

International Journal Of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research



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Vol. 11 No. 10 (2022)

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Different approaches in the study of symmetric and asymmetric linguistic relations

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Abstract: *This article studies several approaches in the study of symmetric and asymmetric linguistic relations. We analyzed differences between symmetric and asymmetric relations linguistically. Theories of outstanding scholars, such as Gleitman, Senghas, Flaherty, Coppola, Goldin-Meadow were analyzed in details.*

Key words: *symmetric relations, asymmetric relations, feature-based approach, context-based approach, symmetry in logic, empirical tradition, language interference.*

Introduction

Symmetry helps one make systematic inference about relations in the world and is a fundamental property of natural language (Gleitman, Senghas, Flaherty, Coppola, & Goldin-Meadow, 2019). A symmetrical predicate describes a reciprocal relation and collective participation between entities.

There are a number of approaches of the study of symmetric and asymmetric linguistic relations.

1. The feature-based approach. Gleitman and colleagues (1996) found that sentence interpretation heavily depends on its syntactic structure and the lexical-semantic properties of the predicate and entities involved. For example, any predicate can appear symmetrical in a non-directional sentence format (where the entities are placed on one side of the verb, e.g., *Anna and Gab kissed*). Gleitman and colleagues' work suggests that symmetric inference is grounded in linguistic features. However, their findings were based purely on empirical investigation, and no formal approach has been developed to model symmetric inference in language and evaluated comprehensively against data.

The feature-based approach is insufficient to capture all possible real-world relations between entities. As Gleitman et al.(1996) noted, context becomes relevant to determine degree of predicate symmetry such as in the following pair of sentences: *My sister met Meryl Streep* (judged asymmetric) and *John met Mark* (judged symmetric), which indicates that sentences similar in lexical and syntactic features do not always yield the same symmetry judgment.

2. The context-based approach. Focusing on the symmetric predicate similar instead of verb predicates in their generality, Tversky and Gati (1978) elaborated further on the role of context. First they examined the nature of entities. They deliberately chose entities that are conceptually close in prominence (e.g. *Austria, West Germany*) or much different (e.g. *England, Jordan*), and found that symmetric inference can depend on one's world knowledge. In a related experiment, they showed that inference involving the predicate similar can be manipulated with contextual information. For example, Hungary was judged to be more similar to Austria than Sweden or Norway, but Sweden was judged to be more similar to Austria than Soviet aligned Hungary or Soviet-aligned Poland. This approach highlights the need to formalize a contextual approach to symmetry and evaluate how it interacts and fairs with the feature approach.

1	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Our view is that both linguistic features and contextual knowledge matter in symmetry judgment, and integrating the two approaches described should facilitate systematic inference (Fodor,1987) in models of natural language processing (NLP). We develop a naturalistic sentence dataset for symmetry inference of literature-informed verbs spanning symmetry-asymmetry that is underrepresented in existing natural language inference datasets such as SNLI (Bowman et al.,2015).

We show that whereas a contextualized language model helps operationalize a context-based approach to symmetry inference, it is critically lacking in learning linguistic features pertaining to symmetry. We propose a hybrid transfer learning model that integrates linguistic features with context and demonstrate its efficacy in improving systematic inference of contextual language models.

3. Symmetry in logic vs. empirical tradition. In logic, symmetry and reciprocity (Siloni,2012; Winter,2018) are treated differently, but the difference is often overlooked in empirical tasks. Symmetrical predicates describe a collective event encompassing all entities involved, while reciprocity relates propositions (Gleitman et al.,2019). In other words, symmetry describes one event and reciprocity describes multiple events occurring with the same action and the same entities but only with roles reversed. To exemplify the difference, take the following sentences: John and Mary hug and John and Mary hug each other. The first sentence is symmetric and reciprocal, as hugging here is one event with simultaneous reciprocation. The second sentence, however, arguably describes two separate events occurring sequentially: hug (John, Mary) and then hug (Mary, John) (Winter,2018). The difference between symmetry and reciprocity is not syntactically obvious, which is why humans tend to treat the two concepts as the same in sentence-only tasks (Gleitman et al.,1996). Empirical studies have since used visual stimuli to help participant's separate symmetry and reciprocity (Kruitwagen et al.,2017; Majid et al.,2011). Given these findings, we do not expect human judgment to differentiate symmetry and reciprocity problem from sentence-only stimuli. However, it is instructive to explore how NLP models, particularly contextualized language models such as BERT (Devlin et al.,2018), would fare in these cases.

4. Symmetry and systematicity in natural language interference. Psycholinguistic research suggests that conceiving symmetry relations relies on essential human capabilities of language understanding. However, few studies have modelled symmetry inference computationally or tested models against empirical data. Symmetry inference can be treated as a special case of recognizing textual entailment (RTE): the pair of input sentences for symmetry problems are typically identical, except that the entities (e.g., subject and object) associated with the target predicate are permuted. Existing studies in semantic inference have constructed NLP systems to predict entailment directionality between simple expressions (Bhagat et al.,2007). However, their methods often rely on human-annotated features and fail on more complex examples where contextual dependency is essential for entailment recognition. Deep contextualized language models have since been shown to capture rich contextual information in various natural language inference (NLI) tasks, which is a promising starting point for modelling symmetry in natural context (Peters et al., 2018). However, the interpretability and robustness of these large-scale pre-trained models are yet to be evaluated on symmetry inference. In a series of case studies, Goodwin and colleagues (2020) demonstrated that despite the high overall performance, state-of-the-art NLI systems consistently failed to capture the contribution of certain classes of words or regularities in semantic representation. The inability to generalize systematically is also observed when training sequence-to-sequence neural models to understand instructions with compositional semantic structures (Lake and Baroni,2018). Our methodological framework for symmetry inference is intimately related to systematicity in NLI. A systematic learner should be able to infer for instance that *I kissed her* has a higher degree of asymmetry than *We kissed each other*. In a comprehensive set of analyses, we demonstrate that both contextual and linguistic cues are essential for accurate inference about symmetry, and a joint approach helps to improve inference in contextualized language models.

5. Feature model. For each input sentence, the feature-based encoder first performs dependency parsing, and then extracts a sequence of syntactically-induced, categorical feature variables indicating the existence of certain linguistic patterns. We choose features that were 1) shown empirically to be associated with sentence level symmetry according to psycholinguistic literature; and 2) obtainable via an automatic feature extraction pipeline. Following classic empirical studies of symmetry (Gleitman et al., 1996), our model will infer symmetry from pre-defined linguistic features and a small amount of contextual information from these features (e.g., animacy).

6. Seed verbs. We focused on verbs because they are the most extensively studied word class in symmetry and have many established features. We worked with 40 common verbs from the literature, divided equally into symmetric and asymmetric categories. Table 1 shows the list of verbs. 22 of these verbs are taken from Gleitman et al. (1996)'s original experiments and have thus been previously categorized. The remaining verbs are taken from their reciprocal implication in the Collins English dictionary (1994) and in related literature (Winter, 2018; Siloni, 2012). The selected verbs represent the broad spectrum of symmetry-asymmetry. We show that certain linguistic cues, such as animacy, are predictive of symmetry and can be easily recognized by humans. To better probe whether contextualized models become more sensitive to such systematic variation after learning, we perform a focused analysis on a subset of SIS sentences controlling for these factors.

Conclusion

We present to our knowledge the first formal framework for modelling sentence-level predicate symmetry and demonstrate that automated inference of verb symmetry is possible in natural context. Contributing the symmetry inference sentence dataset, we show how existing approaches to symmetry, based on linguistic features and contextualization, are by themselves insufficient to explain sentence level symmetry judgment, but a hybrid approach improves systematic symmetry inference in state-of-the-art language models. Future work may explore symmetry in other word classes (e.g., nouns and adjectives) and languages other than English.

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Abstract : *This article studies semantic peculiarities of conjunctions in English language. In this article, conjunctions are classified into semantic groups according to the meaning they figure out in a sentence. However, this study is devoted to the comparative analysis of semantic aspects of conjunctions comparatively to the structural features.*

Key words: *conjunctions, semantics, compound conjunctions, complex conjunctions, copulative conjunctions, disjunctive conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, causative conjunctions.*

Introduction

In modern linguistics, the functional and communicative side phenomena are growing towards the pragmatic aspect of the language. However, the problem of the relationship between meaning and its expression still remains in the focus of linguists' attention. The problem of characterizing conjunctions in linguistics has not yet been analyzed semantically. This research is the first instance of a semantic study of conjunctions and ways of expressing in the language. The article is devoted to the structural-semantic description of conjunctions. The relevance of the study is determined by the fact that the analysis of semantic features of conjunctions has a unique scientific and theoretical significance.

Traditionally, the conjunction is one of the eight parts of speech in English. A conjunction, as reported by Malmkjar, is defined as an indeclinable part of speech that links other parts of speech, in company with which it has significance, by classifying their meaning or relations. According to Leung, conjunctions have been studied under various labels and have drawn much attention from various scholars in the field of English/Linguistics over time: Halliday and Hasan treat them as "linguistic devices that create cohesion", while Sanders and Maat describe them as a "semantic relation that is explicitly marked". According to Er, as cited by Aidinlou and Reshadi, conjunctions are a "semantic connection between two clauses". Furthermore, Leung cites four scholars in this regard. These are: Schiffrin, who treats conjunctions as "discourse markers", Fraser considers them as a "pragmatic class of lexical expressions", or simply, "pragmatic markers", while Rouchota states that conjunctions "encode different meanings, and that they can be a procedural device", and lastly, Caron conceives conjunctions simply as being used "to express various kinds of relations between utterances". Aside from the scholars mentioned above, others most generally conceive conjunctions as linkers or connectors that join two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together, either in speech or in writing. To this end, Leech and Svartvik note, "Clauses or phrases may be linked together (coordinated) by conjunctions". They further state that conjunction or coordination can also link two words of the same word class. Aarts says, "Conjunctions belong to a closed class of words that have a linking function". According to Roberts, conjunctions perform the function of joining any two or more sentences together to form another coordinate sentence. Speaking from the same viewpoint, Lester states that conjunctions join words or groups of words. In the words of Eckhard-Black, "A conjunction stands between two words, phrases or clauses and links them". Similarly, Carnie says

that “Coordinate structures are constituents linked by conjunctions like and or”. In addition, Kirkpatrick states that “A conjunction is a linking word used to join words, word groups or clauses”. Again, a conjunction, in the words of Murthy, is “A word which joins together sentences or words and clauses”. Furthermore, Baskervill and Sewel say that “Unlike adverbs, conjunctions do not modify but they are just solely for the purpose of connecting”. As noted by Kirksten, “Conjunction is an indeclinable part of speech that links other parts of speech, in company with which it has significance, by classifying their meaning or relations”.

There are traditionally basically three types of conjunctions, which are: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. Semantically, Halliday and Hasan on their part, propose four types of conjunction that ensure cohesion in English generally Additive Conjunctions act to structurally coordinate or link by adding to proposed item and are signaled by *and*, *also*, *furthermore*, *in addition*, etc. Additive conjunctions may also act to **negate** the proposed item and are signalled by *nor*, *and ... no*, *neither*.

1. Additive conjunctions can be classified into the following semantic groups:

- **alternative**, e.g. *or*, *or else*, *alternatively*;
- **after-thought (or conjunct)**, e.g. *incidentally*, *by the way*;
- **expository**, e.g. *that is*, *I mean*, *in other words*;
- **exemplificatory**, e.g. *for instance*, *thus*;
- **comparing similarity**, e.g. *likewise*, *similarly*, *in the same way* (or *in the same vein*);
- **comparing dissimilarity**, e.g. *on the other hand*, *by contrast*, *on the contrary*.

2. Adversative Conjunctions are used to express comparison or contrast between sentences and they include *but*, *on the other hand*, *however*, *yet*, *though*, *only*. Kinds of adversative conjunctions make a semantic group including:

- **emphatic**, e.g. *nevertheless*, *despite this*;
- **contrastive avowal**, e.g. *in fact*, *actually*, *as a matter of fact*;
- **correction of meaning**, e.g. *instead*, *rather*, *at least*;
- **closed dismissal**, e.g. *in any case*, *in either case*, *whichever way it is*;
- **open-ended dismissal**, e.g. *any how*, *at any rate*, *however it is*.

3. Causal Conjunctions express the cause or reason of what is being stated. They include: *then*, *so*, *hence*, *therefore*. Kinds of clausal conjunction include the following semantic groups:

- **reason**, e.g. *for this reason*, *on account of this*, *on this basis*, *it follows*;
- **result**, e.g. *as a result*, *in consequence*, *arising out of this*
- **purpose**, e.g. *for this purpose*, *with this in mind*, *to this end*;
- **simple emphatic**, e.g. *in that case*, *in such an event*, *that being so*;
- **direct respective**, e.g. *in this respect*, *in this regard*, *with reference to this*;
- **reversed polarity**, e.g. *otherwise*, *under other circumstances*, *in other respects*, *aside from this*.

4. Temporal conjunctions represent sequence relationships between clauses and they include: *next, secondly, then, in the end*. Semantic groups of temporal conjunction include:

- *simultaneous*, e.g. *just then, at the same time*;
- *preceding*, e.g. *previously, formerly, before that*;
- *conclusive*, e.g. *finally, at last, in conclusion*;
- *immediate*, e.g. *at once, thereupon, forthwith*;
- *repetitive*, e.g. *next time, on another occasion, later*;
- *specific*, e.g. *next day, an hour later*;
- *durative*, e.g. *meanwhile, in the interim, for the time being; here and now*. This is divided into three – (a) *past*, e.g. *up to now, last time*; (b) *present*, e.g. *at this point, here, now* and (c) *future*, e.g. *from now on, henceforth (or henceforward)*; *summarizing*, e.g. *to sum up, in short, briefly*; *resumptive*, e.g. *to resume, to return to the point*.

Moreover, Halliday, as cited by Saya and Fatemi, further classifies conjunction into three more abstract types: **elaboration, extension and enhancement**. **Elaboration** includes apposition like *in other words* and clarification like *rather*. **Extension** includes addition and variation like *alternatively*. **Enhancement** includes spatial-temporal like *there, previously* and causal-conditional like *consequently* and *in that case*.

According to Baskervill and Sewell, subordinating conjunctions are divided into following semantic groups. They include: time, consider them one after another: **I. Time**. These are subordinators that express consequence in time or succession in time between clauses. Examples include: *before, after, till, since, when, while*, etc. Sentential examples:

- (a) Mary had left *before* my arrival.
- (b) I began my work *after* they had gone.
- (c) I have not seen Mercy *since* she was married.
- (d) She will be happy *when* her mother returns from the market.
- (e) He was speaking with his friends *while* I was trying to sleep.

II. Cause or Reason. These are subordinators that express causal relations in the simplest form that mean „as a result of this" or „because of this". Examples include: *because, since, as, and for*. Sentential examples:

- (a) He travelled home *because* of the death of his mother.
- (b) *Since* it is dark, take the torch with you.
- (c) *As* she is my sister, I like her.

III. Result or Consequence. Result/consequence and cause/reason are closely related but the main subordinator here is *so* and *that*. These have the relation that is expressed to mean „for this reason" which leads to something else. Sentential examples:

- (a) He talked *so* fast that I could not understand him.
- (b) I was so tired *that* I could not eat after cooking.

IV. Purpose. Purpose and cause/reason are closely related and the subordinators involved have the sense of „for this reason" or „for this purpose". They include: *that, so that, in order that, lest*, etc. Sentential examples:

- (a) We eat *that* we may live.
- (b) I will help him now *so that* he can help me tomorrow
- (c) Emeka travelled to Abuja *in order that* he could see his brother.

(d) He walked quietly *lest* he should wake the child.

V. Condition. According to Quirk and Greenbaum, conditional subordinators state the dependence of one circumstance or set of circumstances on another. The main subordinators in English are *if* and *unless*. The *if*-clause could either be a positive or a negative condition while the *unless*-clause is a negative one.

Conclusion

Conjunctions contribute to discourse structure by indicating the semantic meaning or relationship between what has been said and what is to come. As reported by Schleppegrell, this they do by creating cohesion in texts, either spoken or written, by indicating linkages across varying spans of discourse, and by signaling transitions and displaying the purpose or direction of development of the discourse. Note that there are instances where, though a conjunction “stands” between two words, phrases, clauses or sentences, it is strikingly and unusually far from being used as performing a linking function. Such an instance involves the most frequently used conjunction (or coordinator) and. According to Lang, as cited by Hertwig, Benz and Krauss, its commonness and plainness as the most general connective in English language do not mean that it lacks the ability to convey a wider range of relationships between the state of affairs described by the conjuncts. In fact, one reason for linguists enduring fascination with and is that among all coordinating conjunctions, e.g. or, but; it has the least semantic and syntactic limits, the least specific meaning, and the highest context dependency.

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TURKIC TITLES IN EARLY MEDIEVAL SOGD RULE

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Abstract: *This article interprets the names of the titles and positions available in the state administration of the Sogd Confederation within the Western Turkish Khanate, the meaning and origin of the existing titles and positions are historically organized. Although representatives of the general household of the Turkish Khanate – the Ashina Dynasty-did not stand directly in the management of the Sogd rulers, it is indirect that in a number of rulers of the OASIS the titles characteristic of the Khakassia begin to be seen, although the Khakassia Administration shows its influence on the Sogd. In particular, among the dozens of relics of the khakans, they established marriage relations mainly with the rulers of Sogd, confirming how important it was in the eyes of Sogd, who gave them their daughters. The western Turkish Khakassia used certain methods of keeping their vassals in control, such as giving titles to local dynasties (eltabar), sending a special representative as supervisor noib (tudun), transferring control to the vassals by transferring their daughters and using other direct and indirect methods of management.*

Keywords: *Sogd, Western Turkic Khanate, system of government, local dynasties, rank, positions, confederal power, method means in management.*

In the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya basins, the Sogd oasis in the early Middle Ages was first under the Eftalites (420-565), and then under the Ashinali (Turkish khanate, 552-744) Samarkand, Kushonia (Kattakurgan), Ishtikhan, Fay, Maymurg, Kabudon, Panch (Panjikent), Kesh (Shahrisabz), Nakhbaz (Nasaf/Karshi) consisted of dozens of dependent estates. If we look at the written monuments (Chinese, Byzantine, Sogdian, Arab and Persian) and numismatics of that time, it is understood that a certain part of them was under the control of local dynasties, and political forces related to the Ashinalites ruled the rest.

During this period, a number of researchers focused on the management of the Sogd oasis, among them E. Shawann, O.I. Smirnova, V.A. Livshits, B. Gafurov, L.I. Albaum, J.K. Skeff, F. Grene, E. Dela Vessier, Z. Stark, R. Sulaymanov, M. Ishakov, Sh. Kamoliddin, A. Otaho'jaev, G'. Boboyorov and B. Goyibov studies stand out [1]. In particular, O.I. Smirnova determined that the Turkic and Sugdian dynasties ruled in Samarkand, Maymurg, Kabudon and Panch estates, while V.A. Livshits showed that the dynasty in Panch had a Turkic origin based on the names of the rulers, titles and coins. L. I. Albaum stated that in the middle of the 7th century Samarkand was under the control of the Turkic dynasty based on the wall paintings of Afrosiyab and the information in Chinese chronicles. A. Otakho'jaev, who paid attention to the origins of the Panch rulers to the Turks, based more on the names and titles of the representatives of the family that managed this property [2]. R. Sulaymanov, who argued that the rulers were Turkic, paid attention to numismatics and other archeological objects [3]. G. Boboyorov, who spoke about the origin of the Sogd ruling dynasties, showed that Turkic and Turkic- Sogd mixed dynasties ruled in Samarkand, Panch, Kabudon and Nakhlab, mainly referring to numismatics and written sources [4].

In Chinese chronicles, the term wan (ruler) is used for the managers of almost all the properties of Sogd [5]. In Arabic and Persian sources, they are mentioned with the titles of malik, godt, farmer. Sogdian documents have xbw / xbww, MLK' (= ikhshid), MR'Y (= afshin), and Sogdian-language coins minted by each estate have MLK', MR'Y, xbw / xbww, "xwrp't (only in Kesh) titles have taken

place [6]. In this sense, it should be mentioned that the word "xwrp't" akhurpat, which is found in Mugh Mountain Sogd documents as "head of the stable, sais", as a title of one of the high-ranking officials, appeared on Kesh coins in the form of "Kesh ruler Akhurpat" [7].

Although in this period local traditional titles were used in all properties in the oasis of Sogd (in Samarkand - ikhshid, in Panch - afshin, in Kesh - ikhrid, in Nakhlab - ispahbad, etc.), the occurrence of Turkish titles in connection with them in written and numismatic objects requires an explanation. For example, in the administration of Samarkand and Panch, the titles and attributes of chur (probably also in Samarkand), bilga, eltabar, as well as khagan in Samarkand coins of the 7th century, and khatun and bilga in the Panch coins of the 7th-8th centuries were included, according to some researchers [8], it is related to the fact that during this period, a mixed Turkic-Sogdian dynasty ruled in Samarkand and they minted coins in the name of the Khagan, the chief ruler in the central management of the Khaganate. Indeed, during this period, the title of khagan was reflected on the coins of a number of dependent estates between Amudarya and Syrdarya, and this situation is not related to the fact that the local rulers named themselves with this title, but rather to the fact that they minted coins in the name of their masters. For example, there is no information in any written source about dependent governors taking the title of khagan or trying to do so. In the administration of Sogd, the title of eltabar is found, and in several of the Mugh mountain Sogd documents (720) there is mention of an official with the title of lyttypyr, dyttypyr (eltabar) or xisu eltabar, who noted that this information is related to properties in Panch and North Tokhoristan F.Grene and E. Dela Vesier connects the high-ranking official with these areas [9]. In fact, this title allows us to assume that it was also introduced in Sogd from the first years of Ashinalist rule.

The old Turkish title of chur is also found in the management of the estates of the Sogd oasis, mainly Panch and partly in connection with Samarkand. Most of the representatives of the Ikhshidi dynasty of Turkic-Sogdian origin, who ruled in Samarkand between 650 and 750, continued to use the title of Ikhshid despite having Turkic names such as Tarhun, Furak, Turgar, Bekchor/Boguchor. On the contrary, Devashtich, who was of Sogdian origin and received the authority of Panch (Panjikent) as a son-in-law from the representatives of the Turkic dynasty with the title of Chur, continued to use the title of Shur (Chur), along with the use of the title of Afshin, according to Arab sources [10]. At this point, it is noteworthy that the occurrence of the title of slave in the dependent estates coincides with the period of the II Eastern Turkic Khanate (682-744). For example, in the chronicle "Tan Shu" there is information that the ruler of Samarkand Ulega (Gurak; 710 - 738) appointed his second son Mochjo (Boguchor) as the governor of the city of Mi (Maymurg) [11]. Also, as seen above, the name of the ruler of Panch in 693-708 was Chakin Chur Bilga, and in Arabic sources, shur (chur) is recorded as the name of the ancestors of the rulers of Panch [12]. This title, found mainly as a military title in the administration of the Khakhanid, began to appear in the administration of the Sogd oasis, mainly in the end of the 7th century - the first quarter of the 8th century.

The title of Tarkhan is found in a fixed form in connection with Panch, and in a probable form with Samarkand. One of the Sogdian documents A-13 mentions the title of trx'n (tarkhan) as the title of one of the Panch officials [13]. According to L.N. Gumilev, the person appearing as Bijan Tarkhan in Firdavsi's "Shahnoma" was one of the Turkic rulers in Sogd [14]. Greek historian Menander (6th century) writes that the name of one of the ambassadors sent by Istami Khan to Byzantium was Tagma Tarkhan (son of Maniakh). There is a possibility that he was one of the officials of the Sogd oasis with the title of tarkhan.

The term Bilga is found as a component of the name of the Panch ruler Chakin Chur Bilga, in one of the Panch coins of the end of the 7th century, in the form of khwb pncy MR'Y bylk" "Panch ruler Afshin Bilga" [15]. It is understood that this term, which comes before the titles, performs a certain quality function in the Ashinali administration. The issue of exactly what role it played in the

11	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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management of the oasis or whether it was only a component of the ruler's name requires special research in the future.

Although in this period, in contrast to these estates, there were no representatives of the Ashinali dynasty directly in charge of the estates of Sogd, the fact that titles specific to the Khaganate began to appear in a number of properties in the oasis, although it is indirect, indicates that the administration of the Khaganate had its influence on Sogd. At the same time, it is clear that the influence of the Ashinalites here was not less than that of other dependent properties, on the contrary, the Khaganate paid great attention to this place and their mutual relations were very close. In particular, the fact that the khagans established kinship ties with the governors of the Sogd oasis among dozens of oasis properties and gave them their daughters confirms how important Sogd was for the khaganate.

In short, as a kingdom, the Turkic khanate (more precisely, the Western Turkic khanate) used certain methods of keeping its subjects under control during its nearly two centuries of rule over dozens of clan principalities and oases, including giving titles (eltabar) to local dynasties, sending a special representative as a controlling viceroy. (tudun), it is clear that they used direct and indirect methods of control, such as increasing control by transferring their daughters to the heads of dependent estates.

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13	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Annotation: *this article presents covid-19 about the Sabbaths of origin and its effects on human rights.*

Keywords: *covid-19, pandemic, humanity, animal world, rights and freedoms.*

The SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic, which became international in 2020, is still ongoing at the time of writing this study. The spread of the disease caused by coronavirus has affected all levels of social interactions, including the sphere of human rights and freedoms. States were forced to immediately respond to the rapidly deteriorating situation and take measures that would prevent the spread of the virus and effectively protect the health of the population. Such measures presuppose the establishment of limits to the realization of human rights – from a general linguistic point of view, they could be called "restrictions", which are defined as "rules, regulations, norms defining some boundaries, frameworks, conditions". However, from the standpoint of international law, restrictions represent one of the possible options for setting limits on the realization of human rights and exist in parallel with the deviation from compliance with obligations under international treaties during a state of emergency.

Max Weber wrote that the basis of the existence of the state is a meaningfully oriented social action – an action that correlates with the actions of other people and focuses on them. This theory can be applied to the idea of limiting human rights – human rights should also relate to the rights of other people and be guided by them. If the concept of restrictions on human rights did not exist, all rights would be absolute and would inevitably come into confrontation with each other. In addition, the absolute nature of all rights would not allow satisfying the interests of large social groups. The protection of public order, health, and national security in this case would become impossible, and society would cease to function.

So, the epidemic of coronavirus infection has been recognized as a public health emergency of international importance. In accordance with the content of the IHR, such an emergency is defined as an extraordinary event that, firstly, poses a risk to the health of the population in other States as a result of the international spread of the disease, and secondly, may require a coordinated international response. In his speech on January 30, 2020, the WHO Director-General recommended that States refrain from restrictions on international trade and freedom of movement, called for combating "rumors and misinformation" and working together in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation. The recognition of the epidemic as an international emergency in the field of public health has become a starting point for States that have begun to develop domestic policies aimed at combating the spread of the virus. COVID-19 has affected human rights all over the world – States have been forced to resort to derogation from obligations under international human rights treaties or restrict certain rights with reference to limiting provisions.

First of all, we are talking about freedom of movement – states around the world have closed borders, restricted the movement of persons within the country, introduced lockdown, obliging citizens not to leave their place of residence or place of stay.

The measures concerned the realization of freedom of assembly and association, not only mass events, but also political demonstrations, rallies, processions were banned all over the world. Religious freedoms were also restricted – access to places of worship was restricted. The pandemic also affected the realization of the right to education – educational institutions were closed, and classes were transferred to a distance format.

The list of rights affected is supplemented by the right to a fair trial, in particular its aspect of access to court, as well as transparency and publicity of the process; the right to respect for private and family life due to the use of surveillance and facial recognition systems, as well as the special vulnerability of medical secrecy; the right to freedom of speech and information, since during the pandemic there is an urgent need to combat disinformation, fake news, and ensure that reliable information about the rates of infection and lethality of the virus is brought to the public. All of the above testifies to the formation of a new reality of human rights, in which the world community has existed since the beginning of 2020, when the virus just began to spread and states began to introduce the first measures to combat infection. Despite the active use of vaccines developed by various pharmaceutical companies, it cannot be said that humanity has coped with the pandemic. Most of the declarations of non-compliance with obligations have been withdrawn, but emergency regimes continue to operate on the territory of States. Rights are still significantly limited compared to the "state of normality". Is such a "new reality" a new norm? Or will humanity still return to the pre-pandemic human rights situation? If the answer is yes, will it happen in the foreseeable future? Currently, these questions are rather rhetorical. And the answer to them depends entirely on the forecasts of specialists in the field of natural sciences – epidemiologists and virologists.

Before proceeding to the conclusions of the international legal aspects of derogation and restriction of human rights, it is necessary to clarify that the stated purpose of this study was to identify the most optimal way to legitimize interference in the realization of human rights in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The pandemic reminded us of how to better adapt public infrastructure for people with disabilities. To fully assess the difficulties and opportunities in this area, the UN Development Program in Uzbekistan recently conducted an analysis and made recommendations on affordable public services for persons with disabilities. The initiative also supports efforts to further involve women, men and children with disabilities in the civic process by accumulating extensive public knowledge about the invisible challenges that affect our neighbors, colleagues and loved ones with disabilities.

International standards stipulate that in case of a threat to the life and health of the population, restrictions on certain rights and freedoms are permissible, if such restrictions are imposed in accordance with the law and are absolutely necessary. At the same time, arbitrariness or discrimination is excluded; restrictions must be limited in time, meet other requirements imposed in a democratic society. International practice shows that restrictions that meet the requirements of fairness, adequacy, proportionality, proportionality and the need to protect constitutionally significant values are justified. At the same time, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the execution of international judicial decisions on human rights is conditioned by internal factors of each State.

We recognize the importance of individualism. A person has a certain autonomy, but his rights cannot be considered in isolation, knowing the priority of the rights of an individual does not mean ignoring the interests of other people, condoning the abuse of rights. Thus, the scale and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic pose a threat to public health. Therefore, the limitation of the scope of rights and freedoms is justified. As noted by the ex-President of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) Linos-Alexander Sicilianos, introduced in 2020. in the world, restrictions on movement in connection with the coronavirus pandemic, in general, are proportional to the problem and legitimate. All restrictions should be temporary and be lifted after the crisis ends.

In conclusion, what the world, our health systems and society will look like in the future depends on the knowledge we extract from this pandemic and our collective response. The State and society are aware of the danger of a pandemic for the health of the nation and deliberately take adequate measures to counteract it. In 2020, the world community has gained some experience in countering COVID-19. States often resorted to lockdowns, demands for self-isolation, closure of

production facilities, and the imposition of the duty to take preventive measures. Perhaps the confidence in the effectiveness of quarantine measures was justified retrospectively. At the same time, the situation in many countries is worse now, but radical decisions in the sphere of national economic activity are being approached more cautiously. We believe that these are not so much issues of the economy, preservation or maintenance of production and services at an acceptable level, as confirmation of the fact that it will not be possible to isolate people from each other completely. It seems that the optimal option for the prevention of COVID-19 disease has now been found. This does not mean that as the situation develops, there will be no changes that meet new challenges.

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Annotation: *this article discusses such issues as genre features, specific nature, system of images, composition of Uzbek folk legends. Also, theoretical views on the genre of myth were summarized by world and Uzbek scientists.*

Keywords: *epic type, myth, composition, plot, image system, mythological images, fantastic fiction, mythological school theory, typology, differentiation.*

Introduction: The term myth was derived from the Persian word for spell, meaning a prose story built on the basis of magic, the use of Mahmoud Qashqari in the "Devonu dictionary-Turkish" style of "sav" [Imomov K,15], while the myth was used synonymously with the word *legenda* conquest in Latin – what is recommended to read is that it is derived from the word, based on narratives, one of its main characteristics is its close relationship with other folklore genres [Hotamov N and B., 159], phenomena mixed with enchantment, magic, miracle, the fact that "strange objects" are brought side by side with the reality of life is one of the main characters characteristic of the plot of Legends [Rahmonova M, 159], not having a stable poetic form, the strength of the fabulatic narrative, the lack of tashbehu epithets, the inability to reflect the reality of the new, therefore, now in Uzbek folklore there are theoretical views on the non-creation of modern myths, legends and sayings [Rahmonov B, 179]. In this article, we aimed to reflect on such issues as genre features, specific nature of folk legends, the system of images and chronotope, composition.

Discussion and results: Folk legends are an independent genre of the epic type, formed at the stage of mifo-poetic thinking and are characterized by fulfilling the task of providing information, partly aesthetic impact. Folk legends are an independent genre of folklore, therefore, it contains such features characteristic of folklore as mouthiness, anonymity, variativeness, traditionalism and community. The genre of the myth contained various attributes characteristic of the myth, such as magicality, holiness and ritualism, that is, the meaning of the myth, various mythological views were a transformation into a myth Composite.

The leadership of the method of convincingly articulating a certain historical or mythological reality in folk legends on the basis of imaginary fiction is one of its main genre properties. For example, in the legend "basil and the breeze" the transformation of mythological views on the wind leads. From the statement of reality in the legend, we become aware that the wind, the Sun-Like ruler of the breeze, is the eldest son of grandfather, fell in love with a girl tormented by stepmother's tyranny, the girl could not reach each other, and the breeze was absorbed between the flowers. The legend reliably tells the plot of the myth based on the belief in totemism, based on the fact that the phenomena in nature are considered alive, and the girl is evicted to the plant. The life reality that the breeze does not harm flowers and plants, that the wind is harmful to plants, while the Sons of the grandfather, who called the storm, the ball, the sheep, the Ganges [8, 216], are figuratively described through fabrications based on mythological views. It is natural that the breeze blows between the flower and the basil, and this situation is explained by the fact that he is in love with the girl. And the motivation for lovers who did not reach their goal to marry something served as a reliable statement of this life reality.

The plot, acting on the basis of fictional fictions, in which the genre of the legend has become the object of the image, is told through a certain chronotope, the events in the legends take place in places in the world of executive fiction, in the sky, underground or above, in mythological spaces. That is, Legends give a description of the reality of an indefinite time and an indefinite tense. Therefore, in

the plot of the myth, the chronotope of reality of the distant past is used with such words as "one times", "in ancient times", "in ancient times", "without creating anything on Earth", "in the distant past tense" and "as long as it happened", "as long as it lived", "(as long as something happened)"... when the invasion occurs through compounds based on the adjective past tense, such as". For example, in the legend, where the etiology of fish Stallions is explained, "in a long past tense" (K.Imomov wrote in 1974 in Khiva) the introduction served to bring to the surface the realities of ancient times and times, the chronotope of myth.

The myth has a compact composite construction in which one or two episodic realities are described based on a combination of different mythological motives. For example, The Legend of the "father vassal of polvon" from historical legends [Snesarev, 173] was formed on the basis of such motives as the request of people in a difficult situation for help from divine forces, the help of a savior patron, the performance of a miracle with a hassa (the release of water). In legend, the polvon father is interpreted as a person who patronizes the villagers, has supernatural power, miraculous power inherent in Saints. The legend says that the people of the village near Khiva polvon ask the father that they were tormented by dehydration, that they help with the release of water. Father Polvon, on the other hand, goes to the height of Jayhun and blows with his scepter, producing water and promoting the prosperity of the people of the village to the water. The compact episodic image given in the legend polvon served to convince the father of his divine power.

The absence of special performers of Legends, the fact that it can be performed by anyone, ensures the variativeness of Legends. And the abundance of legend options is the reason why it does not have a stable plot and composition. Therefore, while some legends have a strict composite construction, some do not have such a feature.

The myth composition is "made a myth", which serves as an introduction, traditional beginnings such as "according to legend", "in ancient times", the main part in which a description of the described and interpreted events is given based on imaginary reality, as well as "sucking so still now", "as long as it remains", "still serving to build trust in the reader ... suction", "... it consists of summary parts such as" as long as it is. For example, the image of mythological reality, formed on the basis of belief in the swallow cult in The Legend of "Swallow", served to interpret such qualities of this bird as the redness of its beak, the separation of its tail, its friendship with humans, to reveal its etiology. The legend begins by giving the information that Achriman stole the fire, which in turn indicates that the chronotope of the myth was a reality that occurred in the time of the gods. In The Legend, people tormented by fire are given the image of an episode based on the motive for the coming of salvation, based on the patronage of divine forces. According to him, the swallow enters Akhriman's Black Fire chimney and takes it out in its beak from the fire surrounded by a stately snake. The etiological information that the redness of the swallow's beak remained from the Ember, and the separation of its tail from the snake Ham, was the basis for its interpretation as an assistant, a supporter of man. The myth "that Swallow has become a favorite bird of the human breed" [Imomov K, 43] while the summary ending in the form strengthens confidence in the swallow cult.

And the composition of some legends begins directly with the statement of reality in the main part without an introduction, but the summary part is given. "Prophet island" (K.Imomov wrote) the toponymic legend began directly with the image of the main reality, saying that "the most great, as long as one of the anbias lived." The Legend gives an image of episodic reality, built on the basis of combinations of motives, such as the miraculous ability of the Saint, his will, the implementation of his will, the motive of the leak in the chest, the resurrection, getting a place at the heart of his mentor. Legend has it that after the death of ulugavliyo, he ordered his murids to put his body in a chest and throw it on the waves of Amu. And when the murids carried out the will, the chest swam against the stream, and when it reached opposite the Termez, the Saint raised his head from the chest and cried out to the people. In this oil, the Termez said that the father lay down, that he could not get a letter

from him, that he intended to take a place at his stake, and the chest closed and an island appeared under the chest. This Island began to be called the "island of the Prophet" by people. Although the toponymy of the name of the place in this legend is formed on the basis of an imaginary fiction, the image of reality in it is convincingly expressed on the basis of such miracles as the resurrection of the Saints, swimming against the current, the appearance of the island.

In folk legends, the reality with the participation of such characters as mythological characters, extraordinary people, prophets and Saints, historical figures is stated in order to provide information and provide religious influence, persuasion. The main characters will have the power to be fair, fighting the forces of chaos, zealous. In his character system, the hero is also involved with supporting characters such as Humo, Wolf, swallow, fairy, as well as rival characters such as dev, Dragon, invaders. While rival characters bring the plot node of the legend, the conflict to the surface, auxiliary characters serve to form a solution and a reliable output of the information given in the legend. The legend named "Dragon Eye" features Ali (one of the chahorites) as the Savior hero, the dragon as the rival character, and the girl and the villagers as the force in need of help. The legend has a toponymic character, explaining the reasons why the lake and stones in the village of Bozgir near Zebak are called Dragon eyes. The motive of sucking the dragon in the legend every day and pulling a person (fairy tale) served as a solution to the work, when the conflict of the work, and thus, the knot, was brought to the surface, the motive of the girl's tears falling on Ali's face served as a solution to the work. In the legend, the motive for obtaining with the dragon was the basis for building faith in the Salvation and supernatural power of Ali, as well as giving the image of reality in the legend. Legend has it that when Ali comes to the lake, he sees a girl drawn to a dragon, fighting a dragon to save him. The legend reinforces the belief that dragons live even now, based on mythological motives such as the fact that they live under water, their head grows up to seven times.

The conflict that moves the plot of folk legends also carries a household meaning, the solution of which arises on the basis of a miraculous action and the blessing of sponsors. The Legend of "Abshir father" (B. The conflict in it has a domestic character, and the invasion of the inhuman army will give an impetus to the emergence of a conflict between the Prophet David and his daughters. This legend also explains the reasons why the waterfall, which appeared on the basis of the motive of the prophets to perform a miracle (hitting a mountain with a scepter), is called Obshire. Myth conflict David finds a solution through the miracle of the Prophet.

Conclusion: In conclusion, folk legends are an independent genre of folklore, the image of a certain historical reality is given on the basis of fabrications and fiction, which has educational significance, based on the narration of life reality on the basis of fictional fiction. Folk legends exist in the folklore of the peoples of the world and have commonalities according to the style and characteristics of creation. Comparative study of folk legends in the context of the folklore of the peoples of the world makes it possible to identify analogies, typological similarities in the folklore of different peoples.

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Annotation: *in this article, the communication barrier and psychological difficulties that arise in the process of communication, cause conflicts or hinder mutual understanding and interaction are studied.*

Key words: *communicative barrier, addressee, discrepancy, psychological feature, social layer, psychological barrier, introvert, semantic barrier, intellectual barrier, connotation*

Communicative barriers can be related to various factors such as people's character, aspirations, worldview, speaking ability, education, differences in moral standards perception, thinking and evaluation, communication methods and belonging to a social group.

"Communicative barriers are psychological difficulties that arise in the process of communication, cause conflicts or prevent mutual understanding and interaction."

"Communicative barrier is a set of internal and external factors that prevent effective communication or completely block it."

In life, it is possible to meet people of different categories, to communicate, and very rarely to achieve communication without any barriers. Therefore, a person should develop the competence to communicate without conflict. In order to overcome communication barriers, a person must be able to diagnose himself or his interlocutor and adapt his speech communication to it in order to reduce or eliminate the barrier.

The reasons and factors for the appearance of obstacles are interpreted differently:

- differences in culturally determined norms of communication in the speech of representatives of different cultures and nationalities;
- a big difference in the age of each interlocutor, who is the carrier of the culture, values, and ideals of his generation;
- errors in understanding the meaning of words;
- the presence of a meaning not taken into account by the addressee.

E.V. Zalyubovskaya classifies certain factors that prevent people from interacting as follows:

- a) some characteristics characteristic of the group (inconsistency of inter-status relations in the group, negative interpersonal relations);
- b) individual psychological characteristics of interlocutors (their "shyness", "inability to communicate", humanity);
- c) inconsistency of social relations and values of interlocutors;
- g) differences in age, professional, socio-cultural, social status of the interlocutors, as well as specific characteristics of the communication environment, etc.

Barriers to social affiliation determine belonging to different social strata of society. Analysis of the problem of belonging allows to consider the factors that hinder interpersonal compatibility as one of the reasons for the emergence of communicative barriers in the process of communication.

T.L. Vladimirova explains the main linguistic essence of the emergence of a communicative barrier as follows. It's a typical mistake to think, "I said what I meant, he understood what I said." This is an illusion. In fact, the interlocutor understands everything differently / or in his own way.

The literature teacher put the magazine on the table, placed his round glasses on the end of his nose and looked at the class.

- So, the point is this: we will postpone the study of the literature of the thirties. There is an assignment from Region, today you will write us a free essay on the topic "Happy childhood"...

Asror tore two pages from the notebook and wrote "Happy childhood" and thought:

"Zoir was right. Why force everyone when the essay is free? Does everyone think they are happy? Ana, Turob, brought her brother's body from Afghanistan. His mother could not bear it and became mad. Now in a madhouse. Seven children were left to their father. "I am happy..." he begins his essay. What about Manzura? His father is gone. His mother stands up. What does he write?

Zoir is a master of such words and freezes them. In general, he is a happy boy. His parents are engineers, he and his sister stay at home. He writes a message to the newspaper. He gets what he wants. What about following? His father is a stroller. As soon as the lesson ends, he runs to the straw market. Does he write that? If Dilfuza is given the same topic, what will he write? Does the whims of his father, who has both legs cut off, explain how miserable it is to be without a mother? So what about me? What should I write, yesterday's event or my father's wedding? My father's crush on a gamer wife? A thousand curses!' Asror trembled at the thought that came to his mind and could not control himself. He slammed the pen on the table.

Feeling the gaze fixed on him, he bowed his head. Something warmed inside and burned his chest. Realizing that he could not sit in the classroom, he got up and left. (Tahir Malik, "Goodbye, childhood")

The fact that the realities surrounding the mystery, the bitter truths in them do not correspond to the given essay topic, created a psychological barrier in his mind, and he regretted that he could not shed light on the topic of "Happy Childhood". The communication barrier caused by the situation prevented the child from writing an essay.

If the behavior of a person belonging to one social group seems unpleasant to a person belonging to another group, he may think that he is being mistreated or even that he is doing it on purpose. Although the reason is completely different, his attitude to reality may be different. I.A.Zimnyaya, in particular, emphasizes the characteristic of introversion among the individual psychological factors that cause certain difficulties in communication. In fact, this situation is common in the Uzbek mentality.

An introvert is a type of person who focuses more on his inner world and less on the outside world. As unusual as it may seem, introverts can be very pleasant and interesting conversationalists if they are engaged in the right conversation on interesting topics. These thoughtful people can tell a lot and listen to others. Introverts often become loyal and trustworthy friends.

An introvert's trust must be earned by actions, not words. In general, these are very interesting and, in some cases, mysterious people, who may have hidden great potential. However, the fact is that if they find themselves in an environment that is not suitable for them, their "human" character may increase, they may wrap themselves in a "communicative shell".

(New bride) used to do things in silence, if someone asked something, the word "yes" or "no" would barely slip out of her pursed lips, and she would not say anything on her own. Mother-in-law - sister-in-law - did not like to sit and talk with witches. The food is not good enough. Many people did not understand this verb. This was a rare phenomenon in the world of the female breed, whose main characteristic is "talkative".

- "Find from the inside" is from a piece of secret, - said Rahima, shaking her head.

- Yes, won't his heart swell and burst? - added the bride.

The father-in-law, who learned about the contents of the "whisper", said: "Would it be better if they gave you your ears and gave them to you?" he scolded. But he was worried about his son's

relationship with his daughter-in-law. The information about this also came through miracles: Beknazar is sad...

- For what reason, because of this lack of speech?

The answer to this question was not clear. Mother shrugged.

- I'm surprised too. If I ask, your son does not speak properly.

- Yes, it will slowly get stuck.

However, there was no sign of Beknazar's hook. (Kamchibek Kenja, "Palaxmon stones")

In the above text, the incompatibility of the two types of family in communicative relations - the girl's poor speech and "introversion" cause her inability to integrate into the new family. As a result, the communication barrier becomes stronger and has a negative impact on mutual relations.

Another factor that causes a communication barrier is the inconsistency between the leader and the employee. I. Makhmudov, relying on the theories of M. Woodcock, D. Francis, shows the following negative aspects specific to the leader among the factors that create a communication barrier in the relationship between the manager and the employee:

1. Lack of formation of personal values.

2. Failure to solve the problem.

3. Lack of creative approach.

4. Inability to influence subordinates.

5. Weak management skills.

6. Weak ability to organize a team.

The school principal, along with many of his colleagues, demanded that his subordinate teachers be mute and not subordinate to him. The teachers in this school, like obedient soldiers in the military, had to stay within the lines drawn by the principal. Although it is natural for a young teacher not to follow the line drawn by the principal, who spent forty years of his life in the school, this situation was perceived as a tragedy in the community. At the meeting, when the director ordered to collect money from the children for paint, Nilufar refused to do so, saying that she could not bear to stay in front of her parents.

At that gathering, there were not a few people who were dissatisfied with this order, but all of them swallowed their pain, and no one took the side of the young teacher. Because it was easier to bear the displeasure of parents than to meet the wrath of the director. Although Nilufar was alone, the director was afraid that sooner or later others would join his ranks. (Tahir Malik "The Smallest Crime")

Interlocutors hide the meaning of the spoken words or expression

a semantic barrier appears when one does not understand the meaning.

Goodbye, big mountains pouring into my head!

I'm going to be sad, good bye!

Don't be afraid of this world.

There is no better gardener, there are only gardens, goodbye!

(Askar Kasim)

After reading this, the nurse shrugged her shoulders without understanding and said, "It's funny, he's crazy." (Tahir Malik "The Devil")

The fact that the participants of the dialogue do not have an idea about the given information causes an intellectual barrier.

"Uncle, is it your turn?"

- I am... a war participant

- war participant! - although I was born after the war, I inadvertently sent it like that.

The girl looked at me in surprise.

- It's interesting, you don't look so...like, do you?!

- My daughter, I took part in the Russo-Japanese war (the war between Russia and Japan in 1904-1905 - Sh.O.)!

The girl's face softened, she answered softly:

- Hmm... that's another matter! Well, come on in! (Sh. Otabek "Dormon jokes")

Although the listener's lack of knowledge of historical information about the wars came in handy for the speaker, in reality, a logical communicative obstacle had arisen. A girl who suspects that her uncle took part in the Patriotic War (1941-45) because she is younger, hears about the Russo-Japanese war, about which she had no idea, and comes to the inadequate conclusion that she "really was in the war."

It is also worth mentioning that even if the speakers belong to the same group, the mismatch in terms of knowledge level can create a communicative barrier.

Jamal Kamal takes thirty pieces of Shakespeare's three-volume works directly translated from English to Uzbek to an institute. The director sends to the vice-director who deals with financial affairs. He calls upstairs in front of the poet and consults with someone.

Since Jamal brought the book of a poet called Kamal, can we buy it?

"It's funny, you said Jamal Kamal's book," said the poet, turning to the vice-chancellor. - These are Shakespeare's books, not mine!

- Then, let Shakespeare himself come! - says the illiterate vice-director.

Jamal Kamal stares blankly at the vice-director as if seeing a camel with wings.

- Shakespeare is very far away - he lives in London, he probably can't come.

- Anyway, it's impossible not to come, that's how it is with us! (Sh. Otabek, "Dormon jokes")

In conclusion, researching the internal and external factors, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, linguocultural aspects of the concept of communicative barrier that complicates the communication process or causes some interruptions and misunderstandings can be a rich source for studying and describing the practical issues of Uzbek linguistics.

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**THE ROLE OF REACTION IN THE FORMATION OF COMPETITION
MOTIVATION IN ATHLETES**

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Annotation: *This article describes the structural structure of a reaction. The perception of a known conditional stimulus prior to the reaction process and a complete description of the events that represent any reaction are described.*

Keywords: *latent, sensor, motor and neutral types, reaction measurement methods, motion analyzers.*

Deciding on a healthy lifestyle in our society has risen to the level of state policy, and at the same time fundamental reforms in raising a physically mature, healthy generation are being implemented step by step in our Republic. In fact, sport is a powerful force that unites and unites the country regardless of religion, nationality, race, gender, strengthens inter-citizen harmony and internal stability in the society, ensures a healthy lifestyle, and most importantly, it is the main tool for the future of the country's children. Sports improves everyone both physically and mentally, improves physical health, mental health, refreshes the soul, and helps to get to know the country and make friends.

The reaction process can be started. As the athlete prepares for the start, he not only imagines his goal, but also imagines the means to achieve it. A characteristic feature of the reaction process is that it takes place in a short period of time. Measured by sigma. Sigma is one thousandth of a second.

The structure (decomposition) of the reaction. The reaction process consists of perceiving a previously known conditioned stimulus, understanding this stimulus and reacting accordingly. There are 3 periods of reaction:

Initial period - this includes the time from the initial signal to the start, for example the start. The initial period is limited to waiting for a signal and preparing for a response.

The central or hidden (latent) period is the period from the presentation of the signal to the response action. This period is very short, but it plays a big role in the reaction process. During this period, the athlete remains motionless, but in the shell of the cerebral hemispheres, a strong nervous process develops, which is the preparation of the response movement.

Completion period is the period from response action to completion.

Reactions are divided into sensor, motor and neutral types.

Sensory-type athletes in the initial stage of signal perception mainly have auditory analyzers excited and focus on signal transmission.

Motor (muscle) movement analyzers are somewhat inhibited. The reaction time is 160-175 sigma. In the motor (muscle-movement) type reaction, in the initial period, the athlete's muscle-movement analyzers are actively excited, and attention is characterized by preparation for the response movement. And the auditory analyzers are somewhat sluggish or completely inhibited. The reaction time is 100-125 sigma.

In athletes of the neutral type, in the initial period, the excitation in the auditory and muscle-motor analyzers is in a state of balance. The reaction time is 140-150 sigma.

The reaction is divided into 2 reactions: simple and complex:

In a normal reaction, a previously learned response to a known stimulus is followed by a response to this signal.

In a complex reaction, a movement with an unknown response to an unknown stimulus is called a complex reaction (for example, the movement of a goalkeeper in football).

Normal reaction and its measurement.

Tasks of training. The purpose of this lesson is: a) to introduce students to the following:

1) the concept of reaction and its psychological importance, the difference from the concept of physiological reaction in the body and the concept of reaction of substances;

2) introduction to the structural (decomposition) of the reaction process;

3) with the characteristic of simple reaction;

4) with the characteristic of a complex reaction;

5) to introduce the characteristics of speed and accuracy of reaction in various types of sports;

6) to introduce the method of measuring a simple reaction.

Students master the methods of practical application (achievement) of simple reaction rate measurement in laboratory conditions.

For this purpose, the lesson is organized according to the schedule: theoretical explanation to the students, lectures on interviews and individual tasks are discussed, laboratory experiments are conducted with the participation of all students.

Athletes use self-reassurance training to reduce their subsequent nervousness. For example, at the Olympics in Tokyo, Polish weightlifters use self-confidence training very extensively, and it has led to good results.

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Abstract: *This article provides information on the role and place of innovations in the country's economy, ways of their development, and ways of sustainable development of small business during the crises observed in the country's economy.*

Key words: *innovation, strategy, national innovation system, small business, infrastructure, innovative entrepreneurship.*

The innovative component of the economy appeared in the middle of the 20th century. The high level of development of this component is a guarantee of the state's strategic advantage in the international arena. The foundations of the country's policy in the field of science and technology development until 2020 and beyond include the formation of a national innovation system, which should ensure the unification of the efforts of state authorities at all levels. scientific and technical organizations and the business sector of the economy, in order to implement the strategic priorities of the country, in the interests of intensive use of scientific and technical achievements.

One of the components of this system is small business. For the effective development of small innovative entrepreneurship, appropriate conditions are necessary to create a business entity - supporting infrastructure and to ensure the possibility of stable operation. The priority goal of forming the infrastructure for supporting small innovative entrepreneurship is to help innovative enterprises, first of all, at the stage of creation and in the first years of their activity. The characteristics of infrastructure formation are determined by the specific characteristics of innovative activity: the entrepreneur receives the economic benefits of the innovative project only after the innovation is introduced, that is, the enterprise needs special support at the stage of formation. The initial stage of innovative entrepreneurship, on the one hand, is associated with the need for large investments, and on the other hand, it is associated with high risk. In addition, each stage of the development of a small innovative enterprise is characterized by the need for different resources.

In general, the system of state support for innovative entrepreneurship, and in particular for small innovative entrepreneurship, is multi-level, as some of the infrastructure organizations belong to the federal and some to the regional management system. Such a structure, if not supported at the federal level, makes it possible to obtain the necessary amount at the regional level.

A number of works of foreign researchers are devoted to the problems of innovative entrepreneurship: J. Margieu, B. Santo, M. Porter, B. Twiss, I. Schumpeter. The works of L.M. Vasileva and M.V. Gracheva can be highlighted among the Russian researchers involved in the development of innovative development problems. B. Gurkova, D.I. Kokurina, O.P. Korobeinikov, A.A. Trnfilova, I.A. Korshunov and a number of other authors. Issues of development of small innovative entrepreneurship are covered in the works of scientists such as V.V. Buev, E. Bukhvald, A. Vnlensky, Yu.V. Yasin, A. Yu. Chepurenskiy. Certain directions and aspects of the improvement of the innovative infrastructure of the city of Moscow V.V. Buev, A.V. Kostrov, C.B. Migin, A.A. Nekhaev, D.V. Sobol, A.A. Shamray. Among the modern experts who touched on the problems of formation and development of venture financing in Russia, M. Bunchuk, a Gulkin, V. Zverev, N. M. Fonshteiya should be highlighted.

Despite the various works devoted to the problems of small innovative entrepreneurship and the formation of its innovative infrastructure, some issues have not been sufficiently studied so far. In particular, the conceptual apparatus requires further development. The issue of the system of organizations included in the innovation infrastructure remains controversial. The essence of the

innovative potential of a small enterprise and the methods of state support of a small innovative business have not been sufficiently disclosed. It requires clarification of the content of innovative infrastructure potential. The lack of an innovative small business development strategy at the regional level makes it difficult to manage the innovative activities of small enterprises and reduces its effectiveness. The above calls for research development.

The high urgency of solving this problem requires a more detailed study of it and the search for new approaches that predetermine the choice of a topic that determines the goals and objectives of the dissertation research. In accordance with this goal, the following tasks were set and solved in the dissertation work: • to study the socio-economic conditions of the formation of modern innovative entrepreneurship and to identify the main trends in the development of small innovative entrepreneurship.

Analysis of the infrastructure for supporting small innovative businesses in EU countries and studying the main principles of the concept of supporting small businesses in European countries; • to study venture financing as one of the possible ways of developing small innovative business; • to propose a methodology for determining the effectiveness of using the innovative potential of innovative infrastructure objects.

The division of the concept of "infrastructure of small innovative enterprise", the tiered system of measures to support small innovative enterprises was revealed, and the main directions of the development of small innovative entrepreneurship were defined; • on the basis of the study of international trends in the creation and use of science parks, the concepts of "science park", "science park", "technology park" were distinguished, and the characteristics of the development of technological parks in the country were distinguished. highlighted and the main directions of this process are justified. "Analyzed the support infrastructure for small innovative business in the EU countries; venture funding stands out as one of the most promising directions for supporting the development of small innovative entrepreneurship; - a methodology for determining the efficiency of using the innovative infrastructure of innovative infrastructure objects through budget and commercial efficiency indicators was developed.

It is in the development of theoretical knowledge in the field of improving the institutional system of state support for the innovative activities of small business entities, as well as in the development of the methodology for determining the effectiveness of using the innovative potential of innovative activities. infrastructure objects, they differ from previously proposed methods by a combination of budget and commercial performance indicators.

