beggars, ball of beggars".

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FORMING THE RIGHT PRONUNCIATION IN LANGUAGE
TEACHING FORMATION OF SKILLS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the formation of correct pronunciation, skills and competencies in teaching a foreign language in accordance with the requirements of the CEFR, which examines the features of teaching the pronunciation of a foreign language at all stages of language learning and different views on this issue.

Keywords: communication, collaboration, articulation, interference, pronunciation

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the attention to teaching foreign languages increased, because Uzbekistan became a full-fledged member of the world community and our country began to cooperate with foreign countries in all spheres of life. Instead, it requires specialists who are fluent in foreign languages. During the years of our independence, we strengthened cooperation with foreign countries, especially with the developed countries of the world in the field of education. The widespread use of new pedagogical technologies in the field of education has become the need of the hour. Especially the first president of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov's decision of December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the teaching of foreign languages" placed great responsibilities on foreign language teachers to organize foreign language teaching at a high level, to bring the youth of our country to the level of being able to speak foreign languages perfectly.

Newly accepted standards of teaching foreign languages are implemented based on CEFR requirements. Formation of correct pronunciation skills and competences in formation of communication competences in language teaching is extremely important. The ability to correctly pronounce the phonemes of a foreign language in the process of oral communication creates the main difficulties in language learning. In this article, we present our thoughts on the formation of correct pronunciation skills and competencies in English language teaching. In teaching foreign languages, the main attention is focused on the formation of correct pronunciation skills and skills in students, because the formation of correct pronunciation skills and skills is considered extremely important for the intelligibility of speech, clear and complete expression of thoughts.

Speech, hearing, and vision analyzers are involved in teaching pronunciation in a foreign language. The speech analyzer performs the speech processing function, the hearing analyzer performs the speech control function, and the vision analyzer also participates in the speech control process. These analyzers work interdependently.

According to psychologists, a person can hear correctly only sounds that he can pronounce correctly. For this, when learning other languages, a person must first fully master the sound system of these languages. The main difficulty in acquiring pronunciation skills and competences in learning foreign languages occurs in the process of interlanguage interference, that is, as a result of incorrect use of one language material instead of another language material. In many cases, the student makes mistakes when learning a foreign language under the influence of the mother tongue, which is called interference in linguistics. Interference is divided into several types, such as phonetic interference, grammatical interference, lexical interference, and mixed interference.

Pronunciation training begins at the very beginning of language learning. First, the sounds of a foreign language are taught, their articulation is developed and brought to the level of automatism,

and at the same time, the expression of these sounds in writing is taught. Teaching correct pronunciation is a continuous process from the beginning to the end of language teaching.

Each stage of language learning has its own characteristics. At the lower level, the correct articulation of sounds is mainly emphasized. After the formation of correct pronunciation skills and competences, correct pronunciation skills and competences are formed by working on texts, monologues and dialogues related to them in the middle and upper levels.

Linguists, in particular, scientists working in the field of phonetics divide the skills and abilities of teaching pronunciation into two groups: 1. Listening pronunciation 2. Rhythmic intonation. In the first group, the skills and abilities of correct listening and correct pronunciation of speech sounds are formed. In the second group, intonations in the studied language, their types and use, the use of stress, and the ability to divide words into the correct syllables are introduced.

Methodist scholars divide into two different approaches to correct pronunciation: 1. Imitative - acoustic 2. Analytical - imitative, i.e. analytical imitative. Proponents of the imitative approach believe that the main cause of phonetic errors is the incorrect hearing and perception of sounds when mixing speech sounds in a foreign language, and they think that in order to form the correct pronunciation skills and skills in students, it is necessary to listen and imitate the sounds of a foreign language correctly, and not filter them through the sounds of the native language. . The base of listening comprehension formed through listening comprehension should allow the learner to correct his own mistakes and feel the difference between the sounds he heard and the ones he imitated. they think Proponents of this approach believe that in teaching the pronunciation of sounds of a foreign language, listening comprehension of these sounds, guidance and instructions regarding their articulation are unnecessary. In their opinion, it is appropriate to study speech sounds in the process of connected speech, rather than focusing on each of the speech sounds separately and working on their articulation. For this, conducting phonetic exercises on speech models and speech devices will give a good result.

According to the proponents of the analytical-imitation approach, teaching pronunciation is mainly based on rational imitation, correct understanding of the speech organs during the articulation of sounds, and conscious imitation. Proponents of this approach recommend the following as the main ones in the formation of correct pronunciation skills and competences:

Start teaching a foreign language with a phonetics course;

1. Perfect development of each speech sound, strengthening its articulation through explanations and exercises;
2. To study the functioning of the speech organs for each sound in order to achieve correct pronunciation;
3. Separate listening comprehension and pronunciation skills and competences;

Proponents of this idea argue that in order to correctly pronounce sounds, it is necessary to follow the sequence of orientation, pronunciation planning, and pronunciation processes. Pronunciation skills and abilities are strengthened through exercises, inter-language and intra-language interference is taken into account when working on sounds, however, the lexical meaning of words is not given importance when teaching pronunciation, that is, the lexical meaning of a combination of sounds related to a certain phonetic phenomenon is not given importance. while spending a lot of time on the phonetics course, studying the articulatory acoustic properties of one sound, the loss of skills, i.e., deautomation, occurs when switching to another sound. Conducting listening comprehension skills separately from pronunciation skills loses their coherence. When choosing a phonetic minimum for students, it is necessary to form full literary pronunciation skills and skills, to conduct phonetic exercises in a game style, to pronounce sounds at different speeds, to form the skills of being able to make different sound tempos and voice timbres, to use original audio-visual recordings, to learn to use different intonation devices in speech. , while working on the

pronunciation of separate sounds, analyzing the similarities and differences between the sounds of the native language and the sounds of a foreign language is very effective in teaching the pronunciation of sounds in a foreign language.

At the middle and higher stages of language teaching, it is necessary to make extensive use of various intonation devices in the formation of dialogic speech skills and competences, because it is of great importance in mastering rhythmic intonation devices and models in a foreign language.

In the phonetic exercises selected for students at the primary level, it is important to form the skills of active listening, being able to recognize and distinguish sounds, and to pronounce sounds in chorus and individually. It is worth noting that in teaching English pronunciation, emphasis on the use of English speech sounds in syllabic types and exercises on how to pronounce them in syllabic types will strengthen the connection between pronunciation and writing.

English pronunciation is taught at all levels of language learning, but continuous phonetic exercises, listening comprehension exercises, taking into account the specific characteristics of each level, lead to the correct formation of correct pronunciation skills and abilities. The teacher should focus on phonetic interference, because the most common language phenomenon is the use of native sounds in English pronunciation by the student under the influence of the native language. To overcome this deficiency, it is important for the teacher to regularly conduct phonetic exercises in every lesson, to explain the differences between sounds and to show the movement and position of the speech organs in correct pronunciation.

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THE ISSUE OF CREATING AN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION NETWORK TERMS AND REGULATING TERMS

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Annotation. The article will talk about the implementation of practical work on the regulation of telephone communication network terms in Uzbek linguistics, the creation of an Explanatory Dictionary of terms used in the field.

Keywords and phrases: terminology, terminological system, terminology, Explanatory Dictionary, telecommunication industry telephony terms.

It is no secret that since the terms of the telephone communication network are now being studied in Uzbek linguistics, it is an urgent task to carry out practical work on the regulation of these terms and the creation of an Explanatory Dictionary of the terms used in the field.

Professor H. Dadaboev noted, Uzbek terminologists are faced with the responsibility of solving the above problems, as well as the issues of the bottom: "the absence of proportional variants of certain terms of a generalized nature; the unsatisfactory regulation of the terms of Science and technology in the field and their uniformity; the possibility of spelling confusion in the application of terms; the approach; the absence of a methodological manual and a periodic Bulletin, which ensures the uniqueness of the terms used in various fields; terminological lexicon, especially the unsatisfactory nature of theoretical research on scientific and technical terms of the period of independence; the absence of a management and monitoring body that specifically deals with the issues of terminology". Among such problems, one can also include the issue of creating explanatory dictionaries in the field of telephony in Uzbek.

Such an Explanatory Dictionary, which must be created, must meet the following requirements:

- 1) 1) the dictionary should be an industry dictionary covering the concepts of communication telephone network terms;
- 2) 2) it is desirable that it be intended for a wide readership;
- 3) 3) must be normative (consisting of a certain number of terms) according to its function;
- 4) 4) the dictionary must contain the terminological lexicon, which is actively used in the field of telephone communication network terms;
- 5) 5) the dictionary should be created in cooperation with specialists in the field of telephony and dictionary scientists.
- 6) From the practice of compiling a dictionary, it is known that when creating a dictionary, its authors are required to follow certain instructions. In particular, the glossary should be able to classify terms according to the field of application, determine the purpose, function, size, and, finally, strictly follow such accepted guidelines as the principle of word selection (the processes of classification and description of the vocabulary lexicon) in the dictionary.
- 7) It is observed that the scope of work carried out when compiling an Explanatory Dictionary of the terms of the telephone communication network in Uzbek is as follows:
 - 8) initially, the process of designing a dictionary is carried out, that is, a dictionary vocabulary (a vocabulary consisting of terminology and terminological units) is formed, the volume of vocabulary, the aspect of description, selection criteria, the order of the structure of dictionary articles, etc. are determined, and representations are formed on the main features of the dictionary to be created;

9) at the next stage, the terms and terminological units used in the field of telephony and inter-industry were selected based on the materials of Russian, English languages, where the source language was calculated, and allocated to the thematic group.;

10) at the last stage, the equivalents in the native language of the terminological units that make up the dictionary word are analyzed and described. The order and structure of the dictionary article are determined, and the terminology index is attached.

It seems that the process of compiling sectoral terminological dictionaries requires a certain degree of knowledge and competence in Vocabulary from specialists in the field.

The Explanatory Dictionary of telephone communication network Terms serves to correctly interpret terms in the field.

Today, an explanation of some terms related to the field of telephony is given in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". But it will also be correct to include in this dictionary new mastering terms such as smartphone, mobile, mobile phone, tablet that have entered our language in subsequent years. We also consider it appropriate to include in this dictionary the meanings of words related to the field of telephony, such as a network, an application, which, along with the terms of absorption, is in equal consumption.

In the dictionary, The Word Network is interpreted as follows:

"Network 1. Main road, flow, etc.k.part divided and separated from; chess. Rail networks. Rail networks. River network. This low mountainfedchenko is one of the branches of the glacial mountains, which was called the "glacial mountain" by local residents.

M. Ismaili, Fergana t. o. At first, large rivers were dug, starting with the head beard, and then its branches. J. Sharipov, Khorezm.

2. Main organization or association branch. Communication networks. Educational networks. We have been in trade networks and industrial enterprises under the pretext of the letter. From the newspaper. Enlightenment, which is spreading a quick Sharm:countless schools, boarding schools, evening courses for adults, needed people who studied, albeit a little. A.The lights of the Mighty, The Warrior.

3. Science and technology, agriculture and sh.k.ga related field, fields. Important sectors of the farm. Science and technology networks. Karakulma is one of the most important branches of Republican livestock. Here is the main network of livestock with grain. "Star of the East"¹.

It seems that the dictionary article of the Word Network does not mention its meaning in the field of telephony, computer technology.

As you know, the term network is used to refer to a complex interconnected by communication channels that provide the exchange of information through a phone, computer, terminal and other devices. In the field of telephony, a number of terms are used, such as telephone communication network, wireless network, wired network, Local Area Network, formed with the participation of the Word Network. This circumstance indicates that the content content of the network lexeme has expanded significantly today, it is permissible to include it in explanatory dictionaries.

In general, in subsequent years, new terms appeared in the field of telephony, many terms were mastered. Their inclusion in the "Uzbek language Explanatory Dictionary" is a requirement of the period.

In the formation of terms that occupy a significant place in the language system, the fact that non-observance of the existing internal laws of this language negatively affects its progress,

¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли, 3-жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2020. – Б. 119.

undoubtedly. Against this background, the issue of the regulation of terms in linguistics continues to be a matter of constant attention.

A number of studies have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics related to the issues of regulating sectoral terminology. Taking into account the fact that the language constantly reflects changes in the life of society, it can be said that these processes require new research at all times. The regulation of the terms arising in each area is equally significant both from the scientific and socio-political side.

X.Pricodjaeva Russian scientist A.A.Ensuring the effectiveness of the regulation of terms, relying on the opinions of reformatsky, stated that the terms are directly related to the following situations in which they apply:

- proper organization of professional education;
- verbal treatment that takes place in production practice;
- mutual correspondence in scientific and production processes;
- printing (publication of literature on scientific, educational, production);
- translation of foreign literature, etc.k.

They are also characterized by the following cases:

– each affix in the term must perform a separate task, while an affix that does not perform a specific task must be excluded from the term's content. For example, automation(peeing), electrophorization(peeing) etc;

– in terminology, the pursuit of brevity must be at the required level, otherwise the semantics of the term may be misunderstood or understood in two ways."

It is understood that the arrangement of terms in the language will serve the development of the industry.

In the field of Uzbek telephony, some shortcomings are observed in the adoption or imitation of mastering terms in the formation of new terms based on the internal capabilities of the language. Until, as long as the term is not clear and clear, negative situations such as confusion, uncertainty remain. For example, in the "Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of terms related to the field of mobile and real wireless communication"Uluchshennaya slujba soobtsheniy termini improved messaging service to the Uzbek language² turned in style. It seems to us that the translation of this term is not correct. The word improved in the composition of the term should be replaced by the word improved. In fact, this term should have been formulated as follows: an improved service of information transmission.

In the specified dictionary, terms are also found that are successfully calcined from Russian to Uzbek. For example, when calling the subscriber-peshekhod pair term, a combination term is formed: pedestrian subscriber.

The term applies to the category of low-motion objects with a movement speed of 3 km/h, and the data transfer rate of up to 384 Kbit/s"³.

When the term subscriber-peshekhod was called in the style of subscriber-pedestrian, the task of determining the type of subscriber of the word pedestrian would be weakened. In this regard, the term pedestrian subscriber can be considered a successful one.

² Мобил ва кўчмас симсиз алоқа соҳасига оид атамаларнинг русча-ўзбекча изоҳли луғати // (Тузувчилар: Д.Н.Ликонцев, З.К.Хусанов). – Тошкент: “UNICON.UZ” ДУК “ Атамашунослик ва луғатлар хизмати” . 2021. – Б. 131.

³ Мобил ва кўчмас симсиз алоқа соҳасига оид атамаларнинг русча-ўзбекча изоҳли луғати // (Тузувчилар: Д.Н.Ликонцев, З.К.Хусанов). – Тошкент: “UNICON.UZ” ДУК “ Атамашунослик ва луғатлар хизмати” . 2021. – Б.5.

Or to the russian term ogranichitel vizovov, the term limiter of calls, formed in the uzbek language as an alternative term, also justifies itself. Especially the word limiter, formed on the basis of the word restrict, serves to increase the vocabulary of the uzbek language.

The terms subscriber number (subscriber's number), free call (besplatny vizov), international phone number of mobile subscriber (mejdunarodny telefonny nomer mobilnogo subscriber), inter-network call (mejsetevoy vizov), mobile subscriber (mobilny subscriber) are also correctly translated from russian into uzbek. In particular, the choice of the word free in place of the word free as an uzbek alternative to the russian word besplatny was successful.

The creation of explanatory dictionaries on the field of telephony in uzbek is one of the dolzhab problems of the industry. Such an explanatory dictionary should be an industry dictionary covering the concepts of telephone communication network terms. The regulation of the terms of the increasingly developing sphere of telephony is one of the most important issues in the field of uzbek linguistics and information technology. In doing so, it is advisable for linguists and industry professionals to work in collaboration.

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IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC COMPETENCE IN TEACHING THE
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article reveals the main aspects of using the language of a particular language community in mastering the sociolinguistic rules of speech communication that characterize this society, as well as understanding the impact of social factors on the speech behavior of communication participants.

Keywords: relationships, communicative competence, sociolinguistic competence, sociocultural conditions, emotional and aesthetic impact, education, originality in language, social factors, speech behavior.

It was education that at all times contributed to maintaining the stability of society, modifying the forms and types of relationships between people, therefore, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 emphasizes the need "dramatic improvement in the quality of general secondary education, in-depth study of foreign languages ..."

The new socio-economic and political situation requires the implementation of a language policy in the field of foreign language education in society, aimed at meeting both public and personal needs in relation to foreign (non-native) languages.

Since the 70s of the last century, the concept of communicative competence has become effective, with linguistic, sociolinguistic, discursive, sociocultural, strategic and social competences as structural elements.

In Russian linguodidactics, the term communicative competence was introduced by M.V. Vyatyunev. He proposed to understand communicative competence "as the choice and implementation of speech behavior programs depending on a person's ability to navigate in a particular communication environment; the ability to classify situations depending on the topic, tasks, communicative attitudes that arise in students before the conversation, as well as during the conversation in the process of mutual adaptation".

V.I. Andriyanova emphasizes that the communicative principle is the basis for teaching Russian as a non-native language.

In this regard, the scientist considers it necessary "to create such a system of education that would ensure the mastery of the language in its main functions - as a means of communication, communication, cognition, planning and organization of activities (especially collective), emotional, aesthetic and moral impact and education - with priority of the communicative function".

The document of the Council of Europe "Common European Language Competencies: Teaching, Learning, Assessment" considers sociolinguistic competence as one of the most important components of intercultural communicative competence, the formation of which is the goal of teaching a non-native language.

Sociolinguistic competence reflects the sociocultural conditions of language use (orientation to social norms of communication between different generations, genders, classes and social groups, design of rituals). This competence has an impact on verbal communication between representatives of different cultures.

The area of sociolinguistic competence includes, among other things, the ability to organize pedagogical communication and take into account a specific pedagogical situation, it consists of the ability to use realities, special turns of speech, specific rules of speech communication, characteristic of the country of the language being studied, that is, originality in the language, which indicates influenced by customs and culture.

Due to the focus on social norms (rules of good manners, norms of communication between representatives of different generations, genders, social groups, linguistic consolidation of certain rituals adopted in a given society), the sociolinguistic component has a great influence on the linguistic design of communication between representatives of different cultures. Thus, sociolinguistic competence is an integral component of communicative competence.

Since the requirements for the level of proficiency in sociolinguistic competence are somewhat vague, it is necessary to single out individual components, the requirements for proficiency in which can be described more accurately, and accordingly, can be measured and controlled.

These components include:

- Etiquette formulas of greeting, farewell, appeal, gratitude.
- Expression of a polite request, wish, interest, concern.
- Congratulations, expression of condolences, expression of gratitude.
- Expression of regret, use of mitigating language.
- Expression of discontent, impatience, complaints.
- Understanding the most commonly used set expressions.
- Understanding the existence of differences in different versions of the language.

The development of sociolinguistic competencies is inextricably linked with the main goals of education: practical, developmental and educational. And the educational task is the most significant, since the formation of a sense of patriotism and a sense of internationalism in a modern young person depends on the solution of this task. By studying the Russian language, we form a culture of peace in the mind of a person.

For the development of sociolinguistic competencies, it is necessary to use the following patterns of social relations:

- 1) Galleries and museums, tourist guide;
- 2) Station, airport, transport;
- 3) Weather forecast;
- 4) News, sports reports, interviews, newspaper text;
- 5) Texts of linguistic and cultural content;
- 6) The realities of the country of the language being studied;
- 7) Canons of politeness \ etiquette;
- 8) Traditions/customs, clothes, peculiarities of national cuisine,
- 9) National proverbs, sayings and phraseological units

It follows from this that in order to fully use the language of a particular language community, it is important to master the sociolinguistic rules of speech communication that characterize this society, that is, to fully comprehend the impact of social factors on the speech behavior of communication participants. Mastery of the native language, as a rule, involves the acquisition of various kinds of knowledge unconsciously, which favors the use of the native language properly. Such knowledge can be called the sociolinguistic competence of the communicant.

As a result, teaching a non-native (Russian) language must be considered taking into account the sociolinguistic aspect of communication.

Thus, learning a language, both native and non-native, is a personal need that manifests itself in social interaction and communication. The success of communication depends not only on the speaker's desire to make contact, but also on the ability to realize the speech intention, which depends on the degree of proficiency in language units and the ability to use them in specific situations of communication. These conditions of language proficiency constitute the essence of sociolinguistic competence, which was put forward among the central categories of communicative linguistics and linguodidactics.

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Abstract: In the article, the issues of literary-critical analysis of the artistic work, understanding of the artistic text and approach to its essence from a linguistic point of view are put forward. The concepts of artistic meaning and artistic content are mutually differentiated.

Key words: work of art, linguistic analysis, meaning and content, artistic meaning, artistic content, linguopoetic analysis.

In the literary and critical analysis of a work of art, it has been repeatedly emphasized that one should approach not only from the point of view of scientific literary studies, but also from the point of view of linguistics. Understanding a literary text, a complete understanding of the thought-idea that you want to say in it, a full-fledged perception is not such an easy task. Therefore, a one-sided study of it does not reveal the essence of the issue, but darkens it. Since fiction is a word art, it is studied by both literary critics and linguists. The concept of artistic meaning and artistic content is considered one of those areas that have not yet been sufficiently researched. In linguistics, in most cases, the concept of meaning and content is used indistinguishable. In fact, they should be sharply differentiated from each other. This is a phenomenon inextricably linked with the dialectic of generality and privateness in the analysis of the text. For example, the naming of a work or the naming of a part of it is related to artistic meaning, while the content is a private implicate and explicite linguistic means that give rise to that meaning. Literary science interprets this in its own way, since the selected categories of these Sciences in the analysis of the text are fundamentally different from each other.