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21. Shermatov G'.G'. THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ENTERPRISE IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
<https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJRCIESS/article/view/527>

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Annotation. *This article presents the methodology and results of laboratory experiments on a mechanical seeder that sows onion seeds in rows. As a result of experimental studies, the distribution of onion seeds in the sowing zone, the number of revolutions of the seeding disc and the roller of the seeder, the number of cells in the cell disc and the graph of the optimal values of the parameters of the seeding apparatus are shown.*

Keywords. *Sowing unit, conveyor, variator, cell, disc, roller, seed, parameter, leveling, distribution, sprocket, ratio, chain lengthening.*

In the world, scientific-research works are being carried out aimed at developing new scientific and technical solutions of resource-saving technologies and technical tools for sorting onion seeds and planting them without damaging them. In this regard, based on the technological characteristics of onion seeds, special attention is paid to the optimization of planting processes, the improvement of constructions of mechanical planting devices, the development of an energy-resource-saving machine that reduces labor costs in agrotechnical activities, and the justification of its technological process, parameters, and work modes [1].

Taking into account the above, a one-row experimental copy of the mechanical seeding device with a cellular disc, which sows onion seeds individually in rows, was developed and experimental studies were conducted in laboratory conditions.

In order to evaluate the quality of planting in the experimental studies, the equal distribution of onion seeds in the planting zone and the falling of seeds were determined.

GOST 31345-2017 "Technical agriculture. Seyalki tractor. Methody ispytaniy» according to the international standard [2], the distribution of seeds by rows (sowing step) is studied on precision and point sowing machines. It is emphasized that equal distribution of seeds will be carried out according to special standards. In this case, the distances between the planted seeds are determined by recording (measuring).

According to agrotechnical requirements, it is recommended that the longitudinal distance between the planted seeds is 8-10 cm, the number of seeds planted in one nest is up to 3 pieces, and the uneven distribution of seeds should not exceed 10 percent. In this case, the error of the measuring range should not exceed ± 0.5 cm. The longitudinal distance between the seeds planted in a row, the mean square deviation, the coefficient of variation and the number of seeds in a cell should not exceed or decrease the values specified in the initial requirements developed [3].

When determining the even distribution of seeds, the longitudinal distance between the centers of two adjacent seeds is measured. Seeding is also carried out simultaneously with the help of counting. The accuracy level of the planting device is determined by the following expression

$$T_a = \frac{Q_{yp}}{Q_{ym}} \cdot 100, \quad (1)$$

in this Q_{yp} — the number of cells in which the seed fell according to the specified planting rate; Q_{ym} — total number of cells.

In conducting these experiments, the number of revolutions of the cellular disk was varied from 80 rpm to 140 rpm in 20 rpm intervals. In this case, the number of slots is from 6 to 12 with 2

intervals, the ratio of the number of rotations of the disc with slots and the rollers holding back the excess seeds is 1, and the speed of the conveyor is in the range of 1-1.6 m/s.

In the experiments, the number of seeds planted and the longitudinal distance between them were studied as the main indicators. In this case, changing the number of revolutions of the slotted disc was done by changing the stars (Fig. 1).



1. Frame, 2. Seed box, 3. Planter, 4. Set of sprockets for driving the slotted disc, 5. Set of sprockets on the cylindrical return roller shaft, 6. Chain drive for driving the cylindrical return roller, 7. Slotted disc and drive the return roller drive chain drive

Figure 1. A view of the recommended planting apparatus on the stand

The graphs obtained from the experiments are presented in Figures 2-3. From the graphs presented in Figure 2, it can be seen that when the number of revolutions of the slotted disc is increased from 80 rpm to 140 rpm, the distance between the onion seeds falls from 12.7 cm to 6.5 cm, and its mean square deviation is from 0.57 cm to 2 increased to .49 cm. This can be explained by the fact that as the number of revolutions of the honeycomb disk increases, the honeycombs drop seeds into the seed transfer slot faster.

From the graph presented in Figure 3, it can be seen that with the increase in the number of rotations, the number of onion seed drops first decreased and then increased. For example, when the number of revolutions increased from 80 rpm to 120 rpm, the fall of onion seeds decreased from 1.45 to 1.22 grains, and when it increased from 120 rpm to 140 rpm, it was observed that it increased by 1.36 grains.

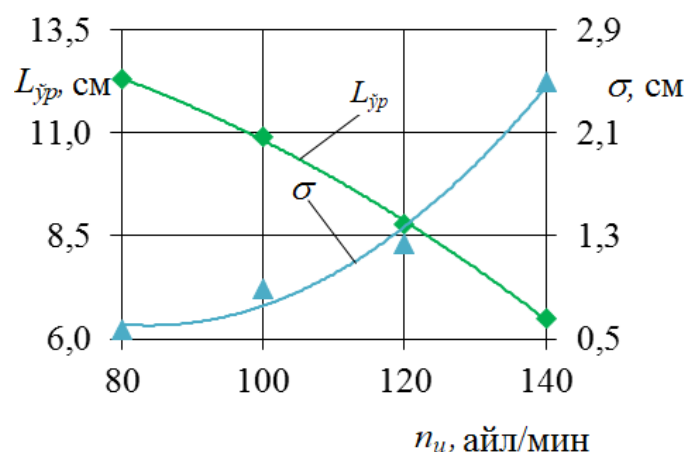


Figure 2. Longitudinal distance between seeds (L_{yp}) and its mean squared deviations (σ) is the number of revolutions of the cellular disk (n_u) graph of change depending on

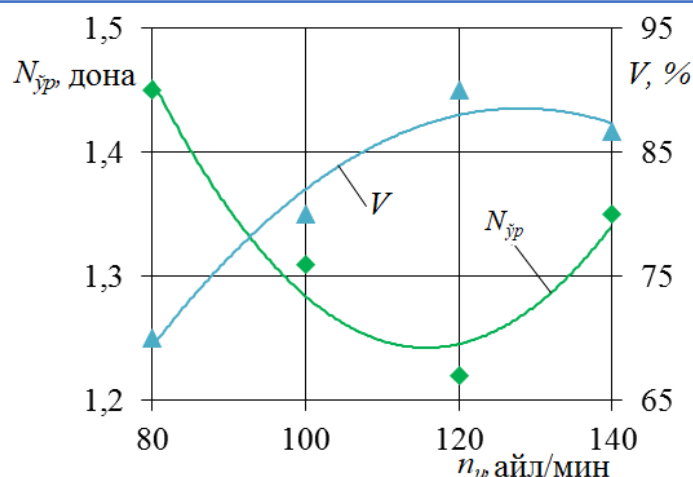
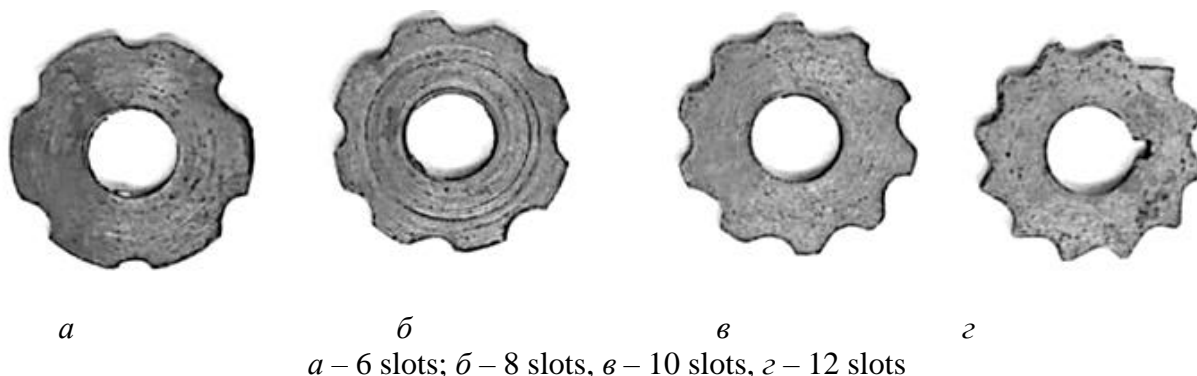


Figure 3. Number of seeds planted (N_{yp}) and their variation ($\pm V$) is the number of revolutions of the cellular disk (n_u) graph of dependence on

According to the above analysis, in order for the onion sowing machine to meet the specified agrotechnical requirements, the number of revolutions of its slotted disc should be 140 rev/min.

In the study of the effect of the number of cells in the cell disk on the number of planted seeds and the longitudinal distance between them. The number of slots on the seed drill disc has been changed from 6 to 12 slots at 2 intervals. In this case, the number of revolutions of the cellular discs is 140 rev/min, the ratio of the number of revolutions of the cellular disc and rollers holding back excess seeds is 1, and the speed of the conveyor is in the range of 1-1.6 m/s. In the experiments, the cellular discs of the seeding apparatus (Fig. 4) were replaced and experiments were carried out.



4- fig. Display of cellular disks

The graphs obtained from the experiments are presented in Figures 5-6. From the curves presented in Figure 5, it can be seen that with the increase in the number of cells in the (L_{yp}) cell disk, the distance between the sown seeds decreased, and its mean square deviation increased. For example, when the number of cells in the disc with cells increased from 6 to 10 cells, the distance between onion seeds fell from 11 cm to 8.5 cm, and when it increased from 10 cells to 12 cells, it decreased to 4.8 cm, and its average square deviation was from 0.9 cm to 1, increased to 6 cm. This can be explained by the fact that the time of seeding decreases with the increase in the number of nests.

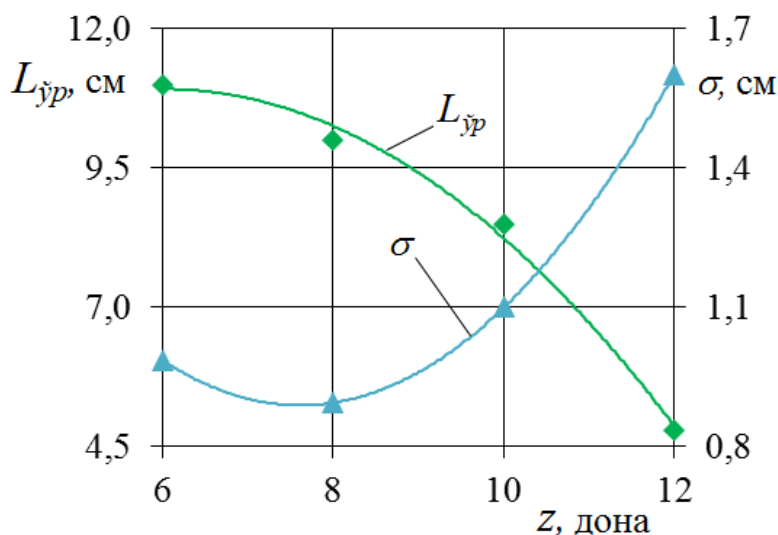


Figure 5. Longitudinal distance between seeds ($L_{\dot{y}p}$) and its mean squared deviations ($\pm\sigma$) is the number of cells in a cell disk (z) graph of dependence on

From the graph presented in Figure 6, it can be seen that with the increase in the number of cells in the disc disc from 6 to 12 cells, the drop of onion seeds decreased from 1.72 cells to 1.12 cells. This can be explained by the increase in the even distribution of seeds with the increase in the number of cells.

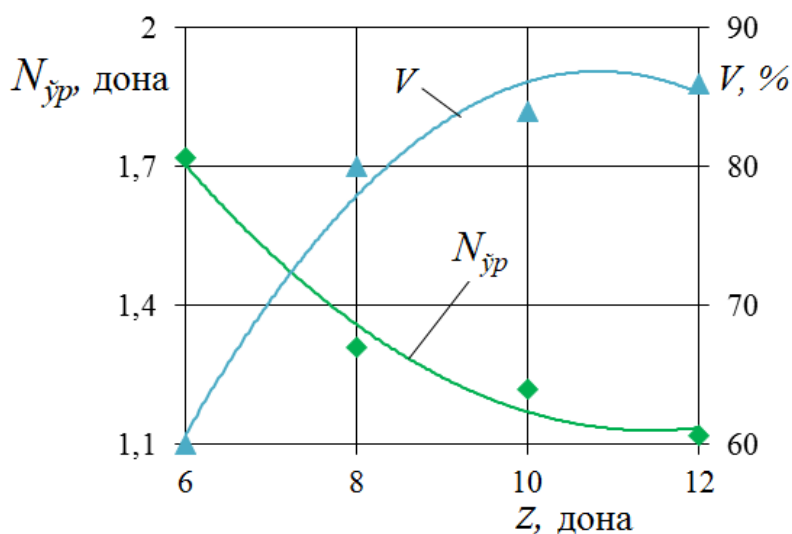


Figure 6. Dropping of seeds ($N_{\dot{y}p}$) and variation ($\pm V$) is the number of disk slots with slots (z) graph of dependence on

Therefore, it can be concluded from the results of the conducted research that the number of cells of the cell disk of the planting device should be 8 in order for the onion planter to fully meet the agrotechnical requirements and for the seeds to be evenly distributed.

And in determining the influence of the ratio of the number of rotations of the cellular disc and the cylindrical seed return roller on the number of fallen seeds. the ratio of the number of revolutions of the hollow disc and the cylindrical seed return roller was taken in the range of 1-1.6.

From the graph presented in Figure 7, it can be seen that when the ratio of the number of rotations is 1, the number of seeds dropped is 1.72, when the ratio of the number of rotations is 1.2, and when the ratio of the number of rotations is changed to the ratio of 1.4-1.6, it is 1.22-1. A decrease to 12 units was observed.

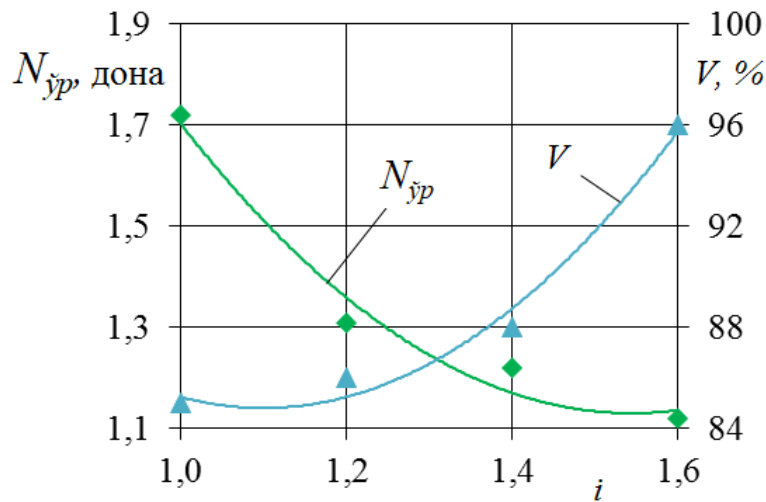


Figure 7. Onion seeds fall into pieces ($N_{\dot{y}p}$) and variation ($\pm V$) is a graph of dependence on the ratio of the number of revolutions of the slotted disc and the return roller

From the results of the research, it can be concluded that the ratio of the number of revolutions of the slotted disk of the planting device and the cylindrical seed return roller should be in the ratio of 1.2 in order to prevent excess seeds from falling into the planting area and to distribute the seeds evenly.

In determining the impact of the speed of the unit (conveyor) on its performance, the speed of the conveyor $V_a=1$ m/c from $V_a=1,6$ m/ amended to s. From the graph presented in Figure 8, it can be seen that as the speed of the conveyor increased, the longitudinal distance between the seeds also increased. For example, conveyor speed $V_a=1$ m/c from $V_a=1,6$ m/c it was observed that the longitudinal distance between the fallen seeds increased to 7-15 cm. This is explained by the fact that after dropping one seed, the conveyor increases the speed of the conveyor and travels a longer distance during the next seed drop.

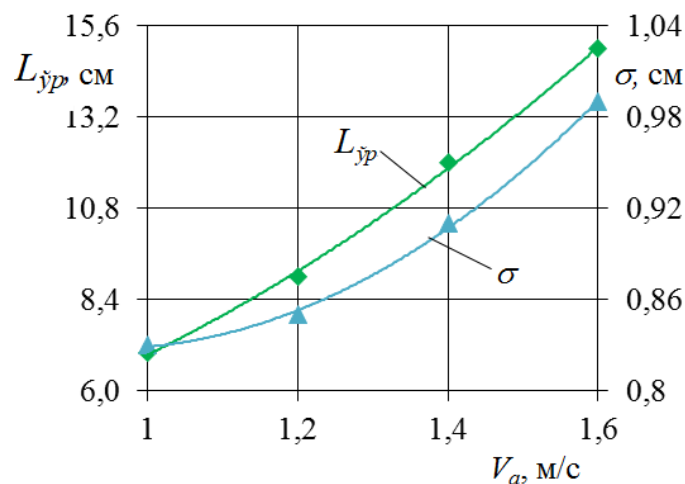


Figure 8. Longitudinal distance between seeds ($L_{\dot{y}p}$) and its mean squared deviations ($\pm\sigma$) graph of dependence on conveyor speed

From the graph presented in Figure 9, it can be seen that with the increase in the speed of the conveyor, the number of falling onion seeds decreased. For example, conveyor speed $V_a=1$ m/c from $V_a=1,6$ It was observed that the number of fallen seeds decreased from 1.72 to 1.12 with an increase to m/s [5].

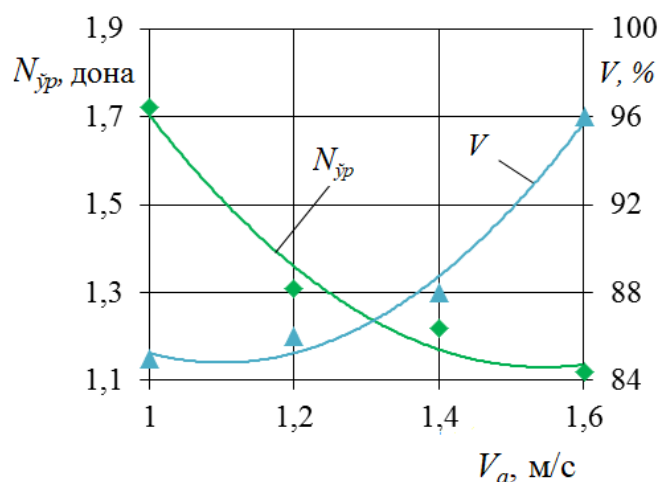


Figure 9. Dropping the seeds ($N_{\dot{y}p}$) and variation ($\pm V$) graph of dependence on conveyor speed

Summary. 1. The values obtained as a result of experimental studies were compared with the values determined in theoretical studies. According to the results of the comparison, in theoretical studies, it was determined that the distance between the planted seeds is in the range of 7.5-10.5 cm when the speed of the sowing machine is in the range of 1-1.4 m/s, the number of revolutions of the slotted disc is 140 rev/min, and the number of slots in the slotted disc is 8 pcs. in experimental studies, it was determined that this indicator is in the range of 8.0-10.0 cm.

2. Based on the research results, it can be noted that if onion seeds are sown in rows $(40+10+10)\times 10/4$ cm, it will be possible to save up to 40-45% of seeds compared to sowing in the open.

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Abstract: Carbon sorbent GS-1 from cation exchanger KU-2-8. KU-2-8 was soaked in a 6% hydrochloric acid solution and dried at a temperature from 110°C to 120°C. The dried product was cooled to room temperature and placed in a muffle furnace for heat treatment in an inert atmosphere, the process was carried out at a rate of temperature increase from 40°C to 500°C, kept at 500°C for 2 hours, and cooled to room temperature in an inert atmosphere. Cleaning of dust and resins on the surface of the obtained sorbent, i.e., the activation process, was carried out in an inert atmosphere at a temperature of 550–650 °C in the presence of water vapor.

Keywords: Carbon sorbent GS-1, heat treatment, inert atmosphere, SEM imaging, elemental analysis, thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA), activation, average granule size.

Introduction: All over the world, scientific research is being carried out to develop a technology for the production of activated carbon sorbents based on secondary polymers. In this regard, special attention is paid to the production of strong carbon sorbents that are biologically suitable for the purification of blood plasma from toxic viral substances, the production of sorbents for the treatment of wastewater in the chemical industry, as well as the production of activated carbon sorbents of high strength and low degree of use. With the creation of sorbents of various nature and structure for the removal of toxins, medical sorption arose [1].

The processing of initial products with chemicals made it possible to obtain porous activated carbon sorbents that can be used in medicine [2].

The use of sorbent materials in medicine has prompted the study of sorption processes, the creation of new types of sorbents, and the creation of sorbents that do not lose their strength when exposed to biological fluids. Activated carbon sorbents combine medical sorbents with unique properties into a single class. They do not adversely affect the composition of normal biological fluids due to the stability of the absorption properties [3].

Sorbents can be divided into two groups depending on the type of use: 1-neutral sorbents (silica gels and neutral copolymers without ionic groups); 2 - ion-exchange sorbents (organic and inorganic synthetic mineral ion-exchange sorbents) [4,5]. The most important disadvantages of sorbents obtained on the basis of natural raw materials are low strength and high ash content [6; 7; 8; 9; 10].

Sorbents based on natural raw materials, such as wood (BAU), peat (SKT-6A), coal mixtures, do not meet medical requirements [11].

At present, the sorbents used in medicine are chemically pure solid sorbents with their own characteristics [12; 13].

The most commonly used sorbents in medicine: in medical practice, sorbents based on polymers (SKN, SUGS, FAS, SKS, Simplex), carbon-mineral sorbent (SUMS-) are used [14]. The use of

polymer raw materials for the production of sorbents for activated carbon used in medicine makes it possible to obtain durable sorbents. Synthetic ion exchange resins have a fixed composition. Activated carbon sorbents synthesized for medical purposes are also used to regulate the water-salt balance of toxins in biological fluids and to remove radioisotopes. An increase in the production of polymeric materials made it possible to obtain activated carbon sorbents based on them with a chemical composition, pore size and surface functional groups for medical purposes. Synthetic ion exchange resins are solid granules containing ionic groups. In the USA, England, Germany and other foreign countries, sorbents based on polymeric resins KU-2, AV-17, AN-22, MKhTI-2K, SF-5, and SFN have been obtained. Granular synthetic sorbents "BAC" are produced in Japan. The Japanese company Asahi Kasei Kuraray Medical today produces synthetic sorbents for plasmapheresis Plasorba BR, Immusorba, Adacolumn. "Plasorba BR-350" - synthetic sorbents based on copolymers of styrene and divinylbenzene, "Adacolon" - based on cellulose, "Immunosorb RN-350" - sorbents based on agarose. In the USA, hemosorbent "Ambersorb" was obtained in the form of granules, which practically does not form ash in sorbents obtained on the basis of polymeric materials [15].

The impetus was the use of sorbent materials in medicine, the study of sorption processes, the creation of new types of sorbents, and the creation of sorbents that do not lose their stability when interacting with biological fluids. The properties of activated carbon sorbents are evaluated according to a number of criteria. Determine the adsorption capacity, chemical purity, surface morphology, the absence of mechanical impurities, the mechanical strength of the granules, the absence of dust formation in contact with the biological environment, sterility, non-toxicity. The properties of activated carbon sorbents have been evaluated by experimental methods. Direct observation methods are used in the study of morphology. Morphology is studied in a scanning electron microscope [16].

EXPERIMENTAL PART:

Method for producing carbon sorbent GS-1 from cation exchanger KU-2-8. KU-2-8 was soaked in a 6% hydrochloric acid solution and dried at a temperature from 110°C to 120°C. The dried product was cooled to room temperature and placed in a muffle furnace for heat treatment in an inert atmosphere, the process was carried out at a rate of temperature increase from 40°C to 500°C, kept at 500°C for 2 hours, and cooled to room temperature in an inert atmosphere. Cleaning of dust and resins on the surface of the obtained sorbent, i.e., the activation process, was carried out in an inert atmosphere at a temperature of 550–650 °C in the presence of water vapor.

RESULT AND ITS DISCUSSION: The resulting activated carbon sorbent grade GS-1 was examined on a MIRA 2 LMU scanning electron microscope equipped with an INCA Energy 350 energy-dispersive microanalysis system. The resolution of the microscope is 1 nm, and the sensitivity of the INCA Energy detector is 133 eV/10 mm², which makes it possible to analyze elements from beryllium to plutonium. Scanning electron microscope analyzes were performed under high vacuum conditions. The microanalysis of the chemical elements of the sorbents was carried out on the same device, studied in fields with an accelerating voltage of 20 keV and a current of 1 nA. In this work, electron scanner images were obtained at 30 keV, magnified by 1000, 500, and 100 times. For an initial comparison, the data of elemental analysis and scanning electron microscope of raw materials KU-2.8 are shown in Fig. 1.

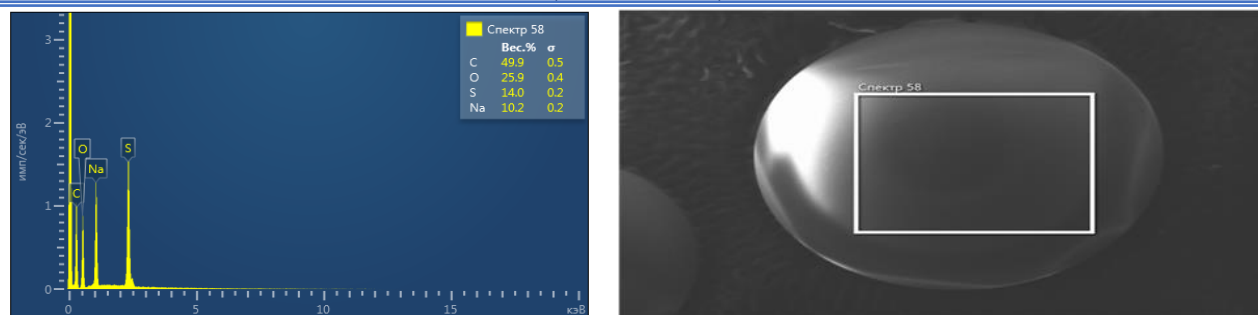


Fig - 1. SEM image and elemental analysis of the KU-2.8 cation exchanger

On the SEM image of the KU-2-8 cation exchanger in Figure 1, it was found that the surface of the granules is smooth, the mass fraction of the functional group in the composition of the elements is 39.9%, and the sodium ion is 10.2%. Further, our method of physicochemical analysis, SEM image and elemental analysis of the carbon sorbent GS-1, obtained using a scanning electron microscope, were studied. The SEM image and composition of the elements of the carbon sorbent GS-1 are shown in Figs. 2.



Fig - 2. Elemental analysis of the sorbent GS-1

From the elemental analysis of the obtained sorbent, it can be seen that the percentage of carbon was 98.9%.

The remaining elements appearing in the analysis of the elements are volatile substances that do not impart toxicity to the sorbent when applied to biological fluids.

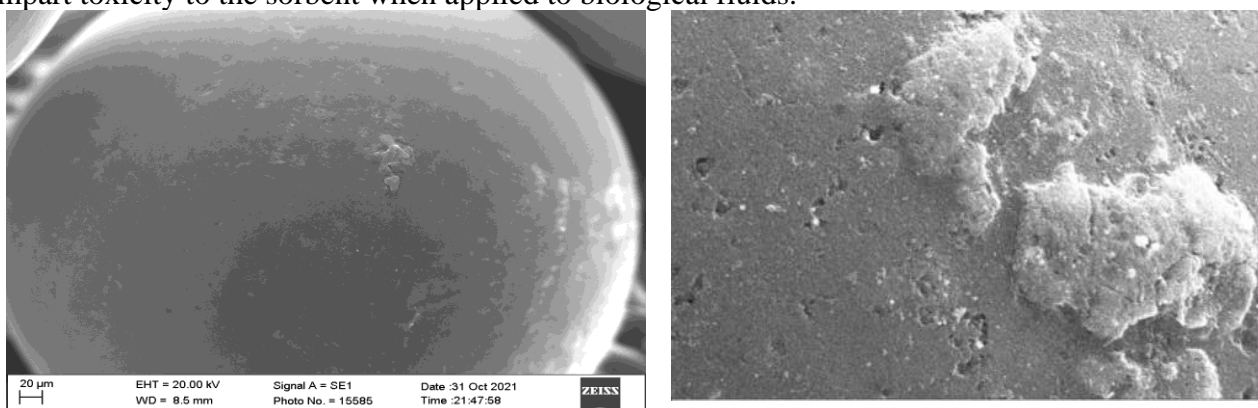


Fig - 3. Scanning electron microscope data (magnification 20, 1000x) of the GS-1 sorbent.

The surface structure of the GS-1 sorbent was studied using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). The study of the surface morphology of the GS-1 sorbent obtained by SEM is one of the important

indicators, the surface uniformity is the formation of pores, and at the same time it will be possible to observe and study the composition and structures at different technological stages. It can be seen that the surface of the sorbent is smooth, and its pores are clearly visible at a magnification of 1000 times. The curve of thermogravimetric analysis of the coal sorbent obtained on GS-1 was studied, and the results of the analysis are presented. The result of thermal analysis of the obtained sample of the carbon sorbent GS-1 is shown in fig. 4, which consists of two curves. Analysis of the thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curve (curve 1) shows that the mass loss on the TGA curve mainly occurs in the 2nd temperature range.

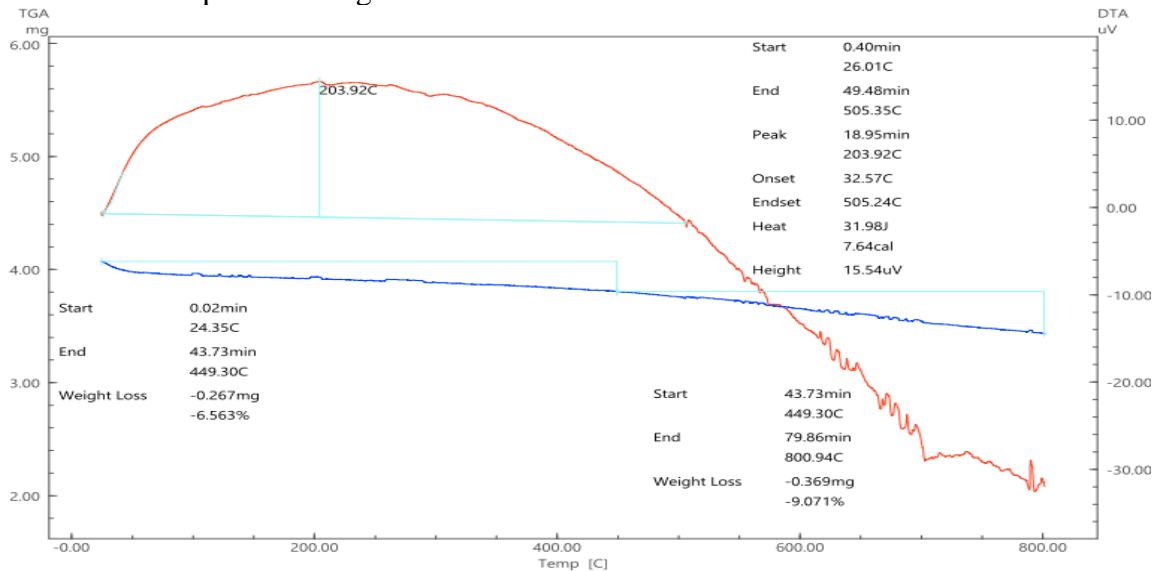


Fig - 4. Derivatogram of the coal sorbent GS-1

The 1st disintegrating interval was realized at a temperature of 24.35 °C - 449.30 °C, and the 2nd disintegrating interval was realized from 449.30 °C to 800.94 °C. A detailed analysis of the thermo gravimetric analysis curve and the dynamic thermo gravimetric analysis curve is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Analysis of the results of TGA and DTA curves of the obtained coal sorbent grade GS-1

№	Temperature, °C	Lost weight, mg (4.068)	Lost mass, %
1	50	0.090673	2.228
2	100	0.104623	2.571
3	150	0.137073	3.369
3	200	0.136222	3.3486
4	250	0.169473	4.166
5	300	0.187423	4.6
6	350	0.206071	5.06
7	400	0.234021	5.75
8	450	0.265672	6.5
9	500	0.312623	7.68
10	550	0.348272	8.56
11	600	0.416322	10.23
12	650	0.463172	11.38
13	700	0.532022	13.07
14	750	0.568092	13.96

The conducted studies show that at 449.30 °C the weight loss is 0.267 mg, and at a temperature of 800.94 °C the weight loss is 0.369 mg. It can be seen from the figure that the difference between the first and second mass loss is small. The thermo gravimetric analysis curve shows that the absence of additional compounds in the obtained carbon sorbent is explained by a small weight loss. The result of these thermal studies shows that the weight loss was 7.68% at 500°C and 15.59% at 800°C.

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**THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF
ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIORAL TRENDS IN THE INDIVIDUAL**

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Anotation: *The article covers information about altruism and the forms of its manifestation, the influence of family education in the formation of altruistic behavior, the importance of family and family relations in the formation of personality traits of altruism in a person, the value system of altruistic personalities, the most optimal methods and means of educating the altruistic orientation of the individual.*

Keywords: *altruism, value system, socio-psychological orientation, empathy.*

The family acts as a social space and psychological factor that ensures the eternity of social life, the continuity of generations, the continuity of upbringing, has its own influence on how the future offspring will grow. The human personality is formed in the family. The family is an emotional source of love, mutual respect, solidarity and kindness. It is on these values that every nation, society rests.

Our President SH.M.Mirziyoyev noted that “it is necessary to further strengthen the foundations of the family that are sacred to us, to create an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, harmony and mutual respect in the apartments, to fill spiritual and educational work with a clear meaning.” The change in the material life conditions of a free society, a family does not in itself lead to spiritual perfection. [1, b.312].

Family well-being is the basis of national well-being. All human qualities, such as honesty, truthfulness, honor, sharmu hayo, kindness, hard work, are formed, first of all, in the family, the most valuable traditions of our people.

The family is considered a zaminu tool that elevates the” honor of the nation ” to a higher rank. The need for society directly depends on the upbringing that children receive in the family.

It is in the family that personality traits, human qualities are formed. In turn, the culture of family relations is the first factor affecting the maturation of the individual, and the fact that the family environment is both physically and spiritually healthy does not remain without a positive or negative impact on the development of society, on the solution of existing problems in it. The basis of the formation of the general worldview of a person in Oriental upbringing begins with the family

Separately, it should be noted that in the works of Central Asian thinkers and enlightenment Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Kaikovus, Devonian, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Munis Khorezmi, Bedil, Behbudi, Abdulla Avlani, Qori Niyazi, Chulpan, Fitrat and others there are valuable ideas about family and family relations. In many of them, the views on this issue were reduced to a certain order and raised to the level of doctrine. In particular, special attention was paid to the family in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina “Ethics”, “family economy”, Alisher Navoi “Shurat-ul abror” and “Mahbub-ul kulub” [5 , b.71 – 72].

The problem of the presence of altruistic trends in human behavior occupies an important place among philosophical and moral, sociological and experimental psychological research.

Joint activities allowed people to resist the forces of nature in the early primitive collective system of development and to form social consciousness through communication. This expanded the circle of a person's attitude to the world, prompting him to protect not only himself, but also his fellow tribesmen.

In the process of social economic development, as a result of the gradual formation of private property in society, social stratification appeared in people such forms of behavior as selfishness and cruelty, and to this day exists and develops in modern society.

In a large psychological dictionary, the concept of altruism is defined as “altruism (lot. alter-another) is a moral principle according to which the interests and personality of another are more morally important than his “I”and his good. Altruism is the opposite of egoism(selfishness)” [10, b.15, 28-29-).

Representatives of different theoretical directions give different definitions of altruism: "altruism is love and care for others "(E. Framm),

Altruism is the desire of the individual for the well-being of others in the absence of their own negative" (D. Campbell),

"Altruism is the motive of helping someone consciously, which is not related to the egoistic interests of the individual himself (D. Meyers, X. Hexauzen),

In the description of altruistic behavior, researchers give a definition based on the description of such concepts as motive, behavior, value system, aspiration, inclinations, needs social norms and criteria.

Altruism in a person the importance of family and family relations in the formation of personality traits is high, and as a result of the upbringing of parents, the child acquires his first life experience, knowledge about the surrounding reality, social life skills and habits.

The fact that parents have strong moral principles loyal to universal values is the basis for the formation of these aspects in the psyche of children. (London, 1970; Oliner, Oliner, 1988; Rosenham, 1970). Meanwhile, the Russian psychologist A. A. Moiseeva (2007) notes that many modern parents, recognizing the need and value of altruism in general, do not attach sufficient importance to the educational effects associated with selflessness when communicating with their children. These parents are unhappy if altruistic personality traits are formed in children , having many problems with independent imagination because they feel that they have nothing left for them.[7, b.52 – 53].

A. A. Moiseeva found that one of the most important social factors for the education of altruistic personality traits in a person is formed on the basis of emotionally close interpersonal relationships in the family, based on mutual trust and respect and care.

In families where the personality trait of altruism is highly formed, the formation of altruism in children is accompanied by greater encouragement from parents, support of the child in various social situations, respect for the personality and individuality of the child .[7, b.93].

In the process of research, altruistic personality traits are formed at a low level, such relationships are manifested as parents punishing a child in the family, preventing the formation of features of mutual support assistance, ignoring the child's opinion, desires and preferences for material rewards.

Coercion, intimidation, humiliation of one's personality are considered one of the factors that sharply prevent the formation of the feature of altruism in a child. Of great importance in the formation of altruistic features is the emotional close relationship of brothers and sisters A.A Moiseeva was identified in her studies. At the same time, the author warns that altruistic education is a complex and multifaceted process, therefore, the proposed recommendations do not give quick results, but require an individual approach and long-term consistent application.

Based on the studied scientific theoretical sources on the study of altruistic personality traits in a person in a family, we draw the following conclusions:

1.The content of the socio-psychological orientation of the altruistic orientation of the individual is formed as a result of a positive close emotional relationship in the family and a humanitarian orientation of the educational social influence of the environment.

2. The altruistic orientation of the individual is manifested in the attitude of sympathy, sympathy to people, and in the values of utility to others, striving for social justice and stability.

3. The development of altruistic tendencies of personality behavior occurs when the presence of socially significant behavior is closely related to personal characteristics. Altruism is manifested in empathy, empathy and a tendency to understand other people. Altruistic personality High meory behavior implies the presence of a sense of Duty, decency and conscientiousness; reliability, that is, openness and tenderness, objectivity from envy; tolerance; benevolence; striving for stability in relationships with people. Highly altruistic individuals overestimate the abilities of those around them in relation to their abilities.

4. Altruistic individuals are characterized by selfishness, anxiety, negative moral qualities are formed at a low level in relation to others, they are not inherent in stubbornness, selfishness, authoritarian relationships.

5. In the value system of altruistic individuals, the personality traits of social justice, responsibility, resilience occupy a leading position. A social behavior personality traits such as preference for one's own interests, selfishness are not specific to altruistic individuals.

6. One of the most optimal methods and tools for educating the altruistic orientation of a person is the fact that family relationships are based on mutual trust-respect and emotionally close relationships. On the contrary, the child's needs are hindered by indifference to thoughts and behavior in him, denial of his personality and individuality, threats, aggressive coercion, the formation of altruistic personality traits.

It is the method of punishments and rewards that is associated with the development of the features of altruism in the formation of personality in children and is an integral part of family parenting styles. Punishment, humiliation and threats prevent the development of altruistic behavior. Parents of altruistic children prefer to abandon extreme forms of punishment and choose methods of praise and child support from rewards. Parents of low altruistic persons, on the contrary, prefer material rewards and excessively strong punishments.

In the studies, it was determined that the formation of the altruistic orientation of the individual is associated with the composition of the family, the number of children in the family, and most importantly, with emotional close relationships between them. In particular, in the process of sibling relations, the fact that the child provides mutual assistance by brothers and sisters plays a positive role in the formation of altruistic personality traits.

Parents of children with an altruistic orientation have a positive attitude towards the help actions of their children. This category of parents not only encourages their children to help those in need, but they themselves become role models by demonstrating the same behavior.

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FORMATION OF DISCOURSE COMPETENCE IN THE SPHERE OF ORAL COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: *The place of discursive competence in the structure of communicative competence is determined by summarizing the results of the analysis of scientific and methodological literature. The definition of the concepts of "discourse" and "discursive competence" is given. The novelty of the study lies in the fact that it presents the component composition of the content of discursive competence, which is formed when teaching a foreign language through an educational forum. The main characteristics of the educational forum are described. The results can be applied when using electronic courses in the educational process.*

Keywords: *communicative competence, discursive competence: component, content, discourse, learning forum, foreign language teaching process.*

The social order of the modern information and multicultural society requires that higher educational institutions provide the creation of optimal conditions for teaching students foreign language communication in order to solve the problems of intercultural interaction at the world level. The ability to communicate becomes a necessary component in the preparation of highly qualified specialists. The need to improve the quality of language training in higher professional education is urgent.

The modern model of education forms a high level of professional competence among students, one of the components of which is communicative competence. The ability to carry out effective speech interaction in a foreign language is included in the content of foreign language communicative competence, which allows university graduates to communicate freely in a multilingual environment. Communicative competence is the basis of vocational education when it comes to specialties whose main activity is communication in the professional field.

Recently, studies have appeared that are devoted to the consideration of individual components of communicative competence. However, not all components receive equal attention. Due to the growing interest of theorists and practitioners in various aspects of intercultural communication, the bulk of research is aimed at solving issues related to the social and cultural parameters of communication [1:53]. A significant number of works are devoted to the problems of socio-cultural competence (Baranova N.A.).

In this article, we will determine the place of discursive competence as part of communicative competence by reviewing the scientific and methodological literature on this topic. The purpose of our study is to determine the content of discursive competence, formed when teaching a foreign language to students of a language university through an educational forum.

In the science and practice of teaching foreign languages, not enough attention is paid to the concept of "discourse", which is extremely important for the formation of discursive competence [2:161; 5:140]. Most of the existing studies are devoted to the linguistic aspect of the problem of discourses or discourse analysis: "Structure and semantics of argumentative discourse" (1995) E.N. Belova; "Lyrical discourse as an object of linguo-aesthetic interpretation" (1995) A.V. Flory and others.

There are many definitions of the concept of "discourse" in the scientific literature. At different times, various scientists offered their interpretations of this concept (T.A. van Dyck, P. Serio, N.D. Arutyunova, V.I. Karasik, A.A. Kibrik, E.S. Kubryakova, Yu.S. Stepanov, G. G. Slyshkin, V. E. Chernyavskaya and others). But in general, they do not contradict each other, but complement and

give a more complete description of this concept from the point of view of different sciences. T.A. van Dijk is one of the founders of the theory of discourse. The scientist proposed a definition of discourse, which began to be actively used in the scientific community and served as the basis for more detailed definitions of this term and the creation of classifications of the main characteristics of discourse. The value of the definition proposed by T.A. van Dijk, is to identify the "communicative event" as a complex unity of linguistic form, meaning and action [8:70-98].

It is proposed to consider discourse from the standpoint of a functional approach as a communicative event that occurs between the speaker and listener (observer, etc.) in the process of communicative action in a certain temporal, spatial and other contexts [8:70-98]. We also note that discourse as a communicative event can be speech (written or oral) and have verbal and non-verbal components. Following the doctrine of discourse proposed by T.A. van Dyck, A.A. Kibrik creates a qualification of the system characteristics of discourse, according to which the following is indicated when characterizing discourse: genre; register (gaming, business or institutional); type or channel of information transmission (oral, written, mental, gestural and electronic submodus); functional style; formality [15:3-21].

As for the discursive competence of students of a language university, here we define it as a set of knowledge and skills that students who study a foreign language must have in order to logically express thoughts, creating a grammatically and lexically correct text, adequate to the communicative situation, as well as for the correct interpretation of the text. Undoubtedly, the concept of "discourse" is not the last in importance in the definition of discursive competence. This is due to the recent change in attitudes towards "discourse" and "text". Previously, these two terms in the linguistic literature were equivalent and were used in parallel. Currently, linguists distinguish between these two concepts and define the text as a product of speech activity, expressed in oral or written form, which is integral and coherent. Discourse is perceived as a complex communicative phenomenon, as "the totality of everything spoken and understood in a certain specific situation in one or another era of the life of a given social group" [6], or, as a text immersed in life, according to the definition of N.D. Aratyunova[1].

One of the key knowledge that students of a foreign language should have is knowledge about the types and categories of discourse. IN AND. Karasik defines the following categories of discourse: 1) participants in communication (a category that includes status-role and situational-communicative characteristics); 2) conditions of communication (a category that determines the scope of communication, the communicative environment); 3) organization of communication (a category that determines the motives, goals and strategies of communication, control of communication and variability of communication means); 4) ways of communication (a category that defines style and genre) [14]. V.I. Karasik also defines two types of discourse - person-oriented and status-oriented. The first exists in the form of everyday (everyday) and existential (philosophical and artistic dialogue) communication, and the second - in the form of role-playing communication in accordance with the areas of activity, for example, mass information, political, business, scientific, pedagogical, military, sports, religious, legal and other types of status-oriented discourse [14].

The more methodological solutions, the more effective the search for new ways of learning. Recently, the communicative orientation in teaching a foreign language has been intensifying, which results in a number of cardinal changes in the goals and content of teaching a foreign language. It is necessary not only to know the language, but to be able to use it adequately in real communicative situations. Thus, there is a need to develop "discursive competence". Before talking about discursive competence, one should first analyze the basic concepts that are directly related to this term. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "competence" and competence and consider communicative competence as a basic structure, which includes discursive competence. The most important in this work is the concept of discourse, its nature and structure. Speaking of competence,

it is worth noting that scientists often equate this term with competence. I.A. Zimnyaya identifies two options for the relationship of these concepts, scientists either differentiate them or identify them, which happens much more often [13].

Let's follow the main milestones in the formation of the concept of "communicative competence" from the moment of its initiation to the present day. From the very beginning of the development of the concept of "communicative competence", there has been a contradiction between the supporters of a narrow and broad understanding of the knowledge and skills necessary to communicate in a foreign language.

In the scientific world, there has always been a distinction between knowledge and its implementation, so the very concept of "competence" cannot be called new. The term "competence" was first introduced by the American linguist N. Chomsky in 1965 in relation to knowledge of the language system, linguistic signs, lexical and grammatical forms, and not in relation to the use of this knowledge in situations of real communication [20]. If N. Chomsky, who proposed in the 1960s. of the last century, the concept of "linguistic competence", considered the mental ("knowledge") model of language competence in the form of universal rules to be necessary and sufficient for communication, then already at that period D. Hymes and S. Savignon defended the idea of not linguistic, but communicative competence. Soon, the concept of "communicative ability" also appeared - ability / capacity, which was written about by L. Bachman, S. Savignon, H. Widdowson.

N. Chomsky continued the ideas of grammar developed by F. de Saussure. Gradually, the methodological term "communicative competence" appeared in the domestic and foreign methodology as opposed to the "lexical competence" of N. Chomsky. Another American linguist, D. Hymes, argued that for a full-fledged communication (communicative act) it is not enough to have only knowledge about the language system, lexical and grammatical rules [24].

In the domestic science of language, the term "communicative competence" was introduced into scientific use by M.N. Vyatutnev. He proposed to understand communicative competence "as the choice and implementation of programs of speech behavior depending on the ability of a person to navigate in a particular environment of communication; the ability to classify situations depending on the topic, tasks, communicative attitudes, skills that arise in students before the conversation, as well as during the conversation in the process of mutual adaptation" [24].

An important practical step in the study of communicative competence was the study of the speech functions necessary for students to communicate and request information, coordinate actions, influence others, be surprised, apologize (M. Halliday). In connection with the study of speech functions, the problems of the authenticity of speech forms and methods of speech activity came to the attention of linguists (H. Widdowson). Understanding the essence of communicative competence has been significantly supplemented by sociolinguistic, discursive and strategic components (M. Canale, M. Swain). Let us clarify that initially the cultural component of the communicative competence of students was limited to knowledge about the diversity of the English language in different cultures. Studies of communicative competence have been significantly supplemented by linguistic data on how the speech interaction of communication participants is carried out (S. Savignon). A logical step in the study of communicative competence was the analysis of the organization of the utterance, including its logical construction. The need to study communicative pragmatics was emphasized, i.e. correlation between planned and achieved communicative result (L. Bachman). As the English language became a global means of intercultural communication, the need to purposefully teach not only the language, but also the cultural code of communication and behavior of representatives of different social groups was increasingly recognized. An actual direction in the study of the socio-cultural component has emerged, which complemented the general structure of students' communicative competence [9].

The gradual formation of the concept of communicative competence resulted in a construct that includes the following components (subcompetencies): linguistic, sociolinguistic, sociocultural, strategic, discursive and social [10].

Linguistic competence provides correct speech constructions from the point of view of grammar, vocabulary and phonetics. Sociolinguistic competence determines the choice of an adequate register of utterance, taking into account the social situation. Sociocultural competence is manifested in the ability to follow the rules of participation in the life of another culture and effectively build intercultural dialogue. Strategic competence allows you to compensate for the lack of language means and prevent cases of misunderstanding. Discursive competence is needed to build coherent texts. Finally, social competence helps to establish contact, initiate, maintain and develop interpersonal communication. To the list of components of communicative competence, it is also necessary to add pragmatic competence as the ability to obtain the required result of speech activity in the form of a transformed situation, the necessary response, ending the conflict, more complete mutual understanding, etc. If the formation of the pragmatic component of communicative competence is underestimated, the proposals made are not supported, attempts to convince give rise to resistance, innocent phrases cause offense, criticism is perceived as personal hostility, humor remains incomprehensible, replicas expressing sincere feelings sound formal and cold [11]. A shorter list of components of communicative competence includes only four components: language, speech, sociocultural and compensatory [12].

The nature of communication barriers shows that the reason for failures in communication is not only insufficient command of the language, but also the unwillingness of communication participants to overcome communication barriers due to their intellectual and personal qualities. Studies show that communication barriers can be social, semantic, and psychosocial in nature [Ibid.]. Social barriers as “relationship barriers” arise if participants do not care enough about the convergence of personal positions in communication, ignore aspects of mutual understanding in communication, are concerned about achieving results “for themselves”, or even throw an inappropriate challenge to a partner. Semantic barriers arise if the two sides of communication see a different meaning of the language signs used, interpret speech and other actions of each other in different ways, have insufficient knowledge about the features of communication in different cultures, and have different knowledge about the subject of conversation. This shows the weakness of their pragmatic competence. Psychosocial barriers are equivalent to social distance between participants in communication - the farther the social distance, the higher the communication barrier. The social position converges, and the communication barrier decreases if the participants show sincere sympathy for each other, empathize in difficult situations, and demonstrate mutual tolerance. The effectiveness of communication depends on the ability to maintain a positive image of each other, even in the event of complications in the relationship. Active listening without intentional distortion of perceived information and confirmation of mutual understanding is of great importance.

When organizing the educational process through a learning forum, the teacher's attention should be focused on the structural components of discursive competence. Taking into account all of the above, as well as analyzing the points of view of researchers (A.G. Gorbunov, I.A. Evstigneeva, O.V. Lushchinskaya, R.A. Cheremisina), five components of the content of discursive competence formed through the educational forum [12: 76-81]:

1. Strategic component (the ability to analyze the socio-cultural situation, the characteristics of the intended addressee and plan a communicative event).
2. Tactical component (the ability to analyze the communicative situation and choose the means of foreign language communication, taking into account one's speech experience and the personality characteristics of the intended addressee).

3. Genre component (the ability to choose the right type of discourse depending on the socio-cultural situation and arrange it in accordance with the genre-stylistic norms and stereotypes adopted in the country of the language being studied).

4. Text component (the ability to organize a sequence of sentences in a foreign language so that they represent a coherent text with its inherent properties).

5. Language component (the ability to create and interpret discourse in accordance with the lexical and grammatical norms of the language being studied).

Thus, we can conclude that the learning forum serves as an educational context for the formation of discursive foreign language competence, which predetermines the knowledge and understanding of the system characteristics of discourse by students and the ability to apply them in appropriate situations of communication as a way to implement speech intentions. The formation of discursive competence through a learning forum must be considered in close connection with the emergence of the need and motive for the statement. Such techniques should be used that enrich the speech of students with new speech clichés, form communication skills, in particular in relation to different writing formats, and develop the ability of students to extract information from the text. With regard to the conditions of the forum, namely communication in a virtual environment, the ability to logically build a statement acquires special importance, which is actually the content of discursive competence.

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Annotation: *the article talks about analogies that represent national-cultural connotation. Tahir Malik's skill in using analogies representing national-cultural connotation is covered during the analysis of some analogies.*

Keywords: *analogies, national-cultural connotation, analogy benchmark.*

Introduction: each language reflects the social life, way of living, life experiences of the owners of the language – people, nationalities and ethnic units, who are consumers of the same language. That is why they recognize the language as a single witness of the stages of people's life, historical development, a symbol of ethnic Jeep, which, having accumulated life experiences, brings it from ancestors to descendants, maintains its national identity.

When it comes to connotative meaning, it is conspicuous that it is a means of language that embodies characters such as mentality, tradition, worldview, linguistic understanding of the universe specific to a given nation. In addition, analogies representing national-cultural connotation remain open to only one nation. This means that the same analogies bring to the surface a closed system as an incomprehensible and unknown unit for other peoples.

Literature analysis: Connotative meanings of nominative units, the reasons for their occurrence, researcher of the analysis of connotative meanings in these units. It was covered in detail in M.Mamadaliyeva's scientific study "connotative aspect of nominative units in Uzbek".[1] the reflection of national cultural connotation in analogies is a harbinger of the people's linguistic understanding of the universe, culture, imagination, traditions. In general, the reflection of the people is manifested not only in analogies, but in all units related to the creativity of the people. [2: 61] Professor Nizamiddin Mahmudov expressed the opinion that the linguistic understanding of the universe in the minds of all people is not the same, trying to prove the similarities associated with the lunar benchmark through the analysis of linguocultural aspects. The moon benchmark compared the existing similarities with the linguocultural of a number of peoples.

Speaking about national-cultural connotation, Ikromjon Mirzaaliyev expressed the following thoughts in his article" the expression of national cultural connotation in Uzbek language": "in cultural connotations, national consciousness, National thinking and worldview find their expression. Such units also reflect the national-cultural views of language owners, their attitude to reality. For example, in the Uzbek language, the expression to throw the skullcap, which is considered a cultural connotation, is a unit associated with national-cultural values (the culture of wearing skulls of the Uzbek people, like taking a skullcap and throwing it into the sky at the time of their joy), along with the expression of connotative meaning. Or the proverb "measure seven and one kes", as a cultural connotation, serves to express thought in an affective, emotional way, while reflecting qualities such as acting with a nation-specific mind, doing something in a mushoha before doing it, not having to rush in the proceedings." [3:90]

Research methodology: The article analyzes analogies of a connotative nature, in particular, "dog" benchmark analogies, and talks about their linguomadic properties associated with folk culture.

Analysis and results: In this work, which is an object of analysis, we observed a series of analogies and connotations reflected in them. In particular, analogies related to the dog benchmark

56	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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were used in the work in about twenty places, of which ten times served to reveal a new SEMA without repeating each other. When we analyzed the same analogies in the work, we were divided into witnesses that they all applied to reflect a negative state. Thoughtfully, in the mentality of the Uzbek nation, views related to the dog are reflected in two manifestations. As you understand, both a negative and a positive attitude towards the dog has formed. When expressing a positive attitude, such aspects as loyalty, friendship, guarding are implied in it. When expressing a negative attitude, situations such as Stuttering, barking a lot, covering, dependence, humiliation are meant in the dog. In the mentality of the Uzbek nation, keeping friends with animals such as a dog, a horse, talking to them like a person is also reflected in works of art. In addition, Uzbek folk Proverbs also have a number of dog-related places: “a good dog does not show Dead”[4:36], “until a foal is shot, the owner will be a dog”[4:79], “A barking dog will land on its owner”[4:85], many such proverbs can be cited. The sema’s reflected in the ULA, on the other hand, represent negativity and positivity, however, it is also worth mentioning that in all the analogies studied, the dog served to reflect the negative paint. The following is introduced to the analysis of such analogies: in addition, the leader who covers the entrance to his room like a dog-he has long lacked tob-he to the leaders [5:99]. In this passage, the analogy that covers like a dog was used for a portable meaning. The reason is that in the”Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language ” the word cover is given such comments as bite, bite.[6: 355] the same analogy was applied to reveal the state of the individual. At this point, the likeness is concentrated in sema’s, such as jerking, fighting, speaking, hurting his tongue with blatant speech. Covering is a characteristic of a dog and a camel, and it is clear to everyone that a dog covers more than a camel. A good acquaintance of the dog in relation to the camel was the reason for the fact that this analogy occurs not as a camel, but as a cover as a dog. It is not necessary to touch the trap dog to cover it, with this same characteristic in the analogy there is a reference to the treatment that some leadership individuals do to their employee.

Yes, okay, let go. They bark like a dog, " he said. - What happened! What would we do after our day was left for such coups [5:237]. In this text, too, a meaning similar to the above example is expressed, in the barking of the analogy there is a hint of human speech. And in the huraverish lexeme, sema’s are reflected, like many repetitions of a sentence, without meaning. It carries such meanings as not looking at what it says and not paying attention, along with the semis that are considered analogies.