There are opinions that the formation of content can be not only a sentence, but also within the framework of units larger than the sentence, which are of great importance in the linguistics of literary text. When it comes to content in a literary text, it is necessary to distinguish between two different types of content. While one of them is objective content, another is artistic (aesthetic) content. Even in the biblionyms chosen for Nazar Eshonkul stories, special attention is paid to this principle – the principle of artistic meaning and artistic content. Take, for example, his story "treatment". The name of the story attracts the attention of the right reader. The biblionym chosen for the work is characterized by the fact that it itself was built on the basis of the street. If we take an objective approach to the story, then we will talk about the methods and experiences of the treatment carried out by an experienced doctor with the mentally ill. It would seem that this does not affect the aesthetic imagination of the reader than one. Therefore, in the reader's consciousness, questions arise in the style of why the writer did not call the work "strange experience", "antique method of treatment." In fact, the writer's artistic goal is another: we are not mistaken if we say that he interpreted the processes of coming into the world of a person without appearance in the story "muolaja" artistically and psychologically. As described in the work, students of the medical university go to a mental health hospital for an internship. The hospital where they went is fundamentally different from other hospitals in its treatment methods. The difference is that the sick brought here are treated by the beating method. The hospital professor, on the example of three mental patients, speaks with extreme composure and confidence about the type of disease, the stages of treatment. The name of the patient is also called "quot;," different from other sick people. Those who suffer from this disease fall into the temptation of the " free world".

His imagination, in which the reader read the above situation, is somewhat distracted. So, is this work only about the mentally ill and a new way of treating them, or about influencing the psyche of people who, having sanded the life of the past, could not accept the news, or an artistic plaque on the human psyche of various social thongs of the former regime? It depends on the artistic perception, artistic embodiment of the reader, of course.

In the interpretation of a literary text, such hidden meanings, the subtle and thoughtful perception of implications, various substantive gestures of expressive units are very important. Turkish literary critics define such hidden meanings as "content". To understand the content in a work of art, it is necessary to be aware of the words, Proverbs, historical events, knowledge and experiences that refer to the content. It is the word "quot; above, "a combination of" free world " that is a reference to the content that comes from the work. For example, the word qut-qut was formed within the framework of the qutqu lexicon, explained in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" by the meanings of reverse propaganda, vomiting. It follows from this that, paying attention to the zimrian meaning of the work, it is understood that these mentally ill are not ordinary sick people, they are an artistic generalization of selfish, vile people who flew into the box of society, justified the old social order, condemned the new marriage. They are typical representatives of those who have always dreamed of their "free world". It is not difficult to master such artistic content through the presented lexical units, which in itself is also a hint of artistic meaning. The artistic meaning in turn connects with the name of the tagzami artistic work and raises the title to the level of artistic generalization. Ana now begins to satisfy us why the work is called "treatment". Because the name itself has a metaphorical portable meaning. At the same time, it should be noted that the artistic meaning does not belong to the semantic structure of the word. Because, artistic meaning is a kind of linguopoietic concept that is realized as an element of artistic content in a broad context¹.

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Annotation: This article describes the concept of linguistic creativity, its application and its types. Many scholars in the field of Linguistics determined the notion of linguistic creativity differently. Their viewpoints about this phenomenon are also discussed in the article. The peculiarity of linguistic creativity, which is essential for the processes of speech production, is expressed in the selection of the corresponding word in the semantic memory of a person. Such a selection of words is made by the intellect, thus linguistic creativity acts as a function of generating the activity of the intellect. This article shows how the human intellect manifests itself in the creation of a subjectively new mental formation in the presentation of a cognitive scheme, the generation of all kinds of verbal categories, concepts, vocabulary associations, which are characterized by novelty, originality, and uniqueness.

Key words: linguistic creativity, discourse, mental, cognitive, intellect, semantic

Along with the development of scientific disciplines, anthropocentric paradigm, theory of linguistic personality linguistic creativity as a result of human creative activity comes to the fore.

In general terms, creativity is defined as a combination of cognitive and psychological abilities, the creation of new ideas and their application, as well as the creation of new meanings.

Creativity in Linguistics is understood as linguistic creativity, the ability to create new contextual meanings, new linguistic, stylistic devices, etc.

Most researchers of linguistic creativity follow the Chomsky's theory, universal understanding of this phenomenon (linguistic creativity is ubiquitous in language, speech and discourse). Thus, O. K. Iriskhanova proceeds from the understanding of creativity as a person's ability to "creatively design and integrate various mental formations in the mode of real speech communication." In this understanding, language takes on creative forms in speech, text and discourse. The creative ability inherent in a person in using ready-made linguistic elements to generate new elements is already explicated in speech activity in the form of

"linguistic creativity". At the same time, linguistic creativity is proposed to be considered through dichotomies: "individual - collective", "superficial - deep", "compositional - integrative", "algorithmic - heuristic". Here we see a productive way of diversifying language creativity in various parameters: social, level, communicative, cognitive ¹.

Word creation is thus carried out by the knowledge structure of a certain language, where a person creates new words or new forms of words, and also transforms already existing linguistic modes of expression in order to expand the semantic meaning and name a new phenomenon or object. In his teaching, Torrance describes a model of creativity that includes three factors: productivity, flexibility and originality. He believes that the criterion of creativity is a process that stimulates creative activity. However, from a linguistic point of view, it is the ability to quickly express ideas in a unique and extraordinary way.²

¹ Iriskhanova O. K. Linguistic and creative foundations of the theory of nominalization: Disof a Doctor of Philology Sciences. M., 2004.

² Torrance EP The nature of creativity as manifest in the testing. /EP Torrance// The nature of creativity. 1988.p. 43-75

The measure of linguistic innovation (or “linguistic invention”, in the terms of G. O. Vinokur) is determined based on the manifestation of a number of parameters of linguistic creativity. At the same time, “innovative” means only those language techniques that can be recognized as deviations from the usual use of certain language units, meanings or constructions.

N.L. Plotnikova points out in her dissertation that the process of word creation is a unique phenomenon of a linguistic personality, aimed at creating a new lexical unit or using an existing unit in a non-traditional sense in accordance with the settings and requirements of a certain communicative act.³

Linguistic creativity is associated with creative linguistic thinking, its goal is the emergence of a new linguistic phenomenon through the transformation of existing ones in the linguistic space.

In the process of word creation, a linguistic personality participates not as a language consumer who uses already existing language units, but as a language creator, composing new units or using an existing one, creates new meanings and forms of existing words. V. I. Karasik notes that a high degree of linguistic creativity is observed not only at the highly cultural level of writers, journalists, teachers, but also in the language game of non-standard linguistic personalities at the grassroots level of culture.⁴

According to M.A. Kholodnaya, the main property of the linguistic creativity of a linguistic personality is metaphorical as the ability to act in an “impossible”, fantastic context, as a predisposition to use symbolic, associative means in expressing one’s thoughts.⁵

A.V. Galkina considers linguistic creativity as the ability of a person to use original, non-standard linguistic techniques and means of expressing thoughts.⁶

T. V. Tyuleneva writes that linguistic creativity is nothing more than a complex of abilities to create objectively and subjectively new ideal products using the means of language, to produce oral and written statements based on divergent thinking, coupled with the desire for creative speech activity; it is characterized by ease (speed) of producing ideas and their embodiment in speech form, flexibility (variability) of verbal thinking, non-standard verbal thinking, the ability to transfer knowledge, skills for constructing new statements, to establish associative links between lexical units, to refine the original speech product for the successful exteriorization of the idea.⁷

V. B. Bazilevich believes that linguistic creativity is a system of knowledge about the language, thanks to which a native speaker creates new words, transforms existing language means in order to expand their semantics, attract attention, and achieve a certain effect.⁸

Linguistic creativity according to I. V. Zykova , it is “the ability of deep (conceptual) foundations (as the results of cognition of the world), implemented by a collective personality (society, people) and an individual personality (a separate representative of society, people), to systematically generate heterogeneous signs of a language, contributing to development or evolution of the latter, and ensure the process of their communicative adaptation to the construction of a pragmatically oriented discourse, during which the basic forms of linguistic signs can undergo various kinds of transformations, i.e. are being modified.”

³ Plotnikova, L.I. Word creation as a phenomenon of a linguistic personality: Generation, functioning, usage of a new word: dissertation of a doctor of philological sciences: 10.02.01. Belgorod, 2004.

⁴ Karasik, V.I. Language circle: personality, concepts, discourse. Volgograd., 2002. - 477 p.

⁵ Kholodnaya M.A. Psychology of intelligence. Research paradoxes / M. A. Kholodnaya. - St. Petersburg., 2002.p- 368

⁶Galkina A. V. Mastering linguistic creativity in the context of mastering a foreign language // Bulletin of TSU. 2011. Issue 10 (102). pp. 158–164.

⁷ Tyuleneva TV Formation of linguistic creativity of students of non-linguistic specialties. - Abstract . dis . cand. ped. Sciences. Volgograd, 2012. p- 24

⁸ Bazilevich V. B. Language game as a form of manifestation of linguistic creativity //Philological sciences. Questions of theory and practice Tambov: Diploma, 2015. No. 8 (50): in 3 parts. Part III. C. 20–22.

Taking into account the multidimensional dialectical nature of linguistic creativity and starting from the concept of "language norm", one can consider linguistic creativity as a universal phenomenon, i.e. characteristic of all types of discourse and characterized by a set of universal parameters and forms of their manifestation, which are recognized in different discourses as a creative (original) use of language, making it possible to distinguish cases of intentional (pragmatically oriented) violation of the language norm.

In the linguistic literature, the following varieties of linguistic creativity are noted, presented in oppositions.

- language and speech (the distinction was introduced by F. de Saussure, M. M. Bakhtin and R. O. Jakobson, Demyankov 2009);
- linguistic and stylistic (as far back as G. O. Vinokur 2006 about "linguistic and stylistic innovation");
- linguistic and discursive (O. V. Sokolova);
- anomalous and usual (depending on the degree of deviation from the usual standard, (Radbil 2012);
- individual (author's, idiostyle and collective, sociolectal -Iriskhanova 2004);
- aesthetic and heuristic (according to the focus on new expressiveness or on new knowledge).⁹

As the review of linguistic literature showed, the problem of linguistic creativity is currently in the focus of attention of many researchers. Summing up and summarizing the existing data on this problem, we can distinguish the following types of linguistic creativity.

Phenomenon of the language game

A prerequisite for success in linguistic creativity is knowledge of the language system, understanding of its laws. Then it becomes possible to carry out transformations of language units or create new ones. Basically, this process is aimed at achieving a certain effect, often comical, or attracting attention. This phenomenon is called the language game.¹⁰

Linguistic deviations

The closer to the modern literary era, the more texts appear based on linguistic violations (anomalies according to L. A. Kozlova, N. A. Fateeva and T. B. Radbil), deviations from typical genre and textual features. Therefore, scientists seek to find and study not what is accepted by the norm and standard in the language system, but what destroys, violates and changes the norms and standards in this system and, thus, makes these texts so non-standard and, accordingly, creative. V. Z. Demyankov, O. K. Iriskhanova, I. I. Chumak- Zhun are working in this direction. Following E. E. Shcherbakova and E. V. Levicheva, V. P. Korovushkin, J. O. Falaju, who affirms the manifestation of creativity at all language levels, scientists put forward the assumption that violations, which are an integral part of linguistic creativity, also take place at any language level. Verbal creativity is realized primarily at the lexical level, but it can also move to the syntactic, discursive levels, materializing in the appropriate units.¹¹

Stylistic devices

Artistic style texts are recognized as potentially creative because they are the product of the creative imagination and creativity of the author. The author's creativity of such texts is characterized

⁹ Linguistic creativity in discourses of different types: Limits and possibilities : collective monograph / Ed. ed. I.V. Zykov. M.: R. Valent . 2021. - 564 p. ISBN 978-5-93439-625-2

¹⁰ Bazelevich , V.B. Language game as a form of manifestation of linguistic creativity // Philological Sciences. Questions of theory and practice. - 2015. - No. 8 (50) - S. 20-22.

¹¹ Korovushkin V.P., Falaju J.O. Linguistic and creative potential of the Nigerian-English pidgin as a manifestation of the modern socio-linguistic situation in Nigeria // Ural Philological Bulletin. Series: Language. System. Personality: Linguistics of creativity. 2013. No. 3. S. 32–42.

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by freedom in its implementation - the author combines the units embedded in the language in a variety of, most often unusual ways (at any of the language levels), due to which innovative words (nouns, verbs, adjectives), transformational words (for example, paronyms, homonyms), archaisms, paradoxes, oxymorons, alliterations, etc.

The phenomena of neologization

New words come into the language constantly, at all stages of its existence; this phenomenon is natural and historically conditioned. During periods of social stability, the processes of language development proceed measuredly and gradually, and language changes affect individual parts of the system. At the time of social upheaval, the processes of language development are accelerated; creates an impression of chaos and instability. The cognitive-cultural approach makes it possible to penetrate into the deeper layers of semantics, where the corresponding linguistic picture of the world is updated.

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Abstract: In the article, research was conducted on the importance of the irony tool in the language of the artistic work, increasing its aesthetic value. The essence of irony is approached from a pragmalinguistic point of view, and its role in ensuring the artistry of the work is studied on the example of Abdulla Qahhor's stories.

Key words: irony, sarcasm, pragmalinguistics, linguopoetics, language of artistic work, critical humor, language units, methodological tools.

In European literary criticism, the tool of irony, generalized under the term "irony", is a methodological tool based on the contradiction of form and content, on the basis of which critical laughter lies, which expresses the negative attitude of the speaker by way of a whisper, an evasive, indicative way. Its linguistic and stylistic signs were also the object of research in Uzbek linguistics¹.

In recent years, linguopoietic research has focused on the research of an ironic tool used in the work of a particular writer². Because irony is important in the language of a work of art as a methodological tool that expresses the extreme expressiveness of thought³. "This is the main basis for the expression of subjective assessment and is an artistic form of author's thought"⁴.

Thorough research can still be carried out on the language of the artistic work of the irony tool, its importance in increasing its aesthetic value. Especially taking an approach to its essence from a pragmalinguistic point of view, the study of its place in ensuring the art of a work using the example of the works of a particular writer maintains its degree of relevance, which determines how significant the chosen topic is.

Since pragmatics is considered one of the aspects of linguistics that studies the attitude of a person or speaker to language signs using linguistic units, we can say that A. We interpret the tools of irony used in the stories of the protagonist as one of the manifestations of Tagma, one of the types of implicative content of linguistic pragmatics. Because "it is impossible to think about it without taking sarcasm and its manifestations directly and not connecting it with the field of pragmatics and identifying the manifestations of hidden content in it"⁵.

Fatima's pity has come: - what if there is a return, will you fall from the luminous peak? ("Luminous peaks")

¹ Қўнғуров Р. Қўрсатилган асар. – Б. 80-86; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тилида полисемия. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975; Абдуллаев А. Ўзбек тилида экспрессивлик ифодалашнинг синтактик усули. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Каримов С.А. Қўрсатилган докторлик диссертацияси. – Б. 207-211; Тоҳиров З.Т. Ўзбек тилида прагматик семаларнинг ҳосил бўлиши ва уларда субъектив муносабатнинг юзага чиқиши: Филол.фан.ном... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994. – Б. 13; Абдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек бадиий нутқида кулги кўзгатувчи лисоний воситалар: Филол.фан.ном... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – Б. 65-104; Ибрагимова Э. Ўзбек тилида ирония ва ироник мазмун ифодаланишининг усул ҳамда воситалари: Филол.фан.ном... дисс. – Фарғона, 2001. – Б. 120; Шералиева М. 80-йиллар ўзбек насридаги киноя хусусида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2002. – №1. – Б. 40-42.

² Нормуродов Р. Қўрсатилган номзодлик диссертацияси. – Б. 79-85; Джалолова Л. Қўрсатилган номзодлик диссертацияси. – Б. 99-101; Қосимова М. Қўрсатилган номзодлик диссертацияси. – Б. 103-107.

³ Абдуллаев А. Қўрсатилган асар. – Б. 36.

⁴ Ибрагимова Э. Қўрсатилган номзодлик диссертацияси. – Б. 29.

⁵ Ҳакимов М.Х. Қўрсатилган докторлик диссертацияси. – Б. 191.

The irony tool applied by its place in a literary text can act as an assessment, characterizing the character's behavior. In particular, confirmation of this can be seen in the above lexical encirclement. A given means of irony has a situational character. Therefore, the inner purpose of the speaker is clearly felt in this. Because the signatory function of the signatory tool has fulfilled the actual task of bringing to the surface the internal purpose of the subject. The character of the story, Fatima, through irony, points out that Zuhra once said in a letter to his parents that "we are going towards the luminous peaks of the future", indicating that the peak he aspired to is only a peak built on a swamp of selfishness, manmanliness, caltabinism. The writer supports sarcasm with the above situational character in dialogical speech, gives vitality, naturalness to the speech of the characters. This ultimately brings the spirit of folk art into the art of the work.

In a literary text there is also a complex type of the means of irony in terms of expression, which is also called associative irony. In doing so, a negative personal attitude gradually comes to the surface, and the illocutive goal characteristic of the talking idelect slowly, in a graded manner . A. In the story of kahhor" the wife who did not eat raisins " one can find some of his best examples. As soon as the story is named, we see that the writer used associative irony. Through this irony, cited as a Biblionim, the characters of the story are referred to the spiritual image of mulla Norquzi and his wife. The hidden content expressed in it was gradually revealed from level to level. For example, in the story Mullah Norqo's application of sarcastic means in relation to his wife, such as "sitting inside a seven-story veil", "Angel", "diyonate", "pokdomon", "holding the Sharia tightly", was carried out in a progressive way. At the end of the story, it becomes known that all the secrets of a woman were used by the method of irony in the opposite sense of the positive qualities given to her as a result of exposure, and in the reader's subconscious senses, this state begins to act regressive. In this, before the eyes of the reader, the image of a truly spiritually perverted, Native woman becomes real.

The writer widely used the associative method of more sarcasm in his stories of a satirical-humorous character, which is an important sign of the writer's skill. Especially in such stories of the writer, the character of the characters, the appearance of which is described extremely original by the means of irony:

Let him say if there is any unbiased person: shall we find a guy like Nurmatjan when he searches for all of Uzbekistan? Even though he looked in the mirror at a young age and said, "What a wife I am."

Some people – whether it's a joke or a chin-spread all sorts of statements: in the summer, a fly follows after him sucking. Lie! What makes followed? They say that two lips are always pale. That too... not a flaw, but a sign of virtue – innocence...

Tell everyone his figure: unfortunately, a thousand unfortunately, at two in the hand, if not, the most beautiful cannabis was like chili. ("Girls")

The writer's use of the method of irony as early as the exposition of the story appears as an facet of his skill in creating a satirical work. Since irony is one of the manifestations of complex content, they can be expressed through syntactic units. Because the syntactic method plays a special role in the occurrence of expressiveness, imagery, emotionality, expressiveness of speech . In particular, the above microcontext has been used in the sarcastic movement and has a wide social coverage. In this case, the writer makes the main goal of describing in a comic plan the image of a person who knows how to see a day at the expense of others, who has a brain buzzing with an eskilik sarqiti, has not been able to digest the news of marriage, has no work to do, but has no desire to benefit society. This ultimately makes good use of the sarcasm in the form of a micromatn in the figurative representation of his character drawings, appearance.

Another view of the ironic Tagma is the escape, in which a symbolic sentence is expressed. A. In the story "the wife who did not eat raisins", built on the basis of kahhor's ironic tool, one can find unique examples of her own: see the saying that the face of the one who said it is unbearable: the hand of an

alien man darkens white hair. ...They will dry up, and I am a shame... if you don't see five or six men in your body when you have your name, whether it's life, it says life-ya! ("The wife who didn't eat raisins")

The wife of mulla Norgoz, who testifies to the perversion of "Open" women in the story, also does not lag behind her husband in this regard. The writer describes both characters in a comic plan through irony against the background of the story. The fugitives they used in their speech also actually point to their character traits. On the one hand, they were used in the speech of the fugitives that served as molding. Because Mullah Norquz's wife wants to prove through this her "pocdomon" as if it were smeared. But it moves the reader's subconscious senses, provoking satirical laughter over the character.

In the example above, the writer's skill of individual use of fugitives is also seen when he applies them euphemically. The writer was rude to say, shame combined words and combinations euphemically under the fugitive, increasing the affectivity of the sentence.

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Annotation: in the article, one of the important aspects of modern science and education, that is, learning foreign languages is more relevant than ever, learning foreign languages in the era of information, communication and high technologies, knowing foreign languages is one of the most important aspects of a modern, intelligent person, foreign language, especially the problems of teaching a second foreign language are highlighted. It contains the main problems faced by the teacher and students during foreign language teaching to the students of the specialist or non-specialist faculty.

Key words: information, communication, technology, intelligent, modern, foreign language, general professional sciences, foreign language, motivation, multimedia.

Introduction

The main problems in teaching a foreign language, especially a second foreign language, are several times more complicated than the problems that can arise in teaching any foreign language. Because when it comes to schoolchildren or younger learners, the main problems in the language teaching process are the same as the problems encountered during teaching. However, there are many problems when it comes to teaching a second foreign language to students of a specialist or non-specialist faculty.

Main part

I worked in the department supplying foreign language specialists at the faculty of foreign philology. At the same time that my teaching method and experience were adapted to work with students of this direction, I had to work in the interfaculty foreign language department and adapted to teaching a second foreign language in the faculty of foreign languages. I felt the need to approach foreign language teaching to non-specialist students with a special method, pay more attention to students of the language faculty, and develop simplified methods of foreign language teaching.