A little bit left to my beating. One star, — pointed to the overseer Pogon, - was then reduced. These hymen look like a dog tied to a knife. They themselves do not eat, nor do they give to someone [5:166]. Here, the analogy used in this passage was a free analogy, and the part that was coming as a qualifier to the benchmark served to raise the content of the analogy to a higher level. Because, as everyone knows, a dog is an animal that falls into the ranks of carnivores. Therefore, it is impossible to give him the feed of herbivores. The dog attached to the Hay, expressed in the analogy, was used to reveal character defects in some individuals, such as exuberance, stinginess. Feature in the dog: it does not eat its food in front of it with a foreign dog, but it guards it hard, even if it is something other than food. We are far from saying that there is a security SEMA in this likeness. It is possible to understand that the inability to see the connotation reflected in it, the semics of obstruction, resistance to another person.

The manifestation of connotation in places associated with the dog is noticeable mainly in the expression of negative paint. This can be clearly seen when we refer to the”Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”. Dog. 1. The house is a pet that is kept for guarding, hunting and for similar purposes. 2. The same refers to the insult attributed to the animal: the dog was sucked, the dog was bred from the dog. 3. In a portable sense. A person who oppresses others by defending someone else's interests. Putting a dog day on his head, dog punishment, dog touched, the dog does not feed (option: the dog does not look either. in the sense that it is considered), a bone debt from a dog (there is a debt

from everyone even in the sense of a dog), the next leg of a dog, the inside of a dog to sweeten, the poor one is covered by a dog even above a camel.[7:241]

As mentioned above, national-cultural connotation can form a contradiction with the views and national gaze of representatives of other nationalities, while serving as a reflection of people's thinking, an expression of their worldview. At this point, it is important to compare the dog-related imagination of other nations with the relations of the Uzbek nation. So, it is well known that the attitude towards the dog in the Uzbek people is negative and positive, and in the mentality of the Russian and English nationalities, only a positive attitude towards the dog is reflected. One can also know this from the following Russian folk Proverbs: “The Dog is the first friend of Man”, “The Dog is an invariable friend of Man”, “The Dog is worth the feed”. It is unimaginable for an animal to enter the place where humans live and eat in our people. That is why people who feed their pets in their household build their habitat far beyond their own, in a place where their eyes do not fall when they eat. In addition, in Islam, the dog was Haram. With this, we would like to say that the attitude of the Uzbek people towards animals is negative, but in the mentality of our people, strict attention is paid to the fact that the habitat of Man and animals is special. At the same time, it is impossible for an animal with a person to live under the same roof, even if it is a dear friend. D.Ashurov's dissertation shows his social position by likening a person to a dog: “when there was a meeting day, there was no place in the net, no tea from the bowl, no place in front of the kiss, mixed with a cow, the dog was a fall, and the race lay on the page [8:46]. In this place, the description of the social position of Yartiboy goes, while the combinations “without touching a place”, “without touching tea”, “without giving a place for a quarrel”, “mixed with a cow”, “the dog is a fall” in a paradigm position means “inferiority”, “impudence”, “dishonesty”. It seems to us that” dog fall " refers to the fact that when crossing the threshold, the dog lies staring at the table in a race and usually eats a kick from people or is ground as a result of a pick-up.”[9:67]

To what extent cows, sheep, horses and similar pets are dear to the Uzbek people, for the Russian and English peoples, a dog and a cat are so valuable. The illness of one of the pets is a serious condition for its owner, which means that he listens to the advice of a veteran until he recovers. But if such a state is observed in a dog, then, on the contrary, it is abandoned to its own state. The indifference to the dog in our mentality is reflected in the following analogy:

Death will come, but without which life will give? He was unlucky in life, it seems that the same happens in death? The dog will die humiliated, and the corpse will be taken out as if the dog were dead [5:206].

They had been driven in chorus like a dog [5:346]. The analogy of being despised as a dog used by the writer was applied to describe a person's difficult situation. It caught our attention when a dog was taken as a benchmark for the same analogy. It is impossible to name another animal to express humiliation. Because neither in other domestic animals nor in wild animals, feats are observed. We know that a dog can only be driven away or thrown into a hunting ground when it is old, as it is necessary for guard purposes. Other pets can be slaughtered or sold old, so this situation is not observed in relation to them. But an animal as loyal as a dog is not found. Other animals will not return if they leave, while the dog will return in any case. The dog eats only the food that the owner gives, if the owner does not give food, he cannot enter the yard, apartment or kitchen and eat anything of his own free will. This is an indication of his loyalty. Cows, sheep, chickens and similar pets are often given feed. But when these pets are released from the pile, from the cage, they immediately begin to eat at their discretion. And wild animals eat what they meet. It can be seen that the dog has limited access to food. In addition to him, humiliation in the dog can also be seen in his expulsion, the reason is that we encourage other animals to leave with specific words, such as kish-kish to the birds, pisht to the Cat, chu to the hoofed animals, and to the dog we use rude words such as, species, go away, species go. The likeness of being despised like a dog is a stagnant likeness, and

the thoughts above are concentrated in its SEMA. Sema's, which mean a series of analogies above, were taken for analysis. It is worth saying that the widespread use of dog-related analogies in revealing the most recent point of the most negative situation in relation to humans is evident. As an example, "there is a bone debt from a dog "is a debt from everyone, even from a dog in the sense that there is a debt," a dog does not feed " is considered, even a dog does not feed. From the examples seen, it can be understood that the phenomenon of connotation does not reflect in one word itself. A word can manifest itself only in the context of a sentence. Ikromjon Mirzaaliyev also said in his article: "the component of the meaning of the word can be different in each word. This situation is associated with what kind of national-cultural essence a word has-it names such as subject, event, for example, intellectual, expressive-emotional emotional assessments are not observed in the cultural component of the word Skopje in Uzbek. Therefore, this word does not form cultural connotation. But in the phrase skullcap narrow to the head, an expressive-emotional, emotionally negative assessment is distinguished. It is understood that not every unit of language that represents connotative meaning will be a national-cultural unit, just as any national-cultural unit does not represent connotations." [3:91]

Conclusions: In short, the national-cultural connotation manifested in analogies is a mirror of the views of the people. The analogy faced cannot be called national-cultural connotation. The emergence of national-cultural connotation in analogies is due to the nature of a subject, person, or event that is obvious to everyone. An important place in this is occupied by the analogy benchmark.

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Annotation: *this article touched upon the fact that the principle of "from the strategy of action — towards the strategy of development" is an urgent and most important step for the development of our society, the history of the development of legal culture and legal consciousness of citizens at this stage of development, and the universal recognition in the field of human rights.*

Keywords: *action strategy, Great Timurid Empire, Jadid movement, "Uzbek model" of progress.*

There is one popular saying in the Turkic peoples: "there is no single state, there is a single nation." Uzbekistan has gained the status of an independent state with great difficulty. It is no exaggeration to say that this was a universal event than that brought from the point of view of that era. Historically approaching our national statehood and looking back at our past, ignoring the fact that after the era of the Great Timurid Empire, the khanates made peace for a short period of time, the life of our people is in dependence all our lives, not knowing what peace is, and the battle for peace and justice-it passed in full swing. The conquest of the world, the world wars that condemned peoples to slavery, making the riches of another nation their own, led to terrible crises on Earth. The consequences of these wars were hunger, poverty, injustices that did not fit the human imagination. Our nation lived a little less than a hundred years in dependence on the Soviet Union, in slavery. The Soviet Union for its own benefit desperately tried to turn away from the identity, spirituality, values of one nation, to worship a person who was the ideology of that time. In the dream of building an independent homeland, the dreams of the representatives of the Jadid movement, intellectuals of that time of our nation, on the basis of a unanimous idea, a single opinion, were realized today. Doctor of historical sciences, professor Dilorom Alimova, leading researcher on the history of Uzbek statehood, various aspects of the history of Uzbekistan and Central Asia www.uzanalytics.com in an interview with the correspondent of the site, the following views of the jadids movement were mentioned: "...We know that the famous enlightener Ahmad Donish, poets Muqimi, Furqat, Hamza, Ubaydulla Ziyhi, Muhammad Bayani, Abay Kondonboev and scientist Chukan Valikhanov were Vassos supporters of the reform, who saw the exit from the dead end not only in enlightenment, but also in the unity of Turkic peoples. The jadids, who were far ahead of their predecessors and moved from the Enlightenment to politics, sprouted on this land.".. "...What did the jadids manage to do? People were able to make a kind of change in their minds. It was able to create a concept of community transformation, and the concept covered all issues. The new avant-garde laid the foundation for the literature of the jadids, a new drama. Launched the first theater in Turkestan. Created new forms of Education. They – perhaps in a small way, but-created a completely new culture." I believe that today's generation should not forget the bloody fate of our enlightened ancestors who fought for the freedom of the people, on the way to building a single homeland, a free and prosperous life. In the work of our Reverend President Shavkat Mirziyoyev entitled "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people", we will continue reforms in the social sphere, the path of improving the level and quality of life of our people, based on the principle "not for reform, but primarily for Man", which fully justifies itself in life. That is, we strictly adhere to the principle of strong social policy, which is one of the five popular principles in the structure of the "Uzbek model" of progress"¹ – the words he stressed find confirmation of kunma kun, Ayma Kun, year . In our

¹ "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people" 21-b Tashkent - 2017.

60	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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country today, fundamental changes in the development of all spheres, including the economy, the living conditions of citizens and the political and social life of our people are visible.

On the basis of the principle of "the people should serve our people, not government agencies," our state bodies should serve our people "in a solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-six anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, our state today encourages socio-economic, spiritual and educational life to serve for the prosperity of our country in every In order to protect the young people of our future from information attacks by the "mass culture", those who have disguised the religion built on the internet, as well as from various spiritual threats, social cooperation of the Youth Affairs Agency, civil society institutions, the media and official organizations is being effectively established today.

Conclusion: it should be noted that the highest goal was the establishment of a new Uzbekistan and the glorification of human dignity in this dear homeland. The implementation of the rapidly developing reforms in our country today is firmly recognized by the international community about the changes that are being carried out thinking about the future and the prosperity of our country. Based on democratic reforms, the new Uzbekistan is aimed at establishing a new Uzbekistan in sync with generally recognized norms in the field of human rights and freedoms.

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Annotation: Uzbekistan's step towards independence arouses great social interest in re-understanding the long history of the struggle of its patriots, the formation of the idea of the national liberation movement as one of the reasons that ensured the achievement of state independence. After all, until independence, that is, under the rule of the autocratic regime, it was not allowed to restore the true history and let it reach the future. Because the ideology that served the interests of the autocratic regime and the Soviet historiography and history under its pressure did not allow for the true illumination of the history. In the south of the republic, in particular, in the Kashkadarya oasis, the "printers' movement"[1], which fought against the Soviet authoritarian regime, and their efforts towards freedom were not given an impartial assessment.

Kashkadarya was established as a district on October 1, 1924 on the basis of Behbudi, Guzor, and Shahrisabz uezds of the former Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. According to the reports of the executive committee of Kashkadarya region in 1924-1925, there were no "favorable conditions for the establishment of Soviet power" in the region. The armed struggle against the Soviets started on September 7, 1920 in Karshi, and on December 24 in Shahrisabz, Kitab, Yakkabog and Chirogchi was suppressed by the Red Army. The "counter-revolutionary organization" did not stop after the defeat, but changed the way of fighting against the Soviets. Bolshevik ideology calls these freedom fighters "printers".[2]

According to the official report of the provincial executive committee for 1924-1925, the main reason for the backward state of farms is first of all the oppression, then natural disasters. First, we will talk about printing, and then the "drought" will be analyzed. In that year, the harvest in Behbudi, Guzor, Chirakchi, Yakkabog and Shahrisabz fields will not be good.[3] In the above-mentioned areas, the rainfed crops were completely destroyed, and 80 percent of the crops were destroyed in the irrigated lands. For example, in Behbudi uezd, the yield was one ton per field. In the report, the "disorganization of the Soviet apparatus" comes in the third place. "During the establishment of the region, the Soviet apparatus had a shortage of 90 percent. The situation was especially difficult in the lower apparatus: the role of village councils was performed by amins and elders, often relatives of former beys, people appointed by them, who tried to take advantage of the situation as much as possible. Due to the illiteracy of a large part of the population, it was difficult to find the necessary employees. The fact that the cities of Behbudi and Guzor are in ruins, harsh natural climate, low salary - all this could not attract employees from other districts, it was almost impossible to find experienced employees." At the time of the establishment of the province, the budget deficit was one of the main critical points of activity. According to this document, in 1924-1925, the lack of necessary funds led to the failure to implement planned activities and the inability to pay wages on time. This also caused employees to be unable to work for a long time. During this period, communication between the center and other regions with the province was carried out in the form of a telegraph and a postal service. Even so, the report notes that mail exchange with the capital of the republic, Samarkand, was connected with the Kogon-Karshi-Guzor communication lines, which would have 3 times a week. Until March 15, 1925, mail wagons went to Shahrisabz randomly, and this connection was established only when it was possible to hitch a wagon. Although telegraph stations are far from the city, they are connected with communications departments, and mail from Samarkand arrives daily. Even so, Shahrisabz and Guzor will be in contact with him 3 days a week.

During 1924-1925, 2 plenums and 68 meetings of the regional executive committee were held in connection with organizational and administrative affairs. In addition to states, budget issues, the project of administrative division of the region will be considered. The executive committee also puts "support to villages affected by oppression" on the agenda. But the main focus was on tax, election and planting campaigns "at a high level". For this purpose, the members of the presidium of the regional executive committee will be assigned to the places and mobilized, extensive campaigns will be carried out. While the report highlights the lack of funds for increasing the number of shura officers, this lack does not prevent the number of policemen from increasing. In particular, during this period, the composition of the police force will be increased from 137 to 184 people, and the number of volunteer police officers provided by the state will be increased to 245 people.

At the beginning of 1924, there were 33 policemen in Karshi, and at the end of the year, their number was increased to 97, and volunteers were increased to 20 more. In Shahrizabz, this indicator will be increased from 53 to 61 people at the beginning of the year. At the same time, the number of employees of the criminal investigation agency will be increased from 14 to 37. Despite this, the level of crimes of robbery, armed invasion, murder, rape, theft, possession of weapons, abuse of power was high in the region. Out of 711 crimes, 203 were solved.

In the first half of the 20s of the 20th century, the number of agricultural plots was extremely small, as there was an institution of the Land Department in the regional administration.[4] Only in Behbudi, Koson, Guzor and Shahrizabz there were a total of 4 agricultural plots. This means that the Soviets have almost no importance in the field of agriculture. It is envisaged that the agricultural plots will show the advanced methods of tillage, and the farmers will learn to use the tillage, planting crops, be aware of agricultural machinery, etc. Due to the lack of knowledge of the local land, water, and climate conditions of the leaders selected for the agricultural plots, the activities of the agricultural plots ended without results. By the end of 1926, the supply of agricultural machinery began in the agricultural areas. In 1925, there were 11 tractors in the region. 3 of these tractors were allocated to Behbudi uezd, 2 to Koson, 2 to Guzor and 4 to Shahrizabz. In these years, the locust disaster also affected the agriculture of the region. Specialists of the Zarafshon OZRA Bureau will help in the fight against it. In 1924, locusts occupied 2,880 hectares of land in Behbudi uezd, and in general, this disaster destroyed the crops of 5,000 hectares of land in the uezd. In Guzor, this indicator reached 1500 tanobs. At the same time, the province was also considered a land of cattle breeding. During this period in Kashkadarya, there were 4 veterinary plots in Behbudi, Koson, Guzor, Shahrizabz, all of which were at the disposal of the Land Department.

One of the social issues in the 30s of the 20th century is the attitude towards pensioners. On August 28, 1932, the decision of the Central Committee of the Soviets "On providing for the families of soldiers conscripted into the Red Army" was very significant. But the implementation of this decision was completely ignored. First of all, the population did not know anything about this decision, its implementation was not controlled by the relevant courts. For example, in areas such as Guzor, Chirakchi, Koson, families of red soldiers and disabled people were not given food and allowances at all. In Chiraqi District, 11,000 soums for 1932 were not given to the residents. In Shahrizabz - 14,638 soums, in Guzor - 8,400 soums, in Kos - 5,071 soums, the funds were not used in the social treasury.

On June 14, 1930, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Kashkadarya District Soviets adopted a decision "On providing the population with meat", according to the decision, the export of large and small cattle from the territory of the district was prohibited. 200 grams of meat was set for the workers of the Karshi station, cotton factories, and the Kitab station, and it was decided to distribute 100 grams of meat per capita to the city population as a whole. Supplying the population with meat was in the same situation in other cities of the region. This difficult situation in providing the population with meat is a consequence of the policy of forced confiscation of the population's

property through generalization in the 1930s. Farmers who did not want to hand over their cattle and sheep to the collective farm kept their cattle in hiding or drove them to other regions and sold them for slaughter. All this brought the situation in the region to an irreparable level.

In a number of documents, such as "On the Work of Social Welfare Bodies" of the Central Committee of the Soviet of the Republic of May 1935 and "On the Restructuring of Social Welfare Work in the Uzbek SSR" of the Central Committee of the USSR on May 7, 1936, together with the progress made in the work of social welfare bodies in the republic, gross defects in its operation are analyzed. In the activity of these courts, the fact that the allocated funds were not handed over to their owners was strongly criticized due to the fact that the calculation of the deficit pensioners in all cities and districts of Kashkadarya region was not known. In Shahrizabz and other districts of Kashkadarya, social security agencies were filled with unqualified and irresponsible employees who did not know their work, and these agencies operated in completely unfavorable working conditions. These offices were located in dilapidated buildings and old courtyards. In winter, the rooms were not heated, and there were no simple desks and chairs for work.

Thus, in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the level of social life of the inhabitants of the Kashkadarya oasis was far behind. Non-utilization of funds allocated by the state in areas such as public education, pre-school education, health care, and agriculture led to a sharp decrease in the standard of living of the population. There was also a lack of personnel to serve the industry in the oasis. Some of them did not have the required level of education. Such situations served to increase the number of problems in the social life of the oasis.

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Abstract: *One of the most difficult periods in the history of Uzbekistan is the period of the Turkestan ASSR. This period is characterized by socio-political complexity, contradictions and conflicts in all spheres, aggravation of social problems. In accordance with the requirements of the new regime, new procedures and methods of work were introduced in various areas of state and public life, and these processes caused enormous difficulties for ordinary people. In particular, these changes have affected the formation of the health sector.*

The healthcare sector is closely connected with many branches of the socio-economic life of society. The formation and development of the industry in a particular country should be carried out in conjunction with such issues as environmental protection, living conditions of the population, provision of clean drinking water. Because without them it is impossible to improve the health of the population.

The People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR carried out work with great difficulty to strengthen the material and technical base of medical institutions. From June 1918 to February 1919, 30179589 rubles were allocated to the People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR [4].

In September 1918, the order of the Turkestan Council of People's Commissars was announced on the transfer of medical institutions to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Health [1]. In 1918, health departments were established in the Syrdarya, Samarkand, Ferghana and Amudarya regions of Turkestan, which were entrusted with the organization of local medical care networks, preventive and sanitary education, organization of measures to prevent and combat epidemics, protection of motherhood and childhood. activities related to healthcare and other similar tasks. Thus, for the first time in Uzbekistan, the creation of a centralized health care system has begun. This process is caused by extremely difficult historical conditions, in particular, political, socio-economic problems have worsened in the country, the living conditions of the population have become completely impoverished, conflicts of opposing forces have intensified, droughts have occurred due to natural disasters, as a result of which hunger and poverty have increased among the people.

The increase in medical places was carried out at the expense of existing hospitals [7]. The creation of new treatment facilities was practically not carried out. It was very difficult to provide hospitals with inventory, bedding, dishes, medicines. Because during the war, these types of goods were almost impossible to find even in the markets.

Although with difficulty, the network of treatment facilities has been expanded. In 1920, a therapeutic hospital with 30 beds was organized in the local part of Tashkent. A hospital was also opened for local residents of Samarkand [6].

It was only in 1920 that the central surgical outpatient clinic for ear, throat and nose diseases, the outpatient clinic for skin-genital and mental-nervous diseases at the city hospital, and the people's sun treatment center were opened in Tashkent [6]. In the same year, funds were allocated for the construction and equipping of medical institutions: the sanatorium "Chimen", a nursery for babies at the Tashkent garment factory. Nationalization of the "Mother and Child House", a private dental clinic and Dr. Sharopova's laboratory in Tashkent, equipping of the "Drops of Milk" house in Kokan, a medical commission under the Commissioner for Health was created [8].

In Turkestan, medical institutions and medical personnel were located in two directions. 200 doctors worked in medical institutions of Turkestan for 7,200 beds, 130-140 doctors worked in medical institutions of the People's Commissariat of Health for 6,300 beds [6]. At the same time, the number of states has been increased to increase the number of personnel in the system. In 1920, the number of employees of the sanatorium "Chimen", the Tashkent Microbiological Laboratory, the old city health department was increased.

The Soviet state took the most humane measures to protect the health of mothers and children. Such phrases can be found in archival documents of the Soviet era: "The protection of motherhood and childhood was used for the first time in Soviet Russia as one of the main tasks of the state" [3]. But such establishments were opened only in large cities. On January 11, 1920, Under the leadership of A.Y.Pogosyants, the Department of Children's Health Protection was established [2]. In 1921, kindergartens, children's consultations, mother and child homes, and infant homes were opened in the Syrdarya, Samarkand and Ferghana regions of Turkestan [8].

The Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR has taken measures to provide the population with medicines. In the spring of 1919, he sent a group of people to Moscow, Petrograd and Iran to deliver medicines. But because of the war, the roads were closed and traffic ended to no avail [7].

The People's Commissariat of Health organized a national pharmacy warehouse in Tashkent. This warehouse became a source of supply of medicines to the population and opposed the pharmaceutical industry trade [7].

The Commissariat has created a chemical laboratory in the country to establish the preparation of medicines in local conditions. Various medicines were prepared in the laboratory and distributed to the population. The laboratory is focused on the production of medicines that are in high demand among the population [7].

Since 1921, according to the plan, the distribution of medicines to medical institutions of the country has been established. In addition, measures were taken to organize school pharmacies [8].

Thus, the lack of funds allocated from the state budget and the poor financial situation of the population have become a serious obstacle to the establishment and development of the healthcare network in the Turkestan ASSR. During this period, a few medical institutions operated in Turkestan (mainly in large cities), and most of them were closed for various reasons. Such conditions in the work of the system, as well as unsatisfactory preventive measures, have turned the country into one of the epicenters of the epidemic.

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Abstract: *In the article, studies revealing the nature of higher education quality are divided into groups and modern approaches are summarized. An author's approach to the socio-economic interpretation of the quality of higher education has been developed. Hierarchical levels are defined based on the quality of higher education. A scientific conclusion and practical recommendations aimed at ensuring the quality of higher education and implementing comprehensive measures have been developed.*

Key words: *higher education, quality of education, quality assessment, systematic approach, higher education institution.*

Introduction:

In foreign countries, most higher education institutions (HEI) have been taken out of state ownership and due to the high share of private institutions, educational services are valued as a commodity. Each OTM works on the principle of finding its own customers. Higher education institutions that train high-quality personnel are developing economically. Currently, raising the quality of higher education to the international level and the emergence of integration processes show that higher education cannot develop within one country.

Extensive reforms are being implemented in the higher education system of our republic. In these measures, special attention is paid to strengthening economic ties with higher education institutions of developed countries and implementing best practices in practice. In particular, in the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the introduction of advanced standards of higher education based on international experiences, ensuring the academic independence of HEIs and creating a healthy competitive environment, increasing the investment attractiveness of higher education, attracting foreign education and science technologies, and higher education important tasks such as raising the content to a new level in terms of quality [1].

Today, large-scale scientific research aimed at improving the quality of higher education is being carried out. In this regard, the problems of comparing the scientific category "higher education quality" with different conditions are of special relevance.

Analysis of literature on the topic

Different views of scientists from foreign countries have arisen in studies aimed at interpreting the quality of higher education. In particular, according to the traditional meaning of quality, it is the delivery of products, service and success at the level of demand set by customers, having an image, or quality is evaluated by focusing on customer demands and needs [2]. Quality in higher education is a multi-faceted, multi-level and dynamic concept, which depends on the meaningful unity of the educational model, the mission and tasks of the institution, and certain specific standards [3].

Therefore, the concept of quality in higher education is complex and multifaceted. Therefore, defining and evaluating quality in higher education has always been controversial. For example, according to K. Campbell and K. Roznia, quality is not evaluated and measured, but recognized by scientists where and when quality is provided [4]. British authors N. Jackson and H. Lund are based on a conceptual system in approaching the issues of quality assessment and determination in higher education [5]. This conceptual framework is composed of stepwise influencing elements such as "Input and Resource", "Process" and "Outcome and Goal". Norwegian authors E.Cheng and V.Tam

divide the factors affecting the quality of education into internal and external groups [6]. In this case, the internal group factors consist of students, teachers and workers, while the external group factors are made up of ministries, state and private organizations, regional management bodies and applicants.

In the studies carried out in the Russian Federation, the quality of higher education is defined as the degree of conformity to the description of requirements. In this, the quality of educational results and the description of quality assurance systems are defined [7]. National systems of higher education quality assurance differ significantly according to the educational system, organizational and cultural traditions of different countries. National systems of higher education quality assurance differ according to the following indicators: authority of the government; level of involvement of society and trade unions; statement of goals and objectives; criteria and food [8].

In Uzbekistan, the quality of higher education is a multifaceted concept. Quality should cover all functions and activities in the field of education - educational and academic programs, scientific research and scholarships, full provision of professional staff, learners, buildings, material and technical base and equipment, all work for the well-being of the community and academic environment [9]. Also, regardless of the type and stage of the national economy and education, its existence and functioning in the conditions of the market economy rests on the basis of the quality criterion. Quality assurance in the field of higher education is the reason for the training of mature personnel. This is an axiom that does not require proof, and it has become the main issue of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and higher education institutions [10]. At the moment, research shows that the main issue in improving the quality of education is that the content of education should meet the needs of current production and society, and should be able to form important professional quality aspects of future specialists in the process of education in students [11].

Research methodology

In the study, the general and specific aspects of the quality of higher education were determined through the method of comparative analysis. Using the method of abstraction, generalized results of various opinions were formed, which made it possible to observe a specific group of economic phenomena related to ensuring the quality of higher education and to learn its true content. A theoretical generalization of the quality of higher education was created and its importance was justified through the logical methods of the research, given a formal tone.

Analysis and results

When and how did the issue of higher education quality in developed countries appear and why did it become relevant? a legitimate question arises. Interest in quality issues in higher education began in the 1970s and 1980s in Western countries. Of course, during this period, there was a need to develop scientific fields in industrial sectors, and the contribution of the service sector to the gross domestic product was increasing. This has led to a growing need for higher education and increased interest in quality education. Especially in this process, the change in the relationship between higher education and the state, that is, the removal of HEIs from the state and the provision of its autonomy, had a strong impact [12].

Interest in the quality of higher education in the European Union was formed under the influence of the following factors [13]:

- increase of income of higher education institutions at the expense of population funds;
- increasing influence of higher education on the local, regional, national and world economy;
- The emergence of the Bologna process in Europe;
- globalization of higher education;
- development of competition and marketing in higher education.

In general, the growing connection between higher education and economic growth has automatically shaped the demands for the quality of higher education. In this case, higher education was considered a branch of the economy, and the results of higher education were required to meet the requirements of the economic sectors. Because, in the era of changing civilizations and globalization, the country's competitiveness largely depends on the level of higher education quality, the higher it is, the higher the country's competitiveness in the international market. These factors have turned higher education into a sector completely subject to market mechanisms, it has become important in its connection with economic sectors, and today the quality of education is manifested through the market.

Therefore, the issue of quality assessment in higher education emerged as the most urgent issue in the world at the end of the 20th century. At the conference held by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1998, a worldwide declaration was adopted and its 11 articles were called "Quality Assessment". It was emphasized that the quality of higher education is a multidimensional concept. In this concept, educational and academic programs, scientific research works, professors, teachers, students, educational buildings, material and technical base, equipment, training of quality personnel for the society, academic environment are presented. Information is also provided about quality assessment organizations [14]. However, the final decision has not been reached regarding the clarification of the concept of "quality of higher education" and its socio-economic explanation.

Therefore, the concept of "quality of higher education" was first used in the economic literature in the 19th century, and it received its full value when the classical higher education system reached its maximum level of development. In this case, the quality of higher education expressed the socio-economic importance of the educational field, and the description of educational activity embodied its results, economic, social knowledge and cultural aspects. Therefore, in the economic literature, different scientific approaches have been formed to rate the quality of higher education. According to the first approach, the quality of higher education is described depending on the factors affecting it. Including requirements (goals, standards, educational criteria); provision of resources (educational programs, personnel capacity, contingent of applicants, infrastructure, material and technical support, finance); educational processes (scientific and educational activities, management, educational technology) and other factors are taken into account. In the second approach, it is defined based on the requirements of the laws of the market economy in relation to the beneficiaries (state, organization, etc.) who are interested in the development of the higher education system. All rates given to the quality of education are compared with certain base norms, standards, requirements, goals.

Summarizing the above analysis, research aimed at revealing the socio-economic nature of the scientific category "quality of higher education" can be divided into the following directions:

- improving the quality of education;
- methodological support for determining the level of educational quality;
- information supply of studies carried out in the field of educational quality.

However, in these studies, there are contradictions between the development of the market economy and their transfer to the quality of higher education. In most studies, the scientific category of "quality of higher education" is not an economic field, but an educational process. The quality of higher education has not been taken into account whether it belongs to the leading sector of the national economy or to the service sector. This requires a comprehensive and systematic study of the quality of higher education.

In general, there is no clear economic definition of "higher education quality" and several different definitions have been proposed in some concepts.

75	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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In our opinion, the complexity of the concept of "quality of higher education" can be explained by the following points:

First, the quality of education is the quality of service. This point of view is compatible with man-made civilization. Today, this view does not fully reflect the current situation;

secondly, the quality of higher education is considered to be a service to some extent, but a special kind of service, the basis of which is very clear. This point of view corresponds to the period of transition from man-made civilization to innovation-based civilization. However, this diversification of the conceptual framework does not fully reflect the market situation.

thirdly, higher education is a special type of human intellectual activity. Therefore, understanding and evaluating "quality of higher education" and "quality of higher education services" in the same sense indicates the complexity of these objects.

At first glance, the above points are complementary and supportive of each other. The complexity of the higher education system is one of the main difficulties in understanding the quality of education today. Therefore, the quality of higher education, both as a process and as a part of the economy, provides a completely different content.

At the same time, consideration of the scientific concept of "quality of higher education" in terms of "process" and "economy" is gaining urgent importance.

It is known that the analysis of existing definitions in modern literature allows to come to the conclusion that the concept of "quality of higher education" does not mean the quality of the educational process and education, but their result. In this regard, the result of the activity of the higher education institution is, first of all, the trained personnel and their quality. At the moment, humanitarian qualities of personnel are important for society along with professional qualities, and these two aspects cannot be separated from each other. However, in the conditions of market relations, the professional quality of personnel (ability to create value) objectively comes first. In this case, the evaluation of the rating and activity of higher education institutions requires an economic approach.

In particular, globalization processes in the world, internationalization of society and business require the national higher education system to train qualified personnel who can work effectively in the rapidly changing global labor market. In addition to being a social good, higher education is becoming a customer-oriented educational service system.

The formation of an effective system of quality assurance of higher education is considered a strategic priority, requiring the active cooperation of all subjects of education policy (regional, national, international, institutional).

At the same time, the various national systems that ensure the quality of higher education operating in the world differ from each other in many aspects. The system of higher education in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is grouped according to the following criteria:

- the number of higher educational institutions;
- higher education management structure;
- grouping of higher educational institutions;
- level of organizational autonomy.

National systems of higher education quality assurance differ in the following aspects:

- government rights;
- degree of public and trade union involvement;
- statement of goals and objectives;
- criteria and procedure.

The above situations are determined by the differences in education systems in different countries, including the management of the educational process and cultural traditions.

In world practice, the following models of higher education quality assurance are distinguished:

French model - nominal place is given to internal self-evaluation of the higher educational institution, the main emphasis is on effective external evaluation of the higher educational institution by the state or public organizations;

"English (Anglo-Saxon)" model is used in Germany, France, Scandinavian countries;

In the "English" model, the internal self-evaluation of the higher education institution takes a decisive place, and the expert evaluation of the quality of external professional, social education is taken into account, and it is widespread in Great Britain, Ireland, the USA, Latin American countries, the Philippines, and Taiwan.

The "French model" of higher education quality assurance systems, the "continental" model of educational institution management is based on the following principles:

establishment of centralized control of the state's policy of paternalism in relation to the higher educational institution by the state management bodies in the regulation of the development of higher education (the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Education);

limiting the independence (financial and academic) of the higher educational institution;

the presence of a strongly stratified system in obtaining higher education (usually free);

state property taking a leading place in education.

In these cases, quality assurance of higher education is carried out by official state agencies and financed by the government. Such higher education quality assurance systems are under government control, licensing, state accreditation, certification, inspection, comparison of different higher education institutions, and distribution of financial resources.

In England, based on the principles of the "Atlantic" model, it is organized as follows:

independence of the higher education institution (a liberal approach to the development strategy of HEIs is typical);

higher education institutions have great autonomy, including rational financial and economic independence of each HEI;

the service of the higher education system is paid;

the share of non-state property in the higher education system is high.

The "American model" of improving the quality of higher education is based on the accreditation of educational institutions and educational programs and is an effective combination of the "French" and "English" models. A self-assessment system has been developed in US universities. In other words, American higher education is largely controlled by institutions of higher learning. The process of accreditation of HEIs is carried out by the association of regional universities and colleges. Specialized higher education commissions operate within these associations and accredit higher educational institutions in the region. Accreditation of US educational institutions is a collective regulatory system of ensuring balance between the right of higher education institutions to academic freedom and their responsibility and accountability to the state and society. At the heart of the US self-regulatory system is evaluation at the higher education institution level aimed at improving the educational system.

The Bologna model of improving the quality of higher education is based on the following principles: voluntary participation and preservation of national identity, including convergence of national higher education systems. Its basic rules were stated in the Bologna Declaration adopted by 29 European countries in 1999. The aim of this model is to have access to the European higher education system and to increase its reputation and competitiveness at the international level.

At the beginning of the 21st century, due to political and economic changes in most countries, the convergence of higher education quality improvement systems is observed. These changes are strongly influenced by the Bologna process of improving the quality of higher education.

The "Bologna model" operates on the basis of the following principles:

reduction of centralized control over academic and scientific research activities of higher educational institutions and expansion of their independence and responsibility;

the existence of independent higher educational institutions and higher education evaluation organization outside the structure of state education management;

mutually acceptable criteria for evaluating the quality of higher education and their use;

full participation of higher educational institutions in the evaluation process;

Transfer of HEIs to self-assessment report and comparison with external auditor's expert opinion.

Thus, all higher education quality improvement models are based on internal and external evaluation, and the exact mechanism of their implementation may be different. External control of higher education institutions is focused on collecting quantitative indicators of HEIs, and identification of achievements and problems of higher education does not allow planning of quality improvement.

Educational quality systems organized by higher education institutions themselves are considered a promising form of self-regulation, and each higher educational institution develops its own conceptual plan of evaluation strategy and program, the methodology and implementation plan for achieving it in accordance with its goals, tasks and resources. In general, the following tools are used to improve the quality of higher education in developed countries: assessment (attestation), accreditation and audit.

In Uzbekistan, the legal basis of the system of control and evaluation of the quality of the educational process and personnel training has been formed. The state system of attestation and accreditation of higher education institutions of Uzbekistan to a certain extent meets the requirements established within the framework of the Bologna process of improving the quality of education.

However, it needs improvement in some directions. In Uzbekistan, employers and students do not actively participate in the process of ensuring the quality of higher education. The practice of self-assessment at the level of international standards has not been established, the regulatory and legal basis for its implementation is insufficient. In the field of external evaluation, the legal and regulatory basis of the system of socio-professional examination of higher educational institutions is not perfect. According to the analysis, in ensuring the quality of higher education in Uzbekistan, the main focus is not on improving the quality of education, but on reporting. The passivity in the implementation of the internal system of higher education quality assurance is related to the poor information supply and the lack of sufficiently qualified personnel. External mechanisms for ensuring the quality of higher education are not focused on the strategy of improving the quality of education, but on monitoring compliance with the established requirements of the organization of the educational process.

Conclusions and suggestions

Currently, with the implementation of international requirements and recommendations aimed at ensuring the quality of higher education in Uzbekistan, the system of improving the quality of education needs improvement, and it is desirable to implement the following:

it is necessary to ensure wide and active participation of students, employers, public organizations interested in improving the qualifications of graduates in the process of improving the quality of education by introducing a system of regulation and incentives of legal and regulatory documents;

attention should be paid to the final results of students' studies, including job placement in their specialty;

focusing on the internal mechanism of improving the quality of higher education provides an opportunity to strengthen the internal incentives of professors working in the higher education system to improve the quality of education;

it is necessary to achieve a balance between reporting and improving the quality of higher education, because the ultimate goal of measures aimed at improving the quality of higher education is to increase its quality. The report only represents the current state of the educational process;

it is necessary to widely publish and announce the results of certification and accreditation of higher education institutions in the mass media and the Internet;

ensuring international comparative comparison of the quality of higher education should be carried out at the level of higher educational institutions and official state agencies that ensure the quality of education.

It is necessary to raise the educational process to the quality level in the activities of HEIs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Studying foreign experiences is the basis for improvement in this field. The system of science and education in our republic is becoming more enriched on the basis of world experiences, and thus, in the process of globalization, higher education in our country is finding its place in the world education system. Therefore, the "quality" category in higher education serves as a leading component. Regardless of the type and stage of the national economy and education, its survival and functioning in the conditions of the market economy rests on the basis of the quality criterion. Quality assurance in the field of higher education ultimately leads to the training of mature personnel. In this regard, world experiences are also being studied in our country, which in turn indicates that higher education in Uzbekistan is finding its place in the processes of globalization as a component of world higher education. In our opinion, such processes should be further studied by the scientific community, therefore, the need to fully understand and interpret the essence of quality has arisen.

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Abstract: *About the concepts of work force, human factor, human factor and human capital in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language", comments on the human factor, human factor and human capital are unfortunately not available in the comments dedicated to the words "person" and "factor" [1]. However, relying on the traditions of practical use of these words and the combinations of work force, human factor, human factor in our language, it is possible to think about their meanings. "Work force" is an Uzbek phrase used for situations in which work is carried out based on a person's biological and physical capabilities ("power"). For example: in the 1960s, the demand for labor in the economy of England and France was mainly covered by black workers from former colonies (Gazeta - archive). "Human factor" is a combination and concept that entered our language in the 1980s due to the translation of the Russian language (chelovecheskiy factor □ human factor). There are negative and positive colors in the meanings of this combination. For example: The shipwreck is related to the human factor (Gazeta - archive). In this sentence, the phrase means "carelessness of a person, indifferent attitude to his work". The human factor is one of the untapped opportunities in production (Gazeta - archive). In this sentence, as can be understood from its main content, the word "factor" carries the meaning of "opportunity" with a positive connotation.*

"Human factor" is a phrase introduced into the Uzbek language in the last ten to fifteen years, and it is mainly used in a positive sense. (this word also means human capital in some sense). For example: In the period of independence, the class view of society's development was abandoned. In the development of society, the human factor was considered as a high value (Gazeta - archive). The terms "human capital" and "human capital" are used interchangeably. But since the meaning of the word "investment" has a negative connotation, formed under certain historical conditions (under the influence of the old Soviet ideology), the use of the combination "human capital" in the scientific literature and in the contemporary press language is noticeable. In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the phrase "human capital" in Uzbek in the sense of "Human Capital" in English. Other combinations and concepts continue to be used in speech due to the need to express those concepts because they represent economic / production relations specific to certain periods. The table given by the authors of the textbook "Human Development" prepared and published by a group of scientists of the Tashkent University of Economics, especially this situation is expressed in a very clear and understandable form (see the table on the next page) [2].

Labor potential 70-80s of the 20th century - the current period Man - as a subject with his own needs and interests in the field of work, the need to activate the possibilities of the personal factor and use them effectively. the driving force, the means of increasing its efficiency, socio-political conditions, the need to increase the efficiency of the personal factor, human capital, the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century - the present period, a person is the object of the most effective capital investment, this capital serves to increase knowledge and skills, and is the most important in the future recognition of the human potential and the economic nature of investments in people, aiming for high efficiency. The essence of human capital. In all eras and times, man and his work formed the basis of society's wealth. All the material and spiritual wealth created by humanity from the primitive collective system to today is the product of physical and mental labor, knowledge and skills of a person, so a hardworking person always appears as a creator of all kinds of wealth. Because a person must work to satisfy his needs for housing, food, clothes and other things necessary for life. With this, on the one hand, he realizes his work potential and, on the other hand, enters into mutual socio-

economic relations with society. It is as a product of a person's work that various material and spiritual wealth is created, and they serve to cover the needs of not only that person, but also the entire society, and at the same time, the socio-economic development of the country where he lived. It is worth noting that the word work is used only for types of mental and physical activity of a person. But, unfortunately, for many centuries man was considered only as a means of production, manual labor, and sometimes his labor was mercilessly exploited. From the history of the world, there are many examples of rebellions against this injustice by people, classes and castes who were not sufficiently encouraged for their work, knowledge, and creativity. Humanity has experienced many painful and instructive events from the beginning until it accepted human labor as a socio-economic subject and value, until it correctly assessed the value of human labor.

The founder of the science of political economy A. It was Smith. He considered a person to be a part of social wealth and the ultimate goal of production. At the end of the 19th century, another thinker A. Marshall directly linked the accumulation of wealth with human development and explained as follows: "Production of material wealth is only to ensure human life, satisfy his needs and grow his physical, mental and spiritual capabilities. But man himself is the main means of production of this wealth, and the ultimate goal of this wealth is man" . By the 20th century, this concept took the form of universal human and economic value called "human capital". Because the industrial revolution, which spread to Europe and other parts of the world, and the acceleration of production, the driving force of these processes - the role of man in the economy, production, management, and technological processes has dramatically increased. The concept of "working man is investment (capital)" gradually replaced the traditional concept of "man is labor force". The concept of human capital as an economic and humanitarian category (term) has been in circulation since the 60s of the last century, and this concept initially began to express the human factor at the center of economic relations and production processes. Circumstances such as the modern scientific and technical revolution, the wide spread of information technologies, the economic situation in the world and the change of models (postmodern and postindustrial society models) changed and expanded the meaning of the concept of human capital. The popularization of the concept of human factor (Human Factor) and human capital (Human Capital) in society and economy in general has led to an upsurge of research in this regard in leading developed countries. Two American economists - Theodore Schultz (1979) and Gary Becker (1992) developed the foundations of the theory of human capital and received the international Nobel Prize for their research. The definition given by these scientists to the concept of human capital can also be briefly summarized in these lines: "human capital is the sum of knowledge, abilities and skills that serve to cover a large number of needs of the individual and society in general." This brief definition of the founders of human capital theory is being expanded and perfected every year due to changes in human life over time. Today, the theory of human capital has become an independent branch of economics - the direction of knowledge economy.

One of the most perfect definitions of human capital in this science and recognized by researchers is as follows: "Human capital is a continuously developing and complex factor of economic and social development, which includes labor resources, knowledge, intellectual resources that ensure the effective and rational use of the human factor as a factor of production. and combines the elements of physical work, living conditions, intellectual activity... In short, human capital means professionalism, intellect, knowledge, high-quality and highly effective work and a high standard of living" [7]. At the center of the concept of human capital, of course, always has been and will always be a person. But today, at the heart of this concept lies a well-educated, creative and enterprising person with high professionalism. Therefore, an economy based on high technologies and producing innovative products can be created and managed only by such an army of professional workers, engineers and technicians, managers and managers. The example of the USA, Japan and other developed countries in Western Europe shows that human capital is the main production and social

factor in the formation and development of modern economy and society. The concept of human capital, in addition to being a sum of the concepts of human factor and human capabilities (resources), is now widely recognized as an economic category.

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EVALUATION OF COMPETITIVENESS IN THE MARKET OF GOODS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Annotation: *The article examines the status and development of the apparel market in Uzbekistan, and changes in its structure based on marketing research and evaluates the impact of changes in the retail segment of the apparel market, the composition of the consumer market of garments, and the changes in consumer segment. Based on the competitive position on the assortment of retail clothing, strategies for pushing the garments from China, Turkey and other countries into the domestic market for each assortment of clothing are identified. Changes in consumption by squeezing an assortment of competing countries from the domestic market are studied on the basis of panel research, and a matrix of factors influencing its formation and wardrobe formation.*

Key words: *Clothes market, marketing, competition, competitiveness, consumer market, market condition, market development, marketing strategies, panel research, assortment research, market development strategies, fashion market, fashion marketing, fashion development strategies.*

Introduction

In Uzbekistan, light industry is an important sector of the economy and its market has a unique marketing environment. About 10,000 large and small enterprises, as well as more than 400 joint ventures operate in textile, spinning, sewing, knitting, footwear and silk industries. 150 thousand people are employed in the industry. However, Uzbekistan's share in the global textile and apparel exports is only 0.3%. Sustainable production and export of light industry products, insufficient production of high value-added products and the formation of national brands that are able to compete internationally are not enough to increase the competitiveness of enterprises. These circumstances dictate the need to increase the competitiveness of businesses operating in the industry on the basis of marketing strategies. Strategy of actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 defines important tasks on "development of fundamentally new types of products and technologies, thereby ensuring the competitiveness of national goods in the domestic and foreign markets." Successful implementation of these tasks will require accelerating efforts to increase the competitiveness of light industry enterprises through marketing strategies. The word assortment comes from the French word "assortment", which means sorting of goods of different quality and quality. In practice, such concepts as "types of goods", "commodity nomenclature", "types of goods", "set of goods", "diversity", "unit of goods" are used. From a marketing point of view, "goods assortment" refers to a group of goods close to each other or a separate set of goods separated from that group of goods. The concept of brand assortment is used in many meanings and interpretations, and is used in marketing within the context of "commodity policy".

Product range is a group of goods that are either linked or shared, or are sold at one outlet or have the same price range. In describing the concept of "goods assortment", Russian scientist AP Pankrukhin points out that 4 main features are: a set of goods grouped by functional characteristics, consumer characteristics, points of sale and price.

In the process of forming an assortment of light industry goods, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to two features. The launch of new product range is to either upgrade or diversify the existing range.

In the development of the assortment policy of light industry goods are subdivided into the lower, upper and middle shares of the assortment introduced into the market, and the following

86	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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policies are implemented:

enterprises with a high market share seek to create a low assortment of goods, ie to offer new assortments of new segments;

and low-market enterprises seek to replace high-market-based enterprises, which are the main laws for the formation of competition in the market.

Only those companies that have the most effective range of activities on the market, down and down, will have the highest market share and maximum profit.

M. Assortment policies in Boltabaev's studies have been interpreted as "focusing on the best focus of commodity groups on successful pursuance of market policies and the economic efficiency of their activities." Recommendations for textile enterprises as an assortment strategy - methodological framework for effective product range management through low investment, with strategies for product differentiation, diversification, and vertical integration.

The formation of industrial enterprises assortment policies is considered by many researchers as an important area within the commodity-market portfolio. But assortment policies, technological capabilities and fashion changes in light industry are key factors.

Analysis and results

Productivity of light industry enterprises, changing their technologies based on market opportunities is the basis of their marketing concept. If an enterprise intends to make full use of its production facilities, the need to seek other segments that may consume this product, other segments that do not include goods, new ways to use it, and so on, is considered within the range of assortment policies.

Statistical classification of products by types of economic activity plays an important role in the classification of goods. Classification of products and services at the international level is based on statistical classification of products by activities in the European Economic Community (CPA2008-Statistical classification of products by activity in the European Economic Community).

The Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the State Standard "Statistical Classification of Goods (Goods, Works, Services) by Economic Activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (UzDSt 2914: 2014). In the classifier "13" and "textile products" from 13.1 to 13.99.99.0, "14" and its numbers "14.1" to "14.39.99.0" are classified as "clothes."

We will examine the degree of competition for assortment status by the nomenclature of clothes. The range of clothing is also grouped by a number of features, such as: use, fabric, seasonality, size, length, completeness, age, gender, type of product, complexity and stitching.

Systematic analysis of changes in the composition of the assortment, formed in the retail trade, is of great importance in the planning of the assortment of clothes. Classification of retail assortment is also accepted as the basis of the "Nomenclature of retail goods" approved by the Order of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2016 59. The assortment of clothes on this nomenclature is as follows: socks, knitwear, hats, accessories for clothes, footwear, leather, not included in other categories.

Enterprise assortment policies are seen as the most important factor in ensuring their competitiveness. In this regard, it is appropriate to analyze the competitiveness of light industry products and the competitiveness of the assortment in the case of Namangan region.

The main task in assortment planning for the light industry goods market is to clearly determine the market share of each commodity nomenclature. Determining the share of consumer goods in the total assortment will help identify the consumer's consumption, demand and competitiveness in the same nomenclature, as well as to develop recommendations for companies to use appropriate strategies.

When developing assortment policies for light industry enterprises, it is necessary to

87	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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determine, first of all, the market assortment, its dynamics and the competitiveness of the assortment by marketing research at all levels.

Due to the complexity of studying the composition of the assortment of clothing in the district, regional or national markets, it is advisable to take 4 categories of clothing nomenclature for their systematic sorting.

The first level is the assortment by sex and age group.

The second level is the group of consumers according to the style of clothing selection.

The third level is the grouping of structural properties.

The fourth level is grouping by the smallest unit of goods.

In the Namangan region, the share of women's wear is 33%, accounting for 66% of consumer spending. The waistcoat group accounted for 5% of total consumption, accounting for 3% of total cost. Also, the range of headwear is 12%, and consumers spend 2% of the total cost on this nomenclature. Shoes accounted for 25% of the cost and 24% of the cost, while underwear was at 26% and 5% respectively.

In the Namangan region, the range of men's wear is 34%, the waistband is 12%, hats are 5% and shoes are 16%.

The results of the study allow to determine the regularity of planning the winter assortment of men's and women's clothing for the local market in Namangan regional markets. The results of this study will increase the accessibility of enterprises in Namangan region to the planning of domestic market assortment

Non-foodstuffs market “Dustlik”, “Chorsu” trading house, “Isfarhon” supermarket and “Lola” specialized trade outlets of the world market are justified by the fact that the range of products in Namangan region is the main retail space.

Competition study examines the assortment of light industry products in the Namangan city markets, their distribution by country of origin, price, brand and number of proposed products, and gives a clear diagnosis of market competition.

A total of 365 brands of women's clothing are available at the surveyed facilities of Namangan region, of which 1344 are available. In the assortment made in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan made 22%, China - 35%, Turkey - 23%, and in other countries (Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Korea, Kazakhstan) - 20%. China and Turkey are the leaders in the range of women's clothing offerings (Annex 8).

Of 155 brands of men's wear, 1556 are offered, of which 61% are made in Uzbekistan, 25.5% in China and 21.4% in Turkey, while other countries (Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Korea, Kazakhstan)) the share of production was 4.4% (Annex 9).

In the Namangan region, Uzbekistan is the leader in the clothing market in coats, jackets, jackets, suits and trousers and offers the most assortment. However, China and Turkey have the highest share of shirts, jeans, jeans, sportswear, lingerie, and hats.

252 assortment of 80 brands of women's shoes are offered in the regional market at various price levels. The share of footwear produced in Uzbekistan is only 2%, China - 76%, Turkey - 11%, other countries (Europe, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan) - 1% (see Table 1). China is the leader in the domestic market for the full range of women's shoes.

Table 1

Share of competing countries in the range of women's footwear offered for sale in the Namangan city markets

Brand name	Number of brands	Low and upper	Total	Percentage in assortment			
				Uzbekistan	China	Turkey	Other

				Hili	%	Hili	%	Hili	%	Hili	%
Ethics	50	30-150	150	2	1	131	87	15	10	2	1
That's it	5	25-150	41	2	5	23	56	6	15	10	24
Tapoch-ka	20	15-55	34	2	6	22	65	4	12	6	18
Cross-country skiing	5	40-85	27	0	0	15	56	2	7	10	37
Total	80		252	6	2	191	76	27	11	28	11

Source: The results of marketing research conducted by the author.

There are 391 brands of more than 160 brands offered in the domestic market, with 68% of Uzbekistan's production, 24% of China, 4% of Turkey and 4% of other countries (Iran, Kazakhstan). Appendix 10). Leadership of Uzbekistan is defined in the regional market of the entire assortment of men's shoes.

Of the 830 types of fabrics from over 190 brands in the Namangan region, Uzbekistan produces 23%, China 49.4%, Turkey and Korea 10%, and other countries (Iran, India) 18 percent.

Uzbekistan's presence in the textile market is almost exclusively made of silk and silk. With the 80.6% stake in Kiyimbop fabrics, China offers the most assortment on the domestic market. China's apparel is dominated by the supply market of about a hundred brands. Turkey's share in the market was also 10% (Table 2).

Table 2

Share of competing countries in the range of fabrics offered for sale in the Namangan city markets

Brand name	Number of brands	Lower and upper limit of prices (m / thousand soums)	Total	Assortment type							
				Uzbekistan		China		Turkey Korea		Other	
				Hili	%	Hili	%	Hili	%	Hili	%
Cotton fabrics	50	4-17	209	135	65	25	12,0	30	14,4	19	9
Silk and silk fabrics	15	15-25	104	52	50	24	23,1	3	2,9	25	24
Woolen fabrics	20	15-35	126	1	1	45	35,7	30	23,8	50	40
Mixed fibers and synthetic fibers	105	4-25	391	0	0	315	80,6	21	5,4	55	14
Total	190	0	830	188	23	409	49,3	84	10,1	149	18

Source: The results of marketing research conducted by the author.

Chinese fabrics are seen in the regional markets as competitive in their design and cost. Turkish and Korean fabrics failed to provide sufficient assortment because they could not compete on the regional market price. Other countries, including India, Iran and Pakistan, are active in the regional market and their share in the total range is 18%.

Conclusion/Recommendations

According to the study, light industry enterprises have an untapped market gap for them. It is necessary to establish marketing strategies aimed at increasing their share in the offer of competitive goods in local and world markets. The problem of pushing key competitors out of the domestic market and increasing the share of local businesses in the assortment of markets has not been solved yet.

The results of the study will help identify the competitive environment for assortment of light industry goods in Namangan region and select marketing strategies aimed at pushing imported goods from the domestic market.

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Abstract: *In this state of advice, information and ideas about it, how to form using various materials on lesson technologies.*

Keywords: *Primary school students, technology, creativity, various materials, materials used in science, tools used.*

In our republic, it is important to educate a creative, well-rounded person who thinks innovatively in the field of education. According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 5, 2018 "On measures to introduce new management principles into the education system" No. PQ-3931:

- Organization of schools of technical creativity and artistic creativity in the Republic;
- development of the education system through:
 - establishment and sale of "Art Shop" electronic stores in order to popularize the creative works of students and youth, as well as to sell products created by members of children's schools;
 - it is an important task to introduce the "STEAM - education" (Science - natural sciences, Technology - technologies, Engineering - engineering, Art - art, Mathematics - mathematics) program in children's schools from the 2020/2021 academic year.¹

Development of an educational (STEAM) program for the development of creative abilities for elementary school students. offers STEAM education, a new form of creativity education that provides hands-on and hands-on training to solve complex real-world problems through creativity using a variety of computing devices. -As a first step to effectively enter this field, a STEAM classroom model was developed and a teaching and learning instructional plan was developed as a strategy to manage the program, and the validity of the program was confirmed by experts in the field of computer education information. The results of this research will improve the concepts of STEAM, which will help creative and active problem solving in the future schools of the 21st century, and will provide basic information for the development of different teaching methods for the convergence of education in the future. Among the many goals of STEAM education is to increase students' curiosity and understanding, to train the creative science technical workforce needed for future society by fostering convergent thinking problem-solving skills and future national competitiveness. and is directly related to the capabilities of technological talent. Traditional school education is based on textbooks, emphasizing the connection between theories and concepts in mathematics and science, as well as real life. We need to focus on one-sided delivery of established academic concepts. In which areas of society is the educational content used?

First, it focuses on experiencing what to learn and why to learn it, then developing real-life and problem-solving skills through a process of designing, learning, and experimenting. Today,

¹ Resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 5, 2018 "on measures to introduce new management principles into the education system" PP-3931

despite the educational importance of the wide range of possibilities of computer technology in school education, game computer technology is still an "innovative" technology in teaching elementary school students, and many leading countries have national development programs. One of the popular and widely used constructions is the three-dimensional models of the real world and environment for the child's learning and development. Constructivism helps students to implement and assemble their ideas, and models are to imagine and see the final result. Robotics provides children with the technology of the 21st century, promotes the development of their communication skills, the development of skills, interaction in decision-making, creativity and independence reveal them. It is also used in the implementation of a wide range. The possibilities of games, computers, technologies are an environment that develops the subject of construction, and in the process of teaching young people, the knowledge activity of schoolchildren is increased. The use of gaming computer technologies increases the knowledge of elementary school students.