As a result of my personal experience and observations, I came to the conclusion that the following main problems are most common in teaching a foreign language to non-specialist faculty students:

Diversity of disciplines. For foreign language and literature students, foreign language is divided into several independent subjects. For example, in the block 2.00.- "General vocational subjects" of the curriculum, foreign language is divided into "Integration of speech skills", "Reading and writing practice", "Competence in the practice of teaching language aspects" and similar subjects, and these subjects in terms of the size of their total downloads, it is quite practical audience hours. Naturally, teachers are also trained based on the field of science. The situation is different for those who teach and learn a foreign language as a second language. In this case, the language teacher has to generalize all subjects and conduct them in parallel. Because these sciences are related to each other and complement each other. At the same time, the language learner's pronunciation ("Integration of speech skills"), correct reading and writing ("Reading and writing practice"), and vocabulary, all of them should pay attention to the use of grammar, listening comprehension and presentation ("Language Aspects of Teaching Practice Competence"). Otherwise, the language learner will be limping from one side or the other.

At this point, I found it appropriate to emphasize one more thing. The subject "Methodology of foreign language teaching" is included among educational blocks and subjects. At the same time, there is also a subject "Methodology of additional foreign language teaching". The basis and goal of both subjects is the same - language teaching. However, there is a significant difference between the subject "Methodology of foreign language teaching" and the subject "Methodology of additional foreign language teaching". The subject "Methodology of additional foreign language teaching" is a subject for students of a second language as an addition to a foreign language. In the subject "Methodology of additional foreign language teaching" 2.00.- Subjects provided in the block "General professional subjects" are summarized and presented to students in their entirety. In my opinion, teachers teaching foreign languages in non-specialist faculties will also benefit if they familiarize themselves with the program based on the nature of the subject.

As a teacher, I just wanted to say what's in the song. Once upon a time I was also a student, I sat in auditoriums and listened to lectures. Various subjects were taught. Lectures on subjects such as "Introduction to Romance Philology", "Introduction to German Philology", "Language History", "Language Teaching Methodology" were given in a foreign language. The one who understood would understand, the one who didn't understand would get through the session. True, sometimes some students who could not speak correctly using the conjugations in their native language, how to understand lectures in a foreign language. (It is not about all students, but about some students). Even now, I do not think that the situation is happy. "Super contract" entered the life of students and brought with it a lot of worries. "Super Contract" is all about strong knowledge

We cannot say yes. Some of our students can't understand, "digest" lectures in a foreign language, let alone express their thoughts, can't read correctly!?

Taking this into account, some lecture subjects should be conducted in the language learner's native language in order to inculcate this subject in the mind of students in a deeper, broader, and more complex manner, and in practice, if it is strengthened by comparative comparison with foreign languages, I think it would be appropriate.

Excessive dependence of the student on the teacher. I have often observed this situation both in the process of working in groups and in the process of working with individual students. When students do not know the correct answers to some questions, they wait for the teacher to tell them the correct answer. Maybe it depends on the child's learning psychology. However, in such situations, I think it is more appropriate for the teacher to encourage the student to think independently, to find the answer independently even if necessary using a book or a notebook. Excessive attachment to the teacher can be observed even in students who know the correct answer and can say it. You ask a question, the student knows the right answer, says the answer, but still looks at you with the look of getting the right answer. I consider this behavior not to know the correctness of the answer, but more to the feeling of not believing in one's own answer. Every teacher should encourage students in order to reduce such cases and help them to think independently as much as possible. Encouragement is very important in this situation, because it increases the student's self-confidence.

Much use of mother tongue. It is not possible to speak a foreign language in foreign language classes. Maybe in some groups it is possible to teach a foreign language without using the Uzbek language with a student who cannot master the language well. In this case, excessive use of the first language (mother tongue) can be a big obstacle for the student to learn a foreign language. There should be a balance between the teacher's use of English and Uzbek during the foreign language lesson in the classrooms. But how to find this norm? If a lot is spoken in one's mother tongue, but it seems that not enough is being spoken to the students in the foreign language they are learning. On the contrary, if a foreign language is spoken a lot, as a result, the student does not understand what is being talked about, and cannot fully understand the assignments. In any case, the problem related to

the standard of language use in classes between the mother tongue and a foreign language, I think, also worries many teachers.

Permanent preference of one or several excellent students. English language classes should not allow this situation, which causes excellent students to be constantly poor and second-graders to always remain second-graders. Everyone should participate equally in English classes and learn equally. Although some students who are more knowledgeable than others are given better grades and to a certain extent more incentives in class, the students who learn slower than them or do not fully participate in the class should not be completely forgotten. It is necessary to encourage them more than others and to make it possible for them to actively participate in the lesson.

Students not prepared to lesson. The first reason for this situation is that the teacher does not demand the completion of the task related to the subject of the lesson with sufficient attention. If the teacher spends a certain part of each lesson only on checking the tasks given based on the topic covered, and no student in the class is left out, the attendance of the class will increase significantly. The second reason for not coming to class may be that students don't come home to do their homework because they don't understand. To avoid this situation, the teacher should clearly explain the homework at the end of each lesson, make sure that each student understands, and if necessary, work with the students individually after the lesson to complete the homework correctly. should give instructions about

Conclusion

Today, learning foreign languages is more relevant than ever. In our era of information, communication and high technologies, learning foreign languages, or rather knowing foreign languages, has become one of the most important aspects of a modern, successful person and is simply mandatory for everyone who wants to be.

- ✓ It depends on the teacher that every lesson goes smoothly. The cooperation of the teacher and the student plays an important role in finding a solution to almost all of the above-mentioned problems. So, in addition to being a mentor to your students, a successful teacher also befriends them.
- ✓ If it is conducted in the native language of the language learner, it is strengthened in practice by comparative comparison with foreign languages, I think it is appropriate for the purpose.
- ✓ Every teacher should encourage students in order to help them think independently as much as possible.

I wish that both the teacher and the student feel this from the heart, as every hour of the lesson is equated to prayer. (prepared on the basis of Internet materials).

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Anotation: The article is related to the semiotic aspect of linguistics, in which the symbolic status of the word is analyzed. It is also suggested that there should be a field of nomemology that studies the formation of nomema.

Key words: semiotics, sign, sign types, conditional sign, natural sign, nomeme, sememe, mental image, language, speech, phonosemantics.

Semiotics is the general science of all kinds of languages (such as human language, bird language, animal language) based on communicative signs[1], and linguistics (linguistics) is a component of it. The basis of any communication language is the mechanism of reporting something (event) using one thing (thing-symbol). Therefore, it is natural to ask questions such as what is the relationship between the sound (nomema) and meaning (semema) that make up the human word, and what is the relationship to the sign (to inform about something else). There are monolateristic and bilateralist views on these issues in linguistics. Supporters of the monoliterist stream say that the word performs the function of a sign only in the direction of the sound (nomemagina), while supporters of the bilaterist concept say that the word performs the function of a sign in the direction of both the sound and the meaning. In this article, we will consider the definition of the sound side of the word and related linguistic (linguosemiotic) issues.

Ferdinand de Saussure, who considered language and language units to be conditional signs, tries to define the symbolic nature of the word in his own way. According to him, the word is composed of two components, that is, the mental image of the sound and the meaning, which is a mental phenomenon. Saussure says that until then, sound was considered a sign in relation to meaning, but this view is not correct. According to the scientist, it is not the individual sound side of the word, but the sound side is connected with the meaning, that is, the word acts as a sign as a whole [2]. So, Saussure does not consider a sound aspect (nome) taken separately as a linguistic sign.

F. V. M. Solntsev, theoretician, does not support de Saussure's view that the word is a sign as a whole. In his work on the sign nature of the word, he puts forward his view that only the sound side of the word can perform the function of a sign [3]. According to the scientist, people combined ideal units (meanings) with secondary material units (speech sounds) and created a word that is a language unit (meaning + sound), where the sound side (name) serves as a sign for meaning, to show and express it. In this way, in the process of attaching different sounds (complexes) to different meanings, on the one hand, a system of meanings (concepts) and on the other hand, a system of names (non-names) were formed. As a result, signifiers (non-names) performed a symbolic, semiotic function in relation to expressions (meanings, concepts). According to V. M. Solntsevny, leadership is on the side of meaning in the relationship between sign (sound) and signified (meaning). Because different meanings require different signs (sounds, sound complexes). On the other hand, on the basis of the requirements of variety needs imposed by the designations (meanings) on speech sounds, their distinct, conflicting, oppositional types are formed within the framework of speech sounds and phonemes. V. M. Solntsev considers non-names that do not have a similarity with the meaning and natural connection in the word as pure signs and opposes them to non-pure natural signs (for example, smoke is a sign of fire). Also, when the scientist considers the sound side of the word as a pure or conditional sign, he shows that it has invariant (linguistic) and variant (speech) status[4]. The invariant of the sound-symbol is the ideal acoustic image in the memory of the speaker's language, which is the representation of the information about this image, the sound portrait. A variant is the material formation of the ideal acoustic image or standard in the speech of the speaker - it is spoken,

heard. According to V. M. Solntsev, sound aspects of imitative words cannot be conditional signs, because they have a natural connection with their meanings to exactness (similarity). So, in linguistics, there are concepts such as the sound side of the word is separate (view of V. M. Solntsev) and the sign is considered indirectly, connected with the meaning (view of F. de Saussure). We will dwell on the issues related to the signification of the word nomeme, supporting the idea that the sound side (nomeme) that has relative independence in the word can be a sign.

It is known that until now, in linguistics, much attention has been paid to the meaning side of the word, which consists of the unity of sound and meaning. In particular, the constituent parts (semes) of the lexical meaning were identified, their types and relationships were studied [5]. Based on these principles, the meaning of the word was penetrated deeper. At the same time, the sound that indicates, expresses, points to, "holds" the meaning of the word has been neglected. In particular, partial attention was paid to etymological (in connection with the origin and history of meaning), orthoepic (in the process of determining pronunciation standards), orthographic (in determining the rules of correct writing), syllable, and accent issues. At this point, we can say that there are important theoretical issues related to not only the meaning side of the word, but also the sound side [6].

It is necessary to clearly distinguish the symbolic (semiotic) status of the word in language and speech. Since the word is formed from the combination of meaning and sound, the character and characteristics of this combination should be seriously studied [7]. Ferdinand de Saussure compared the situation of the connection of meaning and sound to two sides of a sheet of paper. Therefore, the degrees of cohesion and relative independence of the combination of meaning and sound should be considered on the basis of all word groups. In particular, the connections between the nomeme and sememe of taqlid, exclamation, and constant words are different. In order to determine the relative independence and variability of the sound and meaning aspects of the word, the narrowing and expansion of meaning, the development of meaning (polysemy), lexical-semantic differentiation, phonetic changes (phenomena such as sound reduction, increase, exchange, assimilation, dissimilation), the absolute separation of the non-meme in foreign language learning (what does book mean?), separation of meaning (what is the name of the "ink tool"?) or "Did you write the word?" (nomema is meant), "Did you understand the word?" Speech situations such as (the meaning is implied) serve as research materials.

More serious attention should be paid to the semasiological and onomasiological research methods (directions) available in linguistics when determining the connection and relationship between word meaning and sound aspect. In particular, in the semasiological method, the research is carried out from the noun to the subject. For example, what does "Flower" mean?:

g+u+l meaning, concept, object (denotation). In the onomasiological direction, one goes from the subject to the name (nomema): the subject is the concept, the meaning, the name (nomema). Like what this subject is called (or has a name). It is known that words are divided into nominative (noun, adjective, number, adverb, verb), demonstrative (pronoun) and expressive (exclamation, imitation) types. Of course, these types of words have certain differences in terms of meaning and sound connection.

Nomeme and sememe relations are also directly in the interpretation of issues such as word motivation, primary and secondary nominations, symmetry and asymmetry of name and meaning, common and occasional words, word and meaning, word and concept, word and object, old and new words, variant and doublet words. or implied.

The question of the relationship between word meaning and sound is very ancient, in which the correctness of the word (the natural connection between sound and meaning, whether there is similarity), in particular, the nouns of beautiful things are also beautiful, musical due to vowels, sonorous, sonorous sounds, the third person in the expression of the speaker, when pronouncing "U", the lips are rounded and point forward, away, when the first person "I" is expressed, the lips are

directed towards the speaker, as if the speaker is pointing to himself, in "wrong words" there is no natural connection between sound and meaning (in agreement onosemantic interpretations such as getting, conditionality) have emerged. Such work is still ongoing. Current and future studies of phonosemantics will help to further clarify the relationship between nomeme and sememe.

As mentioned above, nomema contradicts semema in the question of which of the components of the word perform a semiotic (sign) function, and much attention is paid to it. Also, the semiotic functions performed by the noun in the linguistic (language) and speech positions are differentiated. The narrow and broad understanding of the sign [8] affects the interpretation of non-symbols. In this case, the number of names increases, the scope of application expands. In a broad understanding, besides the word nomema, natural signs (smoke as a sign of fire) are considered as natural "nomema" of extralinguistic representation.

The division of words into such types as homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, paronym according to the form-meaning relationship is deepened in linguosemiotic research. At the same time, attention is paid to the smallest distinguishing (distinctive) signs characteristic of the nouns of the mentioned groups of words. On this basis, oppositional systems of formal and intonational differential signs are defined.

Separately studied phenomena such as vowels, consonants, syllables, accent, and tone are considered by the sound side of the word. On this basis, it is determined why the mentioned phonetic units and phenomena are the way they are, and their role and possibilities in the formation of non-names are studied.

It is clear from the above that the sound side of the word (nomema) has relative independence as one of the phenomena that make up the word. Usually, a meaning (semema) that has relative independence, contrary to a non-semema, is studied in the field (aspect) of lexical semantics or semasiology. Therefore, the form side (phenomenon) of a word with a special quality should be researched in a separate field, lexical nomemology. The subject of lexical nomemology is the word nome, in which order and direction nomemes are formed from phonemes, models (patterns) of nomemes, their linguistic (language) and speech status, features of speech use of nomemes (phonetic phenomena), functions of phenomena such as syllable, accent, tone in the formation of nomemes is researched.

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WEAK VERBS USED IN THE WORK AND THEIR STATISTICAL,
MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

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Annotation: this article examines the comparison of incorrect verbs on the works of arab, Russian and Uzbek nahvers.

Keywords: incorrect verbs, Arabic, Russian and Uzbek languages, statistical, morphological and semantic analysis.

The verb is one of the largest topics in the Arabic language, and nahvchi scholars in their works gave information about it in their style. In particular, in the book of Mustafa alayini العربية الفعلة سه م قتر ن بزمان كجاء وي جيء وجيء. الفعل ما دل على. الدروس جامع معنى فى ن ف د أو "السين" أو سو ف، أو "تاء التانيث الساكنة"، أو "ضمير الفاعل"، وعالمته أن يقبل "ق" أو "نون اكتب ن". التوكيد "مثل قد قام ين". قد يقوم. ستذهب. سوف نذهب. قامت. قمت. قمت. لي يكتبن. ليكتبن. The verb "اكتب ن" is something that denotes the meaning that incarnates the tense. example: جيء اوجيء its sign ,has a denoting pronoun and the acceptance of a denoting noun. Example: 1 Ibrakhimov N., Yusupov M. Grammar of the Arabic language. - T., 1997,- B. 79 10 10 اكتبن. ليكتبن. ليكتبن. قمت. قمت. قامت. سوف نذهب. ستذهب. قد قام. قد قام. The classification of the verb اكتب ن is classified in tense, noun and morphological terms. From this we will consider the morphological classification of the verb. The verb is divided into two parts. Correct and vile verbs. Verb and its types. Classification into correct and incorrect verbs. From the attention of the strong and weak of the letters of the verb are divided into two parts: الصحيح والمعتل, right and wrong. Proper verbs are those in which the core letters are healthy. اكتب ا و كاتب: example these verbs will be three types: م س ا, مهموز, ف ضاع ا و م, solim, hamzali, ambivalent. Solim verbs one of the core letters are also illicit verbs that are not letters. They are neither hamzali nor ambivalent. Example: اكتب وذهب compound verbs are verbs in which one of the core letters is a hamza. They are of three types. مهموز الفاء كأخذ ومهموز العين كسأل, ومهموز الالم كقرأ. Double verbs will have one of the core letters repeated twice. They are of two types. Hesitancy of three-core verbs and hesitation of four-core verbs. Example: were were were increased after were ف مضاع were ر كز were كمد ومر، الئي other letters were وادهم if ikkilangan. were ب were شد were اعشوشب were كعظ m, and this character is not considered ikkilangan. Incorrect verbs one of the core letters will be an ill-fated letter. Example: وقال ا دغ و ارمى these verbs will be four types. Solimsifat, blank, embroidery and

lafif verbs. The first syllable letter of the singular verbs is vile. Example: و ر و ت were were were were the core of the middle letter of the verb is empty illatli عَد و. Example: وباع قال. embroidery verbs the last syllable letter will be ill-mannered. Example: رَمَى يَ رَ Lafif verbs two core letters are illated. Example: ووفى وى ط these verbs are also of two types. Side-by-side lafif and separated lafif. Side-by-side laffic verbs are two-vile stem letter verbs that come side-by-side. خوى ونوى: example separated lafif verbs whose two illated letters do not come side by side. Example: ووفى ا و will be recognized in the past tense, with the correct and incorrect verbs with the addition of letters in the present tense and Zoi, with zoida free from letters . 1 غلييني مصطفى (صحيح 2008. مصر. العربية الدروس جامع. غلييني مصطفى 1 . وأقسامه الفعل (صحيح 2008. مصر. العربية الدروس جامع. غلييني مصطفى 1 . كانت ما فالصحيح قسمين إلى . عتلِّ وم ، - وضعفها أحرفه قوة باعتبار - الفعل ينقسم) والمعتل الصحيح (العنوان ضمن) حرف عتِّ ف ضاع أحرفا الأصلية وم ، ومهموز ، ، همزة وال .ة سالِّم أقسام ثلاثة وهو . "وكتبت كتب" مثل صحيحة أحرفه ، كسالِّ العين الأصلية ه أحرف ومهموز ، كأخذ الفاء مهموز أقسام ثلاثة وهو . "الأصلي أحرفه أحد يكن لم ما فالسالم عل أحد كان ما والمضاعف . زيادة . كقرأ الالم لغير وعلم وذهب كتب" مثل ، همزة أحد كان ما والمهموز مضعفا وال ومهموز ر المكر كان فإن ث ف مضاع قسمان وهو كمد التي ودمدم ل ز كز باعي ر ف ومضاع ، ر وم كررا . م الأصلية ه أحرف أحرفه أحد كان ما المعتل . والفعل كعظ مضاعفا الفعل يكون فال - م مثل ،ة . وشدَّ واعشوشب وادهام واشتدَّ ب دا- زائ حرف ه و و عذكو ة لفيف ، و ، وناقص ، وأجوف ، مثال أقسام ث أربعة وهو ر . "ورمى وقال عذو" عل حرف ة الأصلي كقال علة ي ض كر علة حرف ه الم كانت ما . "فى والناقص و وى عين كانت ما والأجوف . عل حرف فاة كانت ما فالمثال فيف مفروق ولفيف ، مقرون لفيف قسمان وهو وال لفيف ط" نحو ، أصليان العلة أحرف من حرفان فيه كان ما .ورمى .وباع الصحيح ويعر فيه العلة حرفا كان ما المفروق واللفيف . "ونوى طوى" حو فالل ن ، مجتمعين م فيه العلة رفاح كان ما المقرون . "ووفى فى و" نحو ، فترقين م ف . المجرد الماضي إلى جوع بالر - فيه والمزيد المضارع فى - الأفعال من . والمعتل

B.M. Grande'S course ARABSKOY grammar v sravnitelno istoricheskoy osveshenii, information about incorrect verbs is given as follows. Incorrect verbs classification of incorrect verbs morphological features of the syllables of verbs are divided into correct and incorrect verbs from the point of view of belonging to different stems.(Whole and integer verbs). This section will consider some changes that should be studied separately when pronouncing incorrect verbs. The term "wrong" is subject to its own separate laws, not obeying the correct verbs. From this point of view, it is possible to talk about the different tusks of the verb, for example, strong and weak tusks. In this case, the STEM is taken as a base for morphological constructions. For this reason, it is feared that the cores with two consonants are cores composed of three consonants according to the scheme developed by the founders of the arab nahv system. Let us remind you again that "three-letter" and other terms are usually pronounced about consonant sounds, while in reality it is not about letters. The classification of verbs is like the classification of the limbs. Improper verbs are classified as follows: 1) hyphenated(معتل فعل) weak verbs (مهموز فعل (3)) compound verbs; 2) compound verbs (معتل فعل) deaf verbs (أصم فعل Or مضاعف فعل);

,(they are divided into: a) proper similar verbs (مثل فعل) (b) empty verbs (أجوف فعل) (v) fuzzy verbs ((4 13 13) ناق فصعل) hyphenated incorrect verbs verbs a) hamzali – double verbs; B) weak – double verbs C) hamzali – weak verbs g) fully weak verbs 5) hamzali and have two literal vices full weak verbs. Double verbs are said to be double verbs with the same second and third syllable letter. Features of the formation of double verbs: 1. The same core letters to a sound that is expressed through a single "tashdid" is دلّ-ال. the combination of 2 دلّ. If an action follows after the first of the letters with the same core, this action will move back, that is, to the letter with the suffix. 3. If the first Core is an elongated alif after the letter, the next two letters merge through a tashdid with one. If there comes another vowel after the first vowel letter, the tashdid event occurs. does not give 4. The case of Tashdid occurs in cases in Qui: a) If after the second of the two vowel letters there is no movement sukun, دللت; LSA'bo b) if after the first of the two vowel letters there is an elongated vowel; مدلول, 14 14 c) if the first of the two vowel letters is ambivalent; تدلل, دلل A Short declension is made in two ways: 1) with the In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. Coming in two floured to prevent (last letters after floured) (التقاء الساكنين) (shiladi'qo" I "or floured of" one", 2 short) through the correct verb form; for example: يفّ رزّيدّ لل, يفّ But, after such a binary is not likely to make or plural. They are لم يدال, لم يدلوا, لم تدلى. is made through L'yo making the First Command declination is also done through these two paths. Compound verbs are said to be Compound verbs to verbs in which one of the core letters is a hamza. They are divided into 3 types. a) the letter of the first stem is hamzali; b) the letter of the second STEM is hamzali; c) the third core letter is a consonant. The "inaccuracy" of compound verbs is known in writing. Because, it comes to changing the base letters rather than coming. 1. At the beginning of the word "alif" for hamza serves as a base; أخذ. In the middle of the word: a) after the vowel letter fatha comes alif, kasra comes ي, zamma comes و serves as a base; يسأل, بيئس, بيئس sometimes, after the letter ي comes, fathaga has a "Arc" base. 15 15 b) movement after a vowel letter: 1) if the hamza is soguny, its base is put in accordance with the movements, if fatha, "alif", if kasra, Sagittarius, zamma, vov خطئت يأخذ, يؤخذ, يؤخذ. takes. Lad'bo 2) even if the hamza is fathali, it has come before its movatning sole, تبطوان سؤال, قرنت, سؤال. 3) if the hamza is fractional, its base will be "ي", no matter what the movement in front of it is. سأل, 4) if the hamza is Zamali, the previous movement is kasra, the sole is "ي", if the fatha or zamma, the sole will be "و". بيطؤون, يقرؤون, يهئون. v) after an elongated vowel: 1) if the hamza is fractional or hike, a base is placed in accordance with the movement after the Suku. 2) if the hamza is a fathalik, the Hamza itself is written without a base being placed after the letter alif yoli vov, but after the letter arc, the hamza gets the base "خطيئة". G) if an elongated alif comes after the halal

OSVETSHENII. Moscow.2001 207-page 18 18 و and ي will have its own action. If there is a suffix letter ahead, then: 1) the letter و and ي gives its action to the letter that came before it, and after it is not a weak consonant, a stretch mark و or ي is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self ي were ا و long, - يَ يُقُّ > يُقُّ يُقُّ and - يَ يُقُّ zidan'o gives < م < يُقُّ < يُقُّ < يُقُّ < يُقُّ come from and then remain weak undosh o'zrgarmasdan: تفويم تبيين, تبيان, weaker the letter will be lowered in the following cases: a) and 4 of chapter 10 masdarida blank character, for example: إقامة b) in chapter I of character majhul sifatdosh ratio: < م سير were ل و ار س were were < ق ق b) you who came before the letter 'kasri' if harakatli, - و, hamda ي سي hamda ي سي, In the case of a sign indicating the elongation of the vowel, those who come after the letters و and ي will have the following options: a) if there is a stretching ا, the weak letter will not fall. ان. تلقى but 'after Kasra' ي

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**ANALYSIS OF METAPHORICAL MEANINGFUL UNITS IN A LITERARY TEXT
(On the example of the works of Nazar Eshonkul)**

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Annotation. In this article, the phenomenon of association, which is considered the most important factor in the formation of metaphorical content microtexts, is analyzed through examples from the works of Nazar Eshonkul.

Keywords. Anthropocentric linguistics, cognitive linguistics, associative linguistics, association, stimulus, associate, metaphor, associative structure.

Today, the development of Uzbek linguistics is developing on the basis of four most important trends, one of which is the pursuit of the perception of linguistic Essences on the basis of speech phenomena given in direct observation on the basis of achievements at the practical stage of learning the Uzbek language is recognized by our scientists¹. In linguistics, attention is increased to the attitude of personality and language, which enriches linguistic science with concepts and categories related to the activities of perception, cognition, understanding, analysis. "As a result, the need for cooperation of linguistics with such areas of cognitive science as logic, psychology, theory of cognition increases"². Well-known Russian linguist Y.N. Karaulov, in his preface to the collection of articles on the issues of language and personality, especially emphasized the idea that "behind any text is a certain person who occupies linguistic lines."³ During the observation of today's research, scientific literature, it can be seen that the study of the personality factor that is the executor of linguistic activity is deepening in such areas of linguistics as Psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics. The formation of the field of anthropocentric linguistics in linguistics is associated with the study of the factor of the owner – speaker personality of the language.

The issue of studying the language of a work of art in Uzbek linguistics is one of the widely studied areas. In the first studies on this subject, the issue was approached more from a linguistic point of view, in these different studies the stages of development of the language, its lexical, grammatical features were analyzed. This linguistic tradition has survived to this day in the study of the history of the language on the example of a literary text.

In the stories of Nazar Eshonkul, one of the manifestations of Uzbek prose of the period of independence, ideas such as the glorification of human dignity, humanism and justice and friendship of peoples, the role of people in society were put forward. In the work of Nazar Eshonkul, the relationship between characters plays an important role in solving the main problem in the story or in the formation of the character-trait of the main character. "For being literature – Human Science, describing both the spiritual world and the psychology of the hero, along with his appearance, as convincing and touching, is considered one of the most difficult, most honorable tasks facing writers"⁴. Nazar Eshonkul is a creative person who skillfully masters these subtle facets of literature. "The writer's weighty statement, the idea he wants to promote in the work, the goal he seeks will be

¹ Бобожонов Ш. Семема, унинг нутқий воқеланиши ва изоҳли луғатдаги талқини: Филол. фан. ном... дисс. – Қарши, 2003. – Б. 5.

² Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 7.

³ Худайберганава Д. Ўзбек тилшунослигида матнинг антропоцентриқ тадқиқи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014, -Б. 53.

⁴ Қодиров П. Тил ва дил. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1972. – Б. 12.

embodied in the character of the heroes"⁵. The creator made good use of his own specific linguistic means to accomplish this goal. To assess the individual skill of the writer, of course, we consider it appropriate to analyze the linguistic means used in the works of the creator from the point of view of anthropocentric linguistics.

Associative thinking is an important tool in understanding the artistic text, which manifests itself in various implications and tagmas. In particular, in the understanding of metaphorical meaningful statements, associative thinking is one of the necessary factors. In the reading of such statements, the global content arising from the attitude of the "sentence within the sentence", that is, hidden propositive structures, should be restored by the reader on the basis of associative thinking. Naturally, metaphorical meaningful statements are understood at different levels according to the discursive abilities of the reader. Although the reference expressed in metaphorical meaningful statements seems to express a judgment about seemingly objective reality, it is understood that there is also a reference in the internal structure of the sentence, which represents the second, main sentence. Therefore, associative thinking is very important in understanding such statements. Look Eshonkul take note of the following statement from the story of the "people of War": "a wave of rumors turned into a huge river, which, like in spring, became rabid and Black, knocking down the obstacles encountered in its path, began to violently invade the village." The quoted sentence has a completely metaphorical content. In order for the reader to understand the implicit content expressed in it, it will be necessary to realize the situation expressed in the external structure of the sentences by introducing them into an association with the situation provided for by the author of the text.

A wave of rumors in this statement, began to rabies, rapidly began to invade village by village as expanded metaphors are directly the product of the associative thinking of the creator. Because the author discovered the similarity between the rapid spread of rumors and the rapid spread of the spring flood to the villages as a result of the re-perception of being, which, along with the semantic-structural formation of the literary text, also ensured its artistry. Associative thinking is the most important factor in the formation of not only metaphorical meaningful micromatns, but also any text. Because the language units that form any text will be associatively connected to each other.

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Annotation. In this article stressed about the concept of integrity and space of the Uzbek language, which consists of interrelated, interdependent elements. The semantic field is also a structure, like other systems.

Key words: .uzbek linguistic, semantic field, substantiv, other system, typological properties, generalizing word, provincial, peripheral and peripheral organization.

The penetration of field theory into Uzbek linguistics is associated with the introduction of system-structural methods in relation to language units. Within the scientific research work carried out in this regard, I.Kochkortoiev, A.Nurmonov, H.Ne'matov, R.Rasulov, E.Begmatov, T.Mirzaqulov, Sh.Iskandarova, O.Bazarov, A.Sabirov, H.Hojieva, scientific observations of researchers such as Kurbanova are important in the study of the Uzbek language lexicon on the basis of field theory.

The semantic field is also a structure, like other systems. Traditionally, the structure is a relatively stable unit of elements, their relationship and the integrity of the object; is an invariant aspect of the system. The semantic field has a complex linguistic structure as a separate language system. The structural core of the Square is the sum of all paradigmatic groups. Paradigmatic relations are of different character, which can be manifested with the help of different classes of lexical units, which are close by one or another of these signs of meaning. Paradigmatic relations are distinguished by the fact that they are not one-line. Because a certain word can simultaneously belong to a different lexical-semantic paradigm. Words can be mutually opposed on the basis of certain semantic signs.

As you know, any material body has a place, a lake, a size. If in a certain moment of space – time reflects the order of the mutual arrangement of the points that make up the universe, then Time represents the order of the sequence of events that occur at a particular point of space. Fans of the substantive concussion know that the space is a container, a space in which things are located. In their opinion, everything is placed in space. Space is a substance that accommodates things in itself. It is said that there is nothing, that is, there can also be an unfolded space of things. And supporters of the relational conjugation say that things have a spatial dimension.

Everything and phenomenon, action and circumstance, character and feature are reflected in the human mind and are expressed through language. The concepts of space and time are also no exception. The expression of space through linguistic means forms a field of locality. In linguistics, locality combines various means associated with space.

In the following years, it is recognized that space and time have metric and typological properties according to the principles of expression. The metric properties of space and time reflect the quantitative relationship, measurable, observable and relative are properties of nature. They include features such as scale, monogamy.

The center of the local area is a multi-meaning place word. In the semantic structure of this generalizing word, a wide range of layers of the concept of place is reflected. For example: area, a certain part of the Earth's surface (familiar places, territory, territory); area-where there is something, happening (place of arrival);

area – a building designed to conduct an activity, place of work;

provincial, peripheral and peripheral organizations, institutions (from the center-against) (delegates from places);

a free space occupied by a body or someone, which can be occupied by something (to allocate space for books on the table);
 specially allocated, usually a certain area occupied by something (keys hang in place);
 a separate part of a predicate (place of multiplication);
 musical, artistic work or part, passage of some text (the most interesting of the novel);
 position, position in the service (getting a new position).

The first four LSV are the basic (central) meanings and form the core of the locality area. At the first stage of division of locality into lexical-semantic areas, a three-dimensional functional sphere is distinguished. The area is an unlimited distance (in all directions) from the air, the sea, the world area.

At subsequent stages of division into parts, each functional area (circle) is divided into tiny groups that characterize the relationship of the area in different aspects. Based on the indicators in the ideographic dictionaries and the collected materials, the functional area of the field can be differentiated into the following groups. Common expressions (universe, Universe) Space, Earth, its structure.

Space (cosmos) lexical-themed group can be differentiated into the following groups.

Common expression. Circle of the sky, constellations. 1.celestial bodies. Planets. Constellations. Asteroid, star, Earth, planets.

We give examples to the 1-TH Group: space, universe, chaos, hemisphere.

2-TH Group: asteroid, Earth, comet, moon, planet, satellite, satellite;

The Earth is a lexical-semantic group, its structure is divided into the following groups: the Earth, its structure, natural structures.

Common expressions: the Earth, its structure, its natural stems, geographic zones, the Earth's atmosphere, the airspace.

For example:

Swallows wing

Parts of the Earth, its releases, mountains, valleys, depths on earth, water bodies, rivers, ice, snow masses, forests.

Although the sign of locality is characteristic for all levels of language, it is characterized by the fact that in lexical units its capabilities are much wider.

On the lexical level, the relationship of lexemes, United into a class, forms a microsystem in the lexical system of the language members of this microsystem, in turn, are separated into lexical-semantic groups (LSGs) on the basis of certain distinctive signs. For each LSG, too, the local performs a unifying function.

Linguistic concepts, which are part of the locality area, have a heterogeneity property, since locality is expressed in different levels of language.

D.Nabieva arguing about variability, it shows the above concepts in this way: any real pronunciation units that affect our intuition members are an option, while the generalization in the style of opportunity hidden under these units is considered invariant. From this it becomes known that the invariant and the variant are not phenomena in a mutual series, but heterogeneous phenomena in a different series.

All linguistic units United into the field of locality, thinking about their properties different from linguistic units United into the paradigm of locality, B.Kurbanova categorizes linguistic units entering the locality area into such groups of meanings as generative locality, positional locality, nominative locality, derivational locality, relational locality and interprets their types.

In the current Uzbek language there are a number of lexemes, such as Place, Place, space, Village, City, ovul, in which the SEMAS of the locality are considered the central, and the same is considered the common that unites the locality area.

Locality is also expressed in secondary names formed by derivation. Such local lexemes are formed on the basis of the word-building model of a particular language with the help of special constructors.

In the Uzbek language, such lexemes are formed with the help of such suffixes as-zor,- iston,- goh, - lik.

The lexeme, which takes certain relational forms, begins a syntagmatic relationship with other similarly shaped lexemes. Part of the relational morphemes that serve to ensure the syntagmatic relationship of consonants will also have a locality grammatic Semitic.

In particular, the agreed forms subordinate together with the expression of the subordinate attitude of the word to the dominant word, the action expressed by the lexical meaning of the dominant part-the exit of the position, direction, exit to the surface-also represent the position of non-exit. Such agreements are contradicted by the agreements of the head and shoulders on the basis of the sign of locality. Exit, place, departure agreements are characterized by the fact that they have a mark, and the remaining two do not have a mark. Therefore, the first group agreements are also referred to as local agreements. In this respect, the agreement on the proceeds takes an intermediate position. Because this agreed form is tied to the transitive verbs and represents the place of the fall of the action perceived from the dominant part, the point of falling. The difference of local agreements only in the meaning of the place is that if the place of the local agreements is considered stable, permanent, then the place of the settlement is the border.

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Abstract. In this article, verbal associations, which are considered an important factor in the semantic-structural formation of classic poetic texts, are analyzed from the point of view of anthropocentric linguistics, and the associative basis of artistic arts is studied.

Keywords. Anthropocentric linguistics, associative linguistics, stimulus word, paradigm, associate, artistic text, poetic arts.

Associative pairs in classical poetic texts serve to provide artistry, forming poetic arts such as freshness, tanosub, talmeh, laff and publication, ishtiq, while acting as a building material in the formation of a poetic text. When analyzing classical poetic texts from the point of view of associative linguistics, we focused on the analysis of poetic arts, which are based on the associative relationship of units.

Hence, one of the poetic arts that is based on the associative relationship between lexemes is the art of contrasts. Freshness is one of the most influential and commonly used types of spiritual arts and has been widely used in prose and verse. “This art is such that the secretary either brings words that contradict each other in prose or verse (in terms of meaning): hot and cold, bright and dark, rough and delicate, like black and white”.¹ It seems from this definition itself that lexemes in the relationship of antonyms give rise to the art of contrasts. On the basis of associative experiments on the essence of antonyms, the linguistic scientist J.Diz studied. He noted that the members in the conflict are so strongly connected to each other that if a person is asked to tell a member of an antonymic pair and say another word from him in response, he will answer with an antonym without hesitation. The associative connection of lexical units in an antonymic relationship is undoubtedly based on the semantic connection of lexemes. Focusing on examples from classical literary texts,

If the King destroys nogah, Gado that akhtaring,
Do not hold your name, look for happiness. (Muqimi)

The associative pair of King – gado in this stanza was the reason for the emergence of the art of freshness. The King-gado pair is stored in the memory of the owners of the language directly on the basis of the mechanism of memorization of each other. This associative pair not only served the composition of the poetic text, but was also considered a means of artistic image – providing artistry, forming a contrast. In the memory of the owners of the language, together with the King, the Gado lexeme is also kept. As soon as one is said, the other comes to life in memory. In poetic texts, however, this relationship of lexemes combined with the formation of an associative relationship makes it easier for the text of the poem to be remembered.

Another poetic art based on the associative relationship of language units is the body art. Spiritual art, the scope of which is extremely wide and is inextricably linked with a number of poetic arts. “When a speaker collects words that represent a monand thing in terms of meaning (like the moon and the sun, the river and the ship), such a word (the expression) is called tanosib”.² From this definition it can be seen that the art of bodywork is based on the paradigms of shame and synonymy of lexemes. And in the formation of paradigms of shame and synonymy, the associative attitude of lexemes plays a leading role. We will focus on examples:

A Shah judge in front-o governor,

¹ Y. Is’hoqov. So’z san’ati so’zligi. –T.: “O’zbekiston”, 2014. –B. 192.

² Y. Is’hoqov. So’z san’ati so’zligi. –T.: “O’zbekiston”, 2014. –B. 206.

Property administrator-he himmati high. (Alisher Navoi)

In this poetic text, the art of tanosib was formed in two directions: the first through the lexemes King, Governor, Governor, supreme; the second through the lexemes of property and administrator. With the mention of the Royal lexeme, the governor, the governor, the Supreme lexemes are restored in the memory of the owners of the language. And this is an association. These units of language, together with ensuring the semantic integrity of the poetic text, tanosib gave rise to poetic art and created a special mood in the reader. Property and administrator lexemes are also associated with each other in an associative way, together with the formation of a poetic text.

Vasl shomi unburned propeller may not remain,

It is in my shafaggul hullakim sham'i Shabestan. (Alisher Navoi)

Lexical units such as sham, burn, parvona, sham'i Shabistan, which made up this text, together with the semantic formation of the text, created a bodyless poetic art. These units are mutually associative connected verbal associations. Of these, units such as parvona, Shabistan, sham'i are associatively connected with each other on the basis of the extralinguistic factor of lexemes – the connection of the pretexts in space, that is, where there is sham, there is also parvona. That is why in the memory of the owners of the language, the lexemes candle, propeller and dark are kept associatively connected with each other. These associative connected units complemented the classical text in form and again increased the power of influence of the literary text and formed the art of bodywork.

Another of the poetic arts that rely on the associative relationship between lexemes is the art of talmeh. The dictionary meaning of the word Talmeh is Arabic, which means Lightning, to take a look. "Talmeh is that the speaker (i.e. the writer, the narrator) refers to either a verse or a hadith, or a known parable, and the like, to a popular narrative for proof of his Matlab in prose."³ This poetic art refers not only to verse, Hadith, parable, but also to some historical person, historical event. When a reader reads a lexeme or unit during the reading of a text, other pretext, event-events associated with that unit come to life in his mind in an associative way. Let's focus on examples,

Ya'qub bikin did not gather much without you,

Nusri basarim, believe it or not. (Lutfi)

In this text, through the lexeme "Ya'qub", the creator Ya'qub (a.s), referring to the related story. Reader Ya'qub (a.C) with the reading of the name, the associative revival of the narrative associated with this particular person in consciousness. The fact that the associative relationship of lexemes is quite comprehensive is evident through the art of talmeh in classical poetic texts. It is at this point that we can see a reference to a whole event (text) that is rare in a relationship other than an associative one. As soon as the reader reads the word go'qub loses his beloved son Joseph and remembers the state of Go'qub, whose eyes were blind as a result of endless tears in his firm, he immediately brings to mind what situation the lover has fallen into in the passion of his beloved. It follows that the associative relationship of lexemes can also restore in the mind the entire process associated with that lexeme.

Another of the poetic arts based on the associative relationship of lexemes is the laffu edition. Laffu edition – the meaning in the dictionary-to stand, collect and spread. The poet describes the name of several objects or concepts in one stanza or stanza. It interprets those objects or concepts one by one in the next stanza or stanzas.⁴ This poetic art is based on the interpretation of the lexeme and its meaning from some side. For example,

Know your letter and smile your, O soul,

One purple, one yosuman, one basil. (Z.M. Babur)

³ Y. Is'hoqov. So'z san'ati so'zligi. –T.: "O'zbekiston", 2014.-B. 198.

⁴ Y. Is'hoqov. So'z san'ati so'zligi. –T.: "O'zbekiston", 2014. –B. 66.

The letter that made up this text (feather above the lip) – Violet, face – Yosuman, Cochile – Basil associative pairs, together with the organization of the poetic text, served to semantically round up the text. In Laffu's art of publication, The Meaning of the letter, face, Cochile lexemes in the first stanza was interpreted through the lexemes Purple, Yosuman, Basil in the second stanza. That is, it is known from classical works that it is common to liken the face of yor to the flower of yosuman, and the whistling of his hair to Basil. The creator formed the art of laffu publication by applying such units, which in this place are associated associatively with each other. Such associative pairs associated with each other rounded the text semantically and performed an important task in the formation of poetic art.

In conclusion, in the structure of classical poetic texts, the associative relations of the three together with the formation of the text create the basis for the formation of various poetic arts.

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Abstract: In the article has analyzed Mahmud Kashgari's «Devonu lugat it-turk», Yusuf Khas Hajib's «Qutadgu bilig» works and determined their role in the history of oratory and art of speech, including giving them a scientific-theoretical assessment.

Since the writers directly dealt with both theoretical and practical issues of speech, they have also made great strides in this regard. And the samples of literary they had created are invaluable masterpieces of the art of speech.

The analysis also provides a great opportunity to determine the role and importance they hold in the history of the art of world oratory. The comparative analysis of the writers' opinions with folklore materials and other written sources allows us to identify their peculiarities in this regard and to determine their significant contribution to the development of not only Uzbek and Turkish, but also world oratory. This reflects the peculiarities of the dialogue of different types of cultures. These cases provide rich material for drawing appropriate scientific and theoretical conclusions from them.

Key words: the art of world oratory, «Devonu lugat it-turk», «Qutadgu bilig» the speaker, preacher, the rhetoric.

INTRODUCTION

The east scientists Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Ahmad Yugnakiy, Alisher Navoi and their huge scientific heritage have been discussed since 11th century. But researching their role and serious mark in the history of the Turkic environment, including in the history of the Uzbek rhetoric by view of subject art of speech is a new scientific problem beside of philosophers.