STEM-education is a partially modular primary education program aimed at developing creative and intellectual abilities and engaging in scientific and technical creativity in the process of knowledge activity. Also, it can be successfully used in extracurricular activities within the main educational program of primary general education, and each of its sections - educational modules - is independent both in the above educational organizations and in the additional education system. can be applied. Preparing students for life in the future society, which first of all requires special creative and intellectual abilities aimed at working with rapidly changing information. We can say that the development of the skills of receiving, processing and practical use of received information is the basis of the STEAM educational program. The STEAM approach gives children the opportunity to systematically study the world, delve into the logic of the surrounding phenomena, discover and understand their interrelationships, and discover new, unusually creative and very interesting things for themselves. Also, getting to know something new helps to develop interest and cognitive activity; All this provides a completely new, higher level of the child's development and creates wider opportunities in the future when choosing a profession. Each module focuses on solving specific problems that, when addressed comprehensively, ensure the realization of the goals of STEAM education. Each separate module includes a thematic selection of manuals that provide a comprehensive approach to the implementation of educational tasks for the development of intellectual creativity skills in the process of knowledge activity and the involvement of young children in scientific and technical creativity. Such education, of course, can only be creative, it creates conditions for the child to search for his own development path according to what is interesting to him. STEAM technology in elementary school What to learn and teach to achieve personal development of every child living in a high-tech world. It is important for each child to understand in time what direction he is interested in, so that he continues to develop in this direction at school.

Therefore, today the teacher has responsible tasks to teach children to develop intuition, establish cooperative relationships, look for patterns, and solve open problems: It is known that today the flow of information is very large and the means of entertainment are very diverse, and a child can get lost in a huge digital world.

School education should be consistent with progressive development goals. The integrated learning process, including research and subject-practical activities, allows children to get to know inanimate natural objects in the field of natural science and helps them acquire basic skills in designing and programming models. It creates the best foundation for a promising future for our children.

How does the STEAM approach affect academic performance?

The main idea behind the STEAM approach is that practice is as important as theoretical knowledge. That is, during learning, we need to work not only with our brain, but also with our hands. Learning only in the classroom is not keeping pace with the fast-changing world, but the main

difference of the STEAM approach is that children use both their brains and hands to successfully learn about different subjects. They "take out" the knowledge they have received. Why should you apply economic education in another school?

Activates interest in mathematics and science.

- It helps to acquire knowledge in the fields of technology, robotics, and design.

-Helps develop creativity and communication skills.

- helps to identify the child's potential early and professional self-determination. When

organizing work using STEAM technology, the main pedagogical principles should be taken into account:

integrality, which determines the achievement of the goal, the content of education, its forms and methods, and the interdependence of all components of the educational process;

- the development of deep and meaningful knowledge based on the child's unique cognitive activity, which ensures the identification of logical connections between the known and the unknown, understands the cause-and-effect relationship between objects and events consciousness and activity involving. taking into account the individual interests of the student;

consistency, ensuring the connection between the content and forms of education depending on the age of students;

- availability and consistency that ensures the unity of relations between education and upbringing of the child;

- compatibility with nature, which ensures upbringing and education of a child in accordance with the laws of physical and spiritual development;

- unity of mutual cooperation between family and educational institutions in child upbringing and education. In addition to what is learned at school, the main content of additional education is usually practice-oriented. Here, the child independently searches for ways to solve practical problems, acquires knowledge while studying and observing objects and natural phenomena. Such education, of course. It can only be creative, it creates conditions for the child to search for ways of development according to what is interesting to him.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the organization of each technology lesson, elementary school students know the importance of forming creativity and consciously approach this process.

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95	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Annotation: *The article indicates the relevance of the problem of civic culture as a social phenomenon; the approaches of domestic and foreign researchers that have developed in the literature to the analysis of civic culture are considered and the necessity of using a sociological analysis of this phenomenon is substantiated.*

Key words: *civil culture, civil society, sociology of civil culture.*

Introduction

Culture as the most important phenomenon of social life and its qualitative characteristics reflect the features of the development of the whole society and individual individuals. It acts as a complex and diverse phenomenon and can be studied in various aspects and manifestations. One such modification is civic culture. The study of civic culture allows you to discover the social interests and needs of people, their feelings, civic positions, preferences and habits.

In a broad sense, the concept of “civic culture” is used to designate a special area of culture that is relevant to the sphere of politics and society as a whole¹. In a narrower sense, each author claims his own understanding

“civil culture”. Western authors such as S. Lipset, R. Klovartsa also consider the term “civil political culture”.

M. S. Kagan notes that the prototypes of the phenomenon, called “civil culture” in the 1950s, were known in antiquity, and in the 19th – early 20th centuries they were considered in studies devoted to “national character”. However, this term entered the lexicon of the social sciences in the second half of the last century through the efforts of a number of researchers, primarily G. Almond and S. Verba, as well as L. Pay, W. Rosenbaum, D. Kavanagh and others. who drew attention to the existence of a special type of culture, which he called “civil culture”, was the American scientist E. Shiels². By civic culture, he means a specific form of synthetic culture that combines the phenomena of humanistic and scientific and technical culture³. It is hardly possible to agree with this definition, since it narrows the meaning of this concept. We believe that civic culture has a very natural character and is an organic form of general culture. The core uniting the general and civil culture is universal values and norms. In turn, civic culture contains specific civic values and norms.

Main part

In domestic literature, the concept of “civil culture” is still among the least developed, despite the growing attention to it. Various researchers (V. N. Amelin, N. M. Keyzerov, A. P. Kochetkov, A. I. Solovyov, Yu. M. Reznik, M. F. Chernysh and many others) use the concept of civil culture with those or other semantic nuances, from the point of view of a certain science, while occupying different worldview positions.

Thus, E. S. Kazakov defines civic culture as a type of political culture that characterizes a person as a subject of a political community, as an actor in political activity, a voter, without affecting other, non-political actions of the person⁴. A. A. Ayvazyan, on the contrary, gives a more “expanded” definition of civic culture as a synthesis of the characteristics of political and non-political (civil) participation⁵. We support the point of view of VN Amelin, who notes that it would be wrong to associate the formation of a civic culture with the functioning of one of the types of political subcultures. Civil political culture implies agreement on the political regime and the interaction of various political subcultures. At the same time, it is important to renounce claims to hegemony and

to renounce the use of violent means to change the system⁶. Thus, there are different approaches to the study of the civic culture of the individual.

Currently, one of the central roles in the study of cultural processes is played by an axiological or value approach, which considers civil culture as a synthesis of personal values, where a person acts as a carrier of a specific system of value orientations and preferences formed on their basis (A.I. Solovyov, A.P. Kochetkov, V.D. Mekhedov and others). So, A. I. Solovyov characterizes civic culture as a phenomenon where political and legal, moral and aesthetic, as well as other values organically merge, creating a single base for a person to realize the civil rights and duties of an individual and society, personality and state⁷. This definition quite clearly shows the role of civic culture in human life. Civil culture synthesizes in itself the totality of values in various spheres of human life, characterizing its role functions in society. A.P. Kochetkov considers civic culture as an organic unity of political, legal, moral, aesthetic, cultural values that serve as the basis for a person's awareness of his civil rights and obligations to society and the state, which, together with other features, constitute the cultural image of a citizen⁸. As we can see, from this definition it follows that civic culture is a kind of reflection of the entire diversity of social life, civil rights and has a decisive influence on the assertion of the social status of a citizen. From our point of view, the author of this definition loses sight of the behavioral aspect of civic culture. Within the framework of the same value approach, Yu. M. Reznik singles out among the most important tasks of civil culture: "the formation of value orientations of members of civil society and in the symbolic mediation of their interaction with each other"⁹.

The epistemological approach considers civic culture as a reflection and control over the level of civic knowledge of an individual for the purpose of his further self-realization as a full-fledged citizen (N. E. Yatsenko, E. S. Kazakov, etc.). In its most general form, this is knowledge about the principles of the functioning of the social system, about rights and obligations, about norms of behavior, about freedoms, etc.¹⁰. N. E. Yatsenko understands civil culture as "the level, nature and content of moral, legal, political, aesthetic and other knowledge and skills of a person, helping him to realize his civil rights and obligations and determine his place and role in solving problems facing society"¹¹. Civic culture is also characterized as the most important indicator of active citizenship, proactive behavior and practical civic participation in public affairs¹².

From the standpoint of the activity approach (E. S. Kazakov, A. A. Aivazyan, P. A. Sergienko, N. M. Keyzerov, M. F. Chernysh, etc.), the content of civic culture is considered as a form of objectified being of the culture of social relations, the result of which are social organizations that have arisen as a result of the practical activities of people in the field of communication. P. A. Sergienko believes that civil culture is a synthesis, first of all, of a high legal, political, moral culture of a person based on a high level of general culture. "The ability to use one's rights, freedoms, the presence of high responsibility to society and the state, patriotism - this is not a complete list of elements of civil culture"¹³. N. M. Keyzerov considers civic culture as a structural element of civic life, which expresses the level of maturity of society, the ability to overcome contradictions in the framework of ensuring common civic interests, forms and mechanisms for the development and implementation of joint decisions, concerted actions¹⁴. These definitions emphasize the communicative nature and activism of civic culture, the authors identify sociocultural foundations in it, since it is directly dependent on the state and dynamics of the social structure of society.

Conclusion

An analysis of the literature carried out in the course of the study showed that various theoretical and methodological orientations give us a different understanding of the civic culture of an individual. The existence of various interpretations of civic culture testifies to a certain ambiguity of this phenomenon, which apparently addresses both the political, economic, legal, environmental,

97	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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and social spheres of society. We are talking about the multi-qualitative nature of a cultural phenomenon and its carriers. Sociological analysis allows us to consider civic culture as a special kind, a subsystem of general culture. As an element of a larger system, civic culture has a structural similarity to it. In terms of content, the concept of common culture is much broader, since the richness of culture is formed by different types of cultures. The core uniting common and civil culture is universal values and norms. They underlie the culture of any social community. In turn, civic culture contains specific values and norms. But it should be noted that civic values and norms are consistent with universal values and norms, which determines the nature of the relationship between general and civic culture. The subject of a particular culture is the whole of humanity, a particular society, social group, individual. There are no rigid boundaries between general and civic culture. They are in the process of a two-way exchange. The main functions of civil culture are: the function of forming a certain type of personality, cognitive function, axiological function, normative function, significative function, communicative function, information function, leisure function. In our study, we determine that the functions of civic culture largely coincide with the general culture, but have some structural features.

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98	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Abstract: *This article presents information about ancient and early medieval towns and villages of Ustrushona based on written and archaeological sources. In particular, valuable information is given about the oldest cities of Ustrushona, such as Bunjikent, Fagnon, Kharakana, Bushaghar.*

In the late 80s of the 20th century, the long-term international scientific research program on the theme "The Great Silk Road - the path of communication between nationalities" initiated by UNESCO, focused on the trade routes of Central Asia, including the Ustrushona region had a great impact on investigating this topic. The articles by A.Askarov and Yu.F. Buryakov, written during this period, were devoted to archaeological researches about the branches and caravan routes of the Great Silk Road, crossed by Uzbekistan, which is part of Central Asia, mainly the locations of cities and settlements along Ustrushona. At the same time, in this period, in the articles of several researchers, the branches directly passing through the Ustrushan region became the subject of special study. For example, A.A. Gritsina studied the trade networks that passed through the northern regions of Ustrushona, N.N.Negmatov and N.T.Rahimov investigated the Ustrushona-Khojand route sub-districts.¹

Bunjikent is the medieval capital of Ustrushona. Written sources provide information that the city of Bunjikent was the capital of Ustrushona. The data about the location of the city of Bunjikent has been the subject of a long-standing debate among researchers. As a result of these disputes, which began at the end of the 19th century, two different views emerged among researchers.² According to V.V.Bartold, I.Kramer, A.A.Semyonov, A.E.Madji, B.G. Gafurov, the location of the city of Bunzhikent is the ruins of Shahrison; while V. Tomashek, S.Bil, I.Kastane, S.Ainiy, V.Cheylytko, E.Horsfield, suggested that the location of the city of Bunzhikent is in the city of Mugtepa situated in Oratepa. N. Negmatov, who analyzed the opinions of the above researchers, agrees with the opinion of the second group of researchers. But later, based on the results of archaeological research conducted in the city of Kal'ai KahKaha, he supported the opinion of researchers who placed Bunjikent in Shahristan. O.G.Bolshakov, who conducted research on the study of the medieval cities of Central Asia, doubted the placement of Bunzhikent in the city of Kal'ai Kahkhaha and continues the opinion that it is located around Oratepa.

As a result of the archaeological research conducted in the Kal'ai Kahkaha complex since the 60s of the XXth century, the material culture of the monument - the architecture, craftsmanship, art and other directions of luxurious administrative, religious, defense structures - has been studied in detail by several researchers. However, large residential areas have not been identified yet. Whilst, the fact that Bunjikent is described in written sources as a city with a population of 20 thousand (or 10 thousand) men became an argumentative fact for researchers to make a concrete conclusion on this issue³.

¹ Pardayev M.H, To'yuchiboyev B.B "Ustrushona qadimda va ilk o'rta asrlarda" Toshkent:2017, 100-bet

² Грицина А.А. Уструшанские были. Ташкент, 2000, с 46

³ Мальевкин А.Г. "Танские хроники о государствах Центральной Азии". - Новосибирск. Наука. 1988; Боровкова Л.А. Запад Центральной Азии во II в. до н.э.-IV в. н.э. (Историко- географический обзор по древнекитайским источникам). -М.:Наука.1989, с 86

We do not deny the opinion of placing Bunjikent in Kal'ai Kahkaha city complex and we believe that this issue is still actual in science and reliable evidence can be obtained as a result of conducting archaeological research on this monument on a larger scale in the future.

Fagnon town. Written sources states about the town of Fagnon bordering the desert where nomadic herders lived - the "land of the Oghiz" and its main city, Dizak. We can observe that all researchers have a single opinion on the location of this town, that it included the area around the present city of Jizzakh.

According to the results of the excavation research carried out in Kaliyatepa, the largest (50 ha) and relatively well-studied monument in the oasis, A.E. Berdimurodov dates the town to the IV-XV centuries and connects the location of the city of Dizak with this monument.

Researcher M. Pardayev, who conducted cleaning work in the stratigraphic sections of the city of Kaliyatepa in the 90s of the XXth century, confirms the opinion of A.E. Berdimurodov. The city of Qaliyatepa (up to the 9th century and with short interruptions of the 15th and 16th centuries), which the author is "claiming" to replace the city of Dizak, the adjacent Kyzlartepa monument (10th - 12th centuries) and the ruins of the city of Orda (12th - 19th centuries) emphasizes the need to expand research on monuments. Later, in the middle of 1990, M.Pardayev carried out stratigraphic excavations in the area near the eastern and southern gates of the city of Kaliyatepa. As a result of these excavations, it was determined that cultural layers of the 9th - 13th centuries do not exist in Kaliyatepa.

As a result, the researcher comes to the conclusion that Dizak, the capital of Fagnon village, moved to Orda, located 6 km north-west of Qaliyatepa, after the Arab invasion. Written sources inform that there were many fortresses of military defense importance in the village of Fagnon, located in an area of strategic importance. Research work has been carried out in some of the rabots identified by researchers (Yakubbobotepa, Pardakultepa, Komilbobotepa, etc.). Another one of such rabots, the Khudaisar rabot, described in the sources as "... one of the largest and most beautiful rabots of Movarounnahr", was built in the first quarter of the 9th century by Haydar, the son of Kovus of Ustrushona, who came from the city of Dizak. was located farsakh (6-8 km). M. Pardayev places the Khudaisar rabot instead of the Kok ravat monument on the bank of Oriklisi, which is 7 km from the north side of Kaliyatepa⁴.

In conclusion, we can say that in recent years significant progress has been made in the direction of determining the location of Fagnon village, its capital Dizak and the gates located here. However, we believe that future research will contribute a great importance in solving many problems in this issue.

Kharakana village. The authors of the Middle Ages limit themselves to the information that the city of Kharakana, "one of the cities of Ustrushona", and its suburbs are "5 farsakhs (approx. 35 km) from Dizak and 9 farsakhs (approx. 63 km) from Zomin." N. Negmatov places the city of Kharakana around the railway stations of Gallaorol and Kuropatkino. In general, although the researcher indicated the approximate location of the rustok, this opinion was based on the information of written sources alone, without an archaeological study of the area.

Written sources provide information about the city of Nujkent, located 2 farsakhs (about 15 km) from the city of Kharakana. N. Negmatov leaves open the question of which village Nuzhkent belongs to, and places it in the south-east of Kharakana, south of Burnamad village, around the Mughal and Bakhmal villages. A. Berdimurodov Nuzhkent city 15-18 km from the Kurgantepa monument. Nushkent village is located further south. Although it is observed that the researchers' opinions on this matter coincide with each other, due to the lack of research work on the monument, the place and position of the city of Nuzhkent, which village it belongs to, and its location, remain an

⁴ Muhammadjonov.A.R "O'zbekiston tarixi" (Vasr – XVI asr boshi). – T.: O'qituvchi, 1994, 105-bet

unresolved issue. In our opinion, Nuzhkent was located in the place of Boztepa, a medieval monument located in the eastern part of the above-mentioned Nushkent village.

Burnamad village. As we mentioned above, N. Negmatov places the village of Burnamad in the north of the city of Nuzhkent. This is the mountain and sub-mountain area around the villages of Korpa, Kuduqcha and Ravot, which includes the current Ravotsoy tributaries. Yu.F. Buryakov, while studying the network of caravan routes that passed through western Ustrushona, places the village of Burnamad, which was active in the Middle Ages, instead of the city near the village of Ravot.⁵

A.A. Gritsina also admits that the Burnamad settlement was in the Ravotsoy basin. Despite the fact that the monuments in the area of this settlement, which are given very little information in the written sources, have been taken into account by a number of researchers, extensive archaeological excavations have not been carried out.

Zomin town. In almost all the written sources that provide information about medieval Ustrushona (Ibn Havqal, Maqsisi, Istahri, Yaqut, etc.), we can find detailed information about the city of Zamin (Sarsanda, Sabza) is mentioned in the process of describing the caravan routes from Sughd to Fergana and Shosh. The second name of Zamin is given by Ibn Havqal (10th century) as Sarsanda, and Yakut (13th century) stated it as Sabza.

According to Ibn Havqal, there was an old city (pre-Islamic) abandoned by the inhabitants in the 9th-10th centuries near Zamin. Both parts of the city are connected by small bridges. There are markets in both parts of the city, and Juma Mosque is located on the right side of the road leading to Samarkand. The new city was not surrounded by a wall, and there were stopping places for passengers going from Sughd to Ferghana. The city has plenty of running water, gardens, vineyards and fields, its back faces the mountains from Ustrushona, and the front faces the desert, the land of geese. N. Negmatov, taking into account the written sources and the current name of the area, places the village of Zomin in the lower reaches of the Zominsuv, in the territory of the district of the same name, but leaves the question of the exact location of the city unsolved.⁶

Shaghar (Bushaghar) village. Written sources gives information that, mountain villages of Ustrushona, including Shaghar (Bushaghar, Beshaghar) and Mink villages, have no large cities and were difficult to cross, mountainous region with a cold climate. N. Negmatov places this village on the northern slopes of the Shaudar mountains, relying on the name of the village, which is currently called Pishagor.

However, on the map given by the author, the village of Shaghar is shown north of the Turkistan ridge, upstream of the Sangzor oasis, that is, far south of the village of Pishaghar.⁷

A.A.Gritsina, as a result of re-surveying the area in the 90s of the 20th century, places the village of Shaghar in the middle stream of Pishagarsoy, and its center in the place of Beshbuloktepa monument. Although the researcher's opinion that this tiny oasis protected by natural barriers and a single defense system is the site of Shaghar town is quite close to the truth, the lack of permanent excavation research in this area means that the solution to this problem has not yet been fully researched. And it can be provident that there is a reason to believe that it has not researched fully yet.

Sabbat village. The center of the village of Sabat, located in the lowlands of Northern Ustrushona, was the largest settlement after Zamin on the trade route from Sughd to Fergana and from there to China. The fact that historians and geographers of the Middle Ages gave extensive information about the village of Sabat indicates the important importance of this place on the trade

⁵ Бичурин.Н.Я. (Иякинф). “Собрание сведений о народах, обитавших в Средней Азии в древнке Времена. Т.Н. - М.-Л., Изд. АН СССР. 1950, с 88

⁶ Pardayev M.H, To'ychiboyev B.B “Ustrushona qadimda va ilk o'rta asrlarda” Toshkent: 2017, 108-bet

⁷ Гритсина А.А «К локализации рустака Бушагар», // ОНУ. – 1996, № 4-5, с 56

route. Some of the historians (Istahri, Ibn Havqal, Yaqut) listed Sabat among the cities, while the others (Muqaddasi, Qudom) called it a large village.

P.S.Skvarsky first touched on the question of the location of Sabat in the Middle Ages in the 19th century (1896) and offered his theories on locating it in the place of Old Savat, situated 10 km north of the present village of Savat. Since then, this information, which has not been proven on the basis of material sources, has been repeated in a number of scientific literatures, including studies devoted to North-Western Ustrushona.

Fagkat village. Authors of written sources give very limited information about this village and only mention two cities located in its territory - Fagkat and Gazak. In the same time, P.S. Skvarsky, V.V. Bartold connected the city of Fagkat with the location of the present village of Vagat, while V.V. Grigorev and V.V. Bartold located the city of Gazak with the name of the present village of Gazan-Darak.

Based on these data and the distances between them, N. Negmatov suggests placing the Fagkat village in the oasis of the lower reaches of the Basmandasay river, that is, in the area starting from the village of Itarchi and reaching the villages of Boyovut and Uyas. Later, in the scientific works of N. Negmatov and N. T. Rahimov, the ideas about connecting Vagkat (Fagkat) with Oratepa were also given.⁸

In conclusion, based on the opinions of the above researchers that the city of Vagkat is located in the place of Baga, the ancient city of Ustrushona, and taking into account the antiquity of the Mugtepa monument at the place of Oratepa, we can consider that Vagkat (Fagkat) is located in Oratepa (Mug).

Bunzhikent village. The medieval historians limit themselves to the information about the capital Bunjikent and do not give any information about the rustaq. As we noted above, the question of the location of this rustok was a subject of debate among many researchers in its time. As a result of the archeological research conducted in recent years, among the researchers, the tendency to place the village of Bunjikent in Shahrstan valley has increased. The Shahrstan valley in the Shahrstansoi basin is surrounded by mountain ranges (Turkestan ridge) and hills on all sides. It is connected to the Savat, Khovos and Oratepa plains through a narrow mountain gorge, and to Upper Zarafshan through a pass. Shahrstan Valley is the most populated and well-studied area from an archaeological point of view.⁹

As a result of the simulation of archaeological research and excavation research conducted in the Shahrstan Valley, we can express the following points as a conclusion of these researches:

These monuments, which were construction structures that performed various functions in their time, are geographically convenient mountain gorges, water tributaries, forming a single economic, political and administrative center of Kal'ai Kahkhaha city. The fact that it is densely located around it and functions as a unique cultural oasis proves that the village of Bunjikent is actually located here.

Architectural complexes, examples of material culture, visual art and spiritual life items recorded as a result of the excavations carried out in the "Kal'ai Kahqaha" monument were found here in the early and middle ages by the rulers of the country of Ustrushona - the capital of the Afshins - indicates the location of the capital Bunjikent.

Biskar (Biskun) village. This village, which is one of the mountain villages of Ustrushona, is always mentioned side by side with Asbanikat village in the sources. Therefore, in the 1950s, N.N. Negmatov placed this village near Asbanikat village, upstream of Basmandasoy and Dahkatsoy.

⁸ Бартольд В.В. "Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия" //Соч. Т.И. – М.: Наука 1963, с 154

⁹ Грицина А.А. «Северная Уструшана в середине I тысячелетия до н.э. – начале XIII в н.э.» Самарканд, 1990, с 52

Dahkat gorge, located in the south of Gonchi district, was first studied archaeologically in 1957 by O.I.Smirnova, and a detailed description of the Kal'ai Kofar monument in the gorge was compiled. In 1983-1984, excavation research was carried out by the team under the leadership of O. P. Polatov in Kal'ai Kofar, a large monument in this area rich in archaeological monuments. O. P. Polatov places the Mink village in the Dahkat gorge based on the results of research, and we have already touched on this.

Thus, the issue of locating any of the above-mentioned villages in the Basmandasay Basin and Dakhkat Gorge remains one of the unresolved issues today. In recent years, A.A. Gritsina proposed to place Biskun village instead of Beshkubi village in Zomin district. Without denying any of the above points, we believe that it is necessary to study the history of natural resources and mining industry in this issue. Because in the Middle Ages, Mink Rustok took a leading place in the mining industry.

Mascha village. The authors of the Middle Ages reported that the villages of Mascha, Burgar and Buttam are located in the territory of Buttam region, a mountainous region of Ustrushona, located between the south of the Turkestan range and the Hisar range. Buttam region was analyzed in O.I.Smirnova's article on the historical topography of Upper Zarafshan.

Later, N.N. Negmatov tries to determine the geographical location of the above rustoks based on these studies and the analysis of written sources. A.E. Berdimuradov, who conducted research in the Achchisoy basin between Zomin and Jizzakh in the 1980s, suggests that the Bangam settlement may be located here. Researcher N. Negmatov places the village of Mascha in the area of a long and narrow oasis between Zarafshan in the south and Turkestan in the north.

Burgar town. The opinions expressed by V. L. Vyatkin, M. E. Masson, S. A. Volin and others regarding the name and location of the village of Burgar (Pargar, Falgar) were collected and compiled by O. I. Smirnova. N.N. Negmatov, based on collected data and written sources, placed this village in the west of Mascha village, in the Fan river valley, in the vicinity of Iskanderkol and in the Zarafshan valley from the village of Obburdon to the fortress on Mount Mugh. Current issues awaiting their solution regarding the location of Minsk, Biskar, Bangam villages and the city of Marsmanda remain the actuality of being studied.

To conclude, the ancient and early medieval towns and villages of Ustrushona and their present location were investigated through written and archeological sources. Scholars still have different regards about the current locations of some regions of Ustrushona.

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METHODS OF EDUCATION OF ENDURANCE IN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF SENIOR SCHOOL AGE

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Annotation. The article discusses the features of teaching physical exercises to play basketball at senior school age. Helping to fully develop the student due to the significant educational and health-improving effect. Basketball also requires proper physical, tactical and technical training of students, which is achieved through full and regular classes, without violating their sequence.

Key words: basketball, learning features, students of senior school age, teaching methods.

Basketball is a game with non-standard movements and dynamic power work of variable power. Game activity in basketball is a holistic reproduction of game techniques, technical and tactical actions, physical and mental components of the preparedness of participants in constantly changing game situations.

Basketball is characterized by high dynamism in the development of situations, the constant alternation of defensive and offensive phases of the game, the continuous switching of players from one motor action to another, the variety of ways to perform them, the variability of the speed and direction of movement, which determines the importance of the visual analyzer in assessing changing conditions and choosing adequate responses. actions, the complex involvement of almost all muscle groups and functional systems of the body, the predominance of the speed-strength mode of muscle work, synchronism in the activity of the upper and lower extremities, etc.

The achieved level of development of special physical qualities. The effectiveness of the rational actions of a basketball player requires the manifestation of speed-strength qualities and coordination abilities at the proper level, combined with the speed of movements and thinking. Special types of endurance are also important. All of the listed physical qualities find their interconnected embodiment when the player implements one or another technique of the game technique.

Endurance is one of the most important qualities of basketball players. The high level of its development makes it possible not only to effectively perform technical and tactical actions in conditions of growing fatigue during the game, but also to endure significant training loads relatively easily. Endurance is understood as the ability of a person to perform any work in a given mode, possibly for a longer time. Since the duration of work is limited by the onset of fatigue, endurance can be characterized as the ability of the body to resist fatigue.

The concept of "endurance" has long been associated with the ability of a person

General endurance in the narrow sense is often called endurance manifested in relatively long-term work during the functioning of all major muscle groups, which is performed in the aerobic metabolism mode and indirectly positively affects the sports specialization of athletes.

The ability of an athlete to resist fatigue that develops in the course of a certain sports activity. Not only the ability to deal with fatigue, but also the ability to perform the task most

effectively under conditions of a strictly limited distance or a certain time. There are several definitions of the concept of "special endurance".

There are different points of view on the definition of the concept of "speed endurance". Speed endurance boils down to the fact that this endurance is manifested in activities that impose extraordinary (higher than with moderate intensity of work) requirements for the speed parameters of movements (speed, pace, etc.). etc.) and is performed because of this in a mode that goes beyond the scope of aerobic metabolism.

It is assumed that the use of a standard method of developing endurance in female basketball players of senior school age will increase their level of physical fitness. Dynamics of physical fitness of female basketball players of senior school age in terms of endurance. To determine special endurance, we used tests:

1) shuttle run.

2) run 300 m

3) running 2000 m and 3000 m

1. "Shuttle run in 40 seconds": two basketball players stand on the front line of the basketball court, on a sound signal, they run from one end line to the other for 40 seconds. Basketball players can make a turn to change the direction of running after one of the legs is facing behind the line. Then the distance (m) that each subject will run in 40 seconds is determined.

2. The 300m run can be held both in an open and in a closed arena. The subject covers a distance of 300 m before running and immediately after it, and also after 1.5 minutes. Recovery from basketball players is recorded. Evaluation of speed endurance is based on the result of a 300 m run.

3. Running for 2000 meters, running for 3000 meters. Running time is an absolute indicator of endurance. After running the distance, you should determine the recovery time.

The high efficiency of training sessions in basketball is achieved by paying significant attention to the ligaments, if the techniques are combined according to the principle of a chain (one technique follows another). In conjunction, they learn the transition from one technique to another, where the final movements of the previous technique and the initial ones of the next are modified.

At the end of the study of motor actions, in which techniques are not combined sequentially, but simultaneously, when one becomes the background of another, as when passing the ball while running, the consistency of the movements passed earlier in phases is studied, and lead-up exercises are often used for this purpose. When teaching any techniques of technique and tactical interaction, it is important to gradually move from one pedagogical task to another, based on the physiological nature of the formation of motor skills. When familiarizing yourself with the technique, you must begin with an idea about it.

Students should have an example in front of them that they need to reproduce. That is why they need to be informed about the technique, about its place and significance in the game, and also to be given the opportunity to acquire the first motor sensations that arise when performing movements. At this stage, the tasks of learning include: a) revealing the student's knowledge about the subject being studied, as well as the sensations that take place in his motor experience; b) communication of preliminary information about the technique being studied (place and significance in the game, main significance and most effective application); c) the formation of a visual and motor representation of the correct movements and their sequence.

Sports games and exercises are primarily aimed at improving health, improving general physical fitness in senior school age, and meeting their biological need for movement. The main goal is to familiarize children with sports games and exercises, laying the correct technique. But in no case should this become a highly specialized training, preparation for participation in competitions. A distinctive 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.

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 previously well-mastered movement is used as a leading exercise, then it is enough to repeat it just a few times immediately before learning a new motor action.

More complex actions of sports games can be learned in specially created conditions. At the same time, it is advisable to direct the attention of the child 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, they are carried out on the accuracy of performing actions, and then on the endurance of performing movements, first between individual children, and later between groups. After that, it is possible to carry out exercises with endurance elements, which require not only accurate, but also fast movements. This ensures the continuity and gradual complication of the conditions for fulfillment, the consolidation of the correct skills.

In the process of teaching sports exercises and games, it is extremely important to ensure the conscious mastery of actions. Children's understanding of the meaning of actions accelerates the process of skills formation, contributes to the ability to independently select effective actions in subsequent motor activity and apply them appropriately. Engaging in sports games and exercises, as well as an activity that teaches 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 lesson, 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 the 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.

Sometimes it is necessary to return to showing well-known exercises, since in order to improve the movement, accuracy and clarity in the execution of each element is necessary. So, as the movements are studied, it is advisable to combine a combination of visual and verbal methods in teaching, to show the entire exercise with an explanation; partial showing with explanation; description of the exercise without showing; setting for mental reproduction of the exercise and its description by students, after that, showing the entire exercise with an explanation of individual aspects.

In this area, they influenced school practice, contributed to an increase in the effectiveness of training sessions, and an increase in the level of general education of students.

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**Underground mine mining systems and technological parameters
of mine development**

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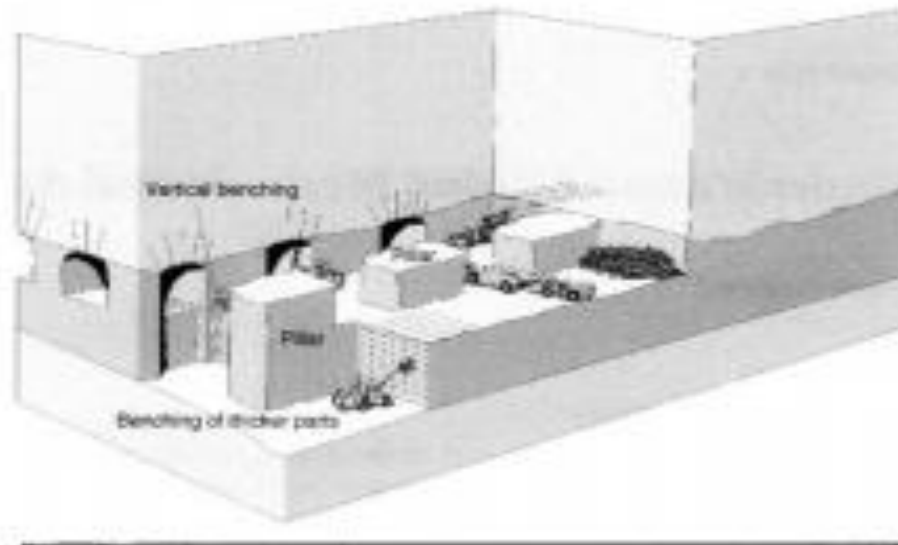
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Abstract: *It is very important to provide mines with accessed, prepared and ready for extraction mineral reserves per production blocks at the stage of underground mine planning and design. Preparedness standards depend on geological and geotechnical conditions of mining, flow processes and intensity of first mining per levels. Sustainability of a mine is conditioned by the accepted systems of mine planning and design, production control and and product quality evaluation. Sound standards of prepared and ready for extraction reserves promotes efficiency of underground mine planning and improvement of technical and economic performance. Improved sustainability of operating mines ensures mine project productivity, uniformity of mining and quality of end product. The presented preparedness standards used in planning mining expansion per underground mines in the Republic are reflective of technological progress and take into account geological conditions of specific deposits. Adherence to these standards when substantiating the number of production blocks in underground mining enables accomplishment of planned production. Some gap in the presented standards of mineral preparedness for extraction means that these values should refined per specific mines.*

Key words: *planning, mineral reserves preparedness, standard, mine-technical system, production block, mining plan, mineral mining*

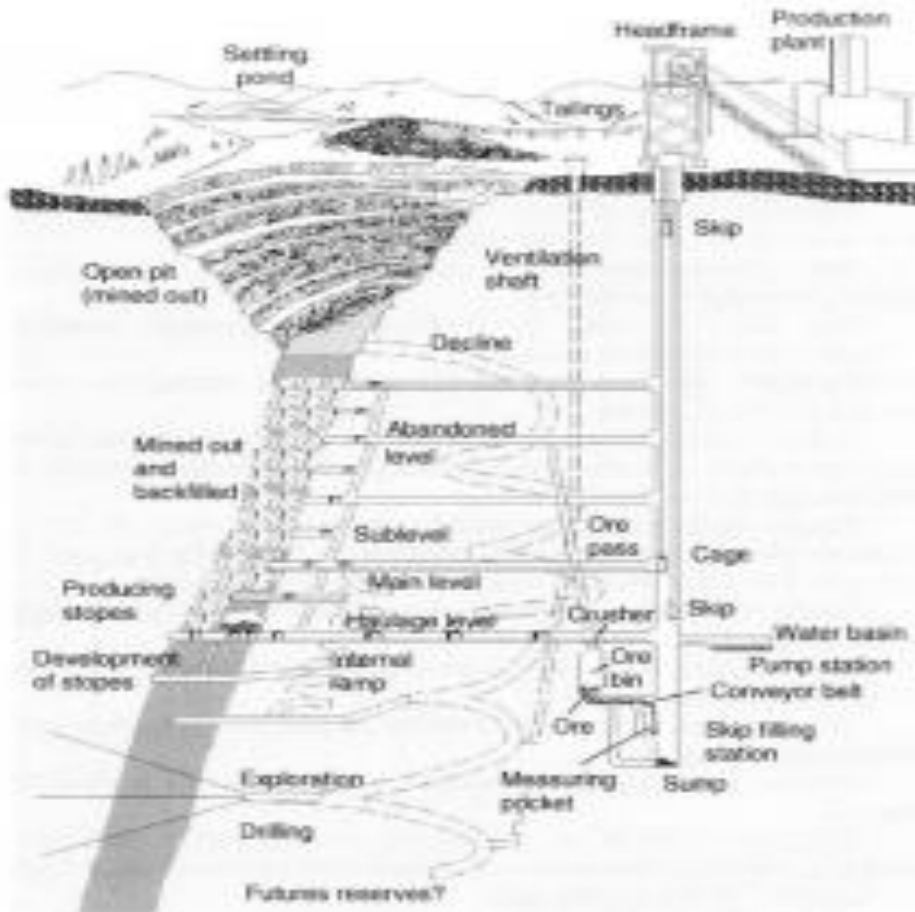
Introduction

Once an ore body has been probed and outlined and sufficient information has been collected to warrant further analysis, the important process of selecting the most appropriate method or methods of mining can begin. At this stage, the selection is preliminary, serving only as the basis for a project layout and feasibility study. Later it may be found necessary to revise details, but the basic principles for ore extraction should remain a part of the final layout. With respect to the basic principles employed, relatively few mining methods are used today. Because of the uniqueness of each ore deposit, variations on each of these methods are nearly limitless. It is impossible to include even the major variations in



PICTURE 1. Classic room-and-pillar mining

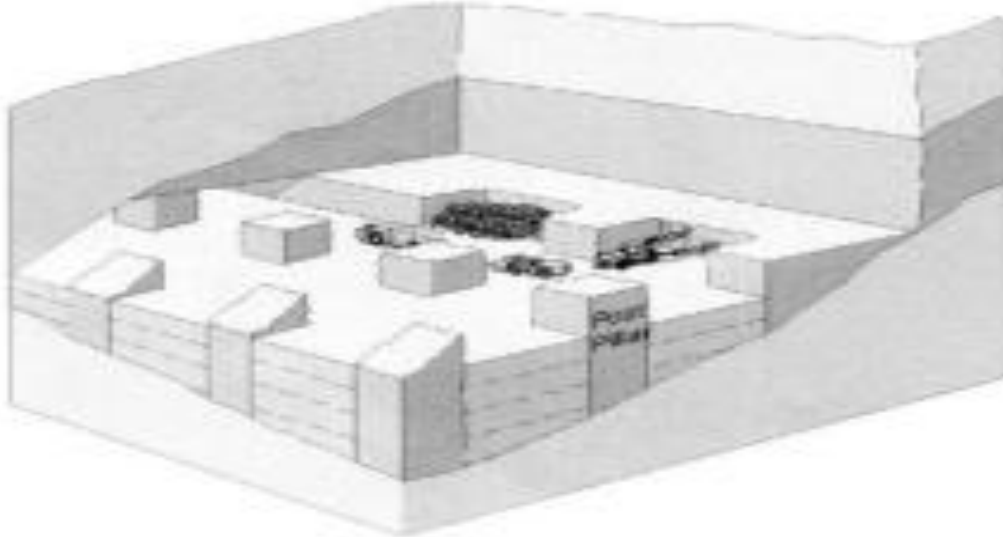
this chapter; the goal of this chapter is to summarize briefly the characteristics of the major mining methods. Ore is an economic concept. It is defined as a concentration of minerals that can be exploited and turned into a saleable product to generate a financially acceptable profit under existing economic conditions. The definition of ore calls for afterthoughts. Ore does not properly exist until it has been labeled as such. To name a mineral prospect an ore body requires more information than needed to establish metal grades. Sufficient knowledge of the mineral deposit, mining technology, processing methods, and costs is needed for undertaking a feasibility study and proving the prospect worthy of being developed into a mine. The expression “existing economic conditions” deserves an explanation. “Run-of-mine” ore is a mix of valuable minerals and worthless rock in which each ingredient is priced separately. Run-of-mine ore is treated in the dressing plant and processed into different concentrates. Where the ore contains more than one metal of value, separate concentrates of, for example, copper, zinc, and lead are produced. The value of in situ ore can be calculated by applying market prices to metal content and deducting costs for treatment and transportation of concentrates and smelter fees. The balance must cover direct mining costs and leave a margin for the mine operator. Metal prices are set on international metal market exchanges in London and New York and fluctuate from day to day, depending on the supply-and-demand situation. An oversupply builds stocks of surplus metal, which is reflected in a drop in the market price. The profit margin for a mine decreases as the values of its products drop. As costs for processing, transport, smelting, and refining remain constant, the mine must adjust to a reduced income. The mine operating on a narrow margin must be prepared to survive periods of depressed metal prices. One tactic to deal with such a situation is to adjust the boundaries of the area being mined and draw these boundaries at a higher cut-off grade. This will increase the value of the run-of-mine product, and the mine will maintain its profit. Another way is to increase the efficiency of mine production. Modifying the mining method and introducing new, more powerful machines are actions that should raise the efficiency of work procedures. The mine must remain a profit generator, which is not a simple task in an environment of increasing labor costs and demands for better living. This chapter describes and explains methods for the underground mining of mineral deposits. The descriptions are generalized and focus on typical applications. Examples chosen illustrate types of mining practices as of 1999. However, every mineral deposit, with its geology, grade, shape, and volume, is unique. As methods are described here, please bear in mind that rock is variable, miners have ideas, and the world of mines will always display special features.



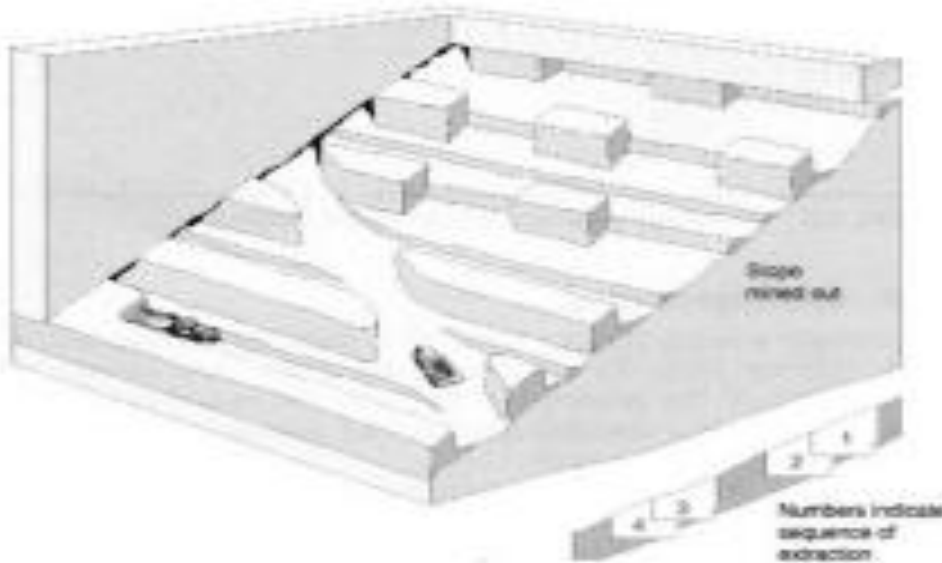
**PICTURE 2. The underground mine-basic infrastructure
The method of dividing the mine by breaking it into pieces**

The method of dividing the mine by breaking it into pieces is designed for flat-bedded deposits of limited thickness, such as copper shale, coal, salt and potash, limestone, and dolomite. This method is used to recover resources in open stopes. The method leaves pillars to support the hanging wall; to recover the maximum amount of ore, miners aim to leave the smallest possible pillars. The roof must remain intact, and rock bolts are often installed to reinforce rock strata. Rooms and pillars are normally arranged in regular patterns. Pillars can be designed with circular or square cross sections or shaped as elongated walls separating the rooms. Minerals contained in pillars are nonrecoverable and therefore are not included in the ore reserves of the mine. Differing geological conditions give rise to variations in room-and-pillar mining. Three typical variations are described in the following text. Classic room-and-pillar mining applies to flat deposits having moderate-to-thick beds and to inclined deposits with thicker beds. Mining the ore body creates large open stopes where trackless machines can travel on the flat floor. Ore bodies with large vertical heights are mined in horizontal slices starting at the top and benching down in steps. Post room-and-pillar mining (Picture 3) applies to inclined ore bodies with dip angles from 20° to 55°. These mines have large vertical heights where the mined-out space is backfilled. The fill keeps the rock mass stable and serves as a work platform while the next ore slice is mined. Step room-and-pillar mining (Picture 1.4) is an adaptation of trackless mining to ore bodies where dip is too steep for rubber-tired vehicles. A special "angle" orientation of haulage drifts and stopes related to dip creates work areas with level floors. This allows trackless equipment to be used in drilling and mucking. Mining advances downward along the step room angle. Classic Room-and-Pillar Mining. In classic room-and-pillar mining, only a minimum of

development work is required to prepare a flat-bedded deposit for mining. Roadways for ore transport and communication are established inside production stopes. Excavation of roadways can be combined with ore production, and mined-out stopes can serve as transport routes. Ore production involves the same drill-blast techniques as in normal drifting where drift dimensions equal the width and height of the stope. Where geological conditions are favorable, stopes can be large, and big drill jumbos can be used for mechanized drilling.



PICTURE 3 Post room-and-pillar mining.



PICTURE 4 Steproom mining of inclined orebody.

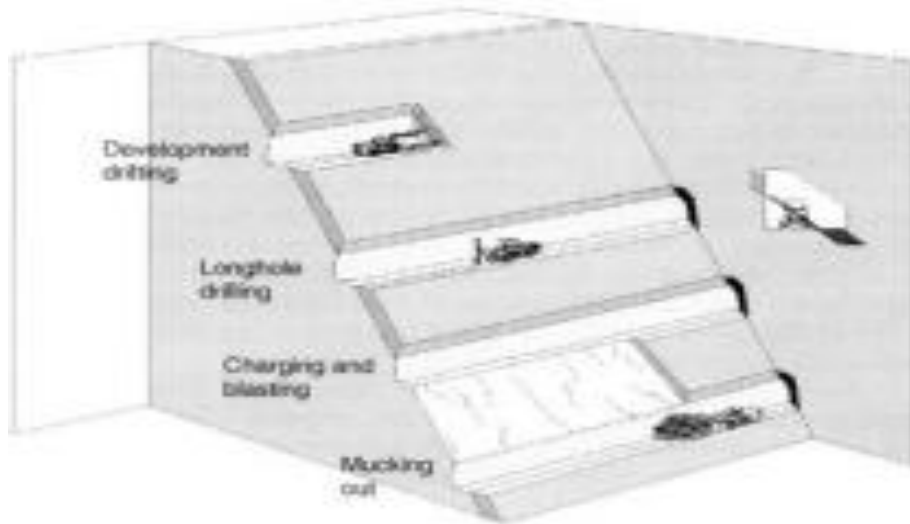
Deposits with large vertical heights are mined in slices. Mining starts at the top below the hanging wall. At this stage, rock bolts are installed for roof control with the back at a convenient height. Sections below are recovered in one or more steps by benching. Standard crawler rigs are used for drilling vertical holes and for conventional bench blasting. Horizontal drilling and “flat” benching are more practical alternatives because the same drilljumbo can be used for both topheading and drilling flat bench holds. The blasted ore is loaded at the muckpile with diesel-driven front-end

loaders. Different transport systems are used, depending on stope height and transport distance. Where the opening is high enough, the common dump truck provides economical transport from stopes to collection points. In thin ore bodies, specially built low mine trucks are available from manufacturers. Stopes with very little headroom can be cleaned by load-haul-dump (LHD) machines, and muck can be transferred onto trucks parked in special loading bays for transport over longer distances. Mobile mechanized equipment is ideal in flat or slightly inclined ore bodies. In the room-and-pillar layout, several production areas can be established. Communications are straightforward and simple. These factors set the stage for the high utilization of both men and machines in an efficient ore recovery system. Post room-and-pillar mining (or “post-pillar” mining) is a combination of room-and-pillar and cut-and-fill stoping. With this method, ore is recovered in horizontal slices starting from the bottom and advancing upward. Pillars are left inside the stope to support the roof. Mined-out stopes are hydraulically backfilled with tailings, and the next slice is mined by machines working from the fill surface. Pillars continue through several layers of fill. Sandfill provides the possibility of modifying the stope layout and adapting the post-pillar method to variations in rock conditions and ore boundaries. Both backfill and sandfill increase the support capability of the pillar, permitting a higher rate of ore recovery than does classic room-and-pillar mining. Post-pillar mining combines the advantages of cut-and-fill mining—that is, allowing work on flat, smooth floors—with the spacious stopes offered by room-and-pillar mining. Easy access to multiple production points favors the use of efficient mechanized equipment. Mining is a variation in which the footwall of an inclined ore body is adapted for efficient use of trackless equipment. Although applications cannot be fully generalized, step room-and-pillar mining applies to tabular deposits with thicknesses from 2 to 5 m and dips ranging from 15° to 30°. The method features a layout in which stopes and haulageways cross the dip of the ore body in a polar coordinate system. By orienting stopes at certain angles across dip, stope floors assume an angle that is comfortably traveled by trackless vehicles. Transport routes cross in the opposite direction to establish roadway access to stopes and to transport blasted ore to the shaft. The main development of step room-and-pillar mining includes a network of parallel transport drifts traversing the ore body in predetermined directions. Drift floors are maintained with grades that allow the use of selected trucks. Stopes are excavated from transport drifts branching out at a predetermined step-room angle. The stope is advanced forward in a mode similar to drifting until breakthrough into the next parallel transport drive. The next step is to excavate a similar drift or side slash one step down-dip and adjacent to the first drive. This procedure is repeated until the roof span becomes almost too wide to remain stable. Then an elongated strip parallel to the stopes is left as a pillar. The next stope is excavated the same way, and mining continues downward step by step. The numbers in Picture 1.4 indicate the sequence of extraction.

Vein Mining

In vein mines (Pictures 5), the dimensions of mineral deposits are highly variable. An ore body can be anything from a large, massive formation several square kilometers in surface area to a 0.5-m-wide quartz vein containing some 20 g/tonne of gold. Miners aim to recover the mineral’s value, but prefer to leave waste rock in the hanging wall and the footwall intact. In the thicker deposits, a machine operates within the ore body walls without problems. When the mineralized zone narrows to a few meters, machines may be too wide to fit inside the ore boundaries. To excavate rock only to permit the machine to fit produces waste, which dilutes the ore. The alternative is to use manual labor to recover high-grade ore. However, labor is costly, and manual mining techniques are inefficient. Also, it is difficult to find people who accept working with hand-held rock drills and using muscle power. Today, a selection of standard slim-sized machines is available, allowing mechanized mining in 2-m-wide drifts. These slim-sized machines include the face jumbo for narrow drifts matched with a longhole rig of the same size. The small drifter jumbo and longhole rig complemented with an LHD with a 2-m³ bucket provides everything needed for the mechanized mining of a 2-m-wide vein.

114	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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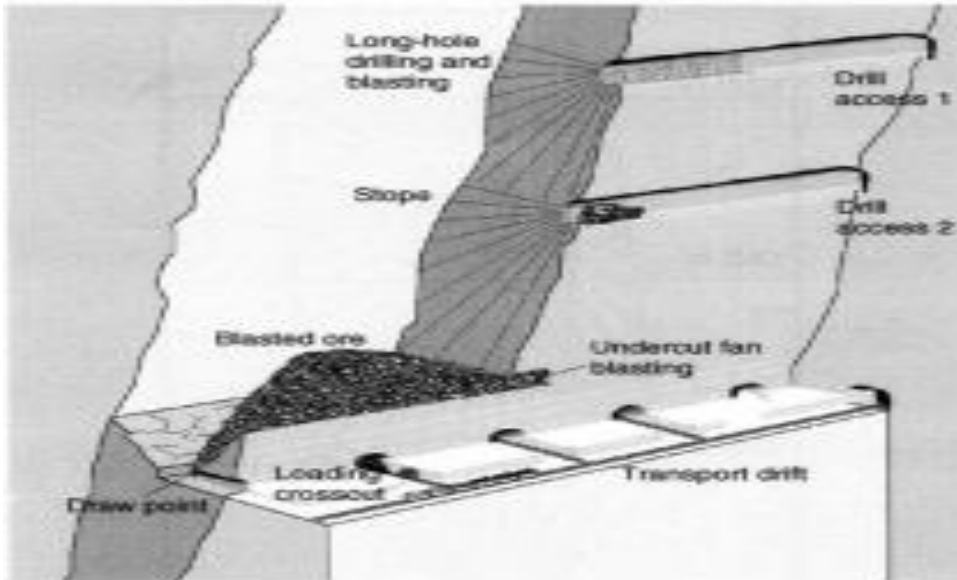


**PICTURE 5. Mining narrow vein with steep dip.
Sublevel Open Stopping**

In sublevel open stoping (Pictures 1.9 and 1.10), ore is recovered in open stopes normally backfilled after being mined. Stopes are often large, particularly in the vertical direction. The ore body is divided into separate stopes. Between stopes, ore sections are set aside for pillars to support the hanging wall. Pillars are normally shaped as vertical beams across the ore body. Horizontal sections of ore, known as crown pillars, are also left to support mine workings above the producing stopes. Enlarging stope dimensions influences mining efficiency. Miners therefore aim for the largest possible stopes. The stability of the rock mass is a limiting factor to be considered when selecting the sizes of stopes and pillars. Sublevel stoping is used for mining mineral deposits with following characteristics:

- * Steep dip - the inclination of the footwall must exceed the angle of repose, Stable rock in both the hanging wall and the footwall,
- * Competent ore and host rock,
- * Regular ore boundaries.

Sublevel drifts for longhole drilling are prepared inside the ore body between main levels. These are strategically located since these are the points from which the longhole rig drills the blast pattern. The drill pattern specifies where blastholes are to be collared and the depth and angle of each hole, all of which must be set with great precision to achieve a successful blast. Drawpoints are excavated below the stope bottom for safe mucking with LHDs, which may be combined with trucks or rail cars for longer transport. Different layouts for undercut drawpoints are used. The trough-shaped stope bottom is typically accessed through loading drifts at regular spacings. Developing the set of drifts and drawpoints underneath the stope is an extensive and costly procedure. A simpler layout is gaining in popularity as an alternative to the conventional drawpoint-and-muck-out system. Here, the loading level is integrated with the undercut. Mucking out is done directly on the stope bottom inside the open stope. The LHD works inside the open stope and, for safety reasons, is operated by radio control by an operator based inside the access drift. Sublevel stoping requires a regular shape of stopes and ore boundaries. Inside the drill pattern, everything qualifies as ore. In larger ore bodies, the area between the hanging wall and the footwall is divided into modules along strike and mined as primary and secondary stopes.



PICTURE 6 Sublevel open stoping



PICTURE 7. Longhole rig with slide positioning, remote control, and tube carousel
Conclusions

Mining new technology the near future, the mining industry must overcome the problems of structural changes in raw material demand and raise the productivity up to the level of high-tech industries to maintain profits. This means the formation of a comprehensive and integral response to such challenges as the need for innovative modernization of mining equipment and an increase in its reliability, the widespread introduction of Industry 4.0 technologies in the activities of mining enterprises, the transition to “green mining” and the improvement of labor safety and avoidance of man-made accidents. The answer to these challenges is impossible without involving a wide range of

the scientific community in the publication of research results and the exchange of views and ideas. To solve the problem, this Special Issue has combined the works of researchers from the world's leading centers of mining science on the development of mining machines and mechanical systems, surface and underground geotechnology, mineral processing, digital systems in mining, mine ventilation and labor protection, in geo-ecology. A special place among the articles in the Special Issue is given to the post-mining technologies research. We associate the further advancement of scientific thought in the field of innovative development of mining technologies, on the one hand, with deepening research in the areas of searching for answers to the key challenges facing the mining industry.

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**MELIORATIVE CONDITION OF LAND IN THE OASIS OF KASHKADARYA IN
THE 50S OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

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***Abstract:** The problems of finding a solution to the economic, social and demographic changes taking place in the modern landscape of the world, which is called the "epoch of globalization", "the time of high technologies", "the time of technical revolutions", "the time of innovation processes", are growing day by day. Therefore, the government of the republic pays great attention to the introduction of modern approaches and innovative technologies in the agriculture of Uzbekistan, their modernization, increasing the efficiency of cultivated areas, rational use of land and water resources.*

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", approved on February 7, 2017, at the stage of modernization and accelerated development of agriculture, further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated lands, development of networks of reclamation and irrigation facilities, intensive methods in the field of agricultural production, first of all, the introduction of modern agricultural technologies that ensure water and resource saving, the use of agricultural machinery with high productivity[1].

The history of irrigation in Uzbekistan has accumulated unique experience in the development and improvement of irrigation systems. The commissioning of water management facilities serves to improve the reclamation state of lands. The word "reclamation" in Latin means "improvement". Land reclamation means, first of all, watering (irrigation) in arid regions, draining swamps and swamps, and cleaning lands from salts. Carrying out reclamation measures will allow in a short time to create a blooming oasis on the site of a lifeless desert and desert[2]. For example, since the 50s of the 20th century, the construction of large irrigation facilities and the development of protected lands have been intensively carried out in our country. In particular, the development of protected and sierozem lands of Mirzachol, Jizzakh, Ferghana, and the Karshi oasis. The experience of work in Mirzachol shows that integrated irrigation systems for reclamation measures on lands prone to salinization should be focused on ensuring a high coefficient of efficiency, the implementation of a certain irrigation regime that ensures the character of salt washing. Drainage occupies a special place among land reclamation measures[3]. The construction of sewers in the Kashkadarya oasis was carried out simultaneously with the development of the Karshi desert.

Since the 50s of the 20th century, serious attention has been paid to land reclamation in the republic. In 1955, reclamation of irrigated lands deteriorated. In order to eliminate and prevent waterlogging of irrigated lands in Shakhrisabz, Yakkabog, Kitab districts, 187,621 m³ of collector and drainage networks were cleared by machine and 19,863 m³ manually[4]. During this period, there were no cases of deterioration in the reclamation state of irrigated lands and a sharp rise in groundwater in the area, even with a low regime of irrigation sources. In the Kashkadarya oasis, the state of melioration was almost satisfactory.

In areas with poor reclamation conditions, such as Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabog, groundwater rises to 20-30 meters above ground level during a special period, in July, August, September. In 1950, work on cleaning the collector-ditch networks was carried out twice, in spring and autumn. The volume of work performed amounted to 21,639 m³ instead of the planned 17,000 m³. Due to the low salinity of the land in the oasis, irrigation through special closed channels is not considered, since it is not necessary. As a result of salinization and waterlogging, there were no cases

of refusal of irrigated lands for agricultural use. In the oasis there are 31 reference points of observation wells, which simultaneously perform the functions of collective farm posts, this network is located taking into account the ameliorative features of individual land plots of collective farms that are subject to observation.

When monitoring the state of the groundwater level in the Koson and Beshkent districts, it was found that groundwater is located at a distance of 7-15 meters from the ground level. These data serve to resolve the issue of external water supply to increase the water supply of the lower reaches of Kashkadarya.

In 1950, earthworks with a total volume of 11,200 m³ were carried out in the Karshi region and the Xudoyzot collector was built. It was also one of the land reclamation activities carried out in the country. 16 hectares of wetlands were drained in the collective farm "Sharq" of the agricultural association "Xudoyzot"[5].

In conclusion, it should be said that the land reclamation work carried out in the Kashkadarya oasis in the 50th years of the 20th century was generally satisfactory and, in a certain sense, contributed to the development of agriculture in the oasis.

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The current state of the formation of speech culture of Primary School students**Nosirova Zakhrokhon Latibjon kizi**Andijan city 7th General secondary school teacher

Annotation: *During the years of independence, the educational sphere was radically updated, and a huge amount of experience was gained in the practical application of advanced methods and techniques of teaching. Today The Times are developing in a fierce way. The approach to teaching general education subjects based on the requirements of the time, the use of the most advanced technologies in education became a requirement of the period. Primary education as the foundation of general secondary education is one of the main links that ensure that students grow up to be a perfect person in the future. It is known that a huge number of psychological aspects in a person, including his thinking, culture, and, in particular, positive or negative characteristics that relate to speech etiquette, are recognized by all his absorption into him at this age. Therefore, it will be necessary to pay extremely serious attention to the content, form and means of primary education, to avoid mistakes and shortcomings. In particular, the elements of speech etiquette, instilled in primary school students during the school period, provide a solid foundation for their future development as a highly cultured person.*

Key words: *education-upbringing, "phonetics", "graphics", "orthoepy", "orthography", phonetics, lexicology, composition of the word, word formation, morphology.*

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 6, 2017 No. 187 "on approval of improved state educational standards of general secondary and secondary special, vocational education" plays an important role in improving the educational sphere in accordance with the requirements of the time, improving the quality and effectiveness of training. It sets out the mandatory minimum requirements for the level of training of primary school graduates, and the assignment given to students graduating from the 4th grade, listening and understanding of simple texts; reading by understanding the text; observing the pronunciation of words and sentences in oral speech; being able to write a dictation of 65 - 70 words; be able to create a text of 5-6 sentences based on a message, an image, gradually describe a statement and an essay, and add 2-3 sentences with an element of discussion, follow the rules for the use of shown.

To enjoy the rich opportunities of the Uzbek language for Primary School students is one of the important tasks facing primary education. The native language program covers several sections of linguistics. These sections are in internal interconnection, and although their study in primary classes provides for the assimilation of language as a whole system, they also cause specific complexities. In particular, the materials of the sections of linguistics "phonetics", "graphics", "orthoepy", "orthography" are combined in primary education into one section "sounds and letters", all word categories are combined into one section "word", the entire syntax is "sentence". In addition, in the process of theoretical study of all sections of the language, mastering the lexicon and spelling is provided.

In the process of teaching the native language in elementary grades, we witnessed a number of difficulties that students face in the practical mastering of the language. It is not at the level of demand for students to recreate a literary text, to competently express their speech in writing. However, the law "on education" establishes that "the implementation of State educational standards is mandatory for all educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

The main area of educational and methodological activity of primary school teachers in the process of working on literate and correct speech is the formation of a culture of speech. This is done

123	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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by practical teaching of the native language, regular and consistent teaching, training on the basis of samples and special exercises, prevention and correction of speech errors, teaching the literary and artistic form of speech. The native language, taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students, helps to thoroughly master the topics in the curriculum, is able to think independently, express one's opinion freely, listen to the opinion of others, reflect, be able to distinguish the most important from them, promote one's own opinion, teach it to prove, summarize and summarize, arouse students' interest in, the development of a system of advanced teaching methods and exercises, which is recognized as a factor in increasing the effectiveness of mother tongue education, is a period requirement. Based on this requirement, the following tasks are assigned to the education of the native language:

- 1) the approach to the personality of the student and teacher, which makes up the educational process, as subjects of educational activity;
- 2) ensuring the creative approach of the teacher and the student to the educational process;
- 3) to cultivate the skills and skills of teachers to use the improved traditional and unconventional form, methods and means of teaching their native language;
- 4) instilling work on language units in each stage of the project of native language lessons;
- 5) to improve the methods of performing lexical-grammatical exercise tasks for students to master the language practically;
- 6) to be able to constantly study the activities of students, the level of assimilation, analyze their results, establish measures to eliminate the problems that have arisen.

The purpose of the DTS, which is based on an improved and competency approach, is to organize the system of general secondary education based on the socio – economic reforms carried out in the country, advanced experience of developed foreign countries and science and modern information and communication technologies, to educate a spiritually competent and intellectually developed person. Qualification requirements of general secondary education consist of the requirements for the mandatory minimum and final goals of the content of education in general education, the volume of training loads and the quality of education, in which A1 for the initial level of study of general education subjects; A1+ level requirements are established for the enhanced initial level of study of general

Work on literate and correct speech, the formation of the speech culture of Primary School students depends on the continuity, continuity of education, the priority of the personality and interests of the student and the base competencies, which are formed in accordance with their age characteristics:

The main task of teaching the subject of the native language:

development of speech competence aimed at thinking the personality of the reader, understanding the opinion of others, being able to competently express one's opinion both orally and in writing;

development of assimilable knowledge of grammar (phonetics, lexicology, composition of a word, word formation, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation marks, speech styles, concepts related to Stylistics) in students;

it consists in the formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing the ability to articulate correctly and fluently, making good use of the wide possibilities of the native language.

Based on the above points, the science of the native language performs the following tasks:

- 1) to think of the personality of the reader;
- 2) development of speech competence aimed at understanding the opinion of others, to be able to competently express one's opinion both orally and in writing;

3) formation and development of knowledge of grammar in students (phonetics, lexicology, composition of a word, word formation, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation, concepts related to speech styles;

4) the formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing skills to be able to correctly and fluently articulate one's mind, making good use of the wide possibilities of the native language.

In primary education-it consists in ensuring the literacy of students, teaching them to comply with the norms of literary speech in their oral and written speech. This native language training program includes the following sections:

1. Literacy teaching and speech cultivation.
2. Phonetics, grammar, spelling and speech cultivation.

Particular attention is paid to the enrichment of students ' speech at the expense of new words from the period of primary education training to the first level.

The native language serves to develop skills and abilities to be able to think freely, to understand other people's opinions, to be able to express their thoughts orally and in writing, to be able to communicate freely with people. The content of the program in the science of the native language includes the following: phonetic system of the native language; word composition; word meaning; speech and sentence: sentence, sentence feedback, types of the sentence according to the purpose (sentence, interrogative, command and emotion-expressing sentences), the use of punctuation marks in the sentence, the structure of the sentence according to; sentence and text, structure of the text (subject, Event Detail, main idea statement, conclusion), drawing up a plan, title, letter head, dialogue, monologue speech, statement, small story. Competencies in science, aimed at the formation of the culture of speech recorded in the curriculum, are reflected in the table below.

1-table

Competencies in science aimed at the formation of students 'speech culture in the program of the subject" native language"

Grade 1	to be able to enter the conversation based on the pictures you see and with the help of a teacher on the text you read; ability to apply new words mastered in the process of speech in oral and written speech; the structure of speech and text from sentences linked in content; composing and writing a sentence depending on the pictures; writing answers to questions within a topic.
Grade 2	be able to get into the conversation based on the pictures and on the text that has been read; being able to apply new words mastered in the process of speech in oral speech; writing answers to questions within a topic; be able to create a creative text of 5-6 sentences based on pictures and a given plan; to be able to apply words related to the subject in oral and written speech.
Grade 3	be able to get into the conversation based on the pictures and on the text that has been read; being able to apply new words mastered in the process of speech in oral speech; being able to write a small text in a sentence by linking words;

	<p>getting to put a title in the text parts;</p> <p>the introduction of the text, the main idea, the ability to find parts of the final conclusion;</p> <p>be able to write written answers to questions;</p> <p>being able to correlate sentences in the text with the content;</p> <p>being able to follow the paragraph, spelling and acne rules;</p> <p>writing greeting cards, short letters;</p> <p>being able to apply assimilated lexical units in text;</p> <p>to be able to correctly use grammatical forms of words in speech.</p>
Grade 4	<p>understanding the teacher's speech and concepts of the subject, mutual questions and answers, assignments, small texts, listening to video and audio texts within the subject;</p> <p>Be able to create text supporting message, image, discussion forms of 5-6 sentences;</p> <p>writing following the logical consistency of a creative text and following the rules of paragraph, spelling and acne;</p> <p>being able to distinguish between types of dictation;</p> <p>being able to create a creative text based on the image;</p> <p>writing a greeting card, letter to a friend, Parents, Teacher;</p> <p>application of new words on the topic in oral and written speech.</p>

The analysis of the curriculum" native language " showed that the normative and communicative (speech qualities) levels of the formation of speech culture of Primary School students were given in gradual consistency, but the formulas of speech etiquette (speech etiquette) were not reflected.

The initial class was based on two requirements that underlie the concept of the formation of a culture of speech in the analysis of textbooks on the subject" mother tongue:

- 1) to be able to use language phenomena: phonetic, lexical, grammatical units for their intended purpose;
- 2) the development, development of students ' existing speech skills on the basis of various tasks and methods.

Based on these requirements, the current textbooks on the subject "native language" for primary classes were analyzed on the basis of the following three areas of formation of the culture of speech:

1. The possibility of enriching students ' speech with vocabulary units.
2. The opportunity to prepare students for the fact that they will be able to use words correctly in the expression of thoughts.
3. The possibility of ensuring the level of literacy of students oral and written cultural and artistic speech.

An important place in the formation of a culture of speech in the process of teaching students in elementary grades is occupied by textbook materials. Therefore, it is necessary, first of all, to have rich opportunities in relation to the materials of the textbook, to be able to attract the reader with their sensitivity, and secondly, tasks for working on language materials are aimed at sending students to speech activity.

The textbook occupies the most important place in the educational process. Primary school textbooks should be structured in such a way that its content and content should encourage students to engage in communication with educational materials. As a result, students should be able to interact in the educational process, work on exercises, conduct creative activities.

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**IDEOLOGICAL SOURCES AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF THE
TEACHING OF SUFISM**

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Annotation. This article analyzes the theoretical issues of the teaching of Sufism, the processes of its formation and the aspects related to its methodological problems. Along with the study of the heritage of Sufism, which has its own place in the history of Sufism, attention is paid to the ideological sources of Sufism.

Key words. Sufism, madhhab, mercy, kindness, religion, Qur'an, Sunnah, speech, criticism, jurist, asceticism, piety, status, knowledge, ethics.

It is known that Sufism did not present itself as a doctrine distant from Islam or as a movement unfamiliar to it. The interrelationship between the Tariqat and the Sharia is precisely because the founder of the Hanbali tariqat, Ahmad b. Hanbal (d. 241/855) took a very strong position against al-Haris al-Muhasibi (d. 243/857), one of the early theorists of Sufism in the 9th century. In the 12th century, the Hanbali 'Abdul Qadir al-Jilani (d. 562/1167) was the founder of the Qadiriya tariqat [1,119.]. Sufism was not a doctrine consisting of ideas based on a particular sect or personal profession of a sheikh. As noted by Professor I. Hakkulov, the history of Sufism is very long, and at the same time, it is an extremely complex history. During the Prophet's time, all Islamic sciences were common, and there were no divisions such as jurisprudence, kalam, and Sufism.

Although the word Sufism does not appear in the Qur'an, it derives its strength from the Quran and the Sunnah. This Sufism was hardly used even during the time of Prophet Muhammad. The essence of Sufism is to beautify morals with asceticism and piety, to achieve perfection by polishing the soul and freeing the soul from the image with the power of contemplation. In this sense, Sufism can also be called the science of behavior, soul, and state. Its language has also been described as “the language of birds”, “the language of the heart”.

Sufism is a reforming doctrine that purifies the human heart and inner being. Its idea is to reform a person, elevate his heart, and achieve God's approval, and aims to make a person achieve “bliss of two worlds”.

Sufism elevates a person to high ranks with the experience of cultivating lust, purifying the soul, and achieving beautiful morality. It also pushes towards a “perfect” self that is completely free from other beings. According to Sheikh Suhrawardy, the beginning of Sufism is knowledge, the middle is action, and the end is divine love. Knowledge directs the goal to discovery, action helps the seeker, love leads a person to God. Therefore, special attention should be paid to Sufism sects and their world of meaning. It is important to know the impermanence of the world and not to turn it into an idol, and not to turn away from the demands of love, mercy and kindness because of the affairs and worries of the transitory world. The idea of glorifying a person is the realization of his identity and the fact that he is the most honorable of all creatures in the world.

Sufism is not something foreign or appended to Islam. The famous Arab Sufi scholar Abul A'la Afifi evaluates Sufism as a “Spiritual revolution in Islam.” Sufism, he argues, is a violent revolution against the dry, narrow concepts used by philosophers, theologians, and jurists. Sufism brought a new spirit to Islam. A person who can understand this spirit correctly understands the spirit of Islamic education, and a person who misunderstands it also misunderstands it. Therefore, looking for the origin of Sufism in ancient Greece, Indian culture or Persian liberalism is nothing but choosing an unscientific path. Sufism embodies a number of complexities and contradictions. In order to

understand it properly and to use it as much as possible, Sufism should be studied separately in several parts.

The first of them is the history of Sufism. In general, without knowing this history, it is difficult to put forward reliable opinions about the reasons for the emergence of Sufism, the contradictions in the process of formation and development, the principles of Sufism in the period after the emergence of Sufism, tariqat and unity.

The second is understood as an interest in the institution that reflects the practice of Sufism, that is, interest in the tariqat. From today's point of view, tariqat has already lived its life as an educational system. Reviving it in its previous forms is unthinkable. But it can be used to purify morals, improve the soul and mind, and solve problems in spiritual life. At the same time, a murid or taliban should surrender himself completely to the will of the sheikh, like the sufis who are denounced as inferior sufis, wandering around the streets and begging from door to door like the sufis, who are condemned as lesser sufis, wandering around the streets and begging from door to door, deliberately withdrawing themselves from the working people, doing karamatfurus, dancing to the sky, completely lost its significance not only for today, for the future.

So, the theoretical concepts and ideas of Sufism, its content and ideological essence are considered important. It is worth noting that each sheikh relied on his personal experience and did not recognize it as a single tariqa or experience. The diversity of the tariqats shows that their status levels were also different. However, the purpose of attaining the will of God is to find His pleasure.

The third part is the literature of Sufism. Compared to art, philosophy, music, the connection of Sufism with fiction is much deeper and larger. However, the Sufi "symbol, metaphor" that occupies a place in the classical literature of the East is the same thing, the same creative phenomenon, with the literature mobilized for the promotion of Sufi thought, rules, meaning, concepts and truths, i.e. ascetic literature, tariqat literature. If the same aspect of the matter is not taken into account, like it or not, the artistic features of classical literature will be left out of imagination. Sufism developed artistic thinking, enriched it with new ideas. It introduced humanitarian ideas that served as the basis for a new direction in literature. The reflection of the relationship between the universe and man in literary works made the human race a central issue in new topics.

There is another serious issue in Sufism. According to some scholars, there was a Sufism of the Awami, and the Sufism of the members of Faqih was not similar to it. In the same way, the Sufism of Obid and the Sufism of the mystic and dervish are also distinguished from each other. The Sufism learned from Imam Ghazali's "Ihya ul-Ulumidin" is the Sufism of the nasih. Reading and studying the works of Sheikh Akbar Muhyiddin ibn Arabi is the Sufism of a philosopher. Similarly, logicians and methodologists had their own Sufism. Sufism expressed the spiritual and moral needs of people of extremely different levels, worldviews and positions, from the common man to the intellectual, from that to the thinker, creator and scholar.

So, how Sufism was formed in the distant past and in what ways and directions it developed, if it is studied as a whole, there is no doubt that Sufism was not only a truly spiritual way of life, but also a doctrine related to politics, economy, science and art, education and training. Human destiny and upbringing are at the center of all religious, moral and philosophical teachings in the world. This is natural, of course. Because the influence of a teaching that is deeply interested in human fate and education and does not show activity is due to itself, so its life will not be prolonged. There are few teachings that can match Sufism in terms of historical status.

During the period of the former Shura regime, scholars from various fields of science tried to separate Sufism from Islam, showing it as a current of thought that was against it or in opposition. Sufism is Sufism with the concepts of Holy Quran, Hadith and Sharia. Otherwise, the opinions expressed about Sufism, divine love, and perfection will not acquire an effective significance and value. It is known that all roads and streams of understanding in the Muslim

world, free from falsehood, all kinds of intrigues and ignorance, lead directly to Muhammadiyah. This idea is also fully applicable to Sufism. In order to be satisfactorily convinced of this, it is necessary to get acquainted with the ascetic stage of Sufism and the practical life, reasoning and conclusions of the first Sufis.

As we mentioned above, by the 10th and especially the 12th centuries, negative changes and distortions in beliefs began to prevail. In Sufism, forgery, trickery, deception and hypocrisy are rampant. This can be easily understood from the regretful criticisms of the classic Sufi scholars. Abu Bakr Kalabadi notes that he wrote in order to preserve the purity of Sufism and to tell the truth about true Sufis, the essence of the tariqat, and to prove that Sufism is based on the humanitarian ideals of Islam. Abu Bakr Kalabadi writes in this regard: “This situation forced us to show the sects of Sufism through this book, to explain their ornaments and inner worlds, tawhid, quality and other concepts, which seemed doubtful to those who did not know their ways and did not serve the Mashaikhs” [2,67]. At the same time, he expressed his opinion about their qualities and characteristics: Abu Bakr Kalabadi in the preface of the work “At-ta'arruf” says: “...the enlightened pure who can see invisible things, who goes to kings in dervish clothes, who suppresses the differences of tribes, who has all human qualities in himself, who is a source of documents and proofs, whose ears are listening, who has a pure heart, whose descriptions have not been widely spread. In this, the meaning of the path taken by the people of the Tariqat from humanity to theology can be seen more clearly. In this sense, the most magnificent, the most enjoyable, the most fruitful field of thinking in Sufism is knowledge and enlightenment. So, to be enlightened, to reach its secrets is not just an external blessing or power brought into the human mind or soul, rather, in addition to having the mental and spiritual power that arises from the divine presence of a person, in the words of Abu Bakr Kalabadi, it is necessary to achieve the divine blessing and be worthy of it.

In this direction, the thoughts of Abu Nasr Sarraj also enrich our views about that period. According to him, there are too many people who argue about Sufism today. Imitating the Sufis, the number of allusive speakers on Sufi topics increased. Each of these groups also has works written with their own phrases. However, the first masters who spoke about Sufism, did not say or write anything without opening up to the world, surrendering their egos to observation, humility, and ecstasy. Such words explaining the history of corruption and violation of Sufism are often mentioned in authoritative sources.

Hujviri, the science of Sufism almost disappeared. The situation is the same, especially in our countries, which have turned away from the path of pleasure. Now neither the elite nor the common people can go beyond mentioning the words and expressions of Sufism, he says.

As a result, together with the acceptable and acceptable Sufism, Sufism also appeared, which leads people astray from the path of Truth and deprives them of the pleasure of enlightenment, which means that it is rejected. There is a Sufism that Mawdudi discussed in this regard, which we find acceptable and acceptable. There is another form of Sufism that we reject and criticize. There is another Sufism that we want to reform and tashih, he says. According to Mawdudi's description, the second type of Sufism is mysticism, which is a mixture of Greek, Indian, Jewish, and Zoroastrian philosophies, and propagates false ideas. Therefore, when interested in Sufism and tariqat, it is meant to pay special attention to the process of Sufism, which came to the world before and after Islam, and whose tariqat gained a position as a unique continuation of Muhammadiyya.

Wali, Arif or Sheikhs interpret this blessed and holy path according to their intuition, observation and style of expression. For example, Khoja Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani walked this path with asceticism and piety, while Jalaluddin Rumi walked with love and pleasure. However, neither Gijduvani nor Rumi ever thought of changing this incomparable and unique path according to their nature and desire. It is important to know the lovers of truth - lovers of truth, mujtahids - mujtahids,

people of knowledge - owners of knowledge. For this purpose, it is necessary to study primary sources.

It is known that Maulana Rumi and Muhyiddin Ibn Arabi opposed Fakhriddin Razi's Greek philosophy in an Islamic way. In several places of "Masnavi" Mawlana says that although he is a very knowledgeable person, Fakhriddin Razi did not reach the truth because he only followed the path of external knowledge. Ibn Arabi, in his letter to Razi, recommends him to enter the path of Sufism in order to acquire the truth. Disputes arose between theological sciences and philosophy, which were formed by the middle ages in general. The teachings on the path to the truth have improved somewhat.

The difference between the outer and the inner knowledge, that is, the identity, is explained in a treatise as follows: "The knowledge of Zahir is not free from doubt due to the fact that it has been passed from group to group until the time of the Messenger of God. And the knowledge of the inner world, "We have given him special knowledge" (Kahf, verse 65) is free of doubt because it is received directly from God according to the divine judgment. Also, "all the books discussing inner science are based on verses and hadiths" [3,30]. First of all, in science, the power of guardianship and the privilege of wisdom were believed. That is why great Sufi scholars have written down interesting and noteworthy thoughts about the uniqueness of this science, the principle of meaning and the secrets of its mastery.

To live the Sufi life, to practice the requirements and conditions of this path, it is necessary to belong to a great sheikh. It is difficult to learn Sufism without a sheikh, teacher and guide, just as practical sciences such as music, visual arts, painting and other handicrafts cannot be learned without a teacher. In Sufism, those who followed the path of Sufism in the first three centuries did not have a fighting spirit, enthusiasm for freedom and initiative. In much later times, uncompromising discipline, the concept of unconditional obedience to the sheikh was the priority. However, in Salafi Sufism, there was no such view against the tradition. That's why in the Naqshbandi tariqat, excessive dieting and indulgence were completely eliminated.

As Haris Muhsin pointed out, they show a lot of incentive to avoid people and withdraw into solitude. But there is a trick in this grandiosity. After all, their real goal is to be famous. They make their hearts happy by pretending to be a savior, they are arrogant and prideful looking at others, and the claim of closeness to God does not allow them to see their own sin.

The founders of the order, who deeply felt the consequences of such tricks and deviations, warned many people, including young people, about the immorality, selfishness, and moral degradation carried out in the name of Sufism. This meaning is embodied in the words of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, "Sufism was a thing in ancient times, now it is a dream."

Sufism is purifying the soul with prayer, recitation, love, enlightenment, devoting one's being to true love, saving the heart from sin, fulfilling all the commands of God, and avoiding forbidden deeds. Sufism is a service to the path of devotion and compassion, mercy and devotion, overcoming selfishness, arrogance, surrender to external achievement and success.

Sufism belonging to Attar, Rumi, Yassavi, and Gijduvanis was a Sufism that makes a divana a vali, a fool wise, a slave a sultan, and a drop ocean. With him, limitations and spiritual blindness disappear, and the soul, which has become ruined due to lust and worldly greed, is renewed and beautified by its absolute love. It was the main goal of the Sufis to sweep away the soul, shallow, dirty concepts from the heart, to free the soul from self-dependence and subordination to freedom.

If we look at the history, the malomatia movement appeared in Nishapur in the second half of the 9th century, and its main idea was self-cultivation and the path of mathematics. What distinguishes the Malomati from other contemporary Sufi categories is that they focused on treating lust from vices in order to achieve sincerity in the presence of God. One of the main doctrines of Malomatia is: not to wear special clothes; preferring secret dhikr over public dhikr; Some of its rules, such as refraining

from wandering aimlessly, were adopted by the Naqshbandi tariqat, which emerged in the 15th century [4,155].

Although the Malomatia movement occupies an important place in the history of Islam, there are very few sources about this movement. The most famous of these sources is the work of Abdurrahman al-Sulami (d. 412/1021) from Nishapur “Risala al-malomatiyya”. On the one hand, the author was one of the followers of Abu Amr Isma’il Nujaid, a well-known student of one of the famous sheikhs of Malomatia (d. 298/910), and on the other hand, he was his maternal grandfather. Most of the research on malomathy is based on this work. But “Risola al-malomatiyya” was not written by Al-Sulami as a historical document. The work was written to defend the Malomatia movement, to which his teacher and relative belonged, from later claims. “Kashf al-mahjub” by al-Hujwiri, who lived half a century after al-Sulami, and the famous work “Awarif al-maarif” by Shihabuddin Abu Hafs Umar al-Suhrawardi (540 631/1145-1234) are important sources as they cover theoretical issues. For example, al-Hujviri in his work “Kashf al-Mahjub” took a unique position about the blamers and said, “A hypocrite believer does these things (good deeds) for the sake of hypocrisy knowingly in order to be seen by people. Blaming people knowingly make people hate themselves. Both they and these think about people’s thoughts” [7,30]. Despite this criticism, al-Hujviri in “Kashf al-Mahjub” mentions malamatia among the ten acceptable mystical movements that existed in Khorasan in the 9th-10th centuries [8,140]. He even considers the blame worthy of the previous lines in this list, compiled according to Sharia compliance.

Shihabuddin Abu Hafs Umar al-Suhrawardi, in the book “Awarif al-ma’rif”, considers the people of Malomatia and Sufism to be different categories and says, among other things: “Malomathiya pay great attention to sincerity. They enjoy hiding their situations and actions and consider it “sincerity”. The fact that their state and deeds are revealed, just as the disobedient person's sin is revealed, disgusts them. The Malomati extols the attainment of Ikhlas and its firm hold, while the Sufi is lost in Ikhlas. Suhrawardi defines blame as an independent category, to indicate its level: “The fact that a blameworthy person hides his condition from others is a form of jealousy. He who is alone with his beloved does not want to be seen by a stranger. He who hates having strangers see his love for his beloved, attains pure love. Although this state is honorable, it is a vice and a defect in the Sufi’s path. Therefore, the blamer is ahead of the Sufi and behind the Sufi. According to al-Suhrawardi's definition, he places the blame between a mystic who has just entered the path of Sufism and a Sufi who has attained high ranks in wandering [6,75].

Sufism has theoretical aspects as well as practical features. Sufis discover divine truths by following a certain path in practice. They strongly relied on traditional Islamic sciences and emphasized inspiration. They created the Laduni science called “Irfan” by discovering it on the basis of inner experience and mental observation gathered as a result of certain mathematics. Sufis tried to reflect their experiences combined with pure faith in their behavior, lifestyle and social relations, that is, they combined their knowledge with practice.

The main idea of the path of Sufism is human perfection, and Sufis strived for this perfection by training the soul and purifying the soul. Thus, it can be observed that under the influence of Sufism, on the one hand, Sharia sciences, and on the other hand, the ideas specific to the science of wisdom and philosophy, the practical and spiritual methods of Sufis on the way to self-realization and the Truth were formed, and the theoretical foundations of this path were created. First of all, it should be noted that regardless of the field of science, in order to acquire sufficient knowledge and conduct detailed research, it is necessary to research researches, sources and special works related to that field.

In conclusion, the sources of Sufism and the philosophy of Islamic Sufism have been studied for centuries and continue to do so today. However, many manuscripts on Sufism are still waiting to be studied in several manuscript institutes. Many results have been achieved in the study of Sufi-philosophical ideas in Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, it is becoming known that research based on a new

approach is needed in the interpretation of Sufi ideas and in the proper clarification of contradictions in it. So, Islamic sciences in Movarounnahr have been of interest to foreign and local researchers.

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133	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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THE SITUATION OF EXILE PEASANTS

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Abstract: *The article talks about the exiled peasants from the Uzbek SSR, their political status, economic and social situation. The author analyzes the situation in most of the displaced persons located in the territory of the country and draws relevant scientific conclusions.*

Key words: *exile, farmer, Uzbekistan, kulak, settlement.*

One of the "discoveries" in the repression policy of the Soviet totalitarian regime against peasant farms was the creation of a system of special settlements. According to the Soviet terminology, these settlements, which were called "Kulok settlement", "labor settlement" and "special settlements", served as a place of exile for the Kulak families.

"Kulok settlements" in the country were established in the early 1930s and were initially managed by local executive committees. According to the Central Asia autonomous representative office of OGPU, the first "ear settlement" on the territory of Uzbekistan was established on March 15, 1930 in the village of Jilvan, Shofirkon district, Bukhara district. Also, in the spring of 1930, three more settlements were established in the village council of Abod, Gijduvan district, Koloydin village, Bauman district, and Buloqboshi village, Chust-Pop district ¹.

According to the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) dated April 20, 1930, "On the legal status of those displaced for labor", command centers were established in all labor settlements where kulaks were exiled from collectivization regions.

to the "Regulation on Settlements for the ²Rich and Kulak Elements in the UzSSR" of June 20, 1930 of the Soviets of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of the UzSSR. The regulation stipulates that the settlements are designed for 20-25 farms and are as far away from neighboring villages as possible. The place was determined by the district executive committee. Not only in this district, but also in other districts of Uzbekistan, wealthy families were forcibly settled in settlements.

The Presidium of Okrijrokom appointed a representative in agreement with the OGPU body to manage the settlement. The representative had powers such as keeping the population of the settlement, ensuring public order and security, monitoring the execution of the orders of higher authorities, and registering the civil status. It is determined that there will be 3 policemen at the disposal of the representative. It is allowed to leave the settlement only with the permission of the representative.

The administration apparatus of the settlement is provided from the local budget. It is established that executive committees of the district and district will exercise general leadership and control over their activities ³.

In the settlements, the GPU hired spies to monitor the political mood of the exiles. According to the information of Karutsky, the deputy head of the Central Asian autonomous representative office of the OGPU, and Krukovsky, the head of the information department, on

¹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. – P.312 – 313.

² Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S.273.

³ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 274-275.

December 9, 1930, 4 people from among those exiled in the Shafirkon region were recruited to the service of the agency ⁴.

At the meeting of A.A. Andreev's commission on March 31, 1931, the issue of "Settlement of kulak families" was discussed. At the meeting, which was attended by Postishev, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, G. Yagoda from the OGPU, and the Zaporozhets, the issue of "relocation of the rich in Central Asia" was also discussed. He allowed the Sredazburo to internally relocate the rich in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to the northern regions far from the border ⁵. It was on the basis of this decision that the number of "kulak settlements" in Uzbekistan increased to 13 as a result of the internal exile of wealthy kulak households, which was completed in the spring and summer of 1931.

The highly secret decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) on May 20, 1931 "On the Ears" was the main factor in the long-term continuation of the "exile of the ears" in the system of political repressions during the collectivization process. It was with this decision that the proposal of A.A. Andreev's commission to transfer the administrative, organizational and economic management of exiles to the OGPU was accepted ⁶. The OGPU authorities began a comprehensive study of all "kulak settlements" in the union. Control over deportees was strengthened.

On July 1, 1931, the ⁷completely secret decision of the USSR Central Committee "On the Settlement of Special Displaced Persons" legally confirmed that the administrative management of special displaced persons and the use of their labor in economic affairs were assigned to the OGPU bodies.

According to the information of the OGPU, on July 1, 1931, there were a total of 19 "ear settlements" in Central Asia, 17 of which were established in the territory of Uzbekistan ⁸. In July 1931, 678 households with 2263 people were exiled in these settlements. The number of settlements and the number of inhabitants in them changed regularly. During this period, not a single settlement was established in Karakalpakstan ⁹(see Appendix 7).

Despite the fact that the first "ear settlements" were established in Uzbekistan in 1930, they were left to their own devices. In order for settlements to regularly carry out agricultural work, it is stipulated in the regulation that the products grown on the land plots allocated by the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the UZSSR should be sold to the state preparatory bodies and cooperatives at contract prices. But undeveloped, bad land was allocated to settlements. The dwellings were either unprepared or in a completely dilapidated condition. Due to the lack of working animals and agricultural tools, it was very difficult to organize the production process. In particular, in the spring of 1931, in the settlement of Jilvan, the land was left ¹⁰uncultivated due to the lack of working animals and farming tools and insufficient control 34 ra.

The settlements in Kokon are located on a hill that needs to be developed with a total area of 1500 tanobs and are divided into 7 plots. According to the contract agreement, 432 tanobs of "Kora Korpa" settlement, 508 tanobs of "Mayda Yulgun" settlement, and a total of 940 tanobs of land will be used for cotton cultivation. As of July 1, 1931, the people of both settlements acquired 415 tons of land. Because of this, until the last days of April, the settlements had no other agricultural tools except 2 horses, 2 oxen, a few donkeys, and only 150 hoes. They were also rented out by the Kokan City

⁴RF FHX MA. Fund 2, list 8, case 811, sheet 13.

⁵Politburo and Christianity: vysylka, spetsposelenie . 1930-1940: V 2 kn. Kn.1./ Otv.ed N.N. Pokrovsky .- M.: ROSSPEN, 2005. - S. 287 .

⁶ Politburo and Christianity: vysylka, spetsposelenie . - S. 3 04 .

⁷ Politburo and Christianity: vysylka, spetsposelenie . - S. 318-319.

⁸UzR PDA, fund 58, list 7, case 251, sheet 2.

⁹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 309.

¹⁰ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S.293.

Council. From May 1931, the situation changed, local organizations sent 7 oxen to the settlements. A tractor was temporarily allocated and plowed 72 acres of land. By July 1, 1931, both settlements had 6 horses, 15 oxen, 17 cattle, 4 plows, 1 harrow, 150 hoes and 5 carts ¹¹.

The settlement in Akdarya region is located on 294 acres of orchards and is divided into 4 plots. All the deportees lived in reed huts in one plot near the village of Sidon. No buildings were built for living and working. There are 5 horses, 3 oxen, 6 donkeys, 4 ploughs, 2 trowels, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 25 hoes and 3 scythes in the 24 ravillage ¹².

Three settlements in the Ikramov region are located on the banks of the Karadarya near the villages of Rovatak, Shambulok and Kara Arik. The exiles lived in reed huts, some families settled in abandoned houses, a mosque and a damaged rice drying building. There is irrigated land in the settlement 162 ra, and all the land has a fixed assignment ¹³.

4 horses and 16 oxen were allocated for irrigated land in Obad settlement of Gijduvan district . 68 ra The fixed task is 50% completed. The reason for such a low indicator was the lack of live and non-living agricultural inventory, the inconvenient location of plots and the lack of feed. The settlement is not provided with European-type agricultural inventory ¹⁴.

The general situation in Jilvan settlement of Bauman district, kulak settlements of Denov district and Yangiyol was as shown above.

The food supply of the exiles was extremely poor. Local Soviet authorities and the People's Commissariat of Trade (Narkomtorg) have been trying to solve this problem under various pretexts. There was no food supply in the settlements until the harvest. Until July 1931, not a single settlement was completely supplied with bakery products and industrial goods. In order to find food, the exiles visited their relatives in turn. Some kulaks made a living by selling firewood in the market. Due to the lack of food, women regularly turned to the commandants of the settlement and demanded that they meet their food needs or be allowed to go to the village and bring food ¹⁵.

The mood of the exiles was bad because the Akdarya settlement was not completely supplied with bakery products and industrial goods. They assessed their living in such conditions as physical extermination . There were also cases where they expressed their displeasure in the form of an ultimatum. Rumors of fleeing the settlement and joining the armed movement against the Soviet regime were revealed.

Based on the above situation, it should be noted that the organization of "ear settlements" established in the spring of 1930-1931 was unsatisfactory. The issue of housing, the supply of food and industrial goods has not been completely resolved.

With the decision of the Presidium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR dated July 3, 1931 "On the procedure for restoring the civil rights of exiled kulaks", the legal status of exiles was determined for the first time ¹⁶. From August 1931, the term "special resettled ones" (spetspereselenets) began to be used for the exiled "ears" ¹⁷.

On August 6, 1931, the commission on kulaks of the Central Committee of the UzKP(b) considered the issue "On determining the number of kulak farms to be deported from collectivization districts to kulak settlements". In 1931, the commission determined the number of households to be deported to kulak settlements at 1,550. It was also decided to establish 4 additional "ear settlements": 1. Kara arik - 1200 ra occupied the area in Narpay district. intended for 500 households; 2. Kalla

¹¹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. – P.304 – 305.

¹² Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2 . - S. 305, 312.

¹³ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2 . - S. 305.

¹⁴ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2 . - S. 306.

¹⁵ In that place.

¹⁶ Shamsutdinov R.T. Rural tragedy: collectivization, exile, exile. - B. 461

¹⁷ In that place.

Khasan - took the field in the Karadarya region . 800 raintended for 300 farms; 3. Yozyovon massif - 1500 raoccupied the area in Margilan region. intended for 500 households; 4. Golden Horde - occupied the field in Mirzachol region . 1000 raIt is intended for 250 households ¹⁸.

A special apparatus for the management of "kulak settlements" was established under the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs for the development of lands allocated to "kulak settlements". The distribution department of the Central Committee of the UzKP(b) was instructed to allocate representatives to Karadarya and Mirzachol regions within 3 days. The representatives had to reach these regions immediately and carry out preliminary preparatory work on the establishment of settlements.

First of all, the commission determined from which regions and how many farms will be transferred to the 2 newly created "early settlements". Among them: 75 from Andijan district in Narpay district, 75 from Namangan district, 25 from Zelensky district, 75 from Stalin district, 50 from Yangikurgan district, 50 from Tashkent district, 75 from Margilan district, 50 from Kudash district, 25 from Upper Chirchik district. economy; 50 farms from Old Bukhara, 50 from Vobkent, 25 from Karadarya, 25 from Bauman district, and 75 from Samarkand have been decided to be relocated to Altyn Orda settlement in Mirzachol district ¹⁹.

According to the OGPU's "Temporary Regulations on the Functions of the Settlement Administration in the Regions Where Special IDPs Are Settled and the Rights and Obligations of Special IDPs" dated October 25, 1931, OGPU command posts were established in special settlements. They were subordinated to departments under the autonomous representative office of the OGPU or district and district commanders. Commandant's staffs were appointed by the OGPU and worked under the leadership of district executive committees, in accordance with the functions of village soviets in the performance of normal administrative functions.

On November 22, 1931, the Commission on Special Displaced Persons of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decided to establish special settlements near the state cotton farms in Uzbekistan. He allowed the exiled kulak-rich families to be used as labor force in these state cotton farms ²⁰. At the suggestion of Sredazburo, an additional 1000 kulak-rich households will be transferred to Uzbekistan from Turkmenistan. The main reason for this was that the cotton farms in Uzbekistan were not sufficiently supplied with workers. Because most of the workers in the state cotton farms "Savai", "Khazorbog", "Uchkurgan" and "Dalvarzin" in Uzbekistan are people sent by labor exchanges from Penza, Samara, Ulyanovsk and other places, and they have absolutely no knowledge of cotton farming ²¹.

On November 25, 1931, the autonomous representative of the OGPU in Central Asia, E.G. Evdokimov, informed G. Yagoda that he and the directive authorities of Uzbekistan agreed on the issue of moving 10,000 families to the interior regions, and it is known that three settlements were established in the cotton farms "Quyikhon", "Narpay" and "Angor". does ²²

In the fall of 1931, the OGPU handed over 2,073 farms consisting of 10,472 people in special settlements in Central Asia to the "Sredazsovkhokhlopok" trust under a contract. Also, scattered and special displaced persons without permanent residence were concentrated in 5 settlements ²³.

Since 1932, the number of special settlements and special settlements in Uzbekistan has been increasing. According to the contract between UZSAIT of OGPU and Sovkhokhlopkom, labor

¹⁸ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 316.

¹⁹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S.317.

²⁰Shamsutdinov R.T. Rural tragedy: collectivization, exile, exile. B. 462.

²¹Shamsutdinov R.T. Rural tragedy: collectivization, exile, exile. B.449

²²Featured work. B. 463.

²³Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 319.

settlements in Uzbekistan were established under state cotton farms. Special attention was paid to the full use of the labor of special displaced persons and their permanent settlement in the places of exile.

on April 2, 1932 "On improving the cultural, domestic and sanitary conditions of ²⁴special displaced persons", "Sovkhozpakhta" was assigned the task of developing a specific plan for the provision of housing for the deportees.

As a result of the internal exile in Central Asia on May 22-24, 1932, a total of 4,866 rich people from Uzbekistan were placed in labor settlements in the republican state farms of USAZITL ²⁵. In 1932, as a result of the Soviet government's policy of struggle for cotton independence, the largest number of 27,799 special landslides were brought to Central Asia than in other regions ²⁶(see Appendix 10). 2,758 of the 2,847 people listed as "other reasons for arrival" in the table in the appendix of the dissertation, in our opinion, are a special category that was individually placed in special settlements as a result of the rapid actions of the OGPU in April 1932. These are rich peasants who were anti-Soviet and were punished for not more than 3 years for not fulfilling the strict orders of the government ²⁷. Their families were relocated after settling in the settlement economically.

During 1932, a total of 71,236 people from various regions (except internal exiles) were forcibly settled in special settlements in the Soviet Union ²⁸, and the largest part of them (39.4%) was diverted to Central Asia. With this indicator, Kazakhstan (39.4%) and Ural (14.2%) also left behind ²⁹. Another point worthy of attention is that in 1933, not a single special settlement was received in the settlements of Central Asia.

In 1934-1937, the deportation to special settlements in Central Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan, continued. The decision of the Central Committee of the USSR dated April 20, 1935 "On the economic resettlement of exiles from the USSR, the North Caucasus and Moscow" was ³⁰adopted. A week later, on April 26, 1935, the head of the GULAG, M.D. Berman, sent a report to the head of the OGPU, G.Yagoda ³¹.

By 1935, those exiled to special settlements in Uzbekistan were economically settled. On March 1, 1934, the OGPU, together with the USSR Central Committee, established a system of concluding labor contracts between economic bodies and hired labor migrants. Because providing industrial goods and food products to the families of hired labor refugees was entrusted to the economic bodies ³².

²⁴UzR MDA, fund 837, list 26, case 384, sheets 5-8.

²⁵UzR MDA, 837-fund, 26-list, 384-ish, 16-17; Pages 49-51.

²⁶Zemskov V.N. Spetsposelentsy v USSR 1930-1960. - M.: Nauka, 2003. - S. 20-23 .

²⁷UzR MDA, fund 837, list 26, case 384, sheets 17-18.

²⁸ Ivitsky N.A. Collectivization and rasskulachivaniya (v nachale 30-x godov) - M.: 1996. - S. 196.

²⁹ See: Polyan P. Ne po svoey vole... History and geography prinuditelnyx migration v USSR . M .: OGI – Memorial , 2001 .

³⁰ Ivitsky N.A. Sudba raskulachennyx v USSR. - M.: Sobranie, 2004. – S. 76.

³¹ Zemskov V.N. Spetsposelentsy v USSR, 1930-1960. - M.: Nauka, 2003. - S. 2 7

³² Featured work. - B. 32.

**Linguistic and cultural classification of euphemisms
in Uzbek and English languages**

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Abstract: *Linguocultural aspects of taboo and euphemism as a sign of language and culture are characterized by a new approach. The non-cultural trace is in the nature of the taboo. This cultural trace, if any, is inherent like a euphemism. The contact of these natures finds its place in modern times. We have also investigated the linguocultural aspects of taboo and euphemism in the paper submitted for defense based on materials of different systems of languages. It is a controversial issue that, in contrast to the taboo, the euphemism that replaces it is a cultural and social indicator of society as a linguocultural phenomenon.*

Keywords: *linguoculturology, euphemism, taboo, slang, classification of euphemisms.*

Language is a means of communication between individuals, and culture is a certain level of development of society. Language is an indicator of the influence of external factors on the language consciousness of members of a single society, people, and nation. Language is also a mirror of all social and historical processes in an intercultural nature. Language is a means of influencing another language and another culture. It is because the national characteristics of the language. And the culture of each ethnic group has a direct impact on the formation of the world in a way that is specific to the perception and representation of the world for the same ethnic group or social community.

The peculiar differences in the minds of people of different languages and cultures are the main reason for misunderstandings in intercultural and inter-lingual contacts. Belonging to one or another culture shapes the thinking of a particular community, and each national culture has its cultural meanings that have been fixed in the language.

Moreover, language becomes a crucial treasure trove of moral norms, beliefs, and norms of behavior in a separate social environment. Therefore, the representatives of a single nation or a definite society have common personality traits, a concrete type of thinking, and different patterns of behavior from the representatives of a certain nation.

One of the new fields of linguistics is linguoculturology. Beginning in the 1990s, researchers began to investigate the languages previously studied in the context of extralinguistic or linguistic factors from a sociocultural point of view. Thus, they could create the conditions for the mutual study of language and culture. Language is sociological, that is, its relationship with the environment, in particular, the existence of language, dialect, literary language, etc. The field of study by exploring various forms such as is called social linguistics. Other disciplines also study and study language and culture. However, taking into account the peculiarities of language and culture, linguoculturology, a new field of sociolinguistics, was created.

An extremely important role in the world landscape belongs to the language units of culture - linguocultures. Linguoculture is a complex, inter-level language unit, a dialectical unit of both linguistic and extralinguistic factors, a form of oral sign, a link between its semantic content and cultural meaning. Researchers have presented linguocultures in many different language forms, including words, word combinations, syntactic structures, pieces of text, and even whole text.

Different events are expressed in language. These events manifest themselves at various language levels. The phenomenon of taboo takes place at the lexical level. Linguocultural analysis of taboos and euphemisms shows that while taboos are an event in the early stages of evolution and thought, euphemisms operate under the norms of high cultural society. The dimensions of the energy carried by these two nominations are also different in terms of impact.

Linguoculturology as a science was born of anthropological traditions. The directions of linguocultural research arose from the idea of the interaction of language and culture. Linguocultural aspects of taboo and euphemism as a sign of language and culture are characterized by a new approach to it. The non-cultural trace is in the nature of the taboo. The cultural trace, if any, is inherent like a euphemism. The contact of these natures finds its place in modern times. We have also investigated the linguocultural aspects of taboo and euphemism in the paper submitted for defense based on materials of different systems of languages. It is a controversial issue that, in contrast to the taboo, the euphemism that replaces it is a cultural and social indicator of society as a linguocultural phenomenon. The worldview of society, cultural and social development is inevitably studied in the linguocultural direction. The national-cultural specifics of civil society in the linguocultural aspect are clarified through euphemisms; the cultural sphere is reflected through language.

Euphemism is a word of Greek origin, a combination of the words "good" (ei) and "speak" (phemi), which means to speak politely. In linguistics, euphemisms are the development of more noble, culturally meaningful words instead of rude, vulgar, obscene words and expressions. It serves to soften the meaning, to express it in a more cultural form.

People try to avoid using words and expressions that are unpleasant, inappropriate, or embarrassing. They are afraid of hurting other people's feelings using such kinds of words and expressions. The consciously avoided words and expressions are called "euphemisms". The word euphemism comes from the Greek word. *Eu – good/ well + pheme – speech/speaking*. Euphemism is the substitution of words or expressions for words and expressions that seem rough, unpleasant, or inconvenient to be pronounced. The people use euphemisms to get rid of the negative meaning or connotation the word or topic in question has. These include sex, death, killing, crime, disease, and different functions of the human body.

According to the researched sources, the following can be said about the groups of lexical-semantic meanings of euphemisms in English and Uzbek languages:

- a) euphemisms related to family relations;
- b) euphemisms for marriage and remarriage;
- c) euphemisms related to the news delivered to the family.

Over time, several taboos (legal, social, religious) are created by the state. Inadmissible taboos in cultural society, words that are not acceptable to use, discussions about them are used in satire and comedies, humorous expressions:

- 1. A taboo on food or drink;
- 2. The taboo on the opening of the face.

The main meaning of taboo (religious prohibitions on certain actions to avoid the hostile manifestation of incomparable powers in primitive people are only a few sources of euphemisms and euphemisms (religious prohibitions on taboos denoting the name of God, Azrael, evil spirits, animal names in Uzbek). The religious and spiritual motives of euphemism have been parallel and cohesive throughout human history (J.Lawrence (1973), p.78). Based on the findings of the study, we can say that the euphemisms gave rise to taboos. For example, in English *to pass away* instead of *to die*, in Uzbek *vafot etmoq* instead of *o'lmoq*.

Several researchers were engaged in the study of euphemisms (D.K. Zelenin, V. Havern, Ch. Kane, A.M. Kasev, H. Nurp, A. Kurkiyev, B.A. Larin, A.A. Khapanskaya). There are four main thematic groups in the classification of euphemisms:

141	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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- 1) euphemisms corresponding to the principle of politeness;
- 2) euphemisms based on the principle of taboo;
- 3) euphemisms that camouflage negative events in economic, political, and social life;
- 4) euphemisms that increase the social status of various specialties.

To conclude, we have investigated linguocultural features of euphemisms based on English and Uzbek materials. One of the new fields of linguistics is linguoculturology. Other disciplines also study and study language and culture. However, taking into account the peculiarities of language and culture, linguoculturology, a new field of sociolinguistics, was created. In linguistics, euphemisms are the development of more noble, culturally meaningful words instead of rude, vulgar, obscene words and expressions. It serves to soften the meaning, to express it in a more cultural form.

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IMPROVEMENT OF LOGISTICS CHAIN MANAGEMENT PROCESSES IN THE CONSTRUCTION FIELD

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Abstract. *In our country, optimization of costs and improvement of management processes in the construction industry, including the logistics chain, diversification of enterprises and diversification of production and service processes, increasing the economic potential of enterprises through the full formation of value chains in the industry, thereby ensuring employment, great attention is paid to meeting the needs of the population in construction products and improving their welfare.*

Key words: *construction industry logistics, inter-enterprise coordination, logistics chain management, supply chains, cost chain.*

Introduction. Increasing the functional efficiency of the management processes of construction industry enterprises in the world based on the wide use of internal capabilities, forming new methods and criteria, increasing the level of competitiveness in the logistics chains of the construction industry being created and optimizing the management of industry activities, improving the quality of services offered in the construction industry based on existing needs, management A number of scientific studies are being carried out on improving the efficiency assessment methodology, digitizing the construction industry by creating additional small systems and databases, and improving the system of applying innovative technologies to the production of building materials and the construction of objects. Currently, scientific research is being carried out in priority directions such as digitalization of the construction industry, improvement of the system of integrated development of settlements, creation of new technological types of services in the logistic chains of the construction industry, and increasing their share in the GDP by optimizing costs in the logistic chains. In 2017-2021, the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the priority tasks of "deepening structural changes, increasing its competitiveness at the expense of modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy." Ensuring the effective execution of these tasks requires the improvement of the organization and management system of activities formed on the basis of horizontal and vertical integration of management in logistics chains of the construction industry. The successful implementation of the intended tasks requires the development of measures aimed at improving the management mechanisms and models aimed at ensuring the volume and quality of construction activities, the competitiveness of construction enterprises, and the optimization of costs in logistics chains through the modernization of management processes in the logistics chains of the construction industry.

Some theoretical and practical aspects of development of the construction industry, deepening of market relations in the industry, improvement of management processes in the construction industry were discussed by the economists of our republic M. Sharifho'jaev, Yo. Abdullaev, N.K. Yoldoshev, R.I. Nurimbetov, Sh.N. Zaynutdinov, S. It was reflected in the scientific researches of K. Salaev, B. B. Jumaniyazov, K. S. Tashmukhamedova, U. I. Djumaniyazov, A. Abdullaev, G. Sh. Honkeldieva, A. T. Mirzaev.

In these studies, the development features of the construction industry, the organization of management processes in the industry, the development processes of logistics services in the industry, changes in the construction industry in the context of the digitization of socio-economic systems, and

at the same time, the issues of improving the mechanisms for improving the efficiency of the management processes of the construction industry were studied.

Analysis and results. In our republic, under the influence of global changes, the share of the service sector in the gross domestic product has a tendency to grow steadily. The analysis of the dynamic lines reflecting the changes in the composition of the gross domestic product shows that the volume created by the service sector in the period before the pandemic and from 2020 has a regular growth compared to the rest of the branches and sectors of the national economy. Although the volumes created by the construction industry are not included in the service industry according to the national classification, taking into account that the majority of construction-related activities are carried out by service systems, as the main macro-level indicator, the trends of change in the industry are based on the analysis of statistical indicators related to the service industry and its construction activities. tried to evaluate.

Taking into account the considered characteristics and the unique entrepreneurship and consumption characteristics of our country, the share of the service sector in the main macroeconomic indicators has been increasing in Uzbekistan in recent years. Analyzes in the process of conducting the research allow to observe that there has been a significant development in the field over the past years in terms of the potential and development of the service sector. It is appropriate to explain the level of development of the national economy by the fact that the macroeconomic indicators of the country have reached a stable growth trend during the period under study. In 2011-2020, we can observe the level of stable development of macroeconomic indicators in our country. In particular, the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011 was 97.0 trillion. soums, and by 2020 580.2 trillion. amounted to soum. The growth rate has reached 6.0 times compared to the base period of the analyzed years. Using the chain link method of statistical analysis allows us to see more clearly the fluctuations of the country's gross domestic product in certain time intervals of the considered time series. In particular, it shows that the growth rate of the gross domestic product was stable in 2011-2015, i.e., at a rate of around 7.0%, while in 2016-2019, this indicator was at a growth level of around 4.4-5.9%, and in 2020, reflecting the pandemic conditions, we see that it is .7%.

The volume of all services created in our country in 2011 was 35.2 trillion. soums, 218.9 trillion in 2020. consisted of soums and increased by 6.2 times during the considered period. The share of the volume of services in the GDP was around 36.3-40.0% during the considered 10-year period, in general, the share of the volume of services in the GDP increased by 1.4% during the past period. The use of the chain link method of statistical analysis allows us to more clearly see the fluctuations of the growth rate of services in certain time intervals of the considered time series. In particular, the statistical analysis of the change in the growth rate of the volume of services from 2011 to 2020 shows that this indicator underwent variable changes under the influence of various factors, while the change trend had a steady downward trend over the past 10 years. The service industry is a complex, comprehensive field that covers a number of areas of economic activity (from trade and transport to education and insurance) and is considered one of the promising sectors of the modern economy. The development of the service sector in our country, together with increasing the employment of the population, creates the basis for the increase of their well-being and the reduction of poverty. Taking this into account, efforts are being made to further develop service activities for the purpose of proportional development of the regions. As mentioned above, the volume of services created by the service sector does not include the volume of construction works in the classification of the national statistical system, construction works are kept as a separate indicator of the gross domestic product based on the criterion of completed works. The statistical analysis of the indicator of the volume of construction work performed at the country level between 2011-2020 shows that the volume of work performed in the field is much higher than the indicator of other sectors and has grown steadily. In particular, the final volume indicator of the industry increased 9.2 times over 10

145	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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years, and its share in the gross domestic product increased from 9.8% in 2011 to 15.1% in 2020 due to the growth rate of 6.0-23.0% over the years. and the increase in the considered period was 5.3%.

Based on the above analysis, in the research process, it was tried to analyze and compare the changes in the service sector and the volume of construction works in Uzbekistan on the basis of statistical data, and based on the results of the analysis, to isolate the trends related to the development of the service sector and construction works in our country.

In the structural changes that started in 2017 in our country, the construction sector is considered as one of the main "drivers" of development, and on this basis, it is planned to accelerate economic growth based on the development of the construction sector and related sectors. However, the volume of construction works is determined based on the volume of demand and need for it, according to market laws. Quantitative indicators of the housing fund in our country were analyzed in order to assess the size of this demand. As mentioned above, the volume of construction works at the national level is formed based on the size of the existing housing stock and the size of the demand for the housing stock. During the years 2011-2020, the total area of the housing fund formed in our country has grown in proportion to the level of stable growth of the population and families. In 2011, the area of the housing stock was 439.5 mln. m², of which 0.7% (3.2 million m²) belonged to the state housing fund, 98.9% (434.5 million m²) to the private housing fund. In the current year, the level of providing housing to the population was 15.1 m². By 2020, the total area of the housing fund will increase by 24.9% from the figure of 2011 to 548.9 million. reached m². There was no change in the share of the state housing fund in the total indicator (0.7%), while the area of the private housing fund increased by 124.8% compared to the indicator in 2011, but the share in the overall indicator decreased by 0.1%. As a result of the changes in the construction sector during the past 10 years, the level of providing housing to the population increased by 5.9% from the 2011 indicator and made 16.0 m². Although the analysis of general indicators shows that the level of providing housing to the population has improved to a certain extent, it should be noted that in reality the level of satisfaction of the demand of the population and enterprises for new construction facilities is still high.