It is noteworthy in this series that individual artists have used many rhetorical techniques extremely effectively in creating their works. The article proves that one of the main tasks of our methodist scientist is to elucidate the essence of these methods and use them in the practice of rhetoric subject.

Mahmud Kashgari

We are well aware of many of the great orators who had left a significant mark on the history of world rhetoric science. The weight of the scientific literature on this subject is much greater. However, no special research had been conducted directly on the Turkish environment, including the specific services of Uzbek speakers. Such works not only cover the history of our national rhetoric science, but also make a serious contribution to the definition of its role and importance in the history of the world public speaking art. Accordingly, we decided to search the samples of creative heritage left by some of them. Among them, undoubtedly, the oldest example is the work of Mahmud Kashgari's «Devonu lugat it-turk» (Dictionary of Turkish vocabulary).

Mahmud Kashgari was a great thinker and creator. His «Devonu lugat it-turk» work is an encyclopedic research which described turkic people's life, history, traditions, geography, earth science, flora and fauna. The most important aspect for us its richness of observations on linguistics, including the culture of speech and the art of oratory.

Mahmud Kashgari was a subtle connoisseur and tireless promoter of the Turkish language. He described: «races with the Arabic language as equal as two grazing horses and raises the Turkic language», skillfully demonstrating its distinctive features.

Acquaintance with the pages of «Devan» reveals Mahmud Kashgari beside us as a geographer, botanist, zoologist, linguist, folklorist, literary critic, historian. That is why we call him an encyclopedic scientist.

Mahmud Kashgari is a true devotee of the nation, a great person who has always lived with pride in belonging to this nation. He wrote in the introduction at his work.

«God created the State Sun in the constellation of the Turks. He also made the sky suitable for their property. He called them Turks, made them property, raised them as the kings of our time. He gave the reins of the will of the people of the time into their hands, led the people, and enabled them to be in the correct way. He made winner the people who belonged to them. Those who care for them will reach their goals and get rid of the destruction of the bastards. To keep away from the arrows of them (Turks), to hold their actions tightly is worthy and worthy of every intelligent person. The most important way to be close to them is to speak at their language, because they listen well to those who speak this language, keep themselves close, and do not harm them. They even forgive the sins of others who take refuge in them». Mahmud Kashgari refers to the public language as evidence and basis for his views. He put it this way: «I have quoted from the poems used in the language of the Turks, from the wise sayings and proverbs used in the days of joy and mourning, so that those who use them may convey them to the narrators (listeners) and the narrators, in turn, to the speakers» .

The scientist also showed the features of each sound, the use of the letter, the possibilities of pronunciation. Explaining the word «irra», he said: «irra - izza, "shame": this word is also pronounced as «irra» with two «rr» and «ira» with one «r» .

In Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary, the meaning of each word is explained in a memorable way, connected it with rare events from the history of the Turkic people. For example, he explains the word «Og'a» (aka, "brother") as follows: «O'ga – is an experienced, intelligent, long-lived person». A degree lower career than Tekin rank... When Alexander The Great arrived to China, the Turkish Khan sent a group of young soldiers to fight. The minister told to the king: «You called all the youth, in fact (o'galarni "brothers") it was necessary to send people who are older, who have experience in the affairs of War, when he used word «o'ga» in the sense of experienced, an adult. Then king said «right» and sent older people (to war). At night they attacked and defeated the soldiers of Alexander from the front line» .

Mahmud Kashgari brings many folk proverbs in his work. For example:

Atasi achchig' alimla yesa, o'g'lining tishi qamar. (While the father eats a bitter apple, his son's teeth grinds).

Ach ne yemas, to'q ne demas. (What does not eat hungry, what does not speak full). *Bir qarg'a birla qish kelmas.* (Winter does not come with one crow). *Bir*

tulku terisin ikila so'yimas. (One Fox's skin have not shelled twice). *Buzdan suv tamar.* (Water is dropping from the ice).

qisg'a kes. (Cut the wood long, cut the iron short). *Yig'ach uzin kes, timur Yig'ach uchina yel tegar,*

ko'rklik kishiga so'z kelar. (The wind touches the end of tree, the attention comes to the handsome person). *Qanig' qan bila yumas.* (Blood is not washed

with blood). *Qo'sh qilich qinga sig'mas.* (A double sword does not fit into a single scabbard). *Qish qo'nuqi – o't.* (Winter feast – is the fire).

Ko'zdan yirasa, ko'ngildan yema yirar. (The farther from the eye, the farther from the heart).

Kunga baqsa, ko'z qamar. (If look at the day (The Sun), eyes will be blinked).

The importance that, he was not limited to interpreting the meaning of proverbs, he also commented and explained on how often they are used in life situations. Bring forth some examples:

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«*Ag'ilda o'g'laq tug'sa, ariqda o'ti unar.* – When a calf is born in a barn, grass (his food) grows in the ditch. This proverb is said to mean that there is no need for excessive attempts and grief for food or sustenance» .

«*Ikki bug'ra igashur, o'rta ko'kagun yanchilur.* – Two masculine animals fighting, among them fly is milled. This proverb is used in the sense that among two princes fighting the weaker is crushed» .

«*Anasi tevlug yuvqa yapar, o'g'li tatik qo'sha qapar* – If his mother baked thin bread as a trick, the child cleverly puts it in his mouth in double (in pairs). This proverb refers to the fact that the resistance of two vigilantes is equal» .

«*Ko'kka suzsa, yuzga tushur.* – The saliva of the one who spits into the sky falls on his face. This proverb is said as a sign that a person who harmed to somebody will return evil to himself».

CONCLUSION

In the development of rhetoric the works of Mahmud Kashgari who are considered to be outstanding artists, have a wide range of possibilities. Acquaintance with them expands the imagination and knowledge of students in this area, creates a worthy basis for the formation and improvement of their skills and abilities.

1. Studying the text of the great works of these great writers from the point of view of the art of rhetoric serves as the most appropriate tool and factor for both future professionals and young students to make their speeches rich and beautiful, to achieve speech perfection.

2. Mahmud Kashqari cited some stories and narrations, the main reason for which is the author's desire to make his speech convincing and effective.

3. Noteworthy that the rhetorical methods are used very skillfully by Mahmud Kashgari. The author first gives a summary of the events, after which shows the lists their individual parts. This serves as the main factor in attracting the attention of the listener, in their complete and holistic understanding of the essence of the event to the internal divisions.

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3. The book has shown above. p.74.
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Abstract: As we know, the great linguist F.Sosyur had been thinking about linguistic relations, commenting separately on the associative relations in the language system and the syntagmatic relations in the speech process. The scientist shows paradigmatic relations under the interpretation of associative attitudes. In subsequent scientific research, the paradigmatic and associative relationships differ among themselves¹.

In the second quarter of the last century, the issue of researching language in close connection with the individual imagination, perception was put on the agenda in linguistics. As a result of this, the attention of linguists was attracted by the relationship of the owner of language and language. This, in turn, led to an increase in interest in such problems as speech and its creation, perception. At the moment, new methods of analysis of the study of the relationship between the character and its users have come to the field².

Keywords: It is known that through the phenomenon of enantiosema, the logical contradiction of thought is realized, sometimes the colloquial expression of a particular word manifests the contradiction of this word in memory. Contradicts.

In particular, in Uzbek linguistics a. In some articles by Nurmonov, the inextricable connection between paradigmatic, syntagmatic relations and associative relations, d. Lutfullaeva's monograph on problems of associative relations and associative fields, N. Hoshimova's dissertation "art" archisemali to the interpretation of the associative field, he. Yigitaliev's research focuses on the issues of the manifestation of the concept of Man and gender in language.

It is known that paradigmatic and associative relations are also inextricably linked with syntagmatic attitudes. Professor A. Nurmonov noted that "F. the language-speech contradiction, which is the second contradiction in the concept of de Sossyur, is compared to the associative and syntagmatic contradiction. Syntagmatic attitude is associated with speech activity. But in the explanation of the associative attitude relies on the psychology of individ. It is emphasized that it exists in the consciousness of each individual, and therefore has an individual-psychological character. As a result, the sociality of the associative attitude is denied. At the same time, the syntagmatic attitude contradicts the associative attitude in the way of opportunity with the realized, materialized. And this evokes in the reader the illusion that an associative attitude is characteristic of the level of language, and a syntagmatic attitude is characteristic of the level of speech"³.

Thinking about this issue, Professor D. Lutfullaeva emphasizes: "the associative attitude reflects the associative connection of one or more level units in human thinking in connection with

¹ Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. Москва: Наука, 1977; Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1982 ва бошқалар.

² Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008; Ҳакимов М.Х. Ўзбек тилида матнинг прагматик талқини: Филол.фанл.д-ри... дисс.автореф. Тошкент, 2001; Худайбергана Д.С. Ўзбек тилида бадий матнларнинг антропоцентриқ талқини: : Филол.фанл.д-ри... дисс.автореф. Тошкент, 2015; Рустамов Д. Лексемалар миллий-маданий ҳосланган семемасининг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс .докт. дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018; Рустамова Д.А. Метафорик эвфемизациянинг лингвокультурологик ва социопрагматик аспекти: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс .докт.дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2018; Насруллаева Г.С. Антропоцентриқ метафоранинг лисоний, когнитив ва лингвомаданий аспекти: Филол. фанл .бўй. фалс. доктори... дисс. автореф. Фарғона, 2019 ва бошқалар.

³ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдлик. III жилд. Тошкент: Akademyashr, 2012. – Б.98.

various factors. The associationism formed in relation to the sign of a language in one language owner differs from the associationism that occurs in the owner of another language.

And the paradigmatic attitude reflects the Union of units of language belonging to one level into certain groups (semantic, grammatical types) on the basis of a common sign. Groups in paradigmatic attitudes that take place from human memory do not differ in each language owner. In this aspect, the application of the terms associative relation and paradigmatic relation as alternative terms does not justify itself” .

It seems that the scientist relies on further interpretations in World linguistics in determining the differences between the associative and paradigmatic relations. According to him: "since the external world is reflected in the human mind in the cooperation of various objects, events related to each other, they in an associative way bring one to mind the other. Not only objects in the outside world, but also various experiences that a person experiences together and at the same time remind each other on the principle of connection”⁴.

It is known that through the phenomenon of enantiosemia, the logical contradiction of thought is realized, sometimes the colloquial expression of a particular word manifests the contradiction of this word in memory. Professors N.Mahmudov or. In their books on enantiosemia, the odilovs cite a number of data on the fact that the phenomena of antonymia and enantiosemia do not clearly differ in some sources. In particular, this is how they argue about the forms of associative manifestation of these two phenomena in human memory:

"In antonymy, the reality of one of the opposing members manifests the latter in an associative way, that is, with the fact that it is said good, the concept of bad is reflected in our imagination, while in enantiosemia it is not. Although enantiosemic units exist ready-made in the memory of a person language, due to their connection with the context, one meaning does not bring to mind the second meaning in an associative way”⁵.

In the framework of the vocabulary units of the Uzbek language, the associative relations of the Semitic lexemes “science and enlightenment” are also of particular importance. Such relationships, along with a person's psychological imagination, memory, perception of the universe in what way, are also associated with certain life processes, experiences.

D.Lutfullaeva also speaks in detail about the issue of the associative field and its composition in the system of associative Relations, about the word stimulus and The Associated associations with it. "An important place in the analysis of the associative field is occupied by the issue of its composition. The main part of the associative field is formed by associates, which are semantically connected with the word stimulus. In some cases, the assignment of the word stimulus is also observed in the associative task. Associates with the word stimulus can come grammatically in one form, sometimes in different forms. In the composition of the field, associations of different levels are also observed. For example, in the conducted associative experiments, it was found that the word cognitive stimulus is given by the owners of the language by the following associations:

lexemes of the noun category such as lesson, science, book, qualification, school, college, university;

lexemes of the verb category, such as reading, research, aspiration, obtaining knowledge;

uneducated, educated, knowledgeable, excellent in qualities, knowledge, chalasavod man, House of knowledge, team of connoisseurs vocabulary,

"Book-source of knowledge”,

"Knowledge wins the perfect thousand, ankle-one”,

"Educated thousand-year-old, without knowledge-one” precedent sentences” .

⁴ Лутфуллаева Д. Ассоциатив тилшунослик назарияси. Тошкент: MERIYUS, 2017. – Б.21-22.

⁵ Махмудов Н., Одилов Ё. Сўз маъно тараққиётида зиддият. Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2014. – Б.48.

In the process of conducting research, we conducted certain experiments on the basis of certain vocabulary units in the SEMA “science and enlightenment”. As a stimulus (Association), We received such words as institute, science, book, pen, student, teacher, scientist, exam.

In the process of experiments, in the most logical connection with the word institute, such units as the Higher School, student, lecture, teacher, Department, Faculty, Dean were encountered. Also, testing, testing, intermediate assessment, current, final assessment, lesson schedule, exam, record, rating were also manifested in some of them. In rare cases, arm (Information Resource Center), slide, projector, rector, rent, practical training, TTJ (student accommodation), hostel, meeting, article singaris were also prominent.

"It is known that the analysis of the verbal expression of the outside world and the attitude of the reality – consciousness – language triad should also focus on the following important aspect. Realities in the outside world are not reflected in the human mind, separated from such factors as space, time, cause, purpose, which are directly related to them. Such factors, walking side by side as a condition for the objective existence of a particular reality, are embodied in the human mind together as companions of the image of reality, forming an “chain” associated with it associatively”⁶.

When we also focused on the issue of the age, gender, position of the participants in the process of conducting experiments, in general, the position they held in society, colorful landscapes were manifested. In particular, in the answer of applicants who have not yet been admitted to the student on the example of the word Institute, units such as test, mandate, score, grant, contract(contract), academic building, modern rooms, students, teachers, classmates, whiteboard, computer, Call, break, classes have met a lot.

In the student answers, lesson schedule, task, abstract, independent work, test, teacher, Dean, coach, lecture, scholarship, break etc.were noticed.

When experimenting with professors and teachers through the word institute, there was an active use of such words as student, lesson, complex, lecture, Department, assignment, meeting, faculty, dean's office, attendance, article, dissertation, science.

Together with the units that are interconnected into the associative space, the units that are not semantically connected, restored in memory in connection with the psyche, worldview, interests, knowledge of the owners of the language about the universe, are also united.

Such units are ready – to-Speech Language units-lexical units, phrases, matals, Proverbs, sayings, certain vocabulary and sentences that are used in the speech of language owners as a stable unit, as well as speech syntactic units that form in the speech process.

Thinking about it, d.Lutfullaeva will dwell in detail on the associative field of the examination lexeme. According to the scientist, from this field, “basically, the following units take place: Test, assessment, assessment, score, rating, test, intermediate assessment, current assessment, Grade “2”, teacher, bribe, exciting moments, I fell from the exam, exam day, scholarship etc.

It seems that along with lexical units from the composition of the associative field, syntactic Units (“2” Grade, “5” grade, exciting moments, I fell from the exam, etc.) will take place. In this field, the stimulus is accompanied by units that are semantically linked to the word (Test, Test, intermediate assessment, current assessment, etc.), while units that are not semantically related to this lexeme (exciting moments, scholarship, form, bribes, etc.) are also found”⁷.

N.Hoshimova believes that " an individual associative field, according to researchers, is a structure with a dynamic movement that is constantly changing, characterized by a change in personal experience as it is accumulated. The word Reserve in the individual vocabulary of a person is associated with the past and present, while the next tense determines the change in the composition

⁶ Лутфуллаева Д. Ассоциатив тилшунослик назарияси. Тошкент: MERIYUS, 2017. – Б.21.

⁷ Лутфуллаева Д. Ассоциатив тилшунослик назарияси. Тошкент: MERIYUS, 2017. – Б.60.

of words in the vocabulary of a person and the addition of new words. Therefore, the associative field generates the synchronous movement of the three tenses to the surface⁸.

"When conducting an associative experiment, the consciousness of the individual is expressed, in the process of experimentation, the concepts accumulated through the life experience of the individual are expressed. Therefore, the associative field is always expressed in its variability, dynamic character, the change in word-reactions given to the word-stimulus as the person's life experience increases"⁹.

In order to clarify the above issue, in the process of experiments, we also paid special attention to aspects related to the age, gender, experience, position, type of professional activity of professors.

In particular, the main differences in such grouping were observed in the professional activities of professors, positions:

In the answers of teachers: student, lecture, practical training, department, faculty, dean's office, board, slide, educational and methodological complex, article, scientific work, meeting, commission etc;

in Group coaches: student, group, event, spirituality hour, attendance, uniform, bedroom, rent, minutes singularis;

in Deputy Deans: class schedule, assignment, Dean, Dean's office, rating notebook, study sheet, record book, audience, lecture, practical training, group Journal, scholarship, order, units such as debtors;

in the response of the heads of departments: Department, distribution, loading, meeting, assignment, personal work plan, science program, working Program, Dean, rector, vice-rector, documents, professors and teachers, response reactions were observed through specific expressions in the form of scientific potential.

In addition, when experiments were carried out on the example of the word science stimulus, sharp differences were observed in responses based on the status of respondents in relation to their position in society, such as profession, position, gender, age.

In particular, students observed such response reactions as reading, learning, hard work, book, Teacher, article, scientist, Professor, candidate of science, textbook, Institute, reputation;

response reactions such as science, knowledge, thinking, consciousness, understanding, discussion, discussion, opinion, scientific leader, scientist, experience, skills, qualifications, progress, research, analyze, happiness path, Know, Learn, acquire in young professionals, teachers;

in middle-aged teachers, digging a well with a needle, striving for maturity, response reactions such as thinking, imagination, imagination, perception, mind, article, monograph, guide, treatise, enlightenment, Zia, thinking;

experienced, age-old professors observed response reactions in the form of hard work, pleasure, joy, search, talent, dedication, work, philosophy, book, Teacher, decency, patience, humility, life, Life, Skills, Qualifications, reputation, status, career, humanity, rise, perfection, closeness to the creator.

It is important to note that linguistic units that are associatively connected with each other stimulate logically close to the second, or third, related concept in certain aspects of the word, in some cases complete interruptions arise between them as soon as the second associative link.

For example, with a pencil lexeme:

⁸ Хошимова Н.А. Ўзбек тилида ассоциатив муносабатлар : Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс .докт. дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.11.

⁹ Хошимова Н.А. Ўзбек тилида ассоциатив муносабатлар : Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс .докт. дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.11.

At the first link, draw, paint, painting, color, creativity, poetry, poet, pencil sharp, creator, writer, artist, pen etc.

When choosing the word creativity in this line in the next associative link, words and combinations such as pen, poet, writer, creator, hard work, novel, short story, pleasure, fantasy, sharp pen holder, choice, sculpture were observed.

In the next experiment, through associative links above the word sculpture, response reactions in the form of creativity, place, popularity, eternity, stone, clay, clay, sculptor, inanimate, flower, bronze, memory, dignity, forge came to the field.

As a result of such experiments, observations, the names of certain concepts, in which the stimulus in the initial line enters into an associative relationship with the word, are conspicuous to some extent by proximity, logical connection, associative attachment. For example:

pencil-creativity,
pen-sculpture,
pen-popularity,
pen-eternity,
in the style of pen – memory.

It is also possible that the concepts that have arisen through some response reactions turn into semantic, logical-completely different-other concepts, the loss of an associative relationship between them:

pencil-clay,
pencil-clay,
pencil-flower,
pencil-bronze,
pencil-vs lifeless.

As you know, in the coverage of specific aspects of associative relations, valence properties associated with the syntagmatic involvement of vocabulary units are also manifested.

It is seen from this that, although syntagmatic relations are materially realised, contrary to the associative attitude in the way of capacity belonging to the human imagination with speech materialization, they allow us to draw conclusions regarding the specific connections between syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations.

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DISCURSIVE-PRAGMATIC STUDIES IN THE LIGHT OF
ANTHROPOCENTRISM

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Annotation. In this article, main features and characteristics of discourse as a linguistic phenomenon are explained. Also, it reflects particular notions about discourse matters as a communicative process including anthropocentrism approach.

Keywords: discourse, text, discourse analysis, communication, linguacultural phenomenon, sociocultural, communicative essence, dry residue, fiction discourse, semantic connection, cognitive activity, communicants, extralinguistic factors, communicative essence of the discourse, situational context, concept, completeness.

The core concept in modern linguistics, oriented towards the anthropocentrism of language, is the concept of discourse. It should be noted that the problem of discourse and discourse analysis is widely discussed in linguistics. There are different approaches and points of view on this issue. It is known that for the first time the concept of discourse was introduced by the famous English scientist Harris in his book "Discourse analysis". The merit of this scientist is that he was one of the first to proclaim the thesis that the main unit of communication is a coherent text. An important role in the development of the theory of discourse was played by the works of E. Benveniste, who considered discourse as "speech in communication".

Discourse is a communicative process (addresser - text - addressee), allows you to study a person in the language. N.D. Arutyunova emphasizes that the presence of a person makes itself felt throughout the entire space of the language - the semantics of words, the structure of the sentence and the "organization of discourse" (emphasized by us. - N.N.)

An analysis of the linguistic literature on the problem of discourse shows that the theory of discourse covers a wide range of problematic issues related primarily to its definition. According to the definition of T. Van Dyck, discourse is language _ can be considered as a n item above the sentence or above the clause " - ("the language is above the level of the sentence", our translation) . In other words, the discourse is considered at the level of the utterance. The scientist considers discourse as a significant component of the socio-cultural correlation of interests, goals, attitudes, intentions and motives of communicants. Also, to these definitions of discourse, he adds a social context that involves consideration of the participants in communication (and their characteristics) and the process of creating and perceiving a message. Prikhodko analyzes discourse as a linguacultural phenomenon that can be interpreted in terms of linguistic (form), sociocultural (content) and communicative-pragmatic (function) , i.e. three-level parametrization. In this light, discourse appears as a complex cognitive -communicative whole [Kubryakova , 2005 , p. 202] of a procedural-resulting order.

The point of view of N.D. Arutyunova, who defines discourse as "speech immersed in life". This definition, on the one hand, emphasizes the communicative essence of the discourse, on the other hand, the cognitive one, since the process of communication is directly related to the cognitive activity of the communicants.

The concept of discourse is also developed in the works of E.S. Kubryakova , who considers discourse as a cognitive process aimed at creating a speech work . Thus, discourse is considered by many researchers as a complex communicative-cognitive process, which involves the interaction of

linguistic (text) and extralinguistic factors (communicative-pragmatic situation, purpose and conditions of communication, sociocultural context).

According to V.I. Karasik, “discourse is a phenomenon of an intermediate order between speech, communication, linguistic behavior, on the one hand, and a fixed text that remains in the “dry residue” of communication, on the other hand”.

K. Wales notes that discourse includes not only the message and text, but also the recipient and sender of the speech, and the situation of communication. J. Leach and M. Short share this point of view. In their opinion, the concept of "discourse" refers to both oral conversation and written communication between a writer and a reader. Therefore, there is a so-called "fiction discourse" .

At present, the theory of discourse seems to be so relevant that some researchers consider it as a new scientific paradigm. Despite different definitions of discourse, each of them highlights the most significant characteristics of discourse. Summing up all the features indicated in these definitions, we can define a set of essential characteristics of discourse. These include anthropocentrism, sociocultural determinism, situationality, intentionality, dynamism, procedural targeting.

Without going into details of different points of view on discourse, we note that one of the pressing problems of discourse theory is the distinction between the concepts of text and discourse. In this regard, three approaches can be noted:

1. Complete identification of the concepts of text and discourse;
2. Distinguishing between the concepts of text and discourse;
3. The inclusion of the concept of text in the concept of discourse.

According to first point vision the terms text and discourse are synonymous and interchangeable (Bellert , A. J. Greimas , J. Courtet). This is evidenced by the fact that many characteristics of text and discourse coincide. In Dressler and Bogrand 's Introduction to Text Linguistics, the text is considered as a communicative phenomenon, the main features of which are connectedness, integrity, informativeness, intentionality and situationality. All these distinctive features equally characterize the discourse, which is the basis for their identification.

According to the second approach, text and discourse are characterized by different properties. The phenomenon of "discourse" expediently interpret how multidimensional cultural phenomenon in which carried out verbal continuous communication in a certain situational context, which contrasted with a text characterized by continuity.

Relationships text and discourse, their differences set out by A. Yu. Popov in the work “Basic differences text from discourse”. Researcher opposes spontaneity of discourse - orderliness of the text, procedural discourse - effectiveness text, incomplete discourse - meaning completeness of the text a, dynamism discourse - static text etc. As N.F. Alefirenko, the text in its essence is a linear formation, united by a semantic connection of a sequence of language units. The nature of discourse is determined by its non-linear organization.

Summing up all points of view regarding the relationship between discourse and text, it is possible to determine the main parameters that distinguish between these two concepts according to the principle of opposition: the closedness of the text - the openness of discourse, the discreteness of the text - the indiscreteness of discourse, the static nature of the text - the dynamism of discourse, the effectiveness of the text - the procedural nature of discourse, the completeness of the text - incompleteness of discourse, linearity of the text - non-linearity of discourse.

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**CHANGING THE SENSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFER UNDER THE
INFLUENCE OF THE CONCEPT "MAN"**

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Annotation: the article, problems such as changes in the meaning of the sentence under the influence of the concept "person" are studied from an anthropocentric point of view.

Key words: *person, concept of person, moral condration, affirmative sentence, negative sentence.*

In Uzbek linguistics, the issues related to the meaning of affirmation and negation, the system of formal grammatical means of their expression, the semantic coverage of affirmations and negations are studied in detail in the monographic plan. However, from a scientific and stylistic point of view, this phenomenon, as well as the extent of the expression of the linguistic particle "man" in the semantics of such statements has not yet been investigated.

As you know, affirmation and negation are a logical-linguistic category common to all languages, in the expression of which there are their own circumstances.

The logical categories of affirmation and negation are the main means of transmitting information through utterance. A thought in an utterance, a judgment is formed by affirmation or refutation. The category of negation is formed, as a rule, through a cross section. Such negation is contained in the description of complete negation. The sentence also expresses a partial, incomplete type of negation. Such negation lies on other parts of the sentence, except for the cut.

Negation continues to be formed by both linguistic and non-linguistic means based on statements. The linguistic means expressing negation include special Form-grammatical elements. Despite the fact that in the Uzbek language, only one (-*ma*) refers to the formed-grammatical means expressing negation, the scope of its application is very wide.

In negative sentences formed by the suffix -*ma*, the confirmation value can also be expressed. In these cases, the negation is mixed with the meaning of the question and its grammatical center, which is largely characteristic of the conversational style.

When using -*ma* in the singular, a simple (neutral) type of negation of the sentence is formed. The expression of the elementary negative value of -*ma* is characteristic of all types of stylistics. For example, sometimes such adjectives do not stand out, do not have a logical accent (scientific style), or I cannot enter an open grave until I see you on such a day (*Senga shuni ravo ko'rguncha ochiq mozorga kirsam bo'lmaydimi*) (conversational style).

The suffix -*ma* can also be used twice in a sentence. It reinforces the meaning of the perceived statement from the cut: when the cut of the sentence turns out to be in verbs like find, stay, stay, the pragmatic meanings of words like everyone, everyone, are exaggerated. In some cases, sentences of absolute negation are formed that do not turn into statements. This circumstance is not peculiar to the scientific style.

In sentences composed with the participation of the bud form, the double use of the suffix-*ma* is characteristic. This pursues such glitches of meaning as the condition-desire: until the truth is resolved, you will not calm down. Semantic changes in the description of affirmation and negation are also noticeable in other types of adverbs.

So, -*gach* elementary devices moment; -elementary devices magah condition-cause; -elementary devices -*ib* action, state style;-elementary devices may moment-performs the functions of highlighting the values of the condition. In target adverbs, the negative form is not used: read, not read.

Constructions in the linguistic form [noun (in the broad sense) + let it stand] express the meaning of a sharp negation and at the same time indicate that the sentence that follows it also has the form of negation and the meaning of negation. For example: *Haqiqat! U egilish u yoqda tursin, bukilmaydi ham..* (The truth! Let him stand there without bending.)

Such linguistic adaptations also serve to reproach the meaning of "no" (non-existence): *Inson o'ta hayajonlanganda, gap u yog'da tursin, so'z ham topolmaydi, u paytda* (when a person is very excited, let him remember, the word also does not find, at this moment.)

The affirmative and negative are formed sequentially with the help of a verb-condition and serve to express the meaning of a strict statement. *Bu kitobni o'qisam ham, o'qiyman, o'qimasam ham o'qiyman, o'qiyman..* (I'll read this book, If I want to read or I don't, I'll read it.)

The negative form of imperative moods is formed only with the help of the form-*ma*. Other means of negation as part of the command line are not involved.

The word "no", as an alternative to the word "is", expresses negation, and when using the meaning of "negation" with a construction in the form of an adjective (-gan) + possessive suffix, the action does not occur.

The word "no" as an antonym of the word "is", when such comparative means as *-dan boshqa, -dan ortiq, -dan yaxshi, -dan kuchli* (-except,- more,- better,- stronger) are used in the function of the segment of the participial sentence, the high degree of density of an event, thing, sign is emphasized. *Go'yo dunyoda boyroq, undan baxtliroq qiz yo'q edi. Munisxonning nazarida bundan ortiq qiynoq yo'q.* (As if there was no richer, happier girl in the world. There is no more torture in Munishan's idea.) The word "not" serves to strengthen the concept of "everything" by using a suffix with the form-*ma*.

The word no is part of the main part (segment) of the grammatical basis of a monosyllabic impersonal sentence, which contains a determinant, and serves to strengthen the hardness of negation. *Topshiriqni bajarmaguncha, ortga qaytish yo'q.* (Until you complete the task, there is no way back.)

When the word "no" comes in the function of negation, two cases arise; when it comes in the function of sentence reduction: such a property is absent in the grammatical fragment.

It is known that such a dual logical-grammatical relation is absent in simple fragments of a sentence.

Negation at the same time expresses the universal in a scientific style associated with the concept of the present. When negation is associated with the concept of the past tense, the cut was that, forming with such predicative connections as sucking, the sentence acquires various pragmatic meanings: story, rumor, suspicion, etc. This is also typical for other types of unscientific style.

The word "not (emas)" is usually attached to a noun, adjective, adjective, adverb and adverb, denying the meaning that is clear from them: *Oz emas, kelgan emas, katta emas, shahar emas.* (not small, not arrived, not big, not a city.)

Also, affirmation and negation serve for compactness of thought, linking together parts of a semantic sentence: *Sen emas, men boraman.*(not you, I will go.) At the same time, each of the statements is subject to separate persecution. Which one stands out depends on the tone and situation. But in such types of sentences, which have the form of negation of the section, in the general content, understandable from the sentence, there is a shine of power. For example, *Quruq gapdan boshqa narsa emas.* (nothing at all but only words.)

What (what meaning) the word does not negate depends on the environment in which words it is used, on the syntactic construction in which it participates.

For example, in the sentence below, the word "I" seems to negate the speaker expressed through the pronoun "I". But the more serious attention is paid to the content, the more it feels that it is not the sole identity of the subject that is prohibited. *Bir emas,ko'pchilik bosh qotirdi-yu,jarayon qiyin ketyapti.*(Not one, many nods that the process is going hard.)

“No” assistants is fundamentally different from other means of representing negation. Its main difference is that when other forms of inkor are applied to the joint, the confirmation value comes out (I can't read it, as if I don't have time). But none of the questions is preserved in the meaning of negation, no matter how many times it stutters in the sentence structure. Even none of the sections of the sentence containing the question is used both in the form of denial and in the form of confirmation.

“No” auxiliary participles nor participles without division are distinguished according to the syntactic norm of the language. “No” auxiliary manifestations of the sectional section of the Bund can be caused in accordance with the norm. *Ha ўқимайди, на ишламайди. Na o'qiydi, na ishlaydi.* (Neither reads nor works. Does not read And does Not work.) In the following case, the meaning of negation is emphasized.

“No” binder is used on a much broader scale: both the owner and the cross-section of the proposal, as well as one of the second-level sections, interact with this binder and form an organized Complex section or related joint proposals. “No” is characterized by this feature again, showing the speaker's neutrality by the role of other means of negation, this word constantly emphasizes some element in the semantic structure of the sentence. Sometimes it also performs a loading function. For example: *Na ko'kning fonari o'chmasdan, na yulduz sayr etib ko'chmasdan.* (neither the lantern of the chest turns off, nor the star moves in a circle.) “No” connector is connected together with other means (no, absolutely similar) that denote the denominator that denotes the denominator.

If no one, like nothing, participated in the generalizing word in sentences with the help of connective conjunctions, then the section of the sentence, of course, will be inedible. Because the above generalizing words prevent the arrival of the cross in the form of confirmation: *Ezgu umr yo'lidagi izlarni na qor, na bo'ron, na shamol, xullas, hech narsa ko'molmaydi.* (no snow, no wind, no, so to speak, the burial of traces of a noble life). From this sentence, if the question "no" is raised, then there will be no place for "so" either.

In addition to special means of expressing negation, there are other means close to negation (peer). What they are involved in is happening in the context of denial with the help of the na helper.

Even if no question directly expresses the meaning of negation, it will be syntagmatically connected with other expressive means. It is applied with incisions without any incisions. The negation form in the Bund sentence is applied to the suffix. It is clear that double application of inkor will lead to strict absolute confirmation.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the affirmative and lexical means (no, no, no, etc.) forming sentences with negation are directly or indirectly influenced by the linguophilosophical reaction of the linguistic particle "man" in the process of speech.

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the problem of business terms in translation process from English into Uzbek. Moreover, it discusses some features of terms and terminology in English and Uzbek languages

Key Words: term, terminology, business terms, loanwords.

Introduction

Today, the study of language and its stages of development cannot be called a new field. Because the language and its stages of development have been studied for several centuries. Each seeker gives their own views and theories in this regard, giving their own news and information. At the stage of construction and development of the current Uzbek literary language, terminology has a special place and position. We can say that there are two worldviews about the role of the field of terminology in the structure of the language dictionary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory it is separated from the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation). According to V. P. Danilenko, a well-known scientist, terminology refers to an independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (language of science, science or technology) (Danilenko 1977; 8). Terminology is a science that studies special concepts and their linguistic symbols or terms. These special units of knowledge are the result of the development of cognitive processes and communication between specialists of a special language community (Sager 1997, 25). Terminology is used in various communicative contexts to describe domain-specific knowledge structures and what they are. It also includes organizing and listing, as well as the meaning and usage of terms in terminological resources such as terminologies, dictionaries, and dictionaries can also be used to decode text and create text.

Distinctive features of professional translation strategy is also assigned to the translator tasks are determined by the subject of professional activity. In this case, the object and subject of this activity is a professional orientation text which illustrates business terms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From a theoretical and practical point of view, it is necessary to mention the specialized translation that is closely related to the terminology, because the adequacy of the terms used in the text is also one of the factors that determine its compatibility with the level of knowledge of the recipients of the text, and of course the quality of the translation plays the main role in this. Plays in this sense, terminology is often seen as a translation problem, as it has to be solved in the translation process and a solution to the problem has to be found.[1.1] This means that translators must have specialized texts, as well as field terminology, have sufficient knowledge in this field, and must be able to perform terminological work. In addition, business terminology has a special place in this field, and management as a means of acquiring knowledge. For this reason, they also need extensive training in the use of translation technologies, computer tools and resources.

Here, it is important to distinguish between the concepts of term and terminological lexicon. The scope of use and distribution of terms is limited by a specific terminological system, and they are manifested in a specific style and method within the framework of human activity. The terminological lexicon includes words and phrases that are widely used in the context of non-professional speech,

which has moved from the sphere of narrow specialization to the sphere of mass communication. The term that has entered the sphere of universal language is separated from its terminology, terminological field and system, and is separated from the characteristics of the term. Regarding to the definition of the term, there are many opinions expressed in the scientific literature, and in almost all definitions, the term is expressed as a word or a combination of words that expresses a special scientific and technical concept. According to O. Vinocur, the term - is always clear and obvious, because if the terms are studied separately, depending on the field, the study stage of this field will be fundamentally reformed. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. In particular, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the need for it in society.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

There are two theories of terminology that have significant influence in different ways, namely, how terminology is described, analyzed and expressed in multilingual communication contexts. The first is the communicative theory of terminology proposed by María Teresa Cabre. the other is the Frame-based Terminology proposed by Pompeu Fabra University (Barcelona), a theory founded by Pamela Faber at the University of Granada. Both theories are complementary ways of imagining that express special knowledge concepts and relations, as well as their terminological signs and their activation in specific texts.

The introduction of business terms has been a reality since ancient times. Because our country has been trading with many countries of the world through the Great Silk Road since ancient times. This, in turn, can stimulate the comprehensive development of the state. Because as a result of trade relations, not only goods are exchanged, but also the way of life and speech characteristics of countries.

In ancient times, words such as broker, buyer, seller, and speculator (dallol, xaridor, sotuvchi, chayqovchi) were used as business terms in Uzbek, but today the range of words used in this field has expanded considerably. Some words and terms include many business terms such as business, marketing, management, online sales, delivery service, return, guarantee, bonus, buyer, seller, manufacturer, consumer, brand, logo, label. Most of these terms are words that have been adopted from English to Uzbek and cannot be translated. Such words include manager, business, marketing, etc. However, some words can be translated by their equivalents, such as seller, buyer, trade, market, stall, money, and many other words. This, of course, requires a special skill from the translator.

CONCLUSION

Today, in modern linguistics, various ideas, ideas, thoughts can be noticed regarding the appearance of new terms, obstacles in their implementation, principles and methods of creation. Substantial, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term interpretation are recognized. According to the representatives of the substantive point of view, a term is a special word or a combination of words, which differs from other nominative units by the same meaning, accuracy, systematicity, distance from the context, and emotional neutrality. According to the functional point of view, terms are not special words, but words with a special function; the role of the term can be replaced by any word. Certain requirements are imposed on the term, this aspect distinguishes it from ordinary words in the common language and dialects. Nomenclature is a new category of terminology. The nomenclature of any field includes all species names related to this field. When their amount reaches an excessive level, it requires a special structure. For example, trying to give a separate name to each of the more than 200,000 plant species today is useless, it is not even possible. From the nomenclature of natural sciences, which reflects the stages of human knowledge and understanding of nature, it is necessary to distinguish the technical nomenclature that is discovered and created by man (production nomenclature), as well as the commercial nomenclature, which is specially created for the purpose of providing and selling goods. Although all three nomenclatures

are created by interested parties, they exist on the basis of different foundations, different goals and different principles.

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ACQUIRED VOCABULARY AND ITS CLASSIFICATION
BY LEVEL OF ASSIMILATION

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Annotation: The article examines the development derivative vocabulary in terms of the degree of its assimilation in English based on French mastered words.

Keywords: assimilation in French words.

The stability of derivative words in a language depends on various reasons, the most important of which is the ability of a new word to adequately express a new concept or a shade of an unknown concept, if a derivative word appears in a language with an absolutely identical meaning with a word that already exists in this language, then either over time, there is a differentiation of meanings in these words, or one of the words disappears from the vocabulary of the language. So, for example, it happened with the French word *people* and the Old English word *folc*, they differentiated in their meanings [Galperin, Cherkasskaya, 1956, p.124].

The role of derivative words in the formation of the English vocabulary is connected, as we have already noted above, with the history of the language. Particular attention should be paid to the assimilation of derivative words as a way of their interaction with the language system as a whole. According to P.V. Arnold, the term "borrowing assimilation" is used to denote partial or complete subordination in accordance with the phonetic, graphic, morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system. The degree of assimilation depends on the length and period during which a particular word is used in the receiving language, as well as on the frequency of use of a particular word in the language. According to P.V. Arnold, oral borrowings, i.e. those that were passed directly from mouth to mouth assimilated faster and easier than literary borrowings, i.e. those that were derivative from written speech [Arnold, 1986, p.255].

To understand the need to analyze derivative vocabulary and show the different ways words penetrate into the English language, we will give the following example, based on the analysis of three words, by the Russian researcher B.A. Ilyish.

He takes *room*, *table*, *fete* as objects of study, or notes that from the point of view of historical analysis, the word *room* will form one group, and the words *table* and *fete* another, since *room* is inherited from the Anglo-Saxon period, and the other two are derivative from French language. From the point of view of the analysis of English vocabulary in its modern state, the above division will look different, namely: the words *room* and *table* will fall into one group, and *fete* into another, since for the modern consciousness *room* and *table* are English words to the same extent, regardless of their historical origin, and *fete*, of course, is recognized as a foreign word ... "[Ilyish, 1948, p. 306-304]. A.V.Kunin speaks of the complete assimilation of French words that got into English before the city, in contrast to later borrowings. However, he still interprets assimilation mainly as a process of subordinating borrowings to the laws of the sound system and the stress system of the English language [Sekirin, 1964, p.31].

Various scholars gave their vision of the classification of borrowings in different ways. For example, N.N. Amosova took the degree of use of a word in the language as the basis of her classification, since the expansion, spread of a word is closely related to the loss of its foreign language features. specialized borrowings", which are divided into "book words", "word-terms" and "words of local color". In terms of relation to the source language, she distinguishes between "full" borrowings and "relative" ones [Amosova, 1956, pp. 206-211].

I.R. Galperin believed that derivative words from other languages, if they are retained in the language, are usually formed according to the phonetic and morphological laws of the borrowing language. The vast majority of words derivative into English have been converted to the corresponding English word patterns. However, often foreign words, the so-called book borrowing, retain their external foreign appearance for some time. This is manifested, in particular, in the preservation of an unusual place of stress for the English language, the graphic image of a word, and even sometimes pronunciation. In such cases, there is also the preservation of morphological features that are not characteristic of the language [Galperin, Cherkasskaya, 1956, p.126].

But we are closer to another classification proposed by I.V. Arnold, the classification of borrowings in accordance with the degree of their assimilation can be very general, since, but Arnold's statement, a fairly accurate procedure for measuring this classification has been invented [Arnold, 1986, p. 256- 258]. Nevertheless, it should be noted that this classification sufficiently reveals all the features of the degrees of assimilation of borrowings. Arnold divides them into three degrees: fully assimilated derivative words; partially assimilated loanwords; non-assimilated loanwords (i.e. barbarisms). Partially assimilated loanwords in turn are divided into the following subgroups.

a) derivative words, not phonetically assimilated, that is, the presence in derivative words of such features of the sound image that are unusual for the host language.

b) derivative words that are not assimilated graphically, namely, the use of letters and letter combinations unusual for the host language;

c) derivative words not grammatically assimilated, the presence of various types of deviations from grammatical forms and the presence of foreign morphemes in words

d) derivative words that are not assimilated semantic, since they mean objects and concepts specific, unusual for the country from which they fell, that is, the acquisition by one word or another of other or additional shades of meaning by the receiving language [Arnold, 1986, p. 256- 258].

Let's start with fully assimilated loanwords. The phonetic assimilation of the studied French borrowings consisted in the fact that they were subjected to phonetic changes that brought them into line with the norms of pronunciation of the English language, going into English, French words obeyed its sound norms, changes in its sound system. So, in words containing long i, this vowel naturally diphthongized into [ai] in the process of the so-called "great shift" of vowels (great shift) (a well-known phonetic process that began in the 15th century, the essence of which is reduced to the narrowing of long vowels of the middle rise language and diphthongization of long narrow vowels), cf.: fr.*tour*, a *tower*. This aesthetic subordination of French borrowings to the phonetic laws of the English language included, in most cases, the transfer of stress to the initial or to the syllable following the prefix, which is typical for English accentuation, in contrast to French, for which the usual stress is on the last syllable, cf. : fr. .ca'non - a. canon, fr. litterature - literature, etc. [Amosova, 1956, pp. 130-131].