Conclusion. The volume of services created by the service sector in our country does not include the volume of construction works in the classification of the national statistical system, construction works are kept as a separate indicator of the gross domestic product based on the criterion of completed works. The statistical analysis of the indicator of the volume of construction work performed at the country level between 2011-2020 shows that the volume of work performed in the field is much higher than the indicator of other sectors and has grown steadily. In the theoretical analysis of the factors affecting the cost competitiveness of logistics chains of the construction industry and the processes of service quality management, the factors affecting the formation of above-based demand and supply, which create management relations in the activity from the creation of construction services as an object of the management process to the delivery of construction objects to the consumer, were studied.

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146	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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PRIORITY TASKS AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM IN ENSURING EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article is about the ways and mechanisms of increasing the competitiveness of family entrepreneurship in our country, developing this industry in ensuring employment of the population, and increasing the level of using its economic potential.*

Key words: *family entrepreneurship, population employment, realization, ways and mechanisms.*

Introduction. The ultimate goal of large-scale economic reforms and deep qualitative changes in various aspects, which are being carried out in our country, is to increase the welfare and standard of living of the population by providing employment. For this, it is necessary to ensure stable and proportionate development of the national economy.

Especially in the conditions of the deepening of market relations, it is important to correctly and rationally implement the levers and tools, laws and principles that enable the stable development of the national economy. At the same time, in order to further increase socio-economic efficiency, in necessary cases, state regulation of these components of the economic mechanism is of great importance.

In the current conditions, the following can be identified as important components of the mechanism for ensuring socio-economic development:

- ensuring harmony of interests of various economic entities;
- distribution of economic resources and creating a healthy competitive environment in their use;
- creation of a free price formation system for economic resources and the products produced and services provided on their basis;
- use of various forms of ownership and economic management aimed at ensuring economic benefit and healthy competition, etc.

Family business, based on the principle of equality of relations between its subjects and family members, mutual respect, solidarity, mutual help and responsibility of all members to the family, should become an integral part of the mechanism of ensuring socio-economic development. In this, first of all, it is appropriate to determine the following directions and possibilities of family entrepreneurship's influence on socio-economic development:

- 1) in most cases, it is organized and implemented at the expense of its own internal economic resources;
- 2) taking into account age-old national traditions and values in economic activity;
- 3) to take into account the market situation in a certain situation and conditions, to be able to quickly adapt to it;
- 4) supply the domestic market with competitive and quality products;
- 5) providing employment to the population, especially young people, etc.

It can be seen that family entrepreneurship shows great potential and opportunities in the formation and effective implementation of the mechanism of ensuring socio-economic development

in the country. However, it is necessary to develop and implement a system of measures at various levels for the rational use of these potentials and opportunities.

In the course of scientific research, we had the opportunity to determine the following measures that should be implemented in order for family business to become an integral part of the mechanism of achieving socio-economic development:

1) application of preferential treatment of taxation of family business entities. It is known that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business" establishes that family businesses can only be established by legal entities, and with this feature, such businesses are included among small business entities. This means that, in accordance with the law, they are entitled to full use of the privileges granted to small enterprises and micro-firms. However, in our opinion, it is appropriate to carry out regular research on the creation of tax benefits and reliefs for the promotion and further development of family entrepreneurship, which is considered a unique form of small business;

2) further simplification of the procedure for state registration of a family enterprise. Another important aspect of the current law is that it greatly simplifies and strengthens the procedure for state registration of a family enterprise. The registration bodies have no right to refuse state registration of the applicant as a family enterprise on the grounds that "it is not appropriate to establish it" or to set additional requirements not provided for by law. At this point, we believe that it is necessary to strengthen the measures in this direction.

In this regard, in our opinion, it is necessary to further optimize the terms of state registration of family business entities. It is known that limiting monopolistic situations in industries and sectors, creating a healthy competitive environment, and using internal opportunities to a large extent depends on the weight of small business entities in the national economy. Increasing the number of small enterprises and micro-firms, individual and private entrepreneurs operating in the economy has a significant impact on the increase of their share in the country's GDP, the expansion of their participation in increasing the income and employment of the population, and is considered one of the important economic tasks of this state.

First of all, it should be recognized that family business is competing with other economic entities in the national economy. At the same time, there are aspects that express its competitiveness compared to other forms, giving it the quality of competitiveness (Table 1).

Table 1

Analysis of the competitiveness of family business as an organizational and legal form of economic management [1]

Analysis Directions	Aspects that enhance competitiveness	Aspects that reduce competitiveness
Organization of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducts activities at its own expense; - the economy will have a relatively wider opportunity to collect funds; - organized by family members or close relatives; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restriction to only family members limits access to potential resources with higher productivity; - limited production and financial resources lead to high production costs
Management efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - makes business decisions independently and operatively; - transparency (obviousness) of economic activity, ease of management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negative impact of personal relationships in the family (disagreements, conflicts and disagreements) on the effectiveness of management;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the manager is natural (father, mother or eldest child, a family member recognized from all sides) and is elected in general; - family harmony and harmony have a positive effect on management efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possibility of abuse of family relations
The level of realization of the interests of the company's employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - since employees are composed of family members and relatives, common interests are at the highest level; - mutual understanding and respect are in the leading position in the work process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the possibility of an approach to the distribution of labor processes and results based on the level of kinship rather than on the employee's ability and contribution; - the possibility of neglecting the current needs of some members while striving for the general development of the family
Operability in economic activity, level of response to the market situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the division of labor, the ability and talent of each member are taken into account at a high level, which ensures the quality and efficiency of work; - mutual understanding between members increases the efficiency of making and implementing business decisions; - able to respond to the demands of consumers immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lowering the quality of work in cases where the family member is not a mature specialist; - negative impact of personal relationships in the family on the efficiency and quality of economic activity

From the data of the table, it can be seen that, in terms of competitiveness, family business has a lot of advantages compared to other organizational and legal forms of business, but it also has a number of negative aspects that can reduce competitiveness. Accordingly, in economic practice, it is important not to accept family entrepreneurship as an absolutely perfect form, but to use the factors that influence it to increase its positive aspects and reduce its negative aspects as much as possible based on each specific situation.

At the same time, small business enterprises are less risky compared to large enterprises, the introduction of innovative technologies reduces their high transaction costs and increases profitability, the possibility of obtaining high income from the commercialization of innovations, the introduction of innovative management technologies increases export potential and competitiveness.¹

On the basis of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to encourage the implementation of innovative projects and technologies in production" of July 15, 2008 No. coordination committee decided to hold the Republican fair of innovative ideas, technologies and projects every year.

¹Отажонов Ш.И. Ўзбекистонда кичик бизнес субъектларининг инновацион фаолияти бошқарув механизмини такомиллаштириш. 08.00.13 – “Менежмент ва маркетинг”. Иқтисод фанлари номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертация автореферати. – Т., 2010, 9-10-б.

The legislation of our republic stipulates that shares can be issued only by joint-stock companies, and corporate bonds can only be issued by open-type joint-stock companies, and the establishment of such companies requires significant funds (the minimum amount of the authorized fund of a joint-stock company is four hundred thousand US dollars at the rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the date of the state registration of the company it should not be less than the amount equal to USD) Accordingly, the following is proposed:

- allowing small business entities to issue corporate bonds;
- establishing the condition of spending the funds collected from the issued bonds purposefully, that is, only on the innovative process;
- to take measures to recall the issued bonds in the event that the business entity used the funds collected from the bonds for no purpose.

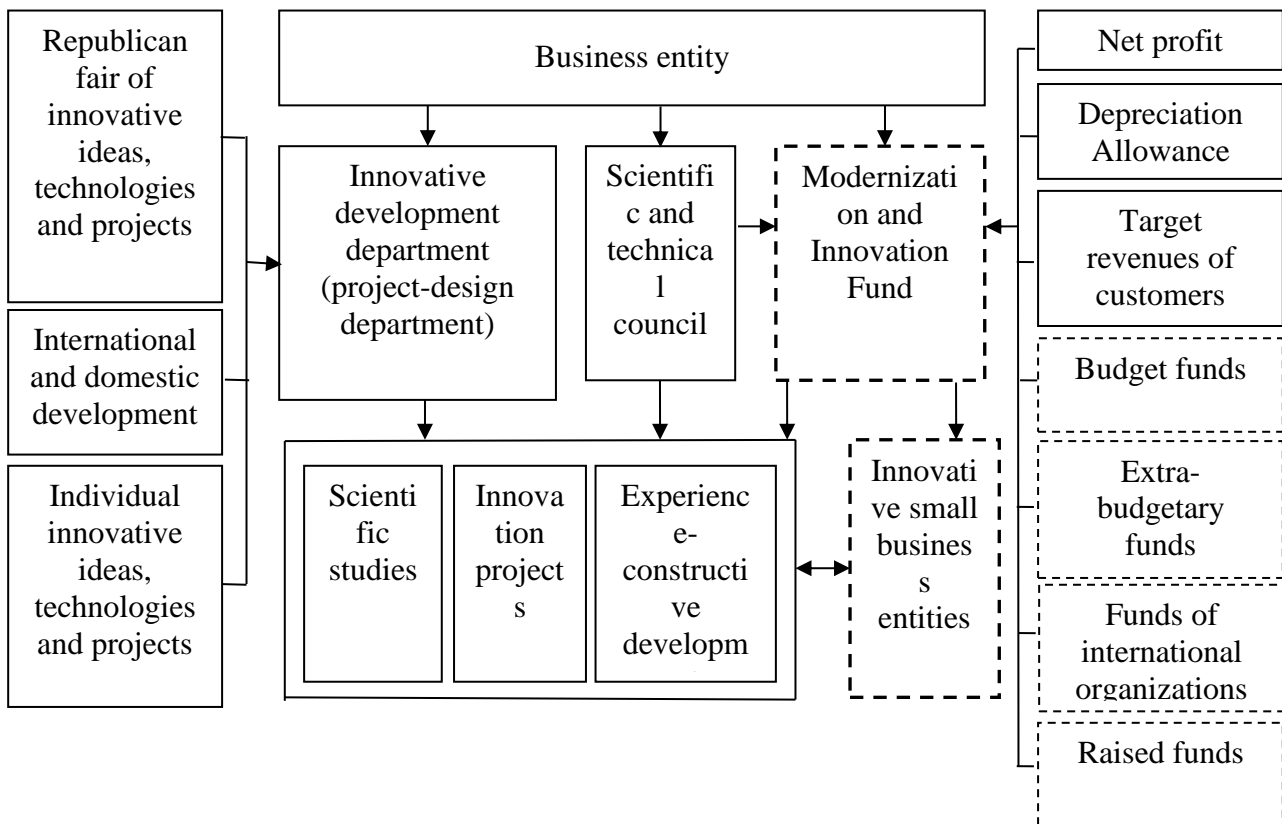
The implementation of such measures, on the one hand, allows to attract funds of legal entities and individuals through the stock market for the processes of modernization and application of innovative developments, and on the other hand, expands the activity of the stock market in the republic.

In general, the improved view of implementation and financing of innovative ideas and technologies in our country can be represented by the following diagram (Fig. 2).

In addition, the independent determination of the amount of allocations forming the fund by the economic entity may cause cases of superficial approaches and lowering the amount of allocations to an extremely low level by entities that cannot correctly assess the importance of these processes. Accordingly, it is logically correct to give enterprises the right to independently determine the amount of fund-forming allocations within the limits recommended on a scientific basis.

Figure 2

Implementation and financing system of innovative ideas and technologies in Uzbekistan[1]



Note: Proposals for further improvement of the system are represented by dotted lines.

In addition, the independent determination of the amount of allocations forming the fund by the economic entity may cause cases of superficial approaches and lowering the amount of allocations to an extremely low level by entities that cannot correctly assess the importance of these processes. Accordingly, it is logically correct to give enterprises the right to independently determine the amount of fund-forming allocations within the limits recommended on a scientific basis.

At the same time, it would be appropriate to include the following among the main tasks of state structures regarding the development of family entrepreneurship on the scale of the regions of our republic. These include studying the possibilities of establishing family entrepreneurship in the regions, ensuring the development and implementation of a program based on this, coordinating and supporting the activities of organizing and developing family entrepreneurship, solving existing problems in a rapid manner, promoting the forms of family entrepreneurship in the regions, such as homemaking, handicrafts, and agriculture. development of ways of research and further expansion, creation of normal and stable conditions for family business entities, provision of necessary equipment, raw materials and materials, implementation of control over the creation of social guarantees created for homemakers, extensive explanation on the development of family business and organization of promotional activities[2].

The implementation of the above-mentioned ways and mechanisms of increasing the competitiveness of family business in our country will ultimately ensure the rapid development of this sector and increase the level of use of its economic potential.

Conclusion. We believe that it is necessary to implement the following scientific recommendations and practical proposals in order to eliminate the problems identified as a result of the research and to have a positive effect on the growth and sustainable development of the labor force market:

1. In the implementation of the employment policy, it is necessary to widely implement and encourage projects aimed at the development of economic and social infrastructure, with high labor capacity, the use of local resources, and well-developed projects.

2. In order to ensure sustainable economic activity and expand the scope of effective employment in rural areas, it is necessary to achieve a proportionate level of development in enterprises of livestock, forestry, fisheries and processing of agricultural products.

3. Taking into account the demographic changes in the provinces and districts, to use all opportunities to create real jobs, to develop small business and private entrepreneurship, especially in rural areas, to provide services for the provision of material equipment for citizens engaged in family business and to sell products prepared by them. special attention should be paid to the creation of supporting structures.

4. Special attention should be paid to employment problems by structural and structural bodies of the state. At the same time, the state should control the labor market, monitor the processes in the labor field, predict their development prospects in advance, and first of all, it should be aimed at preventing crisis situations and alleviating the tense situation in the labor market.

5. It is desirable to approach natural resources sparingly and to use them rationally, to provide the population with the necessary tools for living in the conditions of vulnerable ecosystems.

6. It is necessary to eliminate the barriers and regulations that stifle personal initiative faced by small business and entrepreneurs. It is necessary to increase the volume of loans and further improve the terms of lending to create new jobs from all financing sources.

7. It is necessary to facilitate the procedures of participation of small business entities and entrepreneurs in international markets, to train qualified modern employees, to expand the possibilities of using technical information and data.

8. Attracting labor resources to the service sector, taking into account the fact that creating a new job in the service sector is 5-6 times cheaper, as well as the low expenditure of capital funds and other positive aspects:

9. For the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country, to strengthen the work of giving practical guidance to entrepreneurs in commercial banks, to pay special attention to a number of directions in the issues of credit allocation and its provision, increasing the effectiveness of practical meetings held on the ground.

10. We believe that it is necessary to improve the services of employment centers, create social security mechanisms, provide vocational and technical guidance, establish employment, job search, career preparation, education, and information exchange services.

11. Strengthening the information system related to the labor market, in particular, by collecting and calculating relevant information and indicators on employment, unemployment, and wages, information and information related to the labor market, including information on available jobs outside the formal market. distribution should be established.

The labor market is the foundation of the market economy. He demands obedience to his irrefutable laws. If labor market laws are in full force and labor laws can meet their demand, and the economy is able to materially provide labor in the form of markets for various goods and services, then society is on the path to prosperity. Such a society does not have much difficulty in taking care of the disabled and the unemployed. Because an effective system based on labor freely chosen by the worker and in accordance with his interests will be able to take care of the dismissed and provide appropriate assistance.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: *The article discusses the improvement of the economic and social status of the country through the development of exports at industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan, the development of practical proposals and recommendations for improving the standard of living and eliminating unnecessary shortcomings.*

Key words: *economy, export, management, marketing*

In today’s global economy, exporting serves somewhat different purposes for developing and industrial countries.

Although the economies of developing countries are typically not as productive as the economies of industrial countries, developing countries nonetheless produce some goods and services in amounts they are unable to use or consume at home. This is called a production surplus.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Action for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. UP-4947, 2 September 2017 "On Primary Measures to Liberalize Foreign Exchange Policy" Structural adjustment of production in the years -2019, modernization and diversification of the economy, as well as the implementation of tasks set out in other normative and legal acts aimed at the wide-scale attraction of investments, in particular, the effectiveness of foreign direct investment[1].

SWOT analysis of the Company's last three year economic indicators

Through SWOT analysis, the company's overall status has been studied in four ways, they strengths, weak sides, threats and capabilities.

On the tables the company have scored and ranked by four experts and taken the overall results. Quantitative assessment (from 1 to 4 points, where 4 - the largest corresponds, and 1 - the smallest) rank (where the lowest value is 1 and the largest is 5)

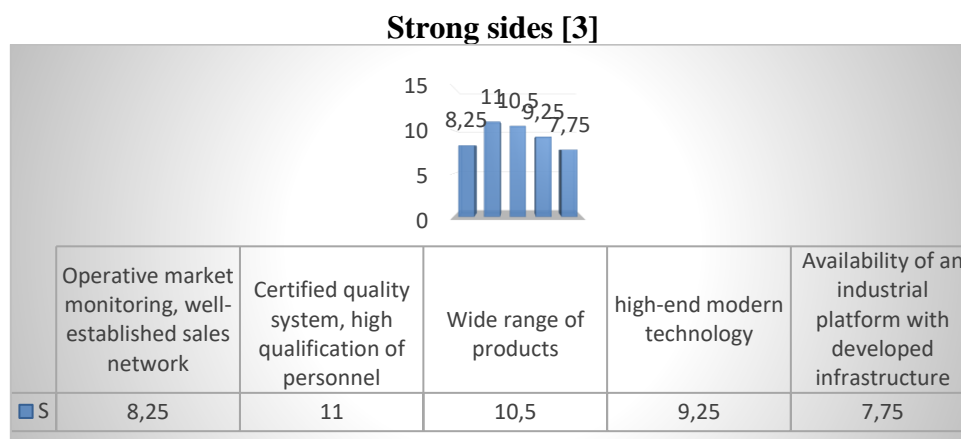
Table 1

Strong sides [3]

Strengths		№ expert								Average value
		Expert 1		Expert 2		Expert 3		Expert 4		
		score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	
1	Operative market monitoring, well-established sales network	3	5	4	1	2	4	3	2	8,25
2	Certified quality system, high qualification of personnel	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	11
3	Wide range of products	3	2	3	2	3	5	3	5	10,5
4	high-end modern technology	4	2	3	4	4	2	3	3	9,25
5	Availability of an industrial platform with developed infrastructure	3	3	2	3	4	3	4	1	7,75

The table gives information about the strengths of the company. It is crystal clear that the certified quality system, high qualification of personnel and wide range of products' indications are very good and of course the other two, operative market monitoring, well-established sales network and high-end modern technology are too good and by these proportions we can say the future of the company is bright. Look carefully at the diagram № 1 below for more accurate indicators.

Diagram 1



The weak sides of the company are unmatched production power, high production costs, delayed maintenance, flaws in the advertising policy and disagree with HR management decisions.

Table 2

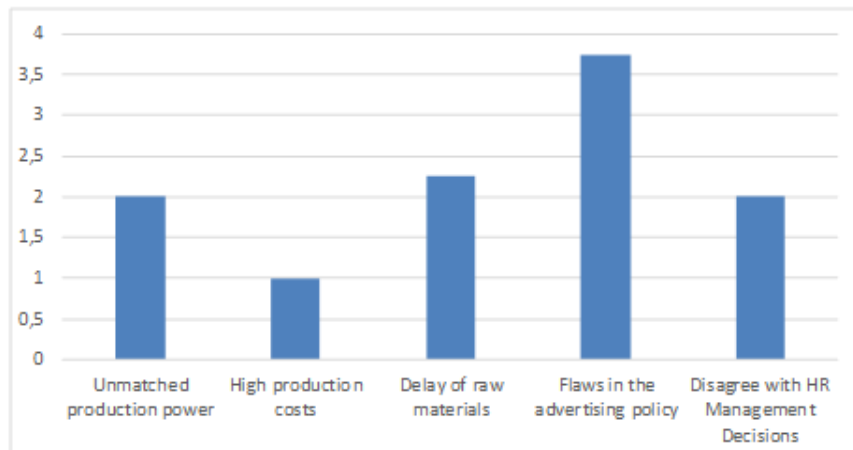
Weak sides [3]

Weak sides		№ expert								Average value
		Expert 1		Expert 2		Expert 3		Expert 4		
		score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	
1	Unmatched production power	1	2	2	3					2
2	High production costs	1	2	2	1					1
3	Delay of raw materials	2	3	1	3					2,25
4	Flaws in the advertising policy	3	3	2	3					3,75
5	Disagree with HR Management Decisions	2	1	2	3					2

If we put them into the diagram it would be easier to see the differences the proportion of the indications (diagram № 2).

Diagram 2

Weak sides [3]



As soon as look at the table you can see he company have some problems with Flaws in the advertising policy because mostly company use the net than others as well as that the main part of the raw materials transported by the trucks and so there is some unexpected problems for the activities [6]. Other noticeable hassles are disagree with management decisions and high production costs, the main reason the first one is just different cultures the managers are from the other part of the country and the work and local workers are another part. Now these problems already have solved.

Despite the fact that the company has good development indicators, it has some threats and has always been looking for opportunities to remedy them. They are poor strategic planning and development of enterprise effectiveness, the financial position depends on the level of order quantity of several major consumers, delay of raw materials supply, sharply falling exchange rate and traffic accident on the road.

Let's pay an attention to all the threat facts one by one. Look at the diagram № 3

If we glance at the diagram, the highest indexes are related to the financial position depends on the level of order quantity of several major consumers and sharply falling exchange rate just at 8 the main reason of it the main buyers of the company's product are IP LLC «UZ-KORGAS CHAMICAL» and «GLOBAL TONAR» LLC and the country's exchange rate is too sensitive side of the company.

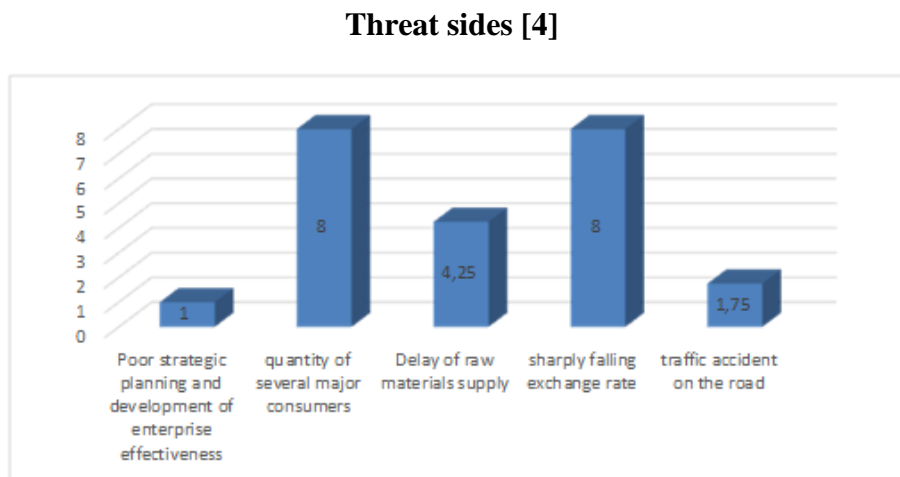
Diagram 3

Threat sides [3]

Threats	№ export								Average value
	Expert1		Expert2		Expert 3		Expert 4		
	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	
1 Poor strategic planning and development of enterprise effectiveness	1	2	1	2					1
2 The financial position depends on the level of order quantity of several major consumers	4	5	4	3					8
3 Delay of raw materials supply	2	1	3	5					4,25
4 sharply falling exchange rate	4	4	4	4					8
5 traffic accident on the road	2	2	1	3					1,75

Despite of the low indexes poor strategic planning and development of enterprise effectiveness, delay of raw materials supply and traffic accident on the road could turn into the most and unsolvable problems in a while and so they always and he control of the managers.

Diagram 4



However, the capabilities of the firm are scored very good by the experts of course, are based on these particular facts and ideas.

Table 3

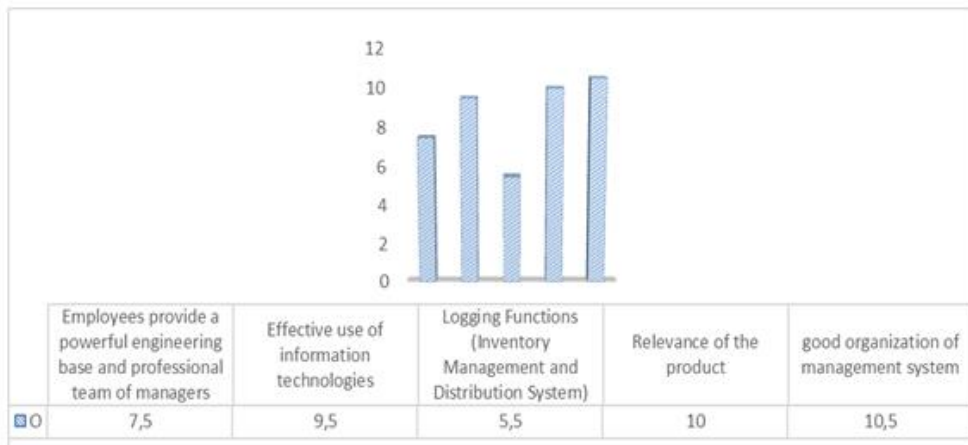
Capabilities [3]

Capabilities	№ expert								Average value
	Expert1		Expert2		Expert 3		Expert4		
	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	
1 Employees provide a powerful engineering base and professional team of managers	4	3	4	3	3	2			7,5
2 Effective use of information technologies	3	4	4	5	3	2			9,5
3 Logging Functions (Inventory Management and Distribution System)	2	2	4	3	3	2			5,5
4 Relevance of the product	4	4	3	4	4	3			10
5 good organization of management system	2	5	4	3	4	5			10,5

It is crystal clear that relevance of the product and good organization of management system’s results just over 10 even though it is difficult to see even the most advanced enterprises and organizations in the world. And the others are just among 5.5 and 9.5 they are too unbelievable proportions for this type of companies. To see more exact look at the diagram to see more exact look at the diagram № 5

Diagram 5

Capabilities [4]



We can see the scored style in other table and totally another situation yet, the same results.

Table 4

SWOT analysis of the Company's last three year economic indicators [3]

Problem field								
	S C O R E	Strengths			Weak sides			
		Availability of modern technology	Wide range of products	Certified quality system, high qualification of personnel	Flaws in the advertising policy, the average level of product prices	Stopping maintenance	" Disagree with HR Management Decisions "	
	S C O R E	9,25	10,5	11	3,75	2,25	2	
Threats	The financial position depends on the level of order quantity of several major consumers	9,25	A new production strategy	Search for new niches ...	Search for "ways" to reduce costs ...	6,4	Reduction of transportation, storage costs ...	.....
	Delay of raw materials supply	4,25	.....	.....	.....	5,2	.....	.....
	sharply falling exchange rate	8	.....	.....	.....	3,4	.....	.....
	S C O R E	10	8,4	7,6	7,4	6	4,6	
Capabilities	Relevance of the product	4	Producing production at world-class quality ...	.....	.....	3,2	.....	.....
	good organization of management system	2,5	.....	Development of strategic marketing	.....	2,4	Allocating and enhancing logistic functions ...	.....
	Employees provide a powerful engineering base and professional team of managers	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
The strengths, weaknesses and opportunities that are considered in the "problem field" are chosen on the basis of assessments of experts.								
The problem field itself is a combination of possible options for action lines and / or specific activities to neutralize threats to the external environment								

The company's three-year financial results and the amount of exports in accounting balances

The financial results of the enterprise and the balance of the balance of payments are largely due to exports, with over 70% of the production being exported.

IP LLC «UZ-KORGAS CHEMICAL», a reliable partner of the company in the foreign market, and the so-called "GLOBAL TONAR" LLC in the domestic market. In addition, the company has close ties with other countries and has made a great deal of trade with them, such as, Turanles (Russia) LLC, PREMIER-ALKO (Russia) LLC, IP LLC Segang (Korea) and others.

Table 5

Balance sheet. (Active) [4] Comparative results of the three years balance sheet from of the beginning of the reporting period (2018-2020)

<u>Indicator name</u>		2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4	5
Active				
I. Long-term assets				
Basic tools:				
Start-up value (0100, 0300)	010		1836	24830
Excess amount (0200)	011			2121
residual value (line 010-011)	012	0,00	1836	22709
Intangible Assets:				
Starting point (0400)	020			
Amortization sum (0500)	021			
residual value (line 020 - 021)	022	0,00	0,00	0,00
Long-term investments, total (line 040 + 050 + 060 + 070 + 080)	030	0,00	29899	29899
Securities (0610)	040		29899	29899
Investments in Subsidiary Enterprises (0620)	050			
Investments into dependent economic societies (0630)	060			
Investments in Foreign Direct Investments (0640)	070			
Other Long Term Investments (0690)	080			
Built-in equipments (0700)	090		1122	
Capital investments (0800)	100			
Long-term receivables (0910,0920,0930,0940)	110			
Dolgosrochnye otrochennye rashehodi (0950, 0960, 0990)	120			
According to Section I, the total (row 012 + 022 + 030 + 090 +100 + 110 + 120)	130	0,00	32957	52708
II. Current assets				
Total inventory, total (line150+ 160 + 170 + 180)	140	0,00	218902	1237348
Production stocks (1000, 1100, 1500, 1600)	150		218902	1237348
Unfinished production (2000, 2100, 2300, 2700)	160			
Finished products (2800)	170			
Goods (from 2900 to 2990)	180			
Expenditures in the future (3100)	190			
Delayed Expenses (3200)	200			
Debtors, total (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	210	0,00	92192	321708
of which: expired *	211			
Debt of customers and customers (from 4000 to 4900)	220		38412	184591
Debt of Departments (4110)	230			
Debt of Debt Consolidated and Affiliated Entities (4120)	240			
Employee Benefits (4200)	250			
Suppliers and Contractors (4300)	260		32619	101128
Advance payments to taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget (4400)	270		20840	54142
Targeted public funds and insurance premiums (4500)	280		321	19
Shareholders' equity debt (4600)	290			
Employee Other Payables (4700)	300			
Other receivables (4800)	310			1828
Total cash (line 3.330 + 340 + 350 + 360), including:	320	0,00	2471682	225305
Cash on hand in cash (5000)	330			
Cash in Cash & Accounts (5100)	340		8411	1009
Foreign currency loans (5200)	350		2483271	224298
Other monetary and equivalents (5500, 5600, 5700)	360			
short-term investment (5800)	370		4700	4700
Other Current Assets (5900)	380			
Total number 2 (row 140 + 190 + 200 + 210 + 320 + 370 + 380)	390	0,00	2785478	1789059
Total balance sheet assets (line 130 + 390)	400	0,00	2818433	1841767

Let's look at the Comparative results of the three years balance sheet from the beginning of the reporting period (2018-2020) of the «PALLET PRODUCTION» LLC

Table 6

Balance sheet (Passive) 2018-2020 [4]

161	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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1	2	3	4	5
Passive				
Reserve capital (8500)	430			
Purchase Special Offers (8600)	440			
Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income) (8700)	450		246797	429229
Targeted earnings (8800)	460			
Reserves for future expenditures and payments (8900)	470			
Total number of sections I (row 410 + 420 + 430-440 + 450 + 460 + 470)	480	0,00	251797	435229
II. Obligations				
Long - term liabilities (total: 500 + 520 +530 +540 + 550 + 560 + 570 + 580 + 590)	490	0,00	0,00	0,00
including: long-term payables (line 500 + 520 + 540 + 560 + 590)	491	0,00	0,00	0,00
Long-term debt to suppliers and contractors (7000)	500			
Long term liabilities to subdivisions (7110)	510			
Long-term debt to subsidiaries and dependent businesses (7120)	520			
Long term deferred income (7210, 7220, 7230)	530			
Long term deferred liability on taxes and other obligatory payments (7240)	540			
Other long term deferred liability (7250, 7290)	550			
Customers and Customers Received (7300)	560			
Long term bank borrowings (7810)	570			
Long-term borrowings (7820, 7830, 7840)	580			
Other long term payables (7900)	590			
Current liabilities are calculated by multiplying the total number of transactions (total 610 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	600	0,00	2566636	1406538
including current accounts payable (row 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	601	0,00	2461636	1128038
including: current overdue debts *	602			
Debts to suppliers and contractors (6,000)	610		120114	1014880
Borrowing Deposits (6110)	620			
Debt Consolidation to Affiliated and Affordable Entities (6120)	630			
Delayed earnings (6210, 6220, 6230)	640			
Delinquent liabilities on taxes and other obligatory payments (6240)	650			
Other deferred liability (6250, 6290)	660			
Scattered threads (6300)	670		2272792	103415
Debt to the budget (6400)	680		11335	1816
Debt settlement (6510)	690		251	4115
Debt settlement to Targeted State Funds (6520)	700			
Shareholders' Payables (6600)	710		50750	
Employee Pay Debt (6700)	720		6394	3812
Short term bank loans (6810)	730			
Short term payables (6820, 6830, 6840)	740		105000	278500
Current portion of long-term liabilities (6950)	750			
Other payables (6900, 6900)	760			
Total section II (row.490 + 600)	770	0,00	2566636	1406538
Total balance sheet liabilities (line 480 + 770)	780	0,00	2818433	1841767

In passive current liabilities are calculated by multiplying the total number of transactions and current accounts payable's indications totally changed. At the beginning of the year the amount of these two indications were equal to zero. In 2019 the proportions rocketed at 2566636 and 2461636 yet, in the next year the trends went down to 1406538 and 1128038.

Table 7

**The company's three years' financial results 2018-2020 [5]
Financial results for the first annual presentation of financial results**

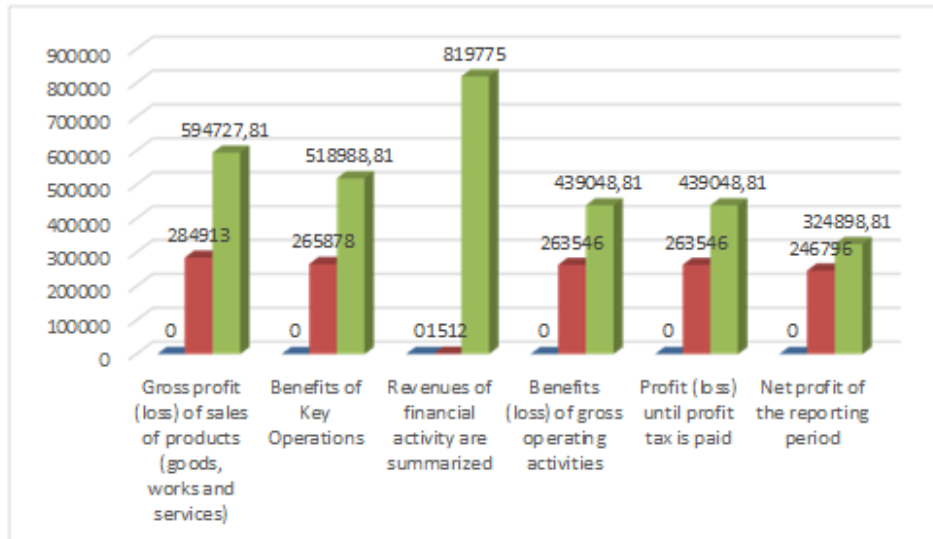
Indicator name	code	2018		2019		2020	
		Revenues (profit)	Expenses (losses)	Revenues (profit)	Expenses (losses)	Revenues (profit)	Expenses (losses)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Net sales from sales of products (goods, works and services)	010		x	334995	x	6585892	x
The cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	020	x		x	50082	x	5990964.19
Gross profit (loss) of sales of products (goods, works and services) (line 010-020)	030	0,00	0,00	284913	0	594727.81	0
Turnover costs total (line 050 + 060 + 070 + 080) including:	040	x	0,00	x	19035	x	75739
Sale Expenses	050	x		x		x	
Administrative expenses	060	x		x	6278	x	41154
Other operating costs	070	x		x	12757	x	34585
The deductible expenses of the reporting period after taxation	080	x		x		x	
Other operating income	090		x		x		x
Benefits of Key Operations (line 030-040 +090)	100	0,00	0,00	285878	0	510988.81	0
Revenues of financial activity are summarized (row 120 + 130 + 140 + 150 + 160) including	110	0,00	x	1512	x	81975	x
Income in the form of dividends	120		x		x	738	x
Interest Income	130		x		x		x
Income from finance leases	140		x		x		x
Income from the exchange rate difference	150		x	1512	x	81937	x
Other Income of Financial Activities	160		x		x		x
Costs of financing activities (line 180 + 190 + 200 + 210), including:	170	x	0,00	x	3844	x	899715
Interest-bearing expenses	180						
Interest expense on finance lease	190	x		x		x	
Currency loss differences	200	x		x	3844	x	899715
Other expenses on financial activities	210	x		x		x	
Benefits (loss) of gross operating activities (line 100 + 110-170)	220	0,00	0,00	283548	0	439048.81	0
Earnings and Losses	230						
Profit (loss) until profit tax is paid (line 2120 +/- 230)	240	0,00	0,00	283548	0	439048.81	0
Income tax	250	x		x		x	
Other taxes and other mandatory payments	260	x		x	16750	x	114150
Net profit of the reporting period (line 230-250-260)	270	0,00	0,00	246798	0	324898.81	0

It could be plainly viewed that the company started to paying an attention to them last 3 years and achieved some goals by them. Now, let's browse the three years' financial results in the table № 7

For seeing more vividly the table divided into two diagrams Revenues (profit) and Expenses (losses).

Diagram 6

Revenues (profit) 2018-2020 [5]



The diagram dates clearly show significantly changes of revenues (profit) between two periods 2018 and 2020.

It is clearly seen that the highest proportions are related to 2019 in all periods. At the beginning of the year the company indicated 594 727 000 sums by Gross profit (loss) of sales of products (goods, works and services) it was two times higher than on 2019, Revenues of financial activity are summarized at 819 775 000 sums and it was dramatically high than last year's, Benefits of Key Operations at 518 988 810 sums, Net profit of the reporting period at 324 898 810 sums. Interestingly, Benefits (loss) of gross operating activities and Profit (loss) until profit tax is paid are on the same pages and the indicators that are interconnected have changed in the same way for the same two years from 263 546 000 to 439 048 810 sums.

When it comes to the expenses (losses) the two most important sections Turnover costs total and the Costs of financing activities illustrate that the total amounts increased to many times. Such as, Turnover costs total climbed from 19 035 000 to 75 739 000 sums it had risen just around 3.5 times and Costs of financing activities from 3 844 000 to 899 715 000 sums it was more than 200 times it was astronomically high.

CONCLUSION

Increasing exports to developing countries are seen as an important factor. Exporters are helping to export the country, which, in turn, will improve the living standards of the country's population. Despite the fact that exporting companies play an important role in the economic development of the country, they are limited to a number of export marketing issues. Different authors divided the problem into different classes. Therefore, all of the export marketing issues discussed by Tesfom and Lutz (2006) are devoted to internal and external issues [7].

This research has identified problems in the export market facing E vegetable and fruit traders. The research has shown that there are significant intermediate problems for manufacturers of internal and external barriers. Breeders are heavily influenced by macro environmental barriers including infrastructure, currency fluctuations, and bureaucratic administration. In domestic barriers, quality barriers were the most important for the producers. Human resources and financial barriers are moderate; marketing knowledge and technical flexibility were less significant for cotton growers. Many cotton growers do not have marketing knowledge and technical problems. At the same time, domestic investors have a very serious impact on these issues.

As for external barriers, export barriers are a less important barrier for most cotton growers, including customers and procedural barriers. Most of the grown-ups have a great impact on procedural barriers, but customer barriers are the most important obstacle. Macroeconomic barriers Ethiopia is a major barrier to fruits and vegetables and fruits and vegetables. Industry barriers are moderate barriers to cotton growers.

There are also additional problems identified by talking to stakeholders and growers. This includes issues with management's responsibility; technological advancement and awareness-raising; financial problems for smooth execution of farm operations; lack of groundwater and sea transport systems; Low awareness of network sensitivity among stakeholders; Seasonal Ethiopian Vegetables and Fruit Supply; Low freight traffic; lack of infrastructure; bureaucracy of public organizations; The need to certify a variety of food safety from various importers; lack of potential markets; stable demand from importers; world economic and political crisis; Lack of access; and the lack of integration between different stakeholders in the sector.

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**TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR DURING THE
DEEPENING OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract: *In the difficult conditions of the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, the policy is based on a coherent and well-thought-out structural and industrial policy combined with liberalization of access to the world market and protectionist measures.*

Key words: *Economic, industrial, economic integration, global economic, import, export, high cost.*

Introduction: Economic investment and global economic integration play an important role in the economy's openness to the world economy. Economic integration, as the integration and compaction of neighboring and foreign countries into a single economic complex based on stable economic relations at the micro and macro level, on the one hand, makes it easier and easier to achieve such goals as the stabilization of production of high-cost goods, socio-economic and political stability. Accordingly, it can be said that integration is the process of convergence and interpenetration of national economic complexes through the creation of a qualitatively new economic environment at the regional level, and international economic integration is the economic, social and economic integration of many countries between national economies (states). - economic and cultural unification, represents the interrelationship of production sectors at different levels and in different forms.

Methods. In the complex conditions of the transition to a market economy, it was a policy that relied on a coherent and well-thought-out structural and industrial policy combined with measures to liberalize access to the world market and protectionism.

Results and discussion. Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover in 1990 was 805.6 mln. 28886 mln. in 2013. per dollar, i.e. by 35.8 times, and the export volume is 442.7 mln. 15108.8 million dollars. per dollar, i.e. by 34.1 times, and the import volume in the same period was 362.9 mln. 13,777.7 million dollars. doll., i.e. increased by 3 times. Based on the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in the direction of deepening structural changes in the state program of the following years, increasing its competitiveness at the expense of modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy, the funds of enterprises, at the expense of loans from commercial banks of UzTTJ commercial banks, foreign investments and loans In 2017-2021, 649 investment projects with a total value of 40 billion US dollars are being implemented. In particular, 18 interstate official visits were made in 2018 and 52 bln. Agreements were reached on 1 thousand 80 projects worth USD. The volume of investments in cooperation with the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic and Asian Development Banks, and other international financial institutions is 8.5 billion. amounted to USD. Today, the value of foreign investments in our country is 23 billion. 456 projects worth USD are being implemented. In this direction, the Republic of Uzbekistan is paying serious attention to the support of economic development through the liberalization of foreign policy and further expansion of international relations. In particular, since January 1, 2019, customs duties on 11,000 types of goods, raw materials and services have been completely abolished, which is of great importance in further increasing the volume of foreign trade of our country. The current foreign economic policy also affects the increase in the volume of the

country's foreign trade. (Table 1.1). As can be seen from the data of Table 1.1, the unstable growth of the volume of foreign trade of Uzbekistan during the analyzed period had an effect on the balance indicator.

Table 1.1|

Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover, in billion US dollars (as a percentage of the total)

Indicators	2000 year	2005 year	2010 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year january november
Foreign trade turnover	6,2	9,5	21,8	26,9	33,4	35,5
Export	3,3	5,4	13	13,9	14	15,9
Import	2,9	4,1	8,8	13	19,4	24,3
Balance,%	0,4	1,3	4,2	0,9	-5,4	-8,4

At the moment, in the early years of independence, the foreign trade turnover of our country was formed at a very low level, mainly since 2000, significant positive changes have begun to be achieved. reached 4 billion dollars and reached 16.2% compared to the volume of foreign trade turnover in 2018 and 15.9% compared to the volume of foreign trade turnover in 2019, consistent with the further improvement of the country's foreign trade policy and its active integration into the world market making it an urgent task to develop measures to ensure that it is based on the wide use of the opportunities and effects of the integration process through orientation. In the country's foreign trade policy, focusing on increasing the volume of exports and decreasing dependence on raw materials is an important condition for activating its integration into the world market. In recent years, the structure of export and import operations has also been improving Table 1.2

As can be seen from the data of Table 2.2, before independence, raw materials were produced in our country, and finished products, mainly consumer goods, were imported. Today, Uzbekistan is turning into a country that imports equipment intended for technical and technological modernization of high-tech national production, going along the path of exporting finished products with high added value. But the share of energy carriers and oil products in exports increased 2.5 times over the next 14 years, and now makes up more than a quarter of it, which means that we have not yet managed to get rid of exports based entirely on raw materials. The share of cotton fiber in exports is constantly decreasing, which is a good trend. Exports of light vehicles, mineral fertilizers, cotton yarn, knitwear, vegetables and sugarcane products are growing. The role of small business in export is changing significantly. The share of food products in imports is decreasing, such results are positive results (Table 1.3). As shown in Table 1.3, the share of machinery and equipment in the country's imports has exceeded 40 percent since 2010, and since 2017, this indicator has been decreasing, which means that Uzbekistan is gradually able to cover this imported product in our country, so this is a positive result. This situation is a necessity for modernization of production and transition to a high-tech innovative economy. Other indicators sometimes increased and sometimes decreased from 2000 to 2017, but since 2017, these indicators have been decreasing, which means that positive changes are being achieved in our country

Table 1.2

Export composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan (percentage of the total)

Years	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019 january november
Cotton fiber	27,5	11,3	5,7	3,4	2,5	0,8
Food products	5,4	9,7	10,2	6,3	7,5	8,5
Chemical products and their derivatives	2,9	5,1	4,8	6,4	7,2	4,9
Energy carriers and oil products	10,3	22,8	25,9	13,8	14	14,1

Table 1.3

Import composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan (percentage of the total)

Years	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019 january november
Machinery and equipment	35,4	44,1	40,5	38,9	37,2	28,4
Chemical products and their derivatives	13,6	14,3	17,0	16,5	15,8	11,1
Energy carriers and oil products	3,8	6,0	5,8	4,7	4,2	3,8
Black and non- ferrous metals	8,6	8,4	7,4	6,8	7,2	6,5
Food products	12,3	10,9	12,8	9,8	6,3	4,4
Services	8,5	4,7	7,7	6,5	6,8	10,0
Others	17,8	11,6	8,8	10,1	10,2	13,2

The fact that imports of grain, meat, milk and other food products, processed agricultural products, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, carpets and rugs, knitwear, ready-made clothes and shoes are significantly decreasing is a clear example of my above point.

Let's continue the analysis with the analysis of foreign trade indicators of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (tables 1.4.).

As can be seen from Table 1.4, the foreign trade balance of Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Ukraine is ending with a negative balance.

Table 1.4

Analysis of foreign trade turnover of the CIS countries in 2018 (million US dollars)

№	Countries	Export	2017 in percent over the year (at current prices)	Import	2017 in percent over the year (at current prices)	Trade balance balance	
						2017	2018
1.	Armenia	2411.9	107.8	4963.2	121.1	-1859.4	-2551.3
2.	Belarus	33726.1	115.3	38408.9	112.2	-4994.9	-4682.8
3.	Kyrgyzstan	1764.6	100	4907.4	109.2	-2730.4	-3142.8
4.	Kazakhstan	60956.2	125.7	32533.5	109.9	18903.7	28422.7
5.	Moldova	2706.9	111.6	5764.3	119.3	-2406.3	-3057.4
6.	Azerbaijan	19458.6	127	11464.9	130.5	6536.7	7993.7
7.	Russia	449963.7	125.8	238151.4	104.7	130314.0	211812.3
8.	Tajikistan	1073.3	89.6	3149.5	113.5	-1576.9	-2076.2
9.	Ukraine	47339.9	109.4	57141.0	115.2	-6342.5	-9801.1

In general, industry is one of the main sectors of the economy of our republic. Because the industry is fundamentally different from other sectors with its added value creation, its role in meeting the needs of the population, and its high-level production locomotive. The development of the industrial network leads to the development of the national economy at a steady pace. Processes of diversification will be improved due to the processing of all resources mined and cultivated in the field of industry, production of new products from them, increase in assortment and nomenclature.

In addition to being a large production institution, the industrial network is also important in providing employment to the population and creating new jobs. In 2019, 702.9 thousand of the total labor resources in our republic are employed in this field. Another important feature of the industrial network in increasing employment is due to its activity in processing and creating added value. That is, the number of employees employed in the industry will also increase as the number of processing enterprises increases and the added value increases. It can be seen that there is a correct relationship between the increase in value added and processing and the change in the number of employees employed in the industry. The industry helps to coordinate the processes of economic integration between the countries participating in the world economy and to ensure the balance between economic sectors. As a result, the natural, labor and financial resources of all countries, as well as all the achievements of science and technology, will be able to be used rationally. This, in turn, will increase the production of products with high added value in the chemical, oil-gas and petrochemical industries, machine-building, metal processing, construction materials production, light, high-tech sectors of the food industry and other industries. requires development. In 2017, the share of industry

(including construction) in the GDP was 33.5 percent, and 161 large industrial facilities were launched in our country in a short period of time. This will allow us to produce an additional 1.5 trillion soums next year. For example, a steam-gas plant was built at the Tashkent thermal power station. This will allow the production of an additional 2.5 billion kilowatts of electricity. Also, works on the construction of a second steam-gas plant at the Navoi thermal power station, a hydrometallurgical plant on the basis of the Avminzo-Amantoy gold mines in Kyzylkum Bagh are ongoing. . Work on the construction of Sardoba, Central Fergana and Topalang reservoirs was carried out rapidly. These large constructions will undoubtedly be an important event in the economic life of our country. At the same time, the railway network in the Fergana-Margilan direction was electrified. Another large facility - the Kandim gas processing complex was put into operation in 2018. In 2018, it made it possible to process an additional 4 billion 100 million cubic meters of natural gas, produce more than 67 thousand tons of condensate, and more than 106 thousand tons of sulfur.

In the Mubarak gas processing plant, which is one of the locomotives of Uzbekistan's economy, next year, units that will desulfurize 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas will be fully operational. Among them, the joint-stock company "Ozagrotex-sanoatholding" started production of more than 5 thousand modern tractors, more than a thousand cotton pickers and more than 2 thousand trailers in the new year. Such high indicators are the result of the execution of strategic programs that are closely related to each other, developed on the basis of deep thought and careful analysis. It can be said that in 2017-2021, the high-level industrial development program and the consistent implementation of industry programs for production modernization, technical and technological upgrading are opening new pages in the production of competitive products with added value in the activities of all industries. At the same time, about 80 percent of industrial products are theirs the fact that it corresponds to the contribution is the basis for this.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of industrial sectors, it is represented by the introduction of new techniques and technologies into production and the processes of structural restructuring. One of the main goals of the industrial policy of our country is to ensure the competitiveness of the economy of Uzbekistan by implementing structural restructuring in the industry. Therefore, it is necessary to study and analyze the structure of the industrial sector and pay special attention to the most efficient sectors for the production of industrial products (Table 1.5).

From the data of Table 1.5, it can be seen that the structural study and analysis of the industrial sector and the production of industrial products have changed differently in the direction of the sectors within it, that is, if the total industrial production increased by 52.3% in 2019 compared to 2010, the lowest growth was recorded in "Coke and "Production of oil refining products" corresponds to the indicator. "Publishing and reproduction of written materials", "Wood and bark products, straw and textile materials, paper and paper products, furniture production", "Other we can see that the sectors "production of mining industrial products" and "production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations" increased by 2.7 times, 3.2 times, 3.3 times and 4.3 times, respectively

Table 1.5

Components of the industrial network of the Republic of Uzbekistan (as a percentage of the total)

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Indicators	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2019
Total	100,0	106,3	114,3	147,0	136,2	167,1
Mining and open pit operations	100,0	100,3	111,1	119,3	121,0	136,6
Coal, lignite, oil and natural gas production	100,0	101,2	115,0	119,4	122,1	148,4
Mining of metal ores	100,0	96,9	99,1	110,1	111,7	114,1
Production of other types of mining industry products	100,0	120,3	193,3	195,3	193,3	195,9
Manufacturing industry	100,0	108,3	118,0	156,3	166,6	177,2
Production of food, beverages and tobacco products	100,0	112,3	120,2	172,9	191,6	182,0
Production of textiles, clothes, leather products	100,0	104,4	113,2	154,0	168,8	173,3
Wood and wood products, straw and textile materials, paper and paper products, furniture production	100,0	114,9	130,6	2,3ar	3,0ar	3,2ar
Publication and display of written materials	100,0	106,3	136,9	191,1	2,2ar	2,7ar
Production of coke and oil refining products	100,0	101,3	93,8	92,7	90,0	89,0
Production of chemical products, rubber and plastic products	100,0	110,2	116,1	140,0	133,3	198,9

Production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	100,0	122,3	149,1	178,6	178,8	179,2
Production of other non-metallic mineral products	100,0	113,4	129,0	169,7	170,2	170,5
Metallurgical industry	100,0	101,1	104,8	119,4	121,4	132,6
Production, repair and installation of machines and equipment, motor transport production of vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other finished metal products	100,0	113,8	132,6	175,4	133,8	136,0
Electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning	100,0	99,0	97,8	114,0	125,2	131,4
Water supply sewage systems, waste collection and disposal	100,0	86,9	93,9	147,8	165,9	188,3

Conclusion: Growth rates in industrial sectors depend on the scale of internal and external demand for products created in these sectors. The sharp expansion and improvement of the consumer credit system in further increasing the real income and purchasing power of the country's population is characterized by an increase in the share of domestic demand that increases the volume of production in the industrial complex. Favorable price conditions for industrial products in the world market, strengthening of international economic integration have a positive effect on industrial development and are characterized by an increase in the influence of external factors. As a result of the structural changes implemented in the industrial complex, a number of positive changes have been achieved as a result of the state's tax-budget policy, price and monetary policy, as well as the measures being implemented to reform the economy in general. Reform of industrial enterprises, structural restructuring, further increase of the share of private property in industry, formation of management of network enterprises on the basis of market principles play an important role in industrial development.

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COMPETITIVENESS OF A FAMILY BUSINESS WAYS TO IMPROVE

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Abstract: The introduction of the previously described ways and mechanisms to increase the competitiveness of the family business in our country will ultimately ensure the rapid development of this sector and create the basis for increasing the level of use of its economic opportunities.

Key words and phrases: family business, competitiveness, economic potential, high technology, innovation, family business, market infrastructure, individual business, limited liability company, joint stock company, state (unitary) enterprise, production cooperative, business associations.

Introduction. Today, the competitiveness of family business in the conditions of Uzbekistan is largely related to ensuring the competitiveness of small businesses. It should be noted that it is not logical to interpret small business as a separate branch of the economy, but to distinguish it as an area representing a set of economic entities with a general description according to certain organizational and economic characteristics can be shown.

The competitiveness of small business is necessary to maintain the ability of self-reproduction of this sector both at the level of the national economy and the world economy. Also, the competitiveness of small business represents the level of potential and opportunities of this sector in fulfilling its tasks in the economy.

"Competitiveness of small and medium-sized business structures can be defined as the ability of business structures to show variability and adapt to constant changes in the external environment in order to increase, decrease or maintain their share in the market, depending on the company's strategy." [1] Accordingly, the competitiveness of family business can be expressed as the ability of a set of economic entities organized in this form to demonstrate their efficiency.

The competitiveness of a family business mainly depends on the level of conditions created for its effective operation (favorable environment, state order, level of cooperation with large enterprises, setting of benefits and preferences, etc.). From this point of view, state regulation of the competitiveness of family business is of great importance. The main principle in this is not direct intervention in the formation of industry competitiveness, but indirect influence methods, that is, assistance by creating equal economic conditions for the activity of family business entities.

"In order to carry out the extremely difficult task of continuing or developing a family business, first of all, a business idea is necessary. Its development and implementation is related to the assessment of the current situation. Based on these, the network and territorial structure of family business formed in our country, population employment in this field, socio-economic efficiency are evaluated. In this way, directions for expanding this activity, principles and criteria for its sustainable development, and mechanisms for creating a suitable business environment for family enterprises to operate stably for a long time will be developed. In this, extensive study of foreign experience is required" [2].

In our opinion, relevant line ministries and agencies are responsible for ensuring the level of competitiveness of small, including family, businesses in the national economy. Because small and family business entities are the most dynamic part of every branch of the economy, although they are small in scale, they provide flexibility to the activity of the branch. Accordingly, each sector ministry or management office must work to ensure the activity of small and family businesses within its sector to create a competitive environment.

Since family business is considered one of the organizational and legal forms of economic management, its competitiveness depends to a large extent on the study of its interrelationship with other forms of economic management. First of all, it is appropriate to dwell on the meaning of the concept of "organizational-legal form", which means the method of attaching property and using it by an economic entity, and based on this, its legal status and business activity goals are understood.

First of all, it should be recognized that family business is competing with other economic entities in the national economy. At the same time, it has aspects that express its competitiveness with other forms, giving it the quality of competitiveness. In order to get a deeper and wider picture of these aspects, we will consider the aspects that increase and decrease competitiveness of various organizational and legal forms of business management (table-1).

Table-1

Aspects of increasing and decreasing competitiveness of various organizational and legal forms of economic management [12]

Business forms	Aspects that enhance competitiveness	Aspects that reduce competitiveness
Sole entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducts activities at his own expense; - makes business decisions independently and operatively; - able to respond immediately to the demands of consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unable to expand the volume of production due to limited financial resources; - production costs will be high
Limited liability company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the ability to accumulate a significant amount of funds in a relatively short period of time; - possibility of organization by one person; - participation of both legal and physical persons in its activities; - limited liability of society members for society obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that the charter fund is not less than the amount determined by the law; - unattractiveness for creditors due to the limited liability of society members; - strict determination of the upper limit of the number of society participants
Joint stock companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the possibility of collecting a large amount of capital; - the ability to immediately transfer capital from one sector to another by managing shares; - limited liability of shareholders (within the scope of their shares) in case of bankruptcy of the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inability of all shareholders to participate in the real management of the joint-stock company; - the possibility of abuse of their position by some persons who have concentrated a large part of the shares in their hands; - the difficulty of harmonizing corporate interests
State (unitary) enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there will be no shortage of funds for the enterprise; - the enterprise will be provided relatively stably with the volume of work (on the basis of the state order). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the appearance of the founder, that is, the state, as the owner of the property, reduces the effectiveness of the effective use of the property; the indivisibility of unitary enterprise property reduces the sense of ownership;

		- the appointment of a sole manager by the owner of the enterprise affects the efficiency of management
Production cooperatives	- the distribution of profit in proportion to the contribution of labor creates an interest in cooperative members' conscientious attitude to labor; - the fact that the number of cooperative members is not limited by legislation creates great opportunities for individuals to enter the cooperative; - all members have equal rights, each of them has only one vote	- the fact that the minimum number of members of the cooperative is strictly determined limits the possibilities of their organization; - each member has limited liability for cooperative debt
Economic associations (physical and legal entities).	- allows to increase the volume of production resources involved	- the existence of several owners in the enterprise reduces the efficiency of making business decisions
Small business entities	- cleanliness (obviousness) of economic activity, ease of management	- limited production and financial resources lead to high production costs
Large enterprises	- low production costs due to large production volumes	- low management efficiency; - low interest of employees in the final results of the activity

Based on the information in the above table, we analyze the competitiveness of family business as an organizational and legal form of economic management. (2- table).

From the data of the table, it can be seen that, in terms of competitiveness, family business has a lot of advantages compared to other organizational and legal forms of business, but it also has a number of negative aspects that can reduce competitiveness. Accordingly, in economic practice, it is important not to accept family entrepreneurship as an absolute perfect form, but to use the factors that influence it to increase its positive aspects and reduce its negative aspects as much as possible based on each specific situation.

Analysis of the competitiveness of family business as an organizational and legal form of business management

Analysis directions	Aspects that enhance competitiveness	Aspects that reduce competitiveness
Organization of activity	conducts activities at his own expense; the economy will have a relatively wider opportunity to accumulate funds; organized by family members or close relatives;	- limitation to family members limits access to potential resources with higher productivity; - limited production and financial resources lead to high production costs
Management efficiency	- makes business decisions independently and operatively; - transparency (clear visibility) of economic activity, ease of management; - the manager is elected by natural (father, mother or eldest child, a family member recognized from all sides) and generally accepted; - harmony and harmony in the family have a positive effect on the efficiency of management	- negative impact of personal relations in the family (disagreements, disputes and conflicts) on management efficiency; - the possibility of abuse of family relations
The level of realization of the interests of the company's employees	- since employees are composed of family members and relatives, common interests are at the highest level; - mutual understanding and respect are in the leading place in the work process	- the possibility of an approach to the distribution of labor processes and results based on the level of kinship rather than on the employee's ability and contribution; - the possibility of neglecting the current needs of some members while striving for the general development of the family
Operability in economic activity, level of response to the market situation	- in the division of labor, the ability and talent of each member are taken into account at a high level, which ensures the quality and efficiency of work; - mutual understanding between members increases the efficiency of making and implementing business decisions; - able to respond to the demands of consumers immediately	- lowering the quality of work of a family member in cases where he is not a mature specialist; - negative impact of personal relationships in the family on the efficiency and quality of economic activity

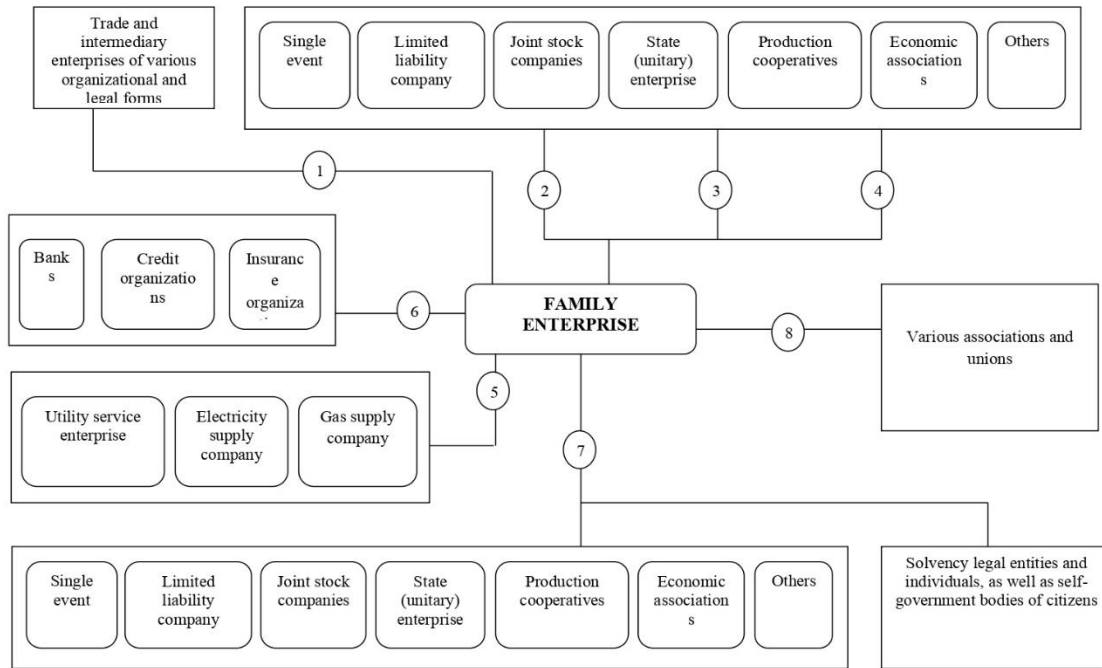


Figure 1. Other organizational and legal aspects of the family business management system

interaction with forms

The overall system picture of this process can be clearly visualized by the diagram in Figure 1.

It can be seen from the diagram that a family enterprise can use the services of various types of trade and intermediary enterprises in the realization of the products produced by it on cash and (or) non-cash settlement(1).

State bodies carry out the tasks of supporting the development and strengthening of family enterprises through various forms of entrepreneurship and economic management, institutions and agencies. (2); allotment of land to a family enterprise for construction of production areas (3); they ensure the connection of the production facilities of the family enterprise to the engineering and communication networks (4).

Also, utilities, electricity and gas supply enterprises ensure the delivery and connection of the necessary communication networks to the place where the activities of the family enterprise are carried out, according to the tariffs and on the basis of the conditions established for the population (5).

Lending to a family enterprise is carried out on the basis of a loan agreement concluded with a bank or other credit organization, and banks, other credit or insurance organizations can act as guarantors when granting loans to a family enterprise (6). At the same time, solvent legal entities and individuals, as well as citizens' self-government bodies, can be guarantors in accordance with the procedure established by law (7). In order to protect their rights and interests in the conditions of market relations, family enterprises may join associations (associations) and other associations in accordance with the law through institutions of various forms (8). From the above comments, it is clear that the family business can effectively fulfill its economic tasks only if it establishes a systematic connection with other organizational and legal forms of economic management.

At the same time, it would be appropriate to include the following among the main tasks of state structures regarding the development of family entrepreneurship on the scale of the regions of

our republic. These include: studying the possibilities of organizing family business in the regions, developing and implementing a program based on this, coordinating and supporting the activities of organizing and developing family business, solving existing problems in a quick manner, family business in the household, crafts, development of ways to research and further expand such forms of agriculture in the region, create normal and stable conditions for family business entities, provide them with the necessary equipment, raw materials and materials, create social guarantees for homesteaders control over its creation, organization of extensive explanation and promotion work on the development of family entrepreneurship[2].

It is known that today a significant part of family enterprises in Fergana region operates in the industry, trade, catering industry. The main reason for this is the relatively small amount of capital required for activity in these sectors and the relatively high speed of capital turnover. Although a significant share of the industrial network is noted here, the share of enterprises using high-level equipment and innovative technologies is not enough. The existence of many problems in the application of high-tech equipment and technologies is the reason why these enterprises are content with low-level equipment and technologies.

Now, based on the advanced trends in the world, the task of transitioning to modern innovations and high-tech production is being set in our country. This can be seen through the following comments expressed by President Sh. Mirziyoyev in his address to the Oliy Majlis: "Today we are moving to the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and community life. It's not for nothing, of course. Because in today's fast-paced world, who wins? The country that relies on a new idea, a new idea, and innovation will win.

Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach."[3]

It is clear from this that every enterprise, every business entity in our country needs to widely introduce innovations in its activities. For this, without a doubt, it is necessary to switch to high-tech and technological production processes.

However, research shows that there are many problems in the implementation of high-tech production processes in family enterprises, among which the following can be identified as the main ones:

- insufficient financial resources for the introduction of high technology and technology in enterprises;
- high risk of production instability in the implementation of modern innovative activities;
- the amount of capital required for activities based on high techniques and technologies;
- the length of capital turnover in modern production processes;
- non-availability or lack of small-scale, compact technologies for introducing advanced techniques and technologies in small enterprises, etc.

The experiences of foreign countries on the organization and development of family entrepreneurship and the results of research conducted within the framework of the dissertation show that today family enterprises can be used as a means of encouraging the use of modern techniques and technologies in production in our country. For this purpose, it is recommended to consider the following conditions and aspects.

First of all, the owner of a family business should receive a certain benefit and incentive from the use of high-tech equipment and technology in his activities. True, high technology means high profitability, that is, an increase in profit. However, this rule may not be effective in conditions where the principles of the market have not yet been fully formed, the environment of healthy competition and the level of economic freedom are insufficient. Accordingly, in our opinion, first of all, it is appropriate to create a sufficient incentive for family enterprises to introduce high-tech equipment and technology in their activities.

"If we study the experience of advanced and economically developed countries abroad, we can see that the basis of their development is the special attention paid to innovative activities, research and development (Research and Development) and stimulation of their commercialization. possible We can see that the state encourages innovative activities in the form of direct financial support and tax incentives. According to scientists, the importance of incentives through tax preferences and incentives in supporting innovative activities is more important than direct financing. After all, these incentives will have a long-term nature, and they will create conditions for the intensive development of not only the innovative sector, but also other industries and ensure the growth of the entire national economy."

In particular, the experience of supporting innovative activities in a number of countries of the world can be seen in the table below (Table 3).

Table-3

Innovative activities in many countries of the world support experience

Country	Support form
People's Republic of China	Various deductions are applied to the taxable income for enterprises engaged in innovative activities.
	High and New Technology Enterprises (HNTE) program applies.
	In order to receive statutory preferences for research and development, the enterprise must have the status of high and new technology.
	According to Article 28 of the Corporate Income Tax Law of China, the profit tax for high and new technology enterprises is set at 15% less than the rate established by the law.
Japan	An accelerated depreciation system is used for scientific equipment.
	There are special incentives for purchasing foreign technologies.
	Special deductions apply for research and development expenses.
Republic of Belarus	Profits from the sale of innovative goods and high-tech goods are exempted from profit tax for legal entities.
	Turnovers on the realization of property rights to inventions, utility models, industrial samples, breeding achievements, topologies of integrated microcircuits, production secrets (know-how) are exempted from value added tax (VAT).

Based on the above considerations, experts emphasize the following points. "For the development of scientific and technical development in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as for the development of innovations, it is important to strengthen the support of these innovative activities through taxes. The current tax legislation does not contain many provisions aimed at the development of innovative activities through tax incentives. Only Article 208 of the Tax Code stipulates that the turnover of scientific research and innovation works carried out at the expense of budget funds is exempted from value added tax. That is, only innovation works performed by scientific research institutions or recipients of budget funds, which are considered budget organizations, can be exempted from VAT.

It is necessary to apply the above privilege for scientific research and innovation works carried out at the expense of non-governmental organizations or private funds. The introduction of this amendment will lead to the exemption from VAT of the turnover related to the realization of scientific research and innovation works carried out by any organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, and will be an additional incentive for business entities engaged in innovative activities.

Also, if the tax legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes a rule on deducting from the taxable income the costs incurred by enterprises related to the implementation of scientific research and the creation of new technologies, new products and new techniques, then the business entities will have to pay every what expenses they would have made without fear".

Accordingly, in our opinion, in Uzbekistan, as well as all private enterprises, it is appropriate to establish certain tax incentives for the part of production carried out with the introduction of modern innovative technologies and techniques for family enterprises.

However, before that, it is necessary to determine the procedure and criteria for determining the level of innovation, i.e. novelty, of the techniques and technologies used by the family enterprise.

First of all, the policy in this regard should be implemented under the joint leadership of the Ministry of Innovative Development and the Ministry of Economy and Industry. Also, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the relevant branch ministry or office to which the family enterprise belongs, should actively participate in the assessment of the level of modernity of the equipment in the branches. Because it is important to implement differentiated incentive measures based on the specific characteristics of each branch, the possibility of introducing high technologies in them.

For example, when developing criteria in this regard, it is appropriate to take into account the following main aspects:

- the level of newness of the equipment (year of manufacture, to which "generation" it belongs);
- its productivity (productivity) (the ability to produce a certain amount of products during a certain period of time);
- the degree of incorporation of the results of the technical revolution (for example, regarding digital technology);
- level of savings, etc.

At the same time, in the process of innovation and the use of modern technology in a family business, financial failure and losses may occur. In order to prevent the negative impact of this situation on innovative processes in the network, it is advisable to establish a fund for compensation for extraordinary damage caused by the competent authorities and organizations.

The emergency compensation (guarantee) fund can be composed of the funds of the Ministry of Innovative Development, the branch office or ministry to which the family enterprise belongs, interested ministries, sponsors, entrepreneurs, and others. According to its content, it will have the description of a venture fund. It is appropriate to stratify the damage caused by this fund based on the size and level of innovations in the family enterprise.

It is also important to introduce special low-interest loans of commercial banks for modern technologies in encouraging the wide introduction of innovations in family enterprises. It should be noted that in case of lack of financial resources for the implementation of innovative activities, it is appropriate to introduce the possibility of using interest-free loans from commercial banks by the family enterprise.

The most important link in this mechanism is the satisfaction of the family enterprise's need for compact and convenient technologies. Because today's practice shows that there is no production base of mini-technologies for small production facilities in our country. In many cases, private entrepreneurs are forced to turn to neighboring countries, including China, for the production of some spare parts for their technologies and technical equipment.

Accordingly, in our opinion, it is appropriate to implement the process of providing family enterprises with modern mini-technologies in two stages:

- 1) to systematically find and buy high-quality and relatively cheap mini-technologies from foreign countries, which are in high demand for a short period of time;
- 2) in the medium and long term (5-10 years) it is necessary to form and develop the basis of the national production of mini-technology.

The implementation of the above-mentioned ways and mechanisms of increasing the competitiveness of family business in our country will ultimately ensure the rapid development of this sector and increase the level of use of its economic potential.

In short, to ensure social and economic development in our republic, as well as to ensure stable development by eliminating some problems arising in some industries and sectors in the regions, effective use of the unique features and opportunities of family business as an organizational and legal form is important.

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**STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE INNOVATION-INVESTMENT
ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF THE ECONOMY OF THE REGION**

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Annotation: In recent years, the number of active participants in the investment process in Uzbekistan has increased significantly, it has become seriously complicated due to the large amount of emerging financial intermediaries. Changes in entrepreneurial activity, active investment policy and the results of the implementation step-by-step.

Keywords: investment policy, entrepreneurship, innovation, macroeconomics.

Introduction: Much attention is paid to the development of the economy of our country and its regions, the implementation of software measures for the targeted use of foreign investment. In particular, PF-5087 of June 19, 2017"on measures to radically improve the system of protection of legal interests of business by the state and further development of entrepreneurial activity." In the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, it becomes important to assess the effectiveness of investment in terms of modernization of production, conducting active investment policies and further expanding the economic potential of the regions as a result of their implementation, increasing the export potential [1]. In this regard, at the present stage of implementation of economic reforms, one of the urgent tasks is to create a favorable investment climate for the radical improvement of the business environment in the regions and the implementation of entrepreneurial activities, as well as to achieve economic efficiency on the basis of improving these activities in the regions.

The entry of investments into any state directly depends on the factors affecting the investment climate in this country. The investment environment is a common criterion for the placement of investment resources, first of all, ensuring the profitability of capital funds. Simply put, the investment environment is a reality that reflects the set of opportunities and amenities with which investment relations can be implemented.

The purpose of improving the investment climate is to create the necessary and optimal conditions for increasing the potential of the investment, to accelerate investment activities and, ultimately, to raise the economy, to solve social problems, to increase production efficiency.

The investment climate in each country is, first of all, in its political stability. The same factor allows foreign investors to enter resources into another country on the basis of long-term contracts. Such an environment is very important in the implementation of long-term investment plans.

The main feature of the investment climate in Uzbekistan is that it is the most stable country in Central Asia. This, of course, is directly related to the investment policy pursued in the country.

A distinctive feature of the investment policy implemented in Uzbekistan is the priority given to investment projects aimed at organizing new high-tech production, providing deep processing of local raw materials resources [4].

In fact, it is not difficult to understand the connection with the fact that the investment policy pursued in terms of wider involvement of investments in the economy of our country has become an important basis for ensuring the effective implementation of the economic reforms being carried out.

As a result of the rational investment policy pursued in our country, the volume of investments is increasing from year to year.

During the period of independence, the management system based on administrative command in the economy was completely abandoned. The gradual implementation of market reforms and a

well-thought-out monetary policy ensured macroeconomic stability, a high rate of growth of the economy, maintaining inflation at the level of forecast indicators, and served to create wide opportunities and favorable conditions for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, farming movement.

At the same time, a deep analysis of the path of development of our country, today the conjuncture of the world market is changing dramatically, and competition in the conditions of globalization is growing, necessitating a completely new approach and the development and realization of principles for the development of our state at a more stable and rapid pace. Attracting direct investments in various sectors of the economy of states on a global scale, their targeted use plays an important role in the Real economy [4].

In our country, an increase in the volume of exports in 2019-2020 and an increase in its share in GDP will be the main factor contributing to the growth of GDP by the US dollar. This is an economic direction that actively organizes business activities on the basis of innovation, that is, modern approaches, advanced technology and management methods.

By an active entrepreneur, we understand business people who are able to produce competitive products, and most importantly, create new jobs and not only support themselves and their family, but also bring a touch of tenderness to society as a whole. Such entrepreneurs serve as an important factor in improving the investment climate in the regions of our country on the basis of bringing and introducing equipment and equipment based on the latest achievements of high technology, science [2].

In our opinion, the creation and large-scale application of effective econometric models of optimal regulation of the economic system of the regions of the Republic makes it possible to identify strategies and priorities for the sustainable development of the territory, to form complex and innovative programs.

The practical significance of the article is to systematically analyze the level of economic and social development of territories through the Integrated Development developed in the optimal regulation of the economic system of the region. Determination of available reserves and labor and production potential not involved in production, development of current and medium-term state, sectoral, regional programs of integrated development of territories on its basis, determination of priorities for deep structural transformation and diversification of the economy of Regions [5].

Also, the proposed economic approaches, methods, practical means, as one of the factors for increasing the competitiveness of the region, require the qualitative implementation of the tasks set in the innovation research grants.

Results: In fact, positive results in ensuring macroeconomic stability are the basis in achieving the success recognized by the world community of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the steady development of banking, insurance, leasing, consulting and other types of market services contributes to the development of the private sector and small businesses.

At this point, experts believe that in the near future the strategic tasks of investment policy will be carried out in conditions where privatization processes have been completed and a competitive environment has been created, in which a serious struggle will be taken to attract investments between the enterprise, the industry and the Regions [3].

Picture 1

Economic situation in the world and in the countries where Uzbekistan is the main trade cooperation [6]

185	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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2013-2020 growth of the economy in years (in percent)



This, in turn, in addition to increasing the investment activity of production and territorial structures, increases their investment risks and requires a minimization or at least insurance of these risks. The better this task is performed, the higher the guarantees of the effectiveness of investment activities, as well as the preservation of investment resources and the long-term activity of investors. Today, the whole world is following exactly this path.

In particular, we can see the example of the economic situation in the countries of the world and Uzbekistan, which are the main trade partners. According to the revised forecasts of the International Monetary Fund, we can see in Figure 1 that the growth rate of the world economy in 2020 is 3.7 percent and is expected to be 0.4 percent higher than in 2019 (3.6 percent).

Summing up the above, we can conclude that of the most important tasks of the economy - this is the fact that innovative investment in ensuring macroeconomic proportionality is considered an important factor in active entrepreneurship.

In the context of the globalization of the economy and the demands of market relations, the fierce competitive struggle for investments in the world continues consistently. Liberalization of foreign economic activity, improving legal, socio-economic and other conditions ensuring the attraction of foreign direct investment in the economy of our country, conducting a policy of open doors in relation to foreign investment. The main principles of investment policy in the Republic are the priority areas that ensure the economic independence of the country, as well as the embodiment of funds in areas related to the production of competitive products[5].

There are a number of factors involved in attracting foreign investment to the economy of Uzbekistan. These sentences can include such as the rich natural resources of the Republic, the formation of a production system, relatively cheap labor, geopolitical location.

Along with the achievements in the Republic, there are also problems associated with attracting investments, the solution of which is important for the further development of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan proves in practice that it is a reliable and solvent partner, and favorable conditions have been created in our country to attract foreign investment. Therefore, the above points themselves prove that the orientation of foreign investment in the modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of the economy of our country is one of the most important issues of today. There is great potential and wide opportunities for this implementation in our country.

Conclusion: In short, although investments are one of the most important sources of growth in the economy, they are not without problems. When choosing investment policies, investment strategies, especially on the scale of enterprises and equated structures, it is important to focus on materialized investments – improving the use of fixed assets and production facilities, increasing labor productivity, and eliminating various losses and non-production costs.

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Abstract: *This article provides comparative analysis of legal frameworks in terms of civil liberties and human rights in two different countries. Since there have been emerging controversies regarding two different legal system. It is true that in the UK over the past 20 years, there have been significant developments which have undermined public confidence in the human rights framework in the UK, and which make change necessary today. The enforcement of different statutes and precedents lead to many changes in the UK. Meanwhile, Uzbekistan prima facie mentions the formal list of human rights and civil liberties through its Constitution and empathizes their implementation within the standing normative-legal acts.*

Keywords: *Civil liberty, human rights, legal framework, legal system, jurisdiction, Human Rights Act 1998, European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) 1950, Constitution, legal precedents.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The World Report 2014 prepared by the Human Rights Watch expresses that the protection of human rights in Uzbekistan is ‘abysmal’, whilst the United Kingdom has been popular with its sufficient contribution to the protection of human rights at both local and international levels.¹ For instance, where same-sex marriage in Uzbekistan is prohibited, the UK allows not only such a marriage but also the freedom in the choice of sexual orientation. Although the Constitution of Uzbekistan provides the freedom of expression, it is limited in scope as the legislation provides too much vague interpretation of the prohibited activity through media.² A similar approach is followed in providing a right to organize or be a part of a religious confession, where the law³ does not define on what kind of basis and which religious associations are prohibited; whilst the UK does not put sufficient limitation in this regard. Interestingly, neither state in the world has performed as a perfect actor for the empowerment of human rights.⁴ Similarly, neither scholar has mentioned the perfect model of civil liberties within any state’s legislation. There is a sufficient difference in the protection of human and civil rights among Uzbek and English jurisdictions. In this regard, the protection of

¹ Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2014* (Seven Stories Press 2014)
 <https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/wr2014_web_0.pdf> accessed 18 January 2021.

² The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, art 29; The Law of The Republic of Uzbekistan No. 541-I “On Mass Media” dated December 26, 1997, art 6.

³ The Law of The Republic of Uzbekistan No. 289-XII “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations” dated June 14, 1991.

⁴ Inter-Parliamentary Union and The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Human Rights: Handbook for Parliamentarians N° 26* (Courand et Associés 2016), p 116
 <<https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/handbookparliamentarians.pdf>> accessed 18 January 2021.

human rights and civil liberties in States⁵ are critically compared *inter se* at least from the legal perspectives.

2. INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS

Generally, both States hold international obligations in the protection of human and civil rights. The States have become members of a number of international treaties and programs on the protection of human rights and civil liberties.⁶ Notably, in comparison with Uzbekistan, the UK does not only become a part of the protectionist movement but also calls the developing countries to follow its way.⁷

3. OCCURRENCE OF THE RIGHTS IN LEGAL SYSTEMS

As for the nature of the legal systems of States, there is a substantial difference in the presentation of human rights and civil liberties within the legal framework at a national level. The UK presents compliance with the above general principles through its statutes⁸, legal precedents⁹ and customary law. Such kind of structure of the legal system in the UK shall be considered to be vague enough to identify whether particular human rights and civil liberties are *de facto* protected¹⁰ within the jurisdiction or not, and even there is obvious protection of rights by the government it can be interrupted and understood in a different way. Meanwhile, Uzbekistan *prima facie* mentions the formal list of human rights and civil liberties through its Constitution and empathizes their implementation within the standing normative-legal acts such as Codes, Laws, Resolutions, Degrees and Decisions.¹¹ Uzbekistan's such a systematic approach provides easy navigation on the identification of the existence of the pertinent protection of human rights and civil liberties thereto.

⁵ For the purposes of this essay, the [capitalized] word 'States' shall mean both the United Kingdom and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

⁶ Uzbekistan and the UK ratified a number of treaties, including, without limitation, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work for Equal Value, Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation.

⁷ See e.g. Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, *Human Rights and Democracy: The 2014 Foreign & Commonwealth Office Report* (Williams Lea Group 2015)

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/415910/AHRR_2014_Final_to_TSO.pdf> accessed 21 January 2021.

⁸ See e.g. Human Rights Act 1998; Freedom of Information Act 2000; Equality Act 2010; The Gender Recognition Act 2004.

⁹ See e.g. *T v Secretary of State for the Home Department* [1996] 2 All ER 865; *Burnip v Birmingham City Council and Secretary of State for Work and Pensions* [2012] EWCA Civ 629.

¹⁰ Colm O'Conneide, *Human Rights and the UK Constitution* (Smith & Watts 2012) <<https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/documents/262/Human-rights-and-the-UK-constitution.pdf>> accessed 20 January 2021.

¹¹ See e.g. The Law of The Republic of Uzbekistan No. 541-I "On Mass Media" dated December 26, 1997, which empathizes the 'freedom of expression' provided under Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan; The Law of The Republic of Uzbekistan No. 289-XII "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" dated June 14, 1991, which empathizes the 'freedom of conscience' provided under Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, Uzbekistan is in a better position in determining the list of protected human rights and civil liberties than the UK.

4. JUDICIAL LAYERS OF PROTECTION

4.1. The United Kingdom

The UK evolves three-tier layer protection¹² *vis-à-vis* both human rights and civil liberties provided by the followings:

(1) *the common law*

The High Court has the obligation to exercise the judicial review over ‘inferior courts and tribunals’, not limited to the administrative decision-makers whose activities have an impact on the society’s interests. However, some ambiguity exists hereof. Although the High Court, *per se*, has the foregoing power, it cannot review the Parliament’s decisions.¹³

(2) *European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) 1950*¹⁴

People can submit a claim on the above principles’ infringement to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) if all remedies at a UK domestic court are received. Interestingly, the UK legislation does not speak about the compliance with the ECtHR’s decision. Nevertheless, the UK shall be binding upon the ECtHR’s decision due to Article 46 of the ECHR provided that the non-compliance with such a decision would be considered as a violation of the UK’s international obligation.

(3) *Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998*

HRA imposes the majority of human and civil rights by referring to the ECHR, thereof referred to as the ‘Convention rights’.¹⁵ This allows people to seek a remedy against the infringement of the rights by the public authorities. However, the contents of the HRA does not emphasize all human and civil rights; and, in addition, since the Act imposes the flexibility of interpretation of the Convention rights, it triggers the Parliament to expose the final say and feel the political participation in the area.¹⁶

4.2. Uzbekistan

Contrary, Uzbekistan’s legislation provides only one layer of the protection of human rights and civil liberties – that is, Constitutional protection. As stated above, human rights and civil liberties are mostly included in the Constitution. Likewise, the judicial review of the public officials and organizations conduct through the hierarchical *juris system* as stipulated thereof. Even though the

¹² *ibid* (n10).

¹³ Bill of Rights 1689, art IX.

¹⁴ The UK ratified the ECHR in 1951.

¹⁵ The ECtHR has performed a sufficient role, mainly, in the protection of the freedom of expression (see e.g. *Tolstoy v UK* [1995] 20 EHRR 442), privacy (see e.g. *Malone v United Kingdom* [1984] 4 EHRR 330), freedom from discrimination (see e.g. *Dudgeon v UK* [1981] 4 EHRR 149), freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment (see e.g. *Price v UK* [2002] 34 EHRR 1285), and children’s rights (see e.g. *Z v UK* [2001] 2 FCR 246).

¹⁶ Conor Gearty, ‘Reconciling Parliamentary Democracy and Human Rights’ (2002) 118 *Law Quarterly Review* 248; by the same author, *The Principles of Human Rights Adjudication* (Oxford: OUP, 2003).

judicial body in Uzbekistan is an independent branch,¹⁷ this may not fully ensure the fair judgment over a particular case as a third parties overview and adjudication (like the ECtHR for the UK) over such a case is absent within such a civil legal system.

5. ROLE OF NON-JUDICIAL BODIES AUTHORIZED TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS

Except for the judicial protection of human and civil rights expressed above, States have their own:

- (i) *human rights commissions*¹⁸ (for Uzbekistan - National Human Rights Centre, for the UK – Equality and Human Rights Commission)

There is no sufficient difference between such commissions in both of the jurisdictions in the scope of their effect on the protection of rights.

- (ii) *ombudsman*¹⁹

There is only one sufficient difference between the ombudsmen of States making the Ombudsman on Human Rights in Uzbekistan have a right to investigate the public bodies as a matter of human rights infringement upon its sole initiative, whilst the UK Parliament requires the reasonable request from a complainant to start an investigation. Surely, the UK's such approach precludes unreasonable interference of the ombudsman to the internal affairs of the public authorities. However, Uzbekistan's approach empowers the ombudsman with the authority to better promote and protect the rights of civilians.

6. CONCLUSION

In terms of promotion and protection of human rights and civil liberties, the United Kingdom takes a prevailing position than Uzbekistan. From the legal overview, Uzbekistan has a structured determination of human and civil rights within its legal system, and its ombudsman on human rights has more authority than that in the UK. However, due to the multi-layered protection of the above notions and wide-ranged spectrum of provided so-called *freedom* rights, the United Kingdom affords higher protection of human rights and civil liberties.

¹⁷ The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, art 106.

¹⁸ National Human Rights Centre and Equality and Human Rights Commission are responsible for investigating and inquiring the public bodies to comply with the rights of people.

¹⁹ The ombudsmen are responsible for investigating and making the recommendations to the infringing and infringed parties in case a pertinent reasonable claim is no under the jurisdiction of a domestic court.

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**The role of national values in spiritual and moral education
of students-youth.**

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Annotation: The article discusses the role of national values in the spiritual and moral education of the reader-youth, threats and risks under the guise of “ideological war”, “popular culture”.

Keywords: Spiritual harmonious person, national values, high morality, spirituality and enlightenment, conscientious attitude to work, “popular culture”.

In the establishment of a legal democratic state, a strong civil society in our country, special attention is paid to the role and place of national values in life. It is impossible to enslave a people loyal to national values, to keep them in eternal longing. Therefore, national values occupy an important place in the spiritual and moral education of young people loyal to national values, in the construction of a future great state, in the implementation of socio-economic reforms. Because, through the spiritual and moral maturity of every age and the entire population living in our country, a humane, democratic, legal civil society is built. In this regard, our President SH.M.A number of works are being carried out by Mirziyoyev. Thanks to this rational policy, our people recognize their identity and perceive their family tree. This situation is developing on the basis of the assimilation of our heritage, rich in national values. First President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov emphasized that “we need to constantly grieve and fight for the harmonious spiritual world of our children, for their spiritually-morally mature, physically healthy”, while paying great attention to such issues as the upbringing of young people in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, high morality, spirituality and enlightenment, conscientious attitude to work.

Indeed, today only a truly enlightened person can selflessly fight for the realization of human value, national values, in a word, identity, living in a free and free society, taking a worthy place in the world community of our independent state. Therefore, in the process of education, it is important to arm a person with the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for a comprehensive spiritual and moral formation, the realization of his abilities and social life.

The methods of waging an “ideological war” used today by a number of states are actually also clearly expressed in the manuals of the Chinese philosopher and military figure Sun Tzu, who lived in ancient times in the 6th century BC. They consist of:

1. Retail all the good things in your enemy's country.
2. Involve prominent figures of the enemy in criminal activities.
3. Pour out the reputation of enemy leaders and when the moment comes, honor them in public.
4. For this purpose, use cooperation with the most vile and vile people.
5. Cause yourself conflicts and conflicts among citizens of a hostile country.
6. Fight youth against the elderly.
7. Halal the work of the government by all means.
8. Prevent the normal supply of enemy troops and maintaining order in them by all means.
9. Keep the enemy troops may busy with chants and music.

10. Do everything possible to devalue the traditions of your enemies and lose faith in their gods.
11. Keep sending frivolous women to escalate spiritual breakdown.
12. Be generous with offers and gifts to buy information and partners.
13. Do not spare either money or promises in general, because they give excellent results.

It is no secret to anyone that ideological forms of attack, such as the export of alien ideas and false democracy as a valid manifestation of these ideas, the promotion of seduction as a culture in other lands, the display of violence, fakhsh as art, are increasing day by day. And these attacks are primarily targeted by young people, and the ideological threat to our society is growing. That is why the issues of deciding the principles of a healthy lifestyle among young people, protecting them from drugs, dirt, all kinds of harmful influences coming from abroad, threats and risks under the guise of “popular culture” should not be overlooked for a moment.

At the moment, destructive forces are trying to use different ways of influencing the minds of people, which are diligently promoting democracy and freedom in the world, the “single standard” of transparency. "Popular culture" in this way serves to subjugate a very important task – through the loss of human spirituality. In their opinion, the national culture, spirituality and values of each nation, country are “the sarcasm of the old”, and the “culture” they “eye-to-eye” is a suction that does not restrict human rights, based on the free use of everyone's freedom.

At this point, the following lines of Alisher Navoi come to mind:

Eating what you put in front of you-animal work,

It means that he came to his mouth-an ignorant case.

When we analyze these words in depth, the original goal under the mask “popular culture” is clearly visible, which gives freedom to everything. In fact, vices such as immorality, seduction, violence and debauchery that penetrate the shadow of “popular culture” do not correspond to either the national culture or universal values of any people in the world. In particular, the legacy left by Imam Bukhari, Burhoniddin Marginani, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Mirzo Ulugbek and many other great ancestors who were born and grew up on our land and made a huge contribution to World Culture and civilization has not lost its relevance today. Concepts such as honor, shame and andisha, sharmu hayo, permeated with the beautiful spiritual values of our people, are embedded in our lives. Especially our feelings, such as respect for parents, respect for a woman, courage and bravery, make the peoples of the whole world rom.

A large part of the population of our country is made up of young people. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly relevant to be able to resist the threat of “popular culture”. Islam Karimov, our first president, touched upon this issue in the work “High spirituality – invincible power” and emphasized that the circumstances associated with the view of immorality as a culture and, on the contrary, ignoring the original spiritual values, as an old-age sarqiti pose a great threat to today's progress, human life, family holiness and youth education. Drawing the correct conclusion from these points, it is necessary that today we pay special attention to the formation of ideological immunity in our youth. Ideological immunity is associated with the will, worldview of a person, and in order for a person's will, worldview to be energetic, his confidence in life, in tomorrow, in his own strength and capabilities must be strong. In particular, when fighting “popular culture”, we need to pay special attention to:

- first of all, to strengthen the faith of our youth, to make their will strong, to educate them as harmonious people with their own independent opinion;
- not forgetting one's identity in the thinking of young people, deciding the virtue of preserving and respecting the sacred values of ancestors;
- it is important that we achieve that they live with pride and pride that I am an Uzbek child.

Analysis of social science programs in higher educational institutions shows that in their content a wide Place is given to spiritual and moral education of young people on the basis of national values. Therefore, the establishment of education and upbringing separated from national values leads to the alienation of young people from the inheritance of ancestors from procreation. Especially the lack of formation of a national sense of self-awareness in some cases leads to a violation of interethnic relations, the emergence of national hudbinism.

Today, our continuously developing national spirituality, national culture, national values have a great role in accelerating the development of society, educating and improving a person spiritually and morally. High culture and scientific discoveries created by our great ancestors are of great importance in the formation and development of the worldview of a person who is the highest value of our society, including the younger generation.

Educating young people in the spirit of national values serves to elevate the spiritual wealth of the younger generation. A spiritually competent person does not reveal to others any wrong he does not deserve, does not want to harm anyone, does not hurt the creature. Loyalty to the motherland and the nation are also considered signs of culturology, spiritual perfection, moral purity.

A person cannot be perfect without being physically energetic, spiritually-morally mature. The upbringing of a spiritually, physically healthy generation constitutes the main essence and direction of work in this regard.

The work of Abdullah Avlani “Turkish Gulistan yohud ahlak “says that " the division of body into health and strength is what man needs most...The enjoyment of our livelihood depends on the health of our body. We are commanded to keep our health, so we should avoid rotting our bodies with bad habits that are contrary to every good deed.”

One of the important aspects of educating young people in the spirit of national values is the education of national consciousness, national pride. The national consciousness does not mean that the growing and rising of our national pride day by day means that there are no problems in this area, of course. We still need to do a lot of work to further develop the national consciousness of our people and bring them to a state that meets the demand of the present. Among them, the problem that requires a lot of attention is the upbringing of the legal consciousness of our people.

Having understood well what the image, worldview, culture, human qualities and abilities of our youth consist of, We must recognize that tirelessly practical work on the formation of these qualities is an urgent issue facing our society, primarily educators, professors, scientists, all intellectuals and the public. In this regard, when educating young people in the spirit of national values, in our opinion, the use of the following tools in combination with the above, increases the effectiveness of educational work:

1. Attracting young people to social and individual useful work, providing jobs, in the process of which the interest, talent, interest of young people is also increased;
2. Increasing the quality of social activity in young people, increasing the characteristics of their leadership in the youth movement;
3. Wide promotion of natural-scientific knowledge in the instillation of national values in the minds of young people;
4. Criticism and self-education, strengthening independent ways of thinking;
5. Wide promotion of the achievements of our past heritage, independence literature, art;
6. It is necessary to strengthen upbringing in the spirit of national traditions, traditions, and at the same time organize ideological education, relying on universal and modern achievements;
7. Strengthening work related to increasing the potential of young people, ensuring their place in life;
8. Lay young people, striving for the formation of measures to protect themselves from alien harmful ideas, ideological immunity.

Well, the ideological worldview, the education of young people in the spirit of national values is not an urgent solution, it takes time. The effective use of all existing methods, forms, means of educational work in its place in order to form an ideological worldview, instill national values in the minds and hearts of young people occupies an important place in the implementation of our common 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.

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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Paremiological units of praise expression in English culture

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Abstract. This article deals with paremiological units of praise expressions in English culture. The ability of language to express human appearance through paremiological units is examined.

Keywords: Paremiology, parema, communication, proverbs, phraseologism, aphorisms, verbal, nonverbal, praise, expressions

Communication is a complex comprehensive process of establishing and developing relationships, which arises from the need for cooperation between people and consists of information exchange, development of a unique way of interaction, perception and understanding of another person.

We can include verbal and non-verbal communication in the means of communication.

Verbal communication is the process of using language to share experiences, communicate, and plan actions through human speech. It appears simultaneously as a source of information and as a means of interaction with the interlocutor. Verbal communication includes words, phrases and their meaning.

Nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages without the use of words, both verbally and in writing. Nonverbal communication is not based on the use of language, sound speech, it is communication through facial expressions, gestures, pantomime or body communication. In this case, information is expressed not by speaking, but by expressing thoughts and feelings through various actions.

In linguistics, other expressions of the speech act include proverbs and aphorisms. These are called “paremas”.

Language units consisting of a stable relationship of two or more words are called stable compounds. The branch of linguistics that studies stable compounds is called paremiology.

Paremiology (from greek: paroimia - proverb, idiom and logic) - 1) studying expressions such as proverbs, aphorisms, which are transmitted orally from generation to generation in a certain language, are compact and simple, short and meaningful, and appear as logical generalizations - paremas field of science; 2) expressions such as proverbs, aphorisms, which exist in a certain language - a system of paremas. It is a subfield of both philology and linguistics.

Stable compounds are divided into the following groups:

- 1) Phraseologisms
- 2) Proverbs
- 3) Aphorisms.

Proverb is a genre of folklore; short and concise, figurative and non-figurative, grammatically and logically complete, phrase with deep meaning. It has a specific shape. Life experiences, attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of ancestors are embodied in proverbs.

Proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in terms of subject matter. Various proverbs were created on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, prudence, language and speech culture, love and affection, as well as negative qualities.

The praise proverbs can be divided into 10 groups:

In English culture, they value the inner beauty of a person over the outer appearance. They emphasize the deception of external beauty and the importance of moral beauty.

Appearances are deceptive; A fair face may hide a foul heart; All is not gold that glitters; Velvet paws hide sharp claws;

1) Proverbs about external beauty: *Fair face is half a fortune; face is the index of the heart; a good face is a letter of recommendation; fine feathers make fine birds; true coral needs no painter's brush, a good face needs no paint.*¹

2) Proverbs about human nature are often observed in English: *A tree is known by its fruits;*

3) Honoring and encouraging hard work: *Early bird catches the worm;*

4) Proverbs about ability: *A crack hand at smth, Jack of all trades;*

5) Proverbs about honesty: *Honesty is the best policy;*

6) Proverbs praising cleanliness: *Cleanliness is next to godliness;*

7) Proverbs glorifying wisdom, intellectual feelings: *A good archer is not known by his arrows, but his aim, have more brains in one's little finger than one has in his whole body, a word to the wise, Wisdom is the wealth of the wise, no wisdom like silence.*

8) Proverbs about speech culture: *Silence is golden, speech is silver, silence is golden, kind words will unlock an iron door, fine words dress ill deeds, Sweet discourse makes short days and nights.*

9) Proverbs about good manners and politeness: *Politeness costs little but yields much, Civility costs nothing. Fair and softy goes far.*

10) Proverbs about courage and bravery: *None but brave deserve the fair.*

A stable compound phrase or phraseologism is called a stable combination of two or more words, the meaning of which is usually equal to one word, sometimes a phrase, a sentence, and is ready to be introduced into speech.

Phraseologisms are also called phraseology, phraseological combination, phrase in linguistics.

Phraseologisms are widely used in the artistic and colloquial style of the literary language.

Phraseological expressions, in comparison with the words that have their meaning, strongly express the meaning and vividly reflect the imagery in them.

Arnold I.V. considers phraseologisms as: "Common signs, their stability, the integrity of their meaning and the separate formalization of the component composition"². The phraseological wealth of the English language consists of religious, historical, and legendary units.

Phrases in English phraseological dictionaries are expressed as follows:

*As **bright as a button** — intelligent, full of energy, or very cheerful*

Pilar is as **bright as a button**.

***Blue blood** — the fact of someone having been born into a family that belongs to the highest social class*

I think there's **blue blood** in her family; her great-grandmother was a Russian princess.

***Got green fingers** — to be good at gardening and making plants grow well.*

My mother's **got green fingers**. Everything she plants in the garden grows well.

***A dark horse** — this phrase is a praise phrase for a person's abilities, and is expressed as "unexpectedly intelligent, a master of his work".*

***Look like a million dollars/bucks** — to look or feel extremely good, often because you are wearing something that costs a lot of money. Sometimes this idiom can also be used for guys, but this phrase is more often used to compliment women.*

"Wow, Mary, you look like a million dollars/bucks this evening. I love your dress!"

¹ Кароматова К.М., Кароматов Н.С. Proverbs-Мақоллар-Пословицы /Т.: Mehnat, 2000. В.400

² Арнолд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка.- М.:1973.-С.160

In English phraseological units, the expression of praise through food words can also be seen in the following phrases:

Cool as a cucumber—If you say that someone is **as cool as a cucumber**, you are emphasizing that they are very calm and relaxed, especially when you would not expect them to be.

*“My friend is nervous about taking his driving test but I’m **cool as a cucumber**.”*

A smart cookie—a clever person who makes good decisions

*“It shouldn’t be hard too hard for a **smart cookie** like you to learn Spanish.”*

Top banana—The top banana is the most powerful or important person around. If you are promoted to top banana at work, it means you are the boss.

One-trick pony—someone or something that is only good for one particular purpose, or at doing one particular thing

On the ball—someone or something that is skilled in only one area

Laid-back—relaxed in manner and character; not usually worried about other people's behaviour or things that need to be done

The life and soul of the party—someone who is energetic and funny and at the centre of activity during social occasions.

A people person—someone who enjoys being with or talking to other people

In the following phrases, we can see expressions of praise for beauty and appearance:

Cut a dash—If you say that someone **cuts a dash**, you mean that they have an attractively stylish appearance or a rather bold manner.

Deck out—to be decorated with something, or dressed in something special

Dressed to kill -

intentionally wearing clothes that attract sexual attention and admiration

Dressed up to the nines—*wearing very smart or glamorous clothes*

Not a hair out of place—*is to have a very neat appearance.*

Pretty as a picture—*very visually attractive or appealing; having a picturesque beauty*

Social butterfly—*someone who's socially oriented, outgoing, and often very charismatic and charming.*

As a result of the analysis of phraseological units used in English phraseological dictionaries and fiction literature, it was observed that there are a large number of phraseological units that provide an aesthetic assessment of human appearance.

The expression of the beautiful appearance of a person is embodied in the following more than 50 phrases: *sweets to the sweet; out of this world; graceful as a swan; prince charming, as pretty as a picture; may queen; the fair sex; soft as down; as handsome as a paint; as shining as star; the fair sex; a dolly bird; a slick chick; fair as lily; a feast to the eye; a glamour girl; as sweet as honey; as handsome as young Greek god; beau ideal; as pure as lily; a fair treat; catch somebody’s eye, give somebody the eye, make eyes at, eye candy, eye catcher, eye fed, honey eyed, out of sight, slightly, lady-killer, to live in style, heart stopping, Barbie doll, dollybird, the beautiful, cover girl, cheese cake, jollie lady, bombshell, ducky, sylphlike, coockie, dishy.*

Phrasal verbs: *pin up, add on, doll up, dress up, beat down.*³

Aphorisms are grammatically formed in the form of a sentence, and are said to be short, figuratively stable combinations created by a certain person based on the life experience of the people.

Aphorisms — a short and concise phrase, sentence, expressing a complete thought, with a sharp meaning. Unlike folk proverbs, words belong to a certain person (writer, poet, publicist, philosopher, scientist, statesman, etc.) in terms of origin and retain their individuality. Along with the examples of the independent genre, there are also those found in scientific, philosophical, historical and artistic works.

Aphorisms exist in every nation. They are distinguished from other words and phrases in the language by the sharpness of the content, cheerfulness or bitterness, cleverness and wisdom, and wealth of wisdom.

Aphorisms about praise are often used in English literature. These are:

People ask for criticism, but they only want praise. (British writer Somerset Maugham)

Praise makes good Men better, and bad Men worse. (English physician Dr. Thomas Fuller)

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present. (English writer Samuel Johnson)

He who praises everybody, praises nobody. (English writer Samuel Johnson)

Praise is valuable only if the example is rare. (B. Jonson)

We always like compliments about qualities we lack. Pretend you're smart to a fool, pretend you're the most honest person in the world to a cheater, and he'll immediately embrace you. (Henry Fielding)

External beauty is more valuable than its hidden inner world. Not only is the cover of the book gilded, but the content inside is also worth gold, it acquires special importance. (W. Shakespeare)⁴

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 IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH IN TEACHING
FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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Annotation: This article is devoted to clarifying the potential of relatively new approach in teaching foreign languages called “*blended learning*” as a means of facilitating students’ learning process, an appropriate way of holding a lesson by concentrating on improving learners’ competences.

Keywords: Blended learning, method, teaching, classroom.

Blended learning is not a new package for the old methodical system; it is a fundamentally new approach in terms of changing the position of the subjects of the educational process and the role of information and communication technologies in it. Starting to create a course in the context of blended learning is easier if one imagines what the first steps might look like when switching to such an educational model.[1]

The first step focuses on determination of what a teacher needs for blended learning. A modern lesson, having only a blackboard and chalk is real but if too much time has to be spent explaining the new material, and students are too passive. However, in blended approach a new educational space is being created: a student, accompanied by a teacher, finds himself in the field of many opportunities to realize his own potential, is responsible for his education, and acquires the skills of self-learning and self-organization.

Technology gives the student the opportunity to choose the time and place of study. The teacher at the expense of classroom instruction, on the one hand, regulates the pace; on the other hand, at home, students master the material at a speed convenient for them. If necessary, the student returns to the material being studied, consciously trying to master it.[2] Each student also gets the opportunity to demonstrate an understanding of the topic in various ways, including by creating their own learning object in an online environment. The most interesting due to the remote part of the learning process, the teacher gets the opportunity to use more effectively the lesson time. Whether the learners with the teacher will sort out the tasks of increased complexity, perform creative work, solve educational tests, protect projects, lead discussions - the teacher decides. In any case, it is possible to focus on practical skills and the most important points. [3]

Blended learning also makes it possible to ease partially the difficulties of organizing classes for those who are forced to skip school for health reasons or for other reasons, as well as with those who are preparing for subject Olympiads.

The following step includes getting started program, stopping from planned results. A group of teachers should plan the results, determine the universal learning activities that students form, and how to evaluate them. It is easier together to identify interdisciplinary connections and plan steps to realize goals. Therefore, before a work program is started to being created, one ought to try to gather a group of like-minded people. You can be an ardent supporter of any educational system, but life teaches you to be flexible and not be afraid to experiment. It is necessary to start creating a program by fulfilling the following:

Choose sections or topics that you think can be successfully studied remotely. The training unit is usually an information unit (lecture material in text, audio or video format, interactive simulation, presentation), followed by an interactive task. It is important to make the most interesting material for self-mastering. Problem building, the use of riddles, stories - such traditional techniques work in the electronic environment. One can develop a rank system for actively and efficiently

commenting on the work of classmates, award virtual badges for good questions.[4] Having determined what will be learned in the classroom and what will be in the digital environment, decide which blended learning model will work best for you. The choice of a specific model is determined by the ratio of full-time and part-time forms in the planned educational process, the size of the group, the goals and the resources available to students and teachers. The obvious advantages of online tests of different formats - saving the teacher's time (marks are set automatically) and the ability of students to instantly receive results and feedback. [5] One can regularly monitor performance, adjust, if necessary, the educational trajectory of the student, to obtain data on the relevance of the material. The development of practical skills can be assessed both in the classroom and virtually, thanks to tasks as close as possible to the real life situation, requiring the student to apply knowledge not only in typical, but also unfamiliar situations solved in an online environment. [6]

When moving to step number 3 one creates possibly more possibilities for communication. The framework and the flexibility of the blended learning system give the teacher enough freedom to experiment. [7]

Paradoxically, the use of technology can increase the amount of time for direct interaction of participants in the educational process. The communication of the teacher with the students and the students among themselves is carried out, as well as the communication of people in real life, in two ways: personal communication during the class time and communication on the Internet.

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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DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS IS THE BASIS FOR TRAINING COMPETITIVE PERSONNEL

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Annotation. The republic has created a regulatory framework for the training of competitive bachelor speech therapists, which is a factor in the successful socialization of persons with disabilities. The article highlights the scientific and theoretical foundations of the model of professional competence development of future speech therapists.

Keywords. Special education, competence, socio-pedagogical competence, structural element.

In World educational and scientific research institutions, research is being carried out to provide psychological, pedagogical assistance to persons with disabilities and their families, humanize the special education system, work with children and adolescents in need of Social Protection, improve the directions of socially directed correctional and pedagogical activity. At the same time, scientific research is being carried out to determine the strategy for the development of socio-pedagogical competence of future defectologists, to use information technologies in improving the system of their professional training, to identify opportunities for the formation of their socio-pedagogical competence, to improve models of socio-pedagogical competence.

In our republic, the normative basis for the successful socialization of persons with disabilities, personal development, training of Bachelor speech therapists has been created. Material and technical bases were developed in higher educational institutions. In the development strategy of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention was paid to strengthening the "social protection of the population, state support of disabled and other extiyojmand categories of the population". As a result of the implementation of these islohots, the social adaptation of children with developmental disabilities to a full-fledged diet, the system of providing them with medical and pedagogical assistance will be further improved.

CIS scientists A.G. Asmolov, E.V. Bondarevskaya, I.A. Kolesnikova, A.K. Markova, A.A. Orlov, A.I. Sherbakov, I.S. Yakimanskaya conducted research on the problems of formation of professional competence of future defectologists (speech therapists).

A number of foreign scientists, including J. J. Rousseau, Claude Adriana Gelveti, Henry Pestalozzi, Herbert Spencer, conducted research on the development of social pedagogical ideas and social pedagogy.

Eliminating the speech defects of children with speech defects, increasing the activity of speech and vocabulary by M. Yu. Ayupova, L. R. Muminova, N. Kh. Rakhmonkulova in national pedagogy, N. Musaeva, D. A. Nurkeldieva, L. Sh. Nurmukhamedova, M.P.Khamidova, M.Hakimova researched the issues of education and vocational training of mentally retarded children.

The training of defectologist personnel in the Republic served as the basis for the work carried out in the framework of this topic, since the study of the problems of development of their professional competence is one of the urgent problems.

Our study of many research works defectologist socio-pedagogical competence consists of a socio-personal, cognitive, professional-activity, analytical-reflexive structure, which includes the socio-valuable content of several of his future professions; the formation of the experience of activity necessary for the acquisition of a set of socio-pedagogical knowledge, skills, skills and work with children with speech disorders, as well as the formation of

In our research, their norms were established, studying the possibilities for the development of socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists. In this, attention was paid to the establishment of its relations with the stages of Education, which, unlike previous approaches, are aimed at the formation of each structure of the meaningful content of the future speech-pedagogical competence.

Speech speech competence is a complex derivative formed on the basis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, personality qualities and social experience; it is a specific ability to solve various professional: diagnostic, methodological, psychological, Correctional, social and tasks aimed at correcting speech disorders and increasing the social capabilities of children with such disorders.

In creating a model for the development of socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists, we took into account the theoretical-methodological, software-targeted, meaningful-technological, result-evaluation and organizational-pedagogical elements, the set of pedagogical conditions contributing to the effective implementation of the model, providing for the readiness of all subjects of the educational process for pedagogical and social interaction. The implementation of the model for the development of socio-pedagogical competence of future logopeds provided for the regulation of its interrelated elements, their validity as a whole, orientation towards the goal, Management, Regulation. Elements of the development of socio-pedagogical competence were considered socially oriented goals and objectives, forms of preparation of students for professional and practical activities, organizational forms and methods of conducting pedagogical practice, registration and control of Student Affairs and its management.

We have developed its indicators and levels based on the component structure of the personality's development of socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists and allowing to carry out monitoring, to determine the dynamics of the development of socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists in the process of their professional and practical training.

Recognition of the personality of a child with speech disorders as a value requires motivation for speech-oriented socially oriented activities. This structural system includes the content, motives, purpose and needs of the actualization of speech socially oriented activities. The content is considered as a duty on the part of the speech therapist, which consists in the performance of socio-pedagogical functions. This structural part provides for the formation of such qualities and characteristics as openness and sociability, responsibility, initiative, self-confidence, creative imagination, flexible social thinking and behavior, psychological stability in unexpected life circumstances, speech disorders from the point of view of social status, as well as the presence of purposefulness in systematic work with incompetent, problem children.

Based on the fact that the formation of the future speech-pedagogical competence represents a complex process, the realization of which is carried out from different points of view, personal orientation, activity approaches and theoretical aspects of Correctional-pedagogical training were chosen as the theoretical-methodological basis of the object under study by us.

Ya.Chicherina, D.Norkeldieva, E.Based on the general structure of the innovative model of preparing future defectologists for professional activity proposed by Bondareva, the forms of Organization of educational and cognitive activities of students outside the audience (R & D, pedagogical practice, independent 53 professional activities, volontericity, etc.) reflected and identified in its content the rules that can be applied when determining the pedagogical conditions for the development of socio-pedagogical competence:

ensuring the development of a person by organizing his practical activities;

ensuring a coordinating and generally motivational nature of the management of the process of developing socio-pedagogical competence;

formation of the future speech therapist's vision of professional activity as personal significance [4].

Based on the structure of socio-pedagogical competence, the following tasks can be distinguished on its formation:

professional education in future speech therapists and the development of a socio-value attitude to the chosen profession;

arm future speech therapists with socio-pedagogical knowledge necessary for working with individuals with problems in their development;

formation of skills of interaction with children, parents and pedagogical specialists in future speech therapists;

formation of students' skills regarding reflection and an objective assessment of their professional activities.