Most English words had a strong emphatic stress on the first syllable; only in ancient derivative verbs with inseparable prefixes, the stress fell not on the prefix, but on the root syllable. Compound nouns and adjectives had the main stress on the first component and the secondary stress on the second. The latter, however, weakened and even completely disappeared if the second component was no longer accepted as an independent word in most French words, the strongest stress fell on the final syllable, and words consisting of three or more syllables had a secondary stress on one of the previous syllables.

This movement of stress, in combination with the sound of replacement (in cases where the French word contained a phoneme that was absent in the English phonological system), often led to a significant restructuring of the sound form of the derivative word (cf.: French nature [na'tyr], a.[netʃə, fr.nation[na'sj] a.[neiʃn], etc.); not agreeable, the sound was also replaced in English, so the French [ʒ], orthographically denoted by the letters j or g in front of narrow vowels, in English turned

into an affricate [dʒ], cf. : "village" (fr. **village** "village"). Similar phonetic transformations are found in early French borrowings, that is, those that refer to Middle English and the beginning of the Early English period. Since the second half of the 17th century, French words have appeared in English that retain their form unchanged, that is, they do not undergo either a shift in stress or the usual sound replacement for early borrowings [Amosova, 1956, pp. 130-131].

The change in Stress in derivative words, following the pattern of English ones, undoubtedly did not occur immediately and not simultaneously for all words. The time factor, or, in other words, the duration of the occurrence of a derivative word in English, plays a certain role in the process of phonetic assimilation of French borrowings. All borrowings from the earlier period were fully assimilated into English, as well as most words of oral borrowing from the later period. People who knew French probably took longer to imitate foreign accents than those who did not.

In fast colloquial speech, apparently, English stress dominated, in solemn, slow speech, the secondary stress of the final syllables, on which the main stress fell in French, remained [Brunner, 1955, p.156-161].

Some words, filed by grammarians, even in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries had a different stress than at the present time, but the general principles remained the same.

The most consistent complete phonetic assimilation is observed in nouns and adjectives. With a few exceptions, in all disyllabic and three compound French words that had an accent on a final syllable, it was transferred to the first syllable. However, it should be noted that the stress was not transferred to the first syllable if the first syllable was a prefix, and especially if it looked like an unstressed English prefix. The angle of the heads was not stressed on the first syllable in all cases. This was influenced, first of all, by the analogy of native English verbs with unstressed prefixes, as well as the long-term preservation of French stress in trisyllabic forms with an unstressed final syllable [Brunner, 1955, p.156-161].

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Annotation: This article surveys a writing style of modern American writers. It is inevitable that American literature is considered to be one of the most important part of the world literature, it brought many masterpieces by talented and outstanding authors. Each period of it is rich in great writers and their works which reflected the life of the nation of time.

Key words: Feminism, short stories, collection, a science fiction work

Short stories in Modern American literature have an ongoing preoccupation of them. They partly responsible to impress one's life, show how to live in the right way, do the right thing, in smaller and larger contexts. The themes surrounding modern American short stories focus on race, culture and sense of identity. While these three topics can be subjective, some of the principal ideas lie on gender, age, establishing traditional and adaptive culture and racism towards Modern American short-stories. In many Kurt Vonnegut's stories the narrative tone is unemotional and non-judgemental. This is a satirist's strategy for forcing us to respond to what we see because at least on the surface, the author himself isn't taking any stands. Generally, Vonnegut's short stories flow in the direction of fable rather than realistic fiction. His often exaggerated characters and fantastic plots are meant to wake us up by taking us outside our own society, whose faults and attitudes we tend to overlook."¹ Vonnegut (1922 - 2007) sometimes discusses oppression as if he was resigned to it but his ironic tone tells us that he is criticizing its tragic human cost. In the early 1950s Vonnegut began publishing short stories. Many of them were concerned with technology and the future, which led some critics to classify Vonnegut as a science fiction writer, though he resisted the label Kurt Vonnegut in 2005 he published "A Man Without a Country", "A Memoir of Life in George W. Bush's America" a collection of essays and speeches inspired in part by contemporary politics.

George Saunders (1958) is an American writer of short stories, essays, novellas, children's books, and novels. Saunders was born in Amarillo, Texas. He grew up in Oak Forest, Illinois near Chicago, attended St. Damian Catholic School and graduated from Oak Forest High School in Oak Forest, Illinois. In 1981, he received a B.S. in geophysical engineering from Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado. Saunders's short fiction often focuses on the absurdity of consumerism, corporate culture, and the role of mass media. While many reviewers mention his writing's satirical tone, his work also raises moral and philosophical questions. The tragicomic element in his writing has earned Saunders comparisons to Kurt Vonnegut, whose work has inspired him.

Carmen Maria Machado she is the daughter of Cuban immigrant. She is a strong defender of women's rights. She denotes her whole collections of short stories to spread feminism. She names her stories to emphasize women's suffer. Most famous her works collected in *Her Body and Other Parties* here 8 short stories were collected. The first short story of the collection named as The Husband Stich was named after a surgery process, in which women may be operated for their husbands pleasure after giving birth.

¹American Short Stories – Second Edition, Perfection Learning®, Many Voice of literature, Iowa 2012

The eight stories in the book touch on topics including sexual violence, fat bodies, queer history and domestic abuse. They form a profound, sensual, unsettling collection about what it means to be a woman and inhabit a body in this world. She does find specific comparisons with other authors useful (and “flattering”), but doesn’t care for genre discussions: “People spend too much time worrying about the categories and not enough time worrying about the art itself

To overview the article we will see that short stories rather than simple or obvious tales requires intelligence and sensitivity from the reader. Culture, life-style, social and political tendencies and technology has always had an impact on the short stories we read, listen or watch. Improvements in printing and mail service, for example, led to the proliferation of magazines, which in turn led to the short story form. It is anyone’s guess what the impact of flash fiction and related genres will have on the short story form and fiction in general. In this chapter we proved the difference of short stories from novels or tales, that short stories rather than simple or obvious tales requires intelligence and sensitivity from the reader. So most short stories demand a second reading because the imply symbolism, concrete imagery, themes, purpose, meaning and concentration.

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Key words: pragmalinguistics, stylistic device, irony, types of pragmalinguistics, physical, epistemic, linguistic context

Annotation: The purpose of this article is to discuss and find out some features of pragmalinguistics in linguistics. Moreover, it illustrates a stylistic device as well as a literal device that is called “irony” and usage of irony in poems written by A. Oripov, an Uzbek poet.

INTRODUCTION

In the world of science, no science can develop independently, without influencing other sciences or without the influence of other sciences. If we look at the history of the development of the science of linguistics, we can see that it has developed in connection with different fields of science in different periods. This, in turn, led linguists to conduct systematic research and new views on the relationship between linguistics and other disciplines. In recent years, new areas such as pragmalinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, and comparative typology, which have been the most researched in linguistics, are also developing in cooperation with such disciplines as psychology, sociology, cultural studies, and philosophy, and their research methodology, is gaining a philosophical basis. In particular, the role of pragmalinguistics in understanding the nature of language and the practical use of language is incomparable. The fact that linguists or philosophers, but also representatives of the social sphere, refer to it shows that pragmatics is an important field in every way.

Pragmalinguistics is a sphere of linguistics which refers to the knowledge of the strategies for realizing speech intentions and the linguistic items used to express these intentions, whereas the term “sociopragmatics” refers to the knowledge of the social conditions governing language use. (Leech, 1983; Thomas, 1983).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

“Pragmatics” is a philosophical concept, and the Greek word “pragma” means action. It is a field of semiotics and linguistics that studies the use of language signs in speech; in other words, it is a branch of science that studies the relationship of the subjects who use it by mastering a certain system of signs. [1,387] The concept of pragmatics includes the concepts of acting, adapting, and acting according to the concrete situation and conditions that is why the term “pragmatic” is also used in the sense of “practical”. It serves to express the meaning of pragmatic thinking, pragmatic action, and pragmatic activity. From the point of view of linguistics, pragmatic activity means expressing the most important information in few words clearly, clearly and comprehensibly. [1.28]

The concept of pragmatics was first used by Aristotle, and later it was widely used by philosophers J. Locke and E. Kant. This concept, which appeared in philosophy, caused the emergence of pragmatism in the 20th century. The period of development of this trend was in the 20s and 30s of this century, and later it entered the science of linguistics. Thoughts devoted to the study of the problem of pragmatics were presented and widely studied in the works of C. Peirce, W. U. James, D. Dune, and C. Morris. [2.471]

In that period, Ch. Morris puts forward the idea of placing pragmatic theory as a part of semiotics along with departments such as semantics and syntactics. The American scientist Ch. He distinguishes three scientific fields - syntactics, semantics and pragmatics - as independent directions within the framework of co-semiotics. The main idea of this philosophical system is to study the

meaning of the semiotic sign in connection with the effect, result, and success of the action performed by means of the given sign. [3.41]

The main idea at the intersection of pragmatics and linguistics is the analysis of communicative communication as a rational and causal process, not limited to linguistic structures, but based on individual approaches to specific components of world knowledge, cultural norms, and context. H.P. Grice, a linguist who studied this field of linguistics as a real expression of the speaker's social activity in speech, places special emphasis on the principles of communication. He cites the principle of subject matter, the principle of communication style, the principles of quantity and quality as the basis of effective communication. The science of pragmalinguistics, which is developing rapidly, has not escaped the attention of linguists of our country. The scope of research devoted to the study of a number of issues, such as the practical use of language, the addressee of speech, the relations of the interlocutors, the situation of communication, speech tactics, is increasing. Sh. Safarov, M. Hakimov, A. Mamatov, D. Ashurova, B. Yoldoshev, Z. Rasulov and a number of other linguists have been contributing to the development of pragmalinguistics in our country.

There are three major concepts of pragmalinguistics, such as:

- a) Physical Context: where the conversation takes place; what objects are present and what action taking place).
- b) Epistemic Context: background knowledge shared by the speakers and listeners.
- c) Linguistic Context: utterances previous to the utterance under consideration.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Qualities that did not exist before in objects create conditions for their emergence as predicates in this object.

Irony performs various poetic functions in works of art. His role in creating an artistic image is especially noteworthy. Despite the fact that each of the ironies has its own semantic nature, they have the same function within the text. That is, they are a figurative and descriptive tool for artistic discourse. Let's look at some examples of ironic nominations and humor.

Uning mis-mishidan ranjimang also.
 Nima bo'lsa asli naslida bo'lgan,
 Ona qornidan o'zi ham hatto,
 Asli mish mish bilan dunyoga kelgan

By: A. Oripov, an uzbek poet, Face to face. Page 333

The poem can be translated as following:

Do not be upset of his suerstitions
 What happened was originally in the family,
 Even from the mother's womb,
 He was originally born with rumors.

The first and second lines of this quatrain contain a simple poetic statement. In the third and fourth lines, we observe pure irony. A poet as skilled as A. Oripov has expressed irony in such a simple, popular, sharp and impressive way that there is no room for any questions here.

The above example consists of two parts, statement, information, introduction part. Here, events follow their natural course. And the second part is a stylistically painted part built on the basis of irony. This part is completely opposite in purpose and meaning to the previous one, because the demand of the genre is that instead of what it expects, something completely different comes out. This fact indicates that sarcasm is the main element of black humor.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that linguo-pragmatics has its place and research methodology in linguistics as a direction that arose as a result of the theoretical and practical study of linguistic and speech phenomena, the full implementation of the tasks of determining linguistic structural relations. is a science. As a proof of our opinion, we found it permissible to recall the following opinions of Sh. Safarov, a scientist who has a place in the development of Uzbek pragmalinguistics. "The starting point (period) of the development of the language system begins with pragmatics". Valuable theoretical views have emerged regarding the characteristics of the situation and context. However, there are many problems that have not yet been scientifically explained in this direction. Pragmatic rules tell us what uses and interpretations of a message are appropriate in a given context, and the coordinated management of meaning theory suggests that pragmatic rules are used to create and interpret messages.

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**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TOPONYMS REPRESENTED BY COMPOUND
NOUNS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: The following article demonstrates some features of toponimic words which are represented by different systematic language. Moreover, the article shows toponimic features of the compound noun and gives background information about toponymy.

Key words: toponymy, linguistic features, compound nouns, color component

INTRODUCTION

The main reason for the origin of geographical names is the need for them, which began to be needed since the beginning of mankind. Early geographical names were very simple. For example, mountain, river, lake, etc. The place names are varied, wonderful and strange, and there are a lot of them. Depending on the origin of existing geographical names, they can be conditionally divided into the following groups: 1) Names related to the location, character, surface and climate of the place. On the surface of the earth there are capes and rivers that mean "north", "south-west and east". For example, Nordkap (North Cape), Hokkaido (North Island) and others. Names that express the position of the place in relation to the air and the sun. For example, Kungay Olatov, Terskaey Olatov, Solydara. Chile (cold), names related to the relief of the earth's surface, especially many, for example, black, without water, without vegetation, mean stone mounds. The landforms formed as a result of weathering are called Adamtash, Kuytash, hole stone, narrow gorges Zindonsoy, O'radaryo. The names derived from the features of the appearance of geographical objects are Beshpanja, Og'zikeng, Ichaksirt, Tumshiqchoqqi and others. [1.38]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Rivers, lakes, and wells are named differently depending on their size, color, salinity, purity, and depth. If the water is clear and clean, it is called Oynakol (which means so clear like mirror), Oynabulok, if it is deep and clear, it is called Koksuv (means blue water), and the waters that start from the snow are called Aksuv's (Oqsuv) cloudy milky lake, Traveler (Daydi) water is called "Tentaksoy" (Crazy pond) in Ferghana. There is also "Jinni" (silly) river in Surkhandarya. It overflows in the spring, washes the banks, recedes, and dries up in the summer. If the water of the water bodies is salty or sour, they are called Shorkuduq (means salty), Achchikkol (chilly), Shorbulok(salty). If water gushes out from under the ground like a fountain, it is called a "qaynar buloq". If the spring water is hot and mineral, it is called Issyksuv (Hot water), Obigarm, Obirakhmat, Kotirbuluq, Arashon.

There are also names that the people took into account the special features of geographical objects. When naming people and animals, he paid attention to their individual parts. "Mouth", "Nose", "Ear", "Horn" and others. Names related to minerals. Some of these names were given before the discovery of useful excavations, for example, Gazli, Oltinbel. A part was given after the opening of the mines. For example, Tashkomir, Maylisuv, Maylikol are in Kyrgyzstan, Jezkazgan, Temirtog in Kazakhstan, Nebitdog in Turkmenistan and names derived from professions. Such names are especially common in Uzbekistan; Names such as Painter, Soapmaker, Saddler, Knifemaker, Tokchilik, Gozabazar Shepherd's Market, Ukchi Tababkucha Qalandarkhana, Orda are inherited from the occupation of the residents. The names of household goods also took an active part in the origin of geographical names, for example, the word Kazan is a Turkish word that was adopted by Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, and Bulgarians. There are several names derived from the Kazakh word.

The city of Kazan is in Tatarstan, Kazanjik is in Turkmenistan, Kazanbulok is in Azerbaijan, Kazansuv is in the North Caucasus, Kazanlik is Bulgaria, etc. Ethnonyms testify to where the peoples lived in historical times and their interactions.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Toponyms are words that have undergone grammatical and phonetic changes over a long period of time in use. An idea of the nature of these changes is very useful in determining how toponyms were pronounced, say, a few centuries ago. Because the form of toponyms in ancient monuments serves as additional material for determining their initial state. For example, in Uzbekistan, toponyms such as Vohim, Vahim, Uvahim are repeated several times.

If we take into account that the sound f is not characteristic in Turkic languages, if we imagine that the sound v does not appear at the beginning of the word, and if we imagine that the sound f can turn into the sound p, then into the sound b, or even into the sound m, then the above toponyms are Arabic vaqf ("property or income transferred to the disposal of a religious institution") it is clear that the term Or the city of Pop in the Namangan region was recorded in the works of Arab geographers (XI-XII centuries) as Bob (Arabic for "gate"). Starting with "Boburnoma" it took the form of Pop and was transformed.

So, the Uzbek written forms of toponyms in different periods are more or less different from each other. For example, in the sources of Arabic writing, including Khudoyar Khan's archive, the present village of Buvaida is Bibi Ubayda (pronounced Bibi Abida), the city of Margilan is Marginon (pronounced Marg'non), Yozyovon - Yoziyobon, Laylakhana - Laklakhona, Baliqchi - Baliqchi, Nayman - Niyman. written (remember that the village and tribe of Naiman is pronounced Neyman in the Ferghana Valley.

It should be said that folk art and living language play a big role in naming places. From this point of view, traces of the dialect have been significantly preserved in the geographical names. The toponym Jui, meaning "new stream" in Tajik, is found in one place in the forms Jeynav or Jenov. There are villages in the republic called Jarboshi, Yorboshi, Yortepa, Jartepa, Okjar, Okyor. The "yor" component in such names is the dialectal form of the word jar. Similarly, there are villages called Ilonli - Ilonli, Ilontamgali - Illontamgali, Yoyilma - Yoyilma. In general, variations in the spelling and pronunciation of proper nouns, including anthroponyms, and in particular toponyms, are not only the result of dialects, but also the result of phonetic and other grammatical changes as a result of the use and use of lexical units of different languages in other linguistic conditions. Such differentiation can be divided into several types. For example, Arabic geographical and social terms have been transformed in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

Geographical names have and had in all the times a broad cultural significance. When we speak of toponyms and especially of toponyms in cartography, their overall significance lies in their multiple functions (address function, identification, language, social, economic and cultural relevance, the whole system of the mental comprehension of natural and cultural environment of peoples) which form the multi-faceted cultural contexts around the name-giving act of toponyms. Names are in the present and were in the past coined by a social community with a specific cultural background or worldview. A farming society, for example, coins names that differ from those of an industrial community; the natural environment is reproduced in the adjacent toponyms (Mont Blanc 'white mountain'), other geographical features as, for instance, seas bear names from the worldview of the Greek mythology (Atlantic Ocean 'Sea of Atlas').

Language, historical records, word formation, phonetics, vowel and consonant alternations, meaning, semantics, naming motives, dialect pronunciation and, not less important, the folk etymology if there exists one. The first step in the etymological processing of toponyms consists of the language survey: what is or are the present language(s) of a state, what former languages were in

use and what is or are the authorized language/s. The next task is to consult the archival sources as well as old maps to set up a data set of historical records for a specific toponym from its first recorded entry until the present, whereby the first historical record is given particular attention as regards the spelling and language stage.

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Annotation: In this article, the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena, language and speech, dialogue and discourse, text and speech act, purpose and communication situation, linguistic opportunity and speech activity, addressee and addressee, purpose and effect of communication, communicative intention and speech situation, phenomena and concepts such as communication culture and speech etiquette appear as objects and subjects of linguistic research illuminated.

Keywords: language, speech, dialogue text, person speech situation, communication culture, speech etiquette

Practical linguistics, the study of communicative, pragmatic features of linguistic units, meanings, and functions associated with speech activity, is becoming more and more popular today. It is only natural that the means of expression of each language manifest themselves in a certain way in order to maintain the communicative function of the language. Language use skills and competency of speech owners, linguistic ability and style of thinking, knowledge and viewpoint are only a few examples of the many variables that can make speech activity, communication intervention process, and language capabilities of language units effective or ineffective. The most significant aspect of the various speech genres that demonstrate, offer a generally broad, and active manifestation of linguistic ability is artistic speech. Full understanding, analysis and characterization of all linguistic possibilities, expressive meanings and functions associated with the nature of speech activity, communication of language units is provided by the study of linguistic, communicative and pragmatic characteristics of artistic speech, which necessitates the study of the artistic text in a broad plan, in various aspects and methods.

Along with a variety of social duties, such as raising the status and prestige of the Uzbek language in our nation, utilizing all of its numerous opportunities, preserving its purity and naturalness, bolstering its position as the primary language of communication, ensuring responsibility for its use, and advancing the study of the Uzbek language in the scientific field. The actual tasks of Uzbek linguistics also include checking and evaluating on a scientific basis how language talents present themselves in real-world situations, events, and processes in relation to speech, language and society, language and culture, and language and national thought.

Studies based on such an approach as pragmalingvistik, lingvopragmatik, sosiolingvistik, linguoculturological, ethnolingvistik, which has developed significantly in the world linguistics in the following years, also serve as a factor of the formation of modern spheres in Uzbek linguistics as pragma linguistics, sosio linguistics, psycho linguistics lingua culture.

Language research manifests as objects and subjects of verification of phenomena and concepts like interaction of linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena, language and speech, communication and discursive, text and Speech Act, purpose and speech situation of communication, linguistic opportunity and speech activity, addressee, purpose and effect of communication, communicative intention and speech situation, culture of communication, and speech etiquette. Linguists are looking into a variety of characteristics of phenomena that are directly connected to the pragmatic properties of the language. In particular, N. Arutyunova, E. Paducheva, and N. Naer contrast pragmatics and its concepts and terms, as well as their unique qualities, sources for verification, and approaches to interpreting the problems.

In linguistics of Uzbek. We can see SH, which is the first interpretation of pragmatics and related concerns. "Pragmalinguistic" work by Safarov. In S.'s dissertation, researcher M. Hakimav used a pragmatic interpretation to the text. by M. Tashkhukhaeva By using the example of children's speech, Kurbanova examined the pragmalinguistic characteristics of speech-based types of ICT. In order to interpret issues within the context of language and speech, language and style interactions, and Uzbek pragmalinguistics, which is now evolving, linguistic and sociolinguistic studies are crucial.