Our detailed studies have made it possible to establish that the future speech speech-pedagogical competence consists in the Integrative quality of a person who requires knowledge of the individual-personal and behavioral characteristics of children with speech disorders, the ability to analyze their socially significant problems and social ties, the readiness of children to perform socio-pedagogical functions aimed at training

A special place in the development of future speech-pedagogical competence is occupied by pedagogical practice. It is this process that provides practitioners-students with the opportunity to understand and assess the level of readiness for independent professional correctional and pedagogical activity. The process of developing the socio-pedagogical competence of the future speech therapist in the process of pedagogical practice can be effective when it is carried out on the basis of a theoretical model. Its development requires the use of a personal-oriented approach, the model indicates the personal characteristics of Bachelor-speech therapists, their involvement in the collaborative educational process. The feasibility and systematization of the work we carried out during the organization and conduct of the pedagogical practice of students allowed the experimental group to achieve significant success to the teachers of the future defectologist (speech therapist), to better prepare for future professional activities.

Opening the essence and role of pedagogical practice in the theoretical and technological element of our developed model, it was envisaged that pedagogical practice in its content serves as a factor in the formation of socio-personal, cognitive, professional-activity and analytical-reflexive components of the socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists.

For the effective implementation of the model that forms the socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists, the following: monitoring of their personal growth in the process of developing socio-pedagogical competence in students; variativeness, dynamics of internship programs; priority of Project, problem-learning technologies; application of technologies for modeling problem situations in practical activities; invasion-stage formation of socio-pedagogical competence in the process; motivation and activity of students in the acquisition of socio-pedagogical competence; implementation of individual socio-pedagogical projects in the process of pedagogical practice; pedagogical conditions such as independent educational activities of students are necessary.

Expressed pedagogical conditions determine the integrity of the formation of socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists, lead to the consistency of their introduction into the process of a higher educational institution and ensure the achievement of the expected result of the implementation of the model.

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Annotation: In this article, the folk writer of Uzbekistan E. Azam's drama "The Maid's Dream" and the new artistic interpretation of the important, spiritual, moral and social problems inherent in this drama are analyzed.

Keywords: Drama, tumult, Freedom, dream motif, spiritual and moral problem, social problem

Adib's work "The Dream of an Old Cleaning Lady" was not included in any of the collections. This drama was published in the 2011 issue of "Youth" magazine. E. Azam's unique irony is reflected in the title itself, that is, the drama tells a story from the life of the employees of the organization without a job. The play will feature the leaders of the workhouse, Rahbar Rahbarovich, Deputy Grandmother, Gulibarno, Accountant, Mrs. Economist, Head of the Department, Chief Specialist, Mrs. Specialist, Young Driver, Old Cleaning Woman and others. The drama consists of two parts. The first part is called "Before the meal", the second part is called "After the meal". From a compositional point of view, drama consists of "didiyas". At the same time, this shows that E. Azam introduced something new to the form of Uzbek dramaturgy. The first part consists of four didiyas, and the second part also consists of four didiyas. E. Azam, making a new composition of this drama, starts with "The Beginning of Diydia" and ends it with "The End of Diydia". It happens in the dream of the old cleaning lady Kumri, who works in the same organization. That is why it has always been called "The Dream of the Old Maid". In the dream of an old cleaner in Hangoma, the news spreads that the organization where she works will move to Koyliq. On the basis of this unreliable information, the employees of the organization begin to argue about the rooms in the new building, and about the ownership of the old equipment in the old building. As we can see, strange things happen in this drama. The skilled playwright laughs with a poisonous laugh at our contemporaries, who have fallen into a free-spirited and self-centered mood, living in the society provided by the state. The members of the Bekorchikhana organization described in Hangoma do not have a schedule, they live from morning to night waiting for breakfast and dinner. It is not for nothing that the author described hangoma in two parts, i.e. the first part is "before the meal" and the second part is "after the meal". E. Azam hangoma criticizes our lazy contemporaries who do not want to work and are lazy after dinner in the Uzbek national life with a satirical pen. He constantly receives advice from Rahbar Rahbarovich Akakhan, the head of the Bekorchikhana organization in Hangoma. Akakhan, who has never shown his face in Hangoma, gives recommendations from his leadership activities to the leader Rahbar Rahbarovich. The first of them is: "Never are subordinates given orders or reprimands on the road, on the streets. Even if there is only one word, they will be called to the office. The magic of the career chair is a piece!". The second: "When you come to work in the morning, first take a sheet of paper and list the tasks to be done today. At the top of the list should be personal issues. State affairs will happen by themselves." The writer observes the society and exposes hypocrites and hypocrites who look at the affairs of the state from behind the scenes, only for their personal interests and solving their personal problems, with a satirical image and the style of ironic laughter. Each image created in Hangoma shows that it is the people who carry the negative evils of our society. For example, Rahbar Rahbarovich's chauffeur sleeps on a broken sofa in Bekorchikhana from morning till night. At the age of 62-65, Deputy Grandfather was actually the head of this organization. Then he handed over the leadership to Rahbar Rahbarovich. Despite the fact that the deputy grandfather is retired, he does not hesitate to come to work, even if there is nothing he can do. How many times did he write a

resignation letter and withdraw it as many times. Two more employees of the Bekorchikhana organization, the head of the department and the chief specialist, are playing chess. Gulibarno Rahbar Rahbarovich's secretary is a young man aged 25-28, anyone who comes to this organization notices Gulibarno. Even Rahbar Rahbarovich's Akaho constantly asks for Gulibarno and says hello on the phone. In the scene of the dyads who organized the party, it is shown that Mrs. Specialist is not divorced from her marriage, and she looks annoyed at the men who are frolicking around Gulibarno. Mrs. Economist is a fashionable young woman who loves makeup. The author effectively uses artistic details, popular words and phrases, and new English-Russian words of the time to reveal each ironic character depicted in the poem and their impure inner world and hypocritical character.

Researcher M. Jorayev studied moral-domestic, socio-political comedies and wrote: "In comedies with moral themes, the qualities typical of a real person are: honesty, modesty and honoring nobility and mistrust of people, lies, selfishness, selfishness, Condemnation of vices such as worrying only about one's well-being is the event basis of the work. Ethics and moral issues are always the main basis of the spiritual life of society. In this respect, it is natural that ethical and moral problems are in the center of attention of people of the pen in all eras. Especially in this aspect, the special place of literature, especially satire and comedy, was unanimously recognized by creators and literary critics" [2.81] Through this drama, the playwright conveys that every citizen should do his work diligently. This can be seen as an important ideological conclusion from the drama. As the author truthfully shows the negative aspects of the characters of the drama, as a result, the audience or the reader feels a sense of hatred towards these swindlers who think nothing but sleep and eat. The dishonorable, morally depraved characters depicted in the drama "The Dream of the Old Maid" deserve the laughter of both the writer and the audience. 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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Using visuals in written texts

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Abstract: When comparing the directions of modern linguistics with the linguistics of the past centuries, it can be noticed that their number has increased significantly. The main reason for the expansion of the fields of linguistics is the integrated study of the phenomenon of language with other disciplines. We can cite sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, communicative linguistics, etc. as examples of new directions of modern linguistics. Now, if we are going to talk about the relationship between the research topic and the directions of linguistics, it is appropriate to talk about psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the emergence of speech and its mental perception, the further formation of speech, and it originated from the union of psychology and linguistics. The founder of the science is the German linguist G. Shteinthal, whose most important work in the field is "Classification of language s and the classification of their laws of development".

The psycholinguistic school emerged in the first half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century and studied the functional features of language, language construction, and speech perception. Later, in psycholinguistics, the concept of linguistic consciousness became more and more refined and became one of the important objects of science. Linguistic consciousness is the planning and development of communication in the internal process and is inextricably linked with the concept of text, because the text is one of the highest units of communication. The process of psycholinguistic analysis of the text includes its functional and stylistic features. From this point of view, the following work is among the analytical methods of psycholinguistics.

Key words: Stylistics, psycholinguistics, text, speech, visual aids, stylistic effect, visual communication.

Introduction.

Text is the main object of another branch of modern linguistics called text linguistics. There are different opinions in Uzbek and world linguistics aimed at explaining the term text, and among them, the linguist M.Kh. Hakimov in his scientific dissertation for the study of scientific text defines this syntactic unit as follows: the existence of concepts, therefore, studying how text content is connected with each other using some connectors has become one of the main problems of the field of "Text Linguistics". Repetition, which expresses the interconnection of text units, and its several forms, some words related to the pronoun family, the functions of the appearance of the sentence characteristic of the interrogative form in the creation of a text are of special importance in text linguistics. ¹ In addition, the author draws attention to the distinction between the terms speech and text in this work, emphasizing that only the written form of speech can be a text.

The structure of the text is studied from different aspects, and in the following work, the text is studied from a functional stylistic point of view. When a writer creates a text, he directs it to a specific activity representative, object, topic and purpose, and the text is presented in different ways so that the users of the text understand the intended purpose. For example, mainly mass media text is created to increase expressiveness or medical texts to give advice and convey information in a fluent way. Another noteworthy aspect is that the paragraphs of the text are connected in a logical sequence and the purpose of the writer is highlighted as a whole. As for heading texts, the chosen heading

¹Hakimov M. O'zbekilmiyatniningsintagmatikvpragmatikxususiyatlari. Filol.fan.nomz...dis. -Toshkent, 1993, 7-b.

215	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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should apply to the entire text. V. A. Maryanchik's article "Stylistic effect" analyzes the stylistic effect in the speech activity and states that the stylistic effect in the speech in the form of text has two - emotional and cognitive reactions. Also, he describes the experience that creates this, stating that the development of a typology of different methods of determining the stylistic influence of a text on a specific group is one of the current issues of linguistics. The stylistic effect is expressed by whether or not the intended stylistic function of the author is included in the cognitive component by the recipient. In order for the author's intentions to collide with the reader's interpretation, the author can imagine the addressee in advance and create the text while being able to predict the reaction to the text, he says, increasing its stylistic effect. In order to analyze the stylistic influence, the author, in the process of experimenting with interpreters and interpreters, used different styles of text for analysis (scientific (monograph, excerpts from textbooks), journalistic (article, excerpt from public discussion), official (order, office work) documents), artistic (prose and poetic works of small genres)) uses. In the process, the suitability of the genre of works in the artistic style to the content of the text, the correct selection of the title, the proportionality of the beginning and the end of the plot, the inconsistency of the author's logic with the logic of the addressee are analyzed. In oral speech, it is recorded that the vulgar used (although the text was not written for the participants of the experiment) brought negative emotions. Also, the author says that surprise is the purest stylistic effect, because he emphasizes the neutrality of the positive value in relation to the text. Concluding the work, the author states that texts of different styles have different stylistic effects, that there is a meaningful gap between stylistic and pragmatic effects, and that one effect can cause another effect.

S.A. Kanashuk in his article entitled "Functional, stylistic and communicative features of instructional texts at the current stage of development" states that "the full essence of the text is linguistic (lexical, semantic, syntactic) and extralinguistic (situation, tradition, ritual) and they are embodied in aspects of worldview"- he says. It touches on stylistic aspects of the speech used in giving instructions during the work. In this case, the main stylistic change in modern guidelines or advertising texts is the introduction of recommendations in texts of this category, and examples of this include the level of harm, negative consequences, such as "not recommended", "use in moderate amounts", "under strict control". justifies that sentences form stylistic coloring in terms of strictness.

In Introduction to Symbolic Logic, Kathleen Rowlands defines the word structure as follows: "The structure of something is the combination of the parts that make it up. Anything has a structure and interconnected aspects, parts, and contents." In the analysis of the structure of the text, it is important to consider the parts that make up it, how these parts reveal meaning, and why the author arranged these parts in a particular sequence. It helps to understand what the author aims to do with each paragraph in large, specialized, or highly scientific texts. If the texts with the same qualities are written in a foreign language, the texts create more difficulties for language learners. In the course of this work, it will be discussed how understanding the functional aspect of complex texts in the mother tongue and foreign languages helps to fully understand the text, as well as the tools that help it, including visual and verbal.

Discussion.

In the principle of written composition of the text, the birth of meaning and its transfer to that expression, as well as the absence of direct communication between the interlocutors (the presence of a break in time and space) are of great importance. The relation of the written text to the situation is reflected through lexical means and syntactic systems. But today's written texts are not only connected with lexical and syntactic systems, but also with graphic systems. ²Visual communication is the perception of information conveyed by our visual organs. If we keep in mind the division of

²S.X. SHOMAKSUDOVA, M.I.ISRAIL OAV DA YOZMA MATN NUTQ VA MUNOZARA TOSHKENT «IQTISOD-MOLIYA» 2018 10-bet

216	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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texts into written and oral forms, then we understand that visual communication is mainly manifested in the form of written speech. Because in oral or audio texts, the process of perception through hearing is strong, except for the observation of the speaker's body language and hand movements. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the age of technologies that served as the foundation for the development of visual communication in written texts, and the multi-functionality of the word editor can be a proof of this. The use of visual symbols in texts not only helps the reader to understand the text deeper, but also gives aesthetic pleasure. The reason for this is to type the text in a different color, font, typeface, bold, or using other text editor functionalities. We can combine all of these under the term visual content category. The term visual content can be defined as follows - all photos, pictures, diagrams, videos, graphic design, logo, paragraph separation, parts of writing that are different from the usual state of the text are considered visual content.

The following are the functions of visual symbols:

1. To facilitate easy understanding of the text.
2. Increasing interest in reading the text.
3. Highlight the important points in the text.
4. Giving relief to the author of the text in the process of expressing the goal he has set for himself.

Add a title to the text.

There is a product of every creativity, which will never be without a name, that is, without a title. Therefore, the content and essence of the work and article are closely related to the title. Choosing a title requires the author to master the art of choosing words. Tag header fonts are written in smaller hgrfs than the main header font and are placed sequentially.³

Also, headings perform different functions in the text:

1. Naming
2. Differentiate texts from each other
3. Creating an impression about the text in advance

The chosen title should correspond to the meaning of the text, otherwise the gap between the meaning of the text and the title may create a perceptual bias in the reader.

Divide into paragraphs.

One of the visual aspects that help to determine the functional structure of the text is the size of each paragraph. Sometimes the author can express the idea he wants to convey in a paragraph consisting of 2 or 3 sentences, and sometimes the statement of the opinion requires a large part. But these parts, regardless of whether they are big or small, have a purpose that must be delivered to the addressee. To understand this goal, the reader of the text should mark the main concepts in large paragraphs (so as not to lose logical consistency), and write short comments, which will help to understand the meaning more deeply.

Paragraph headings.

The paragraph, which is the smallest unit (and appearance) of the text, also consists of the construction of its own content and components. Such content-logical parts are usually composed in the relation of introduction, main part and conclusion and form a complex syntactic whole, communicative completeness. Its content center is the theme. Headings for paragraphs are chosen within this context.

Results.

There are specific principles of text creation, especially its composition and arrangement. The author, first of all, based on the needs of the reader (audience) of the text, chooses the basis and scope of the information and the method of its expression, taking into account the students of the publication

³S.X. SHOMAKSUDOVA, M.I.ISRAIL OAV DA YOZMA MATN NUTQ VA MUNOZARA TOSHKENT «IQTISOD-MOLIYA» 2018 33,34-bet

217	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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type. Accordingly, he refers to the principles of 1) the construction of oral speech, 2) the construction of written and printed speech, or a combination of both.

Being able to concentrate and spend a lot of time on the text is the simplest and at the same time the most difficult thing in writing. It is necessary to work on yourself, to devote all your time to the text, while you are busy with your daily worries, see new things and give up learning. It takes hours, weeks, months, sometimes years to create a good text. The process of creating a text is sometimes quick and easy, while in others it is slow and difficult. In addition to talent, good writing requires dedication. As Marge Piercy said, "A true creator is a writer who writes." So hurry back to your desk and keep writing.⁴

Stupidity - appears even before the creation of the text. You need to clearly visualize the information you want to convey. Only then can you convey the information clearly and concisely to the reader, and visual editing of the text plays an important role in achieving this conciseness.

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.

Methods.

While writing this article word program on desktops were used actively to get to know the visual functions properly. Works done by other scientists were read and conclusions were drawn based on judgments.

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SEMANTIC STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS IN NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PUBLICATIONS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the study that the neologisms of the studied languages were first studied in a theoretical aspect, a single definition of the concept of “neologism” in the language was developed, and the criteria for distinguishing between neologisms were characterized.

Keywords: Discourse, newspaper, neologisms, semantic study.

The language of the newspaper is of interest for linguistic research, since the mass media are an integral part of modern society and are characterized by specific features. All social changes are reflected in the language, which is not only a means of communication, but also a carrier of historical memory, as well as a tool for the mutual enrichment of different cultures. The language of the newspaper, thus, acts as a kind of linguistic indicator of the speech development of society. Newspaper discourse can be defined as a type of media discourse that is realized in a certain historical period, represented by a variety of lexical and semantic means, both shaping and defining this era, and reflecting various areas of human activity.[1]

The characteristic features of newspaper-journalistic (informational) discourse include the following: economy of language means, brevity of presentation combined with information richness; selection of language means according to the principle of their intelligibility; the presence of socio-political vocabulary; the use of speech clichés typical of the style; use of metaphor. In addition, the speech of the newspaper is sensitive to any changes in society, which is associated with the appearance of neologisms. Also, in addition to neutral vocabulary, the use of phraseology is inherent in newspaper and journalistic style.

The use of phraseological units in the press always attracts the attention of the recipient, being an important source of expressive and emotional richness. Let's consider the functioning of some phraseological units in the analyzed newspaper articles. The use of this vocabulary makes newspaper discourse appraisal and emotive: be on thin ice (muzustidayurmoq), to reap the rewards (natijasiniolmoq), no more time to waste (bekorchivaqtyoq), the lion's share (kattaulush), black sheep (guruchkurmaksizbo'lmaydi).[2]

Some idioms are difficult to understand due to the complex semantics of the components (for example, splicing): “This budget takes a meat cleaver to public education” (This budget cuts public education in the bud). The phrase “a meat cleaves” is translated into Uzbek as “ildizigaboltaurish”, since the object is a large knife resembling a rectangular axe. The American researcher D. Crystal notes that speech puzzles us with its numerous meanings and variations of situational application; Undoubtedly, what he said can also be attributed to phraseology. However, most phraseological units do not present serious difficulties in understanding, but give speech figurativeness, evaluativeness: “For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost” (Too long a small group in the capital received dividends from the government, while the people bore the costs).

Both in Uzbek and in English, the semantic similarity of a number of phraseological units is preserved: be on thin ice (muzustidayurish), no more time to waste, the lion's share (kattaulush), to warm hands (pulkelishidanqo'lniqashlash), black sheep (guruchkurmaksizbo'lmaydi). [3]

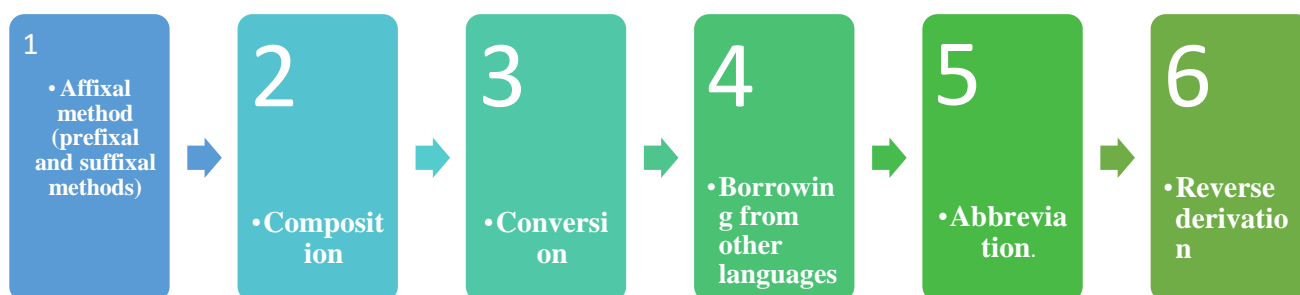
Many phraseological units are international, i.e. intersect in different languages, due to “rooting” in the language, become common speech clichés: Before this event, Maduro was on thin

ice, and now, after these damaging images, he appears even more vulnerable to crisis blow back, - said Michael (“Maduro was already walking on thin ice, and now, after these shocking photos, it became clear that he is even more vulnerable in the coming crisis,” said Michael McCarthy)

Furthermore, newspaper and journalistic texts are characterized by the presence of lexical units with national specifics. Such realities are the most striking indicators of the national originality of the lexical content of the newspaper text. Designations of national realities, as a rule, penetrate into other languages from fiction or from the mass media and represent borrowings. Thus, the use of vocabulary denoting national realities not only introduces the recipient to the course of the situation, but also allows one to plunge into the culture, to determine the specific features or chronology of the event.[4]

Neologisms include almost all spheres of life of modern society. At the moment, neology is one of the fastest growing areas of linguistics, which works at all levels, especially in political discourse. Thus, in journalistic political science articles, neologisms are often used in headlines to attract the attention of recipients. In modern media texts, such headlines are called “click baits”. In English, on average, 800 new words appear per year, which is more than in any other language in the world.

For English compound words that are neologisms, the most frequent are formations consisting of two bases. In recent years, English and Uzbek press often use this technique, so a large number of new formations have appeared in the English language - nouns and verbs. Lin V. I. Zabolkina identified the following ways of forming new words in modern English:



In the future, we will consider the features of different ways of forming neologisms separately. The vocabulary of any language is in constant change and dynamics, being its most mobile component. Vocabulary, as the most mobile layer of the language, most sensitively reacts to all changes in the social, cultural, political, scientific and other spheres of human life, because it is the word that is the “mirror of life”.

According to statistics, tens of thousands of neologisms appear every year in developed languages, and specifically in English, according to R. Burchfield, who developed a four-volume supplement to the Oxford dictionary of the English language, an average of 800 neologisms appear every year, which indicates the so-called “neologism explosion”. [5]

Neologisms perform two main functions: the definition of a phenomenon, object, person (this function is used in the media); revealing the attitude of the author to a certain situation (this function is used in works of art). Thus, we note that neologisms are an important component of the language, reflecting the unceasing development of the lexical composition.

However, one should not forget about interlingual homonyms, which are also found in newspaper texts and are of interest for research from the point of view of both monosemy and polysemy, because they are borrowings resulting from the mutual influence of languages: authority (power, in addition to: authority), accurate (accurate, not neat), booklet (brochure, in addition to: booklet), brilliant (bright, outstanding, not brilliant), capital, convention (agreement, in addition to: convention), data (data, not date), direction (direction, not directory), decade (not decade, but decade),

general (general, not general), global (world, in addition to: global), mayor (mayor, not major), penalty (punishment, fine, not a penalty), residence (residence, in addition to: residence).[6]

At the semantic level, the English word mayor can only denote the position of the head of the city, but not the military rank; the English word general is ambiguous, but the meanings of homonyms (general and general, chief) do not intersect: "By the late 1990s, financially mega-secure and professionally restless, the billionaire business man had told friends that four jobs on earth could tempt him away from his company: president of the United States, secretary general of the United Nations, president of the World Bank and mayor of New York in the late 1990s, being financially mega-safe and professional.

Thus, the analysis showed that of the lexical units we have considered, it is neologisms that prevail in modern newspaper discourse, which confirms that eventfulness affects the change in the lexical composition of the language and is a powerful means of replenishing it.[8]

The functioning of figurative-evaluative and culturally marked vocabulary in newspaper discourse facilitates the perception of information, the transmission of the main idea laid down by the author, embodies the expressive orientation of the text. All the lexical units we have considered have a wide information potential, allow you to capture the main meaning of the text in the memory of the recipient, influence him and direct the perception of information in the right direction. Vocabulary, included in the text, acquires both informative and emotional-evaluative meaning, and newspaper discourse includes all the diversity of the language of the newspaper-journalistic style.

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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Comparison of two novels: Gone with the wind by Margaret Mitchell and Anna Karenina by Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy.

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Abstract: Family is illuminated in the literature unlimited times. However, it never ages. In this article “Gone with wind” by Margaret Mitchell and “Anna Karenina” by Lev Tolstoy are compared. Family adoration is the main motive for these choose. Family is inevitable and unavoidable theme in the literature of all ages. Every writer can create something new or one can cover old one with new.

Keywords: plot, naturalism, nationalism, modernism.

Introduction.

Plot of “Gone with wind” rotates around Scarlet O’Hara. She has black hair, green eyes and pale skin. She is not so charming but can attract men. She loved Ashley Wilkes during the whole novel who rejected her love and married another girl. She had three marriages, two was ended with the deaths of husbands and the last left Scarlett because of her romance to Ashley and careless attitude to children. In the end Scarlett realized her pursuit of Ashley was childish love and truly loved Rhett and her decision to reunite with Ashley. [1]

Anna Karenin is a novel with complex character. Anna is an attractive wife of general Karenin. They have 7-year-old son Seryozha. The relationship between Mr and Mrs Karenins was built on respect. They were accustomed to tranquil life in city. However, everything began when Anna visited Moscow to her brother’s. At the station, she saw her carriage mate’s son Vronsky who went to meet his mother. At the big ball in Moscow Anna and Vronsky danced together, and they fell in love. Anna returned to the Saint Petersburg and Vronsky traveled at the same train. Vronsky pursued Anna regularly and Anna rejected him at first then eventually succumbed and did infidelity. She confesses her affair to her husband. She gave birth a daughter from Vronsky. Karenin forgave Anna but Anna left husband and son to run away with Vronsky to Europe. After coming back Russia Anna lost her position in society while Vronsky continued his life in the aristocrat society. Anna realized their relationship is over and committed suicide.[2]

Both Novels end unhappy and misery.

Research methodology.

Gone with the wind is written in Naturalism movement. There are several peculiarities to prove this. First Naturalism is distinguished from the surprising twist end. The reader thinks Scarlet and Rhett will be together. Actually, it is sad ending. Secondly harsh disorders in society led people to naturalism. It means social conditions is unavoidable power in shaping human character. Scarlet becomes a strong motivated woman and realizes true love. Rhett begins not appreciating the woman who does not love over years.

In Russian literature, writers began changing attitudes from romanticism to realism. Tolstoy wrote Anna Karenina in Realism. The elements of realism can be seen in the following points. Realism should show the importance of the truth in depicting relationships, life social environment, and people’s character. Tolstoy showed truthfulness instead of dramatization. The woman who is appreciated by society and imitated by young women becomes filthy. During the whole book element of Anna's motive to suicide is described perfectly.

Analyses and result. Rest period of marriage demands sacrifice, after bounding life span with a couple. That sacrifice can be job, career, money or LOVE. Why did I write love? Family

224	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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does not always build on love. People's history or temptation to love must not break the holy unity. They should accustom to live without love at first then the spouse becomes true lover. Familial love appears as the time passes. Some understand this earlier whilst some People realize that later after losing or making a mistake. The character of Gone with the wind undergoes that experience. Scarlett is too late to construct a new relationship from the very first brick. In the second novel, Anna Karenina the theme of Family highlighted with bold letters, although Anna never realized true familial love even for the children.

Another important point is battle between optimism versus pessimism. At the end of the book, Scarlet says, "Tomorrow is a new day". Scarlet O'Hara stayed optimistic about the future. Anna Karenina admitted her mistakes over the course of past years away from family. The whole society rejected any communication with her and kept distance. She was totally abandoned by community but she had motive to live regardless of any rejection. Her children. Nevertheless, she chose death as a solution to whole problems. That was the pessimistic atmosphere.

Here are the themes which appeared in both novels.

1. Cold bloodedness in the upbringing of child. Both characters neglect their children. They chase their own affairs. They don't do their responsibility as a mother. Anna elopes to Europe with Vronsky. She has a daughter from Vronsky but she is still indifferent to her baby. At least Mr Karenin takes care of both children.

Scarlet has two children whose fathers are different. Her last husband Rhett Butler engages with the rising up the children while Scarlet is busy with her old-teenage-love Ashley.

2. Nationalism. In Anna Karenina Mr. Karenin wants to divorce and consults with a lawyer. At that time divorce demands more positional lose in Russian society. Divorce can only be asked by the innocent in an affair and guilty side loses their position in society and is banned to remarry in the Orthodox Church. Anna walks away from everything and goes with Vronsky. Then her friends disrespect her as a fallen woman and she is isolated from aristocratic level. At the parties people are reluctant to talk with her even sit next to her. No one invites her night parties (home parties were common events at that time). Slavery was a crucial part of American lifestyle. Initially, In the description of plantation in Scarlet native people disrespect slaves and own them. But there are also cared people to black people. After war in South black and white unit and they rebuilt a society, life, constructions, and put an end to racism.

In the character Rhett, the writer depicts the Yankees features. His intelligence and using his sarcasm as satire are the examples to Yankees. I want to state a part from the book. When Rhett accidentally overheard the conversation between Scarlett and Ashley this conversation.

- Scarlett O'Hara: Sir, you are no gentleman. [to Rhett]
- Rhett Butler: reply: And you, Miss, are no lady.[3]

In another situation Rhett laughs at Scarlett to hide his love:

Rhett Butler: No, I don't think I will kiss you, although you need kissing, badly. That's what's wrong with you. You should be kissed and often, and by someone who knows how.[3]

3. Agriculture. Scarlet is a daughter of plantation owner. During the war her homeland Tara vanishes. In the novel pre-war description of South is given and a reader can compare vulnerability and image of South after war and also simultaneously be witness of reconstruction the environment and buildings. To make lands productive, cleaning off war remains, lush lands, properties and how passionate are people are described with vivid stretches. People reuse land and do their best to flourish. At that time there was hope, but not hope for all. In the novel Grandma Fontaine insists Scarlet to continue hope and holds up hopefulness to back Tara and be head in construction. Grandma says to Scarlett: We are not wheat. We are buckwheat. When a storm comes along it flattens ripe wheat because it is dry and can not bend with the wind. But ripe buckwheat's got sap and it bends. And when the wind had passed, it springs up almost as straight and strong as before.

225	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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In Anna Karenina Tolstoy compared two parallel families Anna's and Levin's one in city latter in rural area. Levin works his own estate and he is a landowner also serf land borrowing system is described. For the landowners the time of novel was an unhappy time. Because they had to pay a piece of harvest to the government. Also the labor class family lives simple without any luxurious but happily.

4. Modernism. Slavery became rotten and black people began respected and not to be looked down in Scarlett. In Anna Karenina theaters, horse races, types of dance are given as signs of modern lifestyle.

5. War. The Russian liberal reforms prepare new possibilities, but they are an imitation of Paris and contain all the defects of Paris and more. No people can be considered civilized if they do not know how to love, and it is precisely on this note that modern man falls flat. At the end of the Novel Aleksey leaves for that war

150 years ago, America fought one of its bloodiest war: the Civil War (1861-1865). 4 years, 3 weeks and 6 days of conflicts between the Northern states and the Southern states, an endless nightmare for the people who survived every day and lost everything. Gone with the wind is about that war also.

Conclusion.

Anna's death and epiphany of hate is covered over by Levin's epiphany of love and restoration to life at the end of the novel.

Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way" is the beginning sentences of Anna Karenina.[4] I want to substitute the determination of family with the names of character. Levin's family is alike other happy families, Anna's family (whether she really had a true family or not) is unhappy in its own way. Tomorrow is another day for Scarlet to correct her mistakes. I did not want to give you grim feeling but these two unhappy stories of two women can give you a life lasting moral. Anna's paradoxical tunnel horizon can stand back people from their own tunnel vision and lift again before being too late. In the Scarlet Mitchell stayed open the future fate of O'Hara. Unending upsetting teaches people to adore their love on time.

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 TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation: In translating academic (scientific) degrees from one language into another, a number of problems arise that not every translator is able to solve. The fact is that there are only three of them in the English-speaking countries system of academic degrees. Philosophy does not mean philosophy itself, but the whole complex of disciplines in a broad sense. Therefore, this degree is also held by specialists in the field of technical, economic, legal, medical, chemical, philological, mathematical and philosophical sciences.

Keywords: translating, academic degrees, disciplines, scientific degrees.

In Uzbekistan, bachelor's and master's degrees are not academic degrees, but candidate and doctor of sciences act as such. The translation is also complicated by the fact that an agreement on the correspondence of academic degrees has not been concluded between Uzbekistan and other English-speaking countries.

There is only one Anglo-American alternative to the two Uzbek degrees: Ph.D. Therefore, in English, both degrees in English usually sound like that. It is this version of the translation that is recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science of Uzbekistan. However, this approach is incorrect. After all, there are different requirements for applicants for doctoral and candidate degrees. How to be in this case? Often the translation is not semantic, but literal. A candidate's degree is often broadcasted as "*candidate of science*", and the very concept of this degree as "*candidate's degree*". For English-speaking people, such a formulation will be difficult to understand, but it very accurately conveys the meaning of this academic degree. [11]

The translation of the doctoral degree into English as "Ph.D." is also incorrect. After all, Ph. D. roughly corresponds to the Uzbek candidate, which is one step lower. This is how native English speakers will perceive it. Thus, the scientific achievements of the Uzbek doctor will be downplayed. Therefore, this degree can be translated into English as grand philosophy doctor. With this option, the candidate of sciences is translated as simply philosophy doctor.

National academic titles in English

The situation with the translation of academic titles into English is also not easy. There are only two of them in the Uzbek system: *an associate professor* (dotsent) and a *professor*. But in the Anglo-American system, the title of professor alone has several varieties (full professor, assistant professor, associate professor). There is no international agreement on the ratio of academic titles, as is the case with academic degrees

Therefore, the translation is always quite approximate and is based on the approximate ratio of ranks. Thus, an associate professor is closest to an associate professor, and a full professor is closest to a professor (sometimes this academic title is translated simply by the word professor).

However, even this translation is not entirely correct. In English-speaking countries, a professor is not an academic title in the form in which we understand it, which emphasizes the high

status of its holder in the scientific community, but rather a position that a teacher occupies in an educational institution at a certain stage of his career.

Translation examples:

Name (title) in Uzbek		Name in English
Texnika	Fanlari Nomzodi	Ph.D. in engineering science
Filologiya		Ph. D. in philological science
Iqtisod		Ph. D. in economic science
Tibbiyot		Ph. D. in medical science
Falsafa		Ph. D. in philosophical science
Fizika-matematika		Ph. D. in physical- mathematical science

Here’s how to most adequately translate some Uzbek scientific degrees into English so that they are as clear as possible to a native speaker of this language. However, even this is also not quite the correct transfer of meaning. Mathematics and jurisprudence cause problems in translation. So, the phrase “physical and mathematical” is not used abroad. It is also unclear how to translate the word “jurisprudence” into English: judicial, jurisprudence and law.

The education system of English-speaking countries is different from the Uzbek one in some cases. Therefore, confusion often arises when translating scientific statuses. Transfer of higher education level one of the most important indicators of scientific qualifications is the degree. In English-speaking countries, the successful completion of a three- to four-year course of study at a higher education institution, as a rule, leads to a Bachelor’s degree:

Bachelor of Science, abbr. <i>B.Sc./B.S.</i>	Tabiiy fanlar
Bachelor of Arts, abbr. <i>A.B./B.A.</i>	Gumanitar fanlar
Bachelor of Fine Arts, abbr. <i>B.F.A.</i>	San’at
Bachelor of Business Administration, abbr. <i>B.B.A.</i>	Boshqaruv

A bachelor’s degree is often referred to as a first degree in English-speaking countries. In Russian universities, a bachelor’s degree is awarded to a graduate with a four-year cycle of study (bachelor’s degree) who has passed state exams. Students continuing their studies after receiving the first degree (graduate / postgraduate students) can apply for a master’s degree master’s degree:

Master of Science, abbr. <i>M.S.</i>
Master of Arts, abbr. <i>M.A.</i>

To obtain this degree, the student must attend lectures and participate in research work for a year or two, after which he must pass a series of exams and, as a rule, submit a thesis. In Uzbekistan universities, a master's degree is awarded to a graduate with a four- or five-year cycle of study who has completed and defended a master's thesis. It should be borne in mind that the use of the word diploma, by analogy with the Uzbek word diploma (a document on graduation from a university), is incorrect and can lead to inaccurate understanding, since in English-speaking countries, completing a course with a diploma is usually less honorable than receiving a degree. [14]

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The essence of vocational guidance of secondary school students and the integration of didactic resources in the classroom (on the case of teaching the subject of technology)

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Annotation: The article discusses career guidance in the lessons of the subject "Technology" in a secondary school based on integrative learning using didactic resources.

In the world experience, the orientation of secondary school students to the profession is important not only for the education system, but also for all sides of the economy. The development of the world economy, the processes of globalization increase the mobility of specialists. On the other hand, in an intellectual society, the qualification requirements for young specialists are increasing. This poses new challenges for the education system to orient students to the profession.

At the present stage of school development, the problem of professional self-determination of students is of particular relevance. In our opinion, it should be started from the earliest school age.

Professional education in the classroom can be carried out by talking, telling, situational production tasks, using literary sources, sound recordings, etc. The technology lesson serves as the most important link in the vocational guidance of students. The main methods in this case are practical work on the design, planning and manufacture of products.

Didactic tools and the principle of visibility are very relevant in practical lessons. In the subject of "Technology" they are not interchangeable, since practice occupies the main part of the program. With the rapid development of technology, didactic tools have become much more colorful and attractive for children and easy to use for a teacher. Previously, you had to cut out pictures from newspapers and magazines, get posters and tables that quickly fell into disrepair and were expensive, now you can show everything on the projector screen, but do not forget that not one picture will not replace visual samples made by hand. You can hold them in your hands, consider them. Samples can be made in stages. This will help students to do the work correctly. It is necessary to combine the use of information technology in the classroom with visual material made with your own hands.

As a result of career guidance work, the following tasks were identified:

1. The content of professional orientation of students, its necessity from a pedagogical, psychological, social point of view, the peculiarities of training students in accordance with the requirements of the real labor market in the "supply and demand" system.
2. The necessity of integrating didactic resources into the subject of "Technology" is systematized from the point of view of the policy of an integrative approach to education, its functions in the formation of students as specialists.
3. Pedagogical prerequisites for the use of didactic tools "Potential analysis" and "Individual counseling" in the system of vocational guidance of students.
4. A model of improving didactic resources for orienting students to the profession has been developed.

Career guidance work at school in technology lessons is carried out in order to create conditions for conscious professional self-determination of students, through the popularization and dissemination of knowledge in the field of professions, professional suitability, professionally important human qualities and professional career, is based on a personal perception of the world of the profession.

The relevance of vocational guidance to students is obvious.

232	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Firstly, the most important task of the school is the formation of full-fledged citizens of their country, and this largely depends on what the former grown-up students will do, what profession they will choose, and where they will work.

Secondly, competently constructed career guidance work allows you to solve many problems even during school, especially in high school.

It has long been known that an optimistic outlook on life (and, above all, a real and attractive professional prospect), saves many teenagers from rash steps even during their schooling. Choosing a future profession is a serious and responsible step in the life of every person, requiring training and knowledge. The whole adult life will depend on how correctly the profession is chosen. The wrong choice of profession leads to the fact that many adults are dissatisfied with the chosen field of activity, and as a result - the level and quality of their lives, the degree of professional fulfillment, their social status.

Professional orientation at school helps to identify professional inclinations; to determine the professional sphere, the direction of vocational education; to choose a secondary-specialized or higher educational institution, the specialization of training in an educational institution; to determine the appropriate profile of training in high school. The work that is carried out in technology lessons can stimulate a student to think about his abilities and the possibilities of their implementation in professional activity, lead to an awareness of personal values and goals, awareness of the reasons for choosing a profession.

Integrated technologies as factors of optimization of the pedagogical process are aimed at the implementation of specific educational and educational tasks. Integration is the basis for pedagogical creativity and professional development of teachers.

The integration of academic subjects leads to a more interested, personally meaningful and meaningful perception of knowledge, which increases motivation, allows for more efficient use of study time. Systematic and organic reinforcement of concepts and skills in the application of didactic resources leads to the formation of students' skills to use previously acquired knowledge.

In integrated classes, when applying a creative approach in the classroom, not only the cultural level of the teacher develops, but also the interest of students in their chosen professional activity increases.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the main goal of professional orientation of students is the formation of the personality of a worker who meets the requirements of modern production and social progress, possessing high, moral and professional qualities.

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The development of the children's psyche in early childhood and a psychological approach to raising children

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Annotation: This article reveals the factors of development in early childhood, the achievements in the child's psyche, the development of intuition, memory, speech, thinking, perception, and the crises that occur during this period

Keywords: Early childhood, family, parents, psychology, psyche, development of memory, development of perception, development of thinking, development of speech, subjects.

Children are the successors of our family. In early childhood, the development of the children's psyche and the psychological approach to raising children are in most cases the responsibility of parents. In order for proper upbringing to be carried out in the family, it is first necessary that the future spouses, that is, Fathers, choose a suitable mother for their child, and mothers choose a suitable father for their children. Our Prophet (PBUH)a.C) insisted that a person who has children should know how to choose. The right choice of a person who has children, both a man and a woman, is the first right of a child. The period of early childhood (1-3 years) begins when the child is born and successfully passes into infancy and infancy. During this period, the body turn is equal to 12-12.5, the length of the neck increases by 85 cm, the weight of the brain increases by 1050 - 1100 gr. The development of the child's psyche in early childhood depends on several factors. The greatest achievement in the development of the child during this period is walking. The child's mental development is influenced by learning to walk correctly. As a result of getting used to walking, the child becomes much more independent. During this period, the child will learn to wash, climb a chair, jump (with difficulty), overcome obstacles. Communication of children with adults considered a prerequisite in the development of subject activity, which is the leading type of activity during this period. In addition to being a trait acquired in physical development, the ability to act also leads to psychological results.

The leading type of activity of children of early age - the study of subjects is a manipulative action with subjects. Thanks to the ability to move, the child enters a period of independent and free communication with the outside world. The child goes to act with different district pridmet. During this period, it is important that the child's mental growth assimilates words that help him to understand the concepts of space and zaman. As a result of knowing the names of the various spatial signs that exist between the subjects (for example, a large space, a narrow space) and various spatial relationships (right, left, back, in a row), children learn to distinguish these relationships between pridmetes. But the child will not yet be able to comprehensively monitor objects and phenomena, distinguish its main, important aspects and correlate certain elements. When growing observation in a child, walks and excursions are important. In this, children, under the guidance of adults, learn to identify important and interesting things that are new to them in the surrounding subject and phenomena. In early childhood, mental sensations begin to form. In this case, the role of an adult is large. If they teach the child to reckon with other people, for example, "do not make noise dad can sleep", "take grandfather's shoes", they will help the child find content in mental sensations.¹

During this period, children up to kindergarten cannot organize their perception on the basis of the set task, this kind of perception in them will be very short-lived. They make especially many

¹ S.X.Jalilova". Taraqqiot psixologiyasini differensial psixologiya Toshkent "innovatsiya-Ziyo" 2020 –yil (93) bet.

mistakes in the perception of pridmets standing far from themselves. In a child, perception gradually becomes independent and relies on a certain goal, observation goes to development. A child can look at what he is interested in for a long time and observe it, ask something about that pridmet. Looking at the pictures, caring for plants and animals very well affects the growth of perception. In this way, the perception is still drastically different from the perception of older people, although much more developed. First, due to the lack of life experience in children, their perception also acquires an incomprehensible character. This is the first time they come across many things. Therefore, many things that children perceive will give them novelty, that is, the power of the initial taasurot. Secondly, children's perception often acquires a volitional character, which means that the pursuit of a certain goal in their perception is not yet felt. Therefore, their perception involuntarily migrates from one thing to another. But since children of this age have a strong sense of emotion, they idolize something that interests them, surprises them, evokes emotional experiences. Another differentiating aspect of perception is that children at this age cannot generalize what they perceive. Perceives things in the environment as they are. This feature is clearly visible in their perception of images. For example, when a two and a half year old boy is shown a picture with a horse's head, he is surprised and asks where the horse itself is. In the improvement of children's perception, the word is of great importance. The word has a generalized character in essence, which makes it possible to summarize things. With the help of the word, the child begins to simply divide similar things into groups.

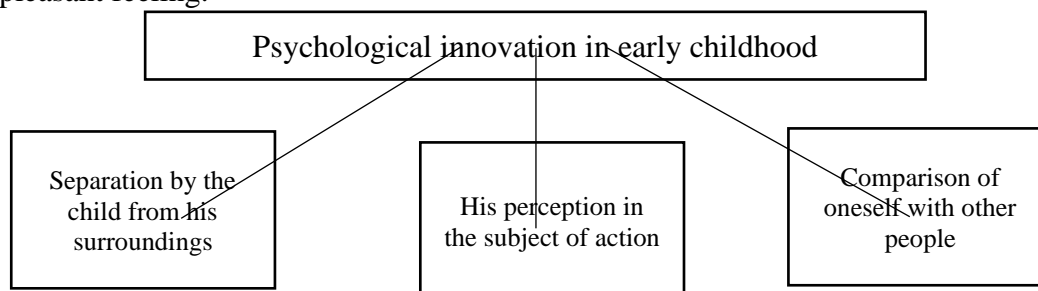
In children of the early chailhood period, we still see thought operas of thought, that is, Analysis, generalization. They analyze their toys in their hands or what has fallen into their hands by making practical turns, stocking and breaking. But it is not yet capable of synthesis. By the end of this age, the role of speech in the growth of thinking increases greatly. Having learned new words as much as possible, the child will be able to widely use them in his thinking. This contributes to the growth of thought operas. The child begins to see the first signs of analysis and synthesis, abstraction and generalization by means of words. Another important stage in the growth of thinking is that by the end of the early childhood age, the child will be able to learn certain concepts and master the most important signs of these concepts. The boy, who remains to be three years old, knows very well that all older people are going to work early. If a child of this age is told that “dad is no longer going to work early,” he will be surprised. Because the fact that dad, who is a big man, does not go to work, does not correspond to his understanding. In his understanding, all large people should go to work early. So no one even thought, “dad is an adult?” dab will answer. Using the concepts of points, they begin to learn to draw simple conclusions. They will be able to use several judgments to draw simple conclusions, such as large, small, high, low, many, little, which will create the basis for the further development of thinking.²

In children of the early chailhood period, imagination, which is one of the complex psychic processes, begins to develop only a little. But this is mostly an involuntary fantasy. They cannot yet fantasize voluntarily on the basis of a certain goal. It is during this period that children begin to call their name at the end of the age of two that the word “I am” is exchanged. The “I am” system is the central structure that arose towards the end of the early childhood period. The child begins to distinguish himself from other people and independently realizes his “I”, that is, elementary forms of self - awareness arise. The child tries to do everything without the help of cages. The concept of “I myself” begins to prevail. In this way, difficulties arise in the interaction between the adult and the child. The child becomes capricious, stubborn. Therefore this period referred to the crisis period dab. This is the Age Crisis-3 years. The child is content with the desire to independently satisfy his extremes, while adults limit the actuality of the child and keep the relationship to them the old type. A child with Normal development resists this attitude. He is capricious and does the opposite of adult

² Z.Nishonova, G.Alimova,N.Asronboueva,A.Turg'unboyeva. Bolalar psixologiyasi va psixodiagnostikasi. Toshkent “Innovatsia-Ziyo” 2019- yil. (59)-bet

demands. But the child does not treat everyone like this: he does only in relation to some people. If adults mentally stimulate the independence of children, overcome difficulties in relationships.

The crisis of three ages is a fleeting situation, associated with the emergence of a number of new structures, that is, the separation of oneself from those around one, the comparison of oneself with others. And these are an important step in the development of the child's psyche. The desire to look like an adult can be realized in Game science. Therefore, at the age of three, the crisis is resolved with the transition of the child to play activities. In the early balalaic period, the child becomes very emotional. However, his emotions are not stable. Can alternate with laughter, bitterness, cry. After the assembly, joy appears. But if a pridet is shown that the child likes, he can easily get rid of the unpleasant feeling.³



In conclusion, it should be noted that during the early childhood, significant changes in children's psychology occur, memory, perception, thinking, speech and judges develop rapidly, and psychological innovations also occur. During this period the child plays a big role in the proper development of parents.

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³ S.X.Jalilova". Taraqqiot psixologiyasini differensial psixologiya Toshkent "innovatsiya-Ziyo" 2020 –yil (93) bet.

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Abstract. This article is about the use of tajnis in the work "Sabot ul-Ojizin" by Hazrat Sufi Olloyar and their influence on the content and artistry of the verses in the work. . At the same time, it was emphasized that the content of the pandnoma, which emerged with the help of tajnis, was fluent and easy to understand. In the article, the poet's prayers and some lessons are selected, the role of various tajnis in them in realizing the content of the verse is shown, and each verse is interpreted.

Key words: Sufi Olloyar, musannaf, "Sabot ul Ojizin", "Ravoyihur Rayhan", religious, religious, Holy Qur'an, hadith sharif, tajnis, tajnis tom, tajnis incomplete, pandnama ruh, munojot, ogits, skills.

In "Badoyi'u-s-sanoyi" by Atoullah Husaiyni, tajnis is defined as follows: "Ani is also called jinos. In the dictionary, it means to be similar to something, and jinos means the same. Istilohta - two or more types of words are similar in one of the described forms.

It is of two types: verbal tajnis and non-verbal tajnis. Although in some cases these are added, I know that in the bottom they are separated from each other" [1,38]. Later in the book, information is provided on the signs of verbal and non-verbal cues.

The same rule is repeated in the "Dictionary of Literary Studies"[2]. The dictionary states that "... words with the same form (homonym) or close to each other (homograph, homophone, omoform) are given in different places of stanzas, expressing a separate meaning in each place" [2,301]. While the authors of the dictionary emphasize that tajnis is one of the most actively used arts in classical poetry, relying on the opinions of Yo. Ishakov, they recognize that there are two types of tajnis: complete tajnis (having absolutely the same form) and incomplete tajnis (tajnis with different forms, writing, and pronunciation) [2,302]. Both Ishakov and the authors of the mentioned dictionary, relying on the literature on artistic arts, in particular, "Badoyi'u-s-sanoyi" by Atullah Husaiyni, the tajnis of defective tajnis are muzayyal, tajnis muzori', tajnis lohiy, tajnis aks, tajnis muzdavaj, tajnis complex, they listed the existence of such forms as tajnisi katay and tajnisi mushawvash. In "Badoyi'u-s-sanoyi" by Atoullah Husaiyni, the characteristics of each type of defective tajnis are highlighted [1,38-47].

As we have mentioned, both types of tajnis are widely used in classical poetry, and they have achieved impressiveness of thoughts, strengthening of imagery, and increasing the power of artistic words. Although these are accepted at the level of puns, they are important in the smooth output of the poem, in the smooth description of the expression, and in increasing its aesthetic power. For example, Khorezmi's "Muhabbatnoma" and Kamal Khojandi's "Latofatnoma" actively used both types of tajnis and strengthened the sincerity, fluency and impressiveness of these lyrical epics. In Khorezmi's "Muhabbatnoma" both types of tajnis are often found:

Oshar yeldin sening yilganda oting,
Quyosh yangliq jahonni tutti oting [3,14].

It can be seen that both types of tajnis appear in the verse and, while holding a special position in the hymn of Muhammad Khojabek, he ensured that the praise given to him was at its best. Or in Kamal Khojandi's "Latofatnoma" there are many such means of expression:

Maoni ichra shohim qil yorarsan,
Ajunda har ne qilsang yararsan [3,45].

If the verses of the two authors are compared, it can be seen that Khorezmi used both types of tajnis, while Kamal Khojandi used only the defective tajnis.

In a word, the roots of using tajnis and creating a figurative image through it were not only in "Muhabbatnama" or "Latofatnama", but continued before and after. In particular, it is worth noting that in the important literary monument of the 18th century "Sabot ul-Ojizin"[4] both types of tajnis and all types of tajnis are found abundantly.

First of all, this book is important because it teaches the program of religious health and spiritual purity. If we describe it differently, it expresses the poetic vision of the scholars judged in the Holy Qur'an and Hadith Sharif through more descriptive words and phrases. What was the expected purpose of this? The main goal was unconditional obedience to the commandments that came to people in the word of God and to fulfill the sunnah of Muhammad (s.a.w.). For this reason, the author has embellished the work with impressive allusions, beautiful puns, wonderful similes, metaphors and other means of artistic representation, assuming that it would be understandable to all layers of society. These are the pandnoma in the work that made the content impressive. When the time comes, it will be fair to mention these thoughts of R. Zahid, who wrote the foreword to the book: "One of the great ones said: The essence of "Sabot ul-Ojizin" is the Qur'an." So this kerning is not done just by interpreting the contents of the byte and counting the images in it. Perhaps the hidden secrets will be revealed with the help of tafsir, the wisdom of subtle and complex meanings will be revealed and interpreted by hadiths. That's the only way Sufi Oloyar's personality, his creative power is manifested in all its facets, the eloquence and maturity of his language are fully understood" [4,5-6]. Indeed, every verse in this asa is a piece of wisdom. It is not easy to grasp their meaning. For this, it is necessary to rely on a number of sources. We rely on R. Zahid himself in commenting on the tajnis words in the verses.

This author's commentary on the mentioned book by Sufi Olloyar has been published. The book is called "Ravoyihur raykhan" ("Good hair combed from basil") [5]. It is true that comments on "Sabot ul-Ojizin" were written even before this book. However, the review book that we have chosen is notable for its completeness in the past, and the fact that reviews are written based on various sources. In addition, the fact that the author commented on the pictorial means in it proves that the issue we have raised is correct. While commenting on the first verse of "Sabot ul-Ojizin" in the context of praise, Sufi Olloyar faithfully used both Arabic and Turkish words (Navai's "Ashraquat..." ghazal, the first ghazal of Fuzuli's Divan had one verse in Arabic and the other in Turkish) draws attention to the fact that he started: "Sufi Olloyar also follows his predecessors and shows his respect for the language of the divine word and at the same time, his skill, by writing the book "Sabot ul-Ojizin" "Sano lil khalik gabrou aflok". The method of expressing the first verse of a verse in one language and the second verse in another language is called the art of talme' in classical literature" [5,9]. This trend was continued by the author in the commentary of the next stanzas.

Now let's move to the main area. Let us pay attention to the extent to which Tajnis words were able to gain importance in Hazrat Sufi's book. "Sabot ul-Ojizin" is primarily a work that promotes human dignity, more precisely, it is a program intended to spread high morals (the preaching book of Islam) among the people. That's why every verse of it is wisdom - knowledge. From it, the student will find instructions for the actions necessary for him. Whether Hazrat Sufi explains his situation or advises others, as a perfect human being, he conveys Pandu's advice in polished words that both the educated and the poor can immediately understand. Here is what he says in one sermon:

Agar sen qilmasang qulluq otin jud,
Mening qulman deganimdan ne sud.
Ilohi lutf qil, munda va anda,
Meni banda etib, berkit bu banda [4,38].

If You don't call me "servant" and don't honor me with the name "slave", what is the use of calling myself "slave of Allah"?! God! Have mercy on this servant of yours in this world and in the hereafter, and bind your servant, a sinner like me, firmly in slavery [5,86]. It is clear from the verses

239	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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and his comments that Hazrat Sufi is not satisfied with his actions in this world, he is embarrassed that he is a sinful slave, he is coming to his senses and he is asking the Creator to forgive his sins and strengthen his slavery, therefore, his slavery. In the emergence of these thoughts, the adjectives "banda" and "busy", "slave" and "servitude" are performing the task of conveying the thought.

In another prayer, Hazrat Sufi prays to Allah using tajnis in four places:

Telim uzr ayg'oli, ey Koshifi roz,
Tilimni ming tilim qilsam erur oz.
Emasman tuz, karam xoninda yeb tuz,
Kerak tuzlarga qo'ysam, xavf ila yuz.
Tila aytdim: "Tila har matlabing bor",
Dedi: "Haqdur o'zi donoyu asror".
O'shal beh xavf etib borur yerimdin,
Terim xijlat bila oqsa terimdin [4,48].

Hazrat Sufi said in these verses, "O you who reveal secrets! Even if I say many excuses and cut my tongue into a thousand tongues, it is not enough for you to forgive my sins. I can't eat salt from the table of goodness that you have given to us sinful servants, I can't thank you, I can't be righteous. I wish I could disappear from this ungratefulness into the desert. I said to my tongue: "Yes, as much as you want, "Ask from the Creator!" He said, "There's no need to ask. The Almighty is the Knower of secrets. It is better for the sweat of shame to flow from my skin than the danger of the final destination" [5,118]. It is clear from the text and the commentary that Sufi Olloyar gives a lot of space to tajnis and points out that he is one of the sinners in this world and therefore he is asking for God's intercession. The words "tilim" and "tilim" in the first stanza, "tuz" and "tuz" in the next stanza, "tila" and "tila" in the last stanza, "terim" and "terimdin" in the last stanza form the tajnis tom and the tajnis imperfect, forming the content of the stanza. serves for easy understanding. That is, in the first stanza the meanings of "human tongue" and "cut", in the second stanza "straight" and "salt", in the third stanza "tongue" and "desire", in the last stanza "the root of the verb to sweat" and "human skin" appeared.

In the course of the article, we mentioned that "Sabot ul-Ojizin" is a masterpiece. In a number of places of the book, this pandnama is highlighted as the content "mana man". In particular, when he talks about greed and greed, he says these words of wisdom:

Yoshing yetkon sari fe'ling sani yosh,
Ko'zing yoshi qani, ey mag'zi yo'q bosh.
Qanoat ma'danig'a och ko'zing, och
Tama' bo'yi ko'rinmay, bo'yidin goch [4,51].

Addressing the Sufi people, he laments that they have become engrossed in worldly affairs and have forgotten the Hereafter, and that even though they are old, the danger of death does not come to their mind, he calls such people "mindless heads", and in the next verse he gives tajnis (in two places) " through the adjectives "hungry" and "hungry" and "height" and