As you are aware, pragmatics is expressed in relation to the manner and circumstances of speech, the intention behind communication, numerous circumstances around the speaker, social interaction, etc. Therefore, "pragmatic meaning", "pragmatic information," and "pragmatic task" should be considered distinct pragmatic phenomena that emerge through the process of speech, the mutual goals and relations of speech participants, and the state of communication-interference instead of acquiring a stable essence. It entails that pragmatic issues be consciously examined within the context of actions and procedures connected to particular speech circumstances, such as the reason for speaking, the context in which speaking occurs, etc. In fact, the subjective attitude of the speaker (to give information, to ask, to order, to please, to call, to give advice, to apologize, to express sympathy, to congratulate, to refuse, etc.); the culture of communication, the etiquette and rules of speech; the purpose of the speech owners; the worldview of the interlocutors, interests, etc. are considered pragmatic factors.

According to the findings of the research, the choice of language units according to the circumstances and situation of speech, as well as the strength of the chosen language unit's influence on the purpose of speech, are taken into consideration in the major pragmatics issue. The reciprocal harmonization of pragmatics and linguistics is now obvious. Additionally, it will be seen that the pragmatic nature of language and how it is interpreted take on a psycholinguistic quality.

In this regard, it is important to consider several perspectives on pragmatics and the relevant subject. The influence of the speaker on the mood of the listener is thought to be the fundamental tenet of pragmatic theory. The essence of pragmalinguistics is based on the stereotyping of a set of norms that enables the owner the ability to connect colloquial sentences with a particular text. T. Daik, in turn, suggests the basis of pragmatics in the form of a set of situational applications of the language. Lingua psychology puts the issue of how to differentiate between pragmatics both in terms of the transmission and receipt of information on the table. Despite the fact that pragmatic subjects vary from one another, pragmatic reality and attitude are connected to the reciprocal activity of the information transmitter and receiver. The categories described above are consistent with the idea that one should look at numerous facets of a pragmatic connection when interpreting the process of speech and its varied relationship concerns.

The text is the main source of research in these fields; the revelation of meaning and functions, as well as the characteristics of linguistic and nonlinguistic means in a given speech, is thought to be a crucial topic. "Pragmatics deals with topics linked to the process of communication, the communicative intent inherent in the participants of speech, the influence of the speech context, and reflecting the social activity of a person," according to the definition. Therefore, in terms of pragmatics as well, fully developed text or speech structures are regarded as the fundamental target of investigation. After all, the composition of a particular text or speech allows the syntactic, communicative, and pragmatic possibilities of the language to fully manifest themselves, and the study of the process offers the chance to impartially assess and determine the informational content, the author's attitude, the effectiveness of speech, etc.

The slang meaning of linguistic constructions, which appears in connection with the singular as a supplementary meaning and is unrelated to the subject, circumstance, or purpose of speech, nature of the speaker's mind, interlocutor level, or communication culture, belongs to pragmatics.

One cannot, of course, dispute the role and function of both the language units and the lexical-semantic, grammatical signs inherent in them in the construction of the information content presented in the speech process, depending on the author's purpose. In pragmatic interpretation, pragmatic knowledge is equally crucial. Particularly in the conception and development of the text of an artistic work, the author's pragmatic expertise is of utmost significance. According to the researcher V. Kholmatova, pragmatic knowledge is the product of the experience amassed through human activity. This knowledge is linguistic and is therefore retained in consciousness during the process of information interchange. If it is taken into account that each speech, text-to-speech situation, different expression and content are expressed according to the author's purpose, pragmatic knowledge also dictates skill, such as the manifestation of a separate meaning in different forms, corresponding to different speech conditions.

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PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NOMINATION IN THE SEMANTICS OF ORNITHONYMS

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Annotation: This article is devoted the content and system of the linguistic image and the portable meaning of the ornithonymous word with comparative analysis.

Key words: ornithonymous, linguistics, linguistic concept.

As a result of the content and system of the linguistic image of the world, on the one hand, it is formed from nationalism (universality), and on the other hand, it is formed from national cultural means. The essence of the linguistic image of the world reflects the national understanding of the world. [Khairullina 2005: 40].

Linguistic representation of the world includes a national-cultural component, in addition to language characteristics, which reinforces the characteristic of a certain nation's perception of the world in the linguistic representation of the world. Each language image of the world differs in its composition with a different proportion of national and national specific components. Such specificity of the linguistic image of one or another national world can be determined as a result of comparative analysis.

Every nation living in a certain climate, in a certain area adapts to the conditions surrounding it. Different living conditions lead to a different revival of universally recognized values in each individual nation. That's why "... we need to notice not specific national things, but a special interaction of things and concepts that are common to all people and cultures" [Gachev1988: 47] . In general, the values of life are the same for every people, but their obedience is different.

According to G. D. Gachev, one of the factors determining the national image of the people, the image of the world, is the nature in which they live (geographical conditions, climate, animal world, plants). As a result of each of these, the nation has developed through its own historical path, which clearly corresponds to the place where it lived, its material culture, its thinking, its language. Due to the existing complexities of inter-ethnic communication, the influence, mutual absorption, simillaration of cultures of different nations was minimal and did not lead to global results.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, the process of mutual comparison of cultures, including languages, accelerated through the development and spread of media such as telecommunications, mass media, and the Internet. Based on this, it becomes especially important to show and reveal the unique characteristics of this or that national culture. Studying the image of the world of different people help us better understand how we see and perceive the existence that surrounds . Ornithonyms are the object of study of this work. Therefore, semantics (the new meaning of the ornithonymous word, the portable meaning of the ornithonymous word) was chosen as the main criterion for distinguishing words with ornithonymic meaning. Groundedness is a meaningful connection between the primary and artificial units of the language, and in the absence of groundedness, it will not be possible to explain its essence through the primary unit. The concept of "groundedness" is characteristic of ornithonyms. After all, words mean concepts about the objects of reality, and thus the thought that the essence of words understands is "grounded" with reference to objects [Meshkov 1986: 80].

Meshkov explains the reason for unfoundedness by the lack of direct meaningful connection between the components, which is the result of the lack of such connections between the components of words with ornithonymous meaning. The complex relationship between the essence of the word and

its basis is noted by many authors. "The various aspects of idiomaticity in a construction limit and can eliminate the validity of its construction [Smirnitsky 1956: 147]. It is necessary to distinguish between lexical (lexical) and systemic idiomaticity when speaking a word with a justified ornitonymous meaning.

Thus, lexical idiomaticity can coexist with systemic nonidiomaticity. "Many words with an ornitonymous meaning are considered idiomatic in nature and cannot be translated exactly, that is, we do not translate it, but give their ready-made equivalent that exists in the language [Reformatsky 1967: 123].

Language refers to certain parts of reality and is more connected to it. At this stage of development in the process of burning related to the reality reflected by a person, generalization and separation occurs in the indicated subject, which is necessary and important for a certain nation. "Denotation by language signs is the process and results of objective, emotional, active "cancellation", i.e., the results of "cancellation" of objective, concrete properties and relations are recorded by appellative signs, usually more or less precisely defined in their direct meaning. action, objective reality processes, tasks of subjective characteristics and states of a person, external form, method of using the subject, representative, object, tool, environment and other specific descriptions are given" [Yazykovaya nomination (b) 1977: 20] in the center of naming is a social assignment, subject task lies.

It should be noted that primary naming is rare in modern developed languages. "Dual naming reflects a view of reality through the concepts included in the language that are now divided into parts and adapted to language forms, as well as through the pragmatic (external connection) intention of the named, as well as through the pragmatic (external connection) intention of the named. This aspect of dual naming constitutes the idiomaticity of the lexicon and creates a language-specific transformation of the non-linguistic continuum in the lexical essences formed in the process of dual naming " [Yazqkovaya nomination (a) 1977:221]. It is a characteristic of secondary naming. It is necessary to see the formation of idiomatic words within the framework of indirect naming. Because such words are based on something outside of their dictionary meaning. In the case of dual naming, there are four components: reality - the conceptual-linguistic form of its reflection - the previous systemic-semantic essence of the language form - it is the language form in the function of its dual naming. Since the word "new" does not have a third component, a "leap" is created in the reconceptualization.

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FUNCTIONAL NATURE OF CONCEPTUAL OCCURRENCE OF SUBJECT CATEGORY IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: The article illustrates the conceptual occurrence of subject category in the English language. Moreover, it shows its functional nature in the sentences and text.

Key words: identification, spectization and anaphora, subject, concept, category.

INTRODUCTION

A subject is an object, a thing, any material being, a relatively independent and stable form of material. Since the characteristics of objects and the relations between them are outside of consciousness and independent of it, the characteristics and relations should also be considered as subjects.

Logically, what our thoughts are focused on is called an object; In this sense, discussion, understanding, and conclusion can also be considered as subjects. This term is developed from the Latin word “subject” and its meaning is sub – “under”, ject – “abandoned, placed, placed, lying”. we can cite the word “project”, “pro” means “placed in front, in front, standing in front”. From Latin, this word was translated into Russian as “подлежащи”, that is, literally. In logic, it means the object of judgment.

In the theory of logic, the subject is used in two senses:

- 1) In the sense of imagination about the object;
- 2) In the ontological sense, it means the existing object itself.

In the grammatical tradition, the word "subject" is used to indicate the subject of a sentence (thought), that is, a piece of speech that serves as an object for making a thought. In English and in many similar languages, the word subject is terminological misunderstandings sometimes arise because they represent logical and grammatical categories equally. For example - Subject - Grammatical subject (has), but logically it is an object complement. This is not observed in Uzbek language, because the logical subject is expressed by the term subject, and the grammatical subject is expressed by the term "owner". In Russian, the logical subject is the word subject, using the word grammatical subject is given using the term “подлежащи”.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The subject term has the following types and meanings:

1) Grammatical subject (respectively, “has”) is a term and concept (expression plan) related to the syntactic structure of the sentence.

2) Semantic subject is a concept related to the meaningful structure of the sentence. (agent is the doer of action; “patients” is the object of action) Here “patients” is sometimes considered, evaluated, called a semantic object because it has multiple meanings, that is, because it is the owner of a sign and a state .

3) Communicative subject - The topic of information,

4) Psychological subject (primary imagination)

5) Logical subject (Sentence fragment forming part of the sentence)

The meaning of the subject may correspond to the meaning of one of these lines (for example - a logical subject), or otherwise it may mean a universal subject, it may indicate an invariant function.

The subject plays an important role in the semantic organization of the sentence. Its main semantic task directed at the non-linguistic external world is to identify (differentiate) what serves as the object of the speech. To perform this task, words with a meaning directed towards denotation are usually used - demonstrative pronouns, personal pronouns, proper nouns and related nouns belonging to certain meaning groups.

With the help of its significant meaning, the subject is directed towards the predicate and creates certain conditions for its interpretation. The connection of the subject with the predicate leads to the formation of two different functions of the subject.

- 1) The function of object aspecting (determination of its general and individual signs)
- 2) Creates conditions for the semantic category of the predicate.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Among these functions, we can include the anaphoric function. Semantic repectivity, in turn, leads to the emergence of implicit associations with all the information known so far about the object of speech. All 3 functions of the subject are identification, spectization and anaphora, which are specific to each concrete sentence taken separately.

As we move away from the world of things that convey a generalized meaning and are not directly related to existence, the role of the subject begins to change: the identifying function of the sentence ceases to fulfill its most important function. The subject serves as a source of activity directed towards the object.

The term subject is used to denote various concepts in philosophy and other disciplines.

For example, Aristotle used the term subject to denote a single, separate existence and material. Materail is an unformed substance.

Medieval philosophers used the term subject to denote some real thing that exists in all things. According to them, the object existed only in mental constructs. The currently accepted meaning of the subject goes back to Descartes. In Descartes's theory, the opposition of the subject and the object serves as the starting point and basis of the theory of knowledge.

It is not necessary for the logical subject to be expressed by some clauses in every sentence: sometimes the meaning of the subject is known from the clause itself. When both the subject and the predicate are expressed by one word and one group, the sentence is syntactically inseparable into two parts. These are sentences with one content. No matter what word group the subject is expressed in, it is in the head case. This form is one of the grammatical signs that show its absolute dominance. The syntactic position of the subject is also known from the order. - are pronouns used like t. In addition, verbs that are nouns in terms of their grammatical characteristics - infinitive, participle 2, gerund, etc. have the potential to assume the function of the subject. (must have undergone transposition, converted, or otherwise the product of an anthropomorphization phenomenon. However, when a word is used in the function of a word of another category in a sentence, it is not considered to be transferred to that category. Therefore, subjects are divided into two large groups according to the words used to express them: substantive subjects and substantivized subjects.

CONCLUSION

The subject of the first group is grammatically realized or formalized by nouns. The subjects of the second group are functional subjects and are represented by substantive words. We will consider the methods of events in the discourse of the subject in the English language.

1. The noun of what is being said at the moment of speech. For example:
 - The sky was cloudless.
 - Love filled his soul. (J. Galsworthy)
 - "Dinner will be ready in a few minutes" she said. (S. Maugham)
 - The door of the car was opened for them. (A. Cronin)

- The bread and cheese was presently brought in and distributed...(C.Bronte)

2. The subject is represented by a noun in the genitive case.

For example:

- Oh, my dear Richard, Ada's is a noble heart. (Ch. Dickens)

- Mrs. Grummidge's was a treacherous disposition. (Ch. Dickens)

3. As a subject, the following types of pronouns can be shown in discourse:

A personal pronoun in the nominative case; Demonstrative pronoun; Accumulating pronoun (Defining pronoun); Infinitive pronoun; Negative pronoun; Possessive pronoun; Interrogative pronoun.

For example:

- After about an hour I heard Montgomery shouting my name. (H. Wells).

The subject is described by the personal pronoun

- That set me thinking of my plan of action. (H. Wells)

In this discourse, the subject is described by a demonstrative pronoun.

- All were clad in the same soft et strong silky material. (H. Wells)

In this context, the subject is conditioned by a collective pronoun

- Everyone was silent for a minute. (H. Wells)

In this context, the subject is conditioned by a collective pronoun

- Nothing was said either side for a minute or two afterwards. (Ch. Dickens)

In this context, the subject is conditioned by a negative pronoun

- Theirs is not a very comfortable logging. (Ch. Dickens)

In this context, the subject is incident using a possessive pronoun in the bound form.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SULAYMAN BAKIRGANI AND "BOOK OF BAKIRGAN" BASED ON FOREIGN SOURCES

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Key words: "Bakirgan book", "Hakim Ota book", caliph, mysticism, pir, shaykh, murid, follower, tariqah, Yassavism, poem, karomat, story, narrative, fairy tale, guardian, Khubbi Khaja, shrine, a camel.

Annotation: The article talks about the life and the work of Sulayman Bakirgani, his book "Hakim Ata" and how it was studied by foreign scientists, and the American scientist D.DeWeese's and Turkish scholar F.Kuprulu's opinions about the "Book of Bakirgani" is analyzed.

One of the first caliphs of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, Sulayman Bakirgani, was born in the village of Bakirgan, Khazorasp district, Khorezm region, and he was a great figure of Sufism and a poet. He was a follower of the Yassavi tariqah, and the information about his life is based on different narratives. Popularly known as "Hakim Ota", he became a murid (disciple) of Yassavi at the age of 15, and gained the respect of his pir with his talent and poetic talent¹.

Regarding the life and work of Sulaymon Bakirgani, Russian scientists such as K. Zaleman, P.Komarov, A.Samaylovich, V.Bartold, G.Snesarev; a number of Uzbek scientists such as A.Fitrat, N.Mallaev, A.Hayitmetov, O.Usmonov, I.Hakkulov, S.Rafiiddinov, R.Vohidov, H. Eshonkulov, E.Jabborov, N.Hasanov conducted one or another research and prepared the "Book of Boqirgan" for publication. At the same time, a number of Turkish scientists such as F.Koprulu, K.Eraslan, A.Gozal, M.Kara, G.Alpay, M.Tekken, R.Arat, G.Amangulieva, R.Bayram also wrote about Bakirgani and his "Bakirgani book" and this book has been published several times in Turkish.

The American scholar Devin Deweese also provides valuable information in his research about the life and work of Sulayman Boqirgani, his "Book of Boqirgani" ("The Book of Hakim Ata")². In his article entitled "Three tales from the Central Asian "Book of Hakim Ata"³, he gives the translation and analysis of three narrations related to the lives of Hakim Ata and his son Hubbi Khoja and their followers (the reason why the scholar used the word "tale" instead of "narration" is unknown - K.I.). Devin Deweese mentions that he relies mainly on excerpts prepared by the Russian orientalist Karl Germanovich Zaleman, Koprulu's Kazan edition, and Munavvar Tekkan's recent research⁴.

"The Book of Hakim Ata" was written in Chigatai Turkic, the literary language of the Central Asian Turks from the 15th to the beginning of the 20th century, and it was the forerunner of today's modern Uzbek language. According to the scientist, the oldest manuscript of this book belongs to the beginning of the 18th century, and this source has preserved many archaic linguistic features.

¹ Köprülü, Fuat (1991). *Türk Edebiyatında İlk Mutasavvıflar*. Ankara: Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı Yay.; Köprülü, M.F. Early mystics in Turkish literature. Translated, edited and with an introduction by Gary Leiser and Robert Dankoff. Foreword by Devin DeWeese. This edition published in the Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2006. – P. 90.

² Deweese, D. (2003). "Hakim Ata", *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. XI (fasc. 6): – S. 573-574.

³ Deweese, D. Three tales from the Central Asian "Book of Hakim Ata". *Tales of God's Friends Islamic Hagiography in Translation*. Edited by John Renard. University of California Press. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London. – Pp. 121-135.

⁴ K.G. Zaleman, "Legenda pro Khakim-Ata," *Izvestia Akademii nauk*, 9, no. 2 (1898): – Pp. 105-50. The passages presented here have now appeared in abbreviated form in English in Koprulu, *Early Mystics*, 91-92, 110-12, and are based on Koprulu's Turkish paraphrases, which were based in turn on one of the Kazan publications. A recent edition of the work prepared by Munevver Tekcan and published in Turkey has not yet been available to Devin Deweese.

Although the sources on which the "tales" were written in "Hakim Ata Kitobi" belong to the recent past, they are composed of stories representing the early stages of the Yassavi tradition.

The first four stories in "The Book of Hakim Ata" tell about Hakim Ata's childhood, his discipleship to Ahmed Yassavi, and his shaykhship in the Khorazm region, that is, Bakirgan, while the fourth story tells about his marriage to Anbar Ana (daughter of the ruler of Khorazm, who later rose to the rank of governor). The fifth story gives information about the three sons of Hakim Ata and Anbar Ona (mother), that is, Mahmoud Khoja (Devin Deweese writes Hakim Ata's 1st child as Mahmoud. However, F.Koprulu calls his 1st child as Muhammad)⁵. (His real name is not known to us. – K.I.) and Askar Khoja's bad behavior (it is not mentioned what kind of behavior they had – K.I.) and the events related to their education in the city of Khorazm. Also, the next three stories describe Hubby Khoja's troubled experiences with his own father. Devin Deweese brings to the fore in this article, as he has mentioned in other articles, a kind of rivalry among different Sufi groups. From this we learned that the scholar says that here too there is a problem between the father and the child or that the father is jealous of the son.

In the Book of Hakim Ata, Hubbi Khwaja Hakim is interpreted not as a loving son of his father, but as a son interested in leading his father's team, ignoring his calls, and instead interested in hunting with horses and dogs. The conflict between father and son develops in three episodes of Hakim Ata book.

So, according to this article, the son does not do what the father says, but he says that he helped people. It is stated that the father did not believe and that the father was forced to believe after 10,000 gold coins were brought from the rescued ship members.

Analyzing the researches, Devin Deweese says that some shortcomings can be seen in the work of F. Koprulu "The early mystics in Turkish literature". In our previous chapters, the scientist F. Koprulu mentioned a number of sources that help in the research of the yassaviya. But it turns out that Devin Deweese is not aware of one story that F. Koprulu brought in his research. F. Koprulu gave the reason why Sulayman Bakirgani got the ratio "baqirgan" ("shouted"), but Devin Deweese says that he did not come across to the meaning of this name⁶.

F.Koprulu mentioned an event that caused them to get the name of "Boqirgan". We did not present these events in detail here, but this event is described in detail in the researched book of F. Koprulu⁷.

Overall, both studies are complementary. We will be able to get valuable information from both.

Conclusion

One of the first caliphs of Khwaja Ahmed Yassavi, Sulayman Bakirgani's book "Bokirgan kitabi" is the second book after "Devoni Hikmat". This work is a collection of wisdoms that raise a number of questions about the archons of Islam and the end times, which occupy a high place in the study of Islamic studies and the study of "Devoni Hikmat". This book is one of the great books written by Yassavi followers. Its content is almost similar to the themes in "Devoni Hikmat".

In our research, we aimed to analyze foreign sources, especially sources in English, so we used the research of American Islamic scholar Devin Deweese as a basis. In this study, the scientist used the word fairy tale instead of the word narrative. We would like to inform you that we do not agree with this situation, because a fairy tale is more of a lie than a narrative. And in the narration,

⁵ Köprülü, M.F. Early mystics in Turkish literature. Translated, edited and with an introduction by Gary Leiser and Robert Dankoff. Foreword by Devin DeWeese. This edition published in the Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2006. – P. 91

⁶ Deweese, D. Three tales from the Central Asian "Book of Hakim Ata". Tales of God's Friends Islamic Hagiography in Translation. Edited by John Renard. University of California Press. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London. – P. 133

⁷ Ibid: – P. 90.

closeness to the truth, things that can be believed are interpreted. F. Koprulu and Devin Dewese describe almost the same life of Sulayman Boqirgani. But in some places there are differences in giving names and reality.

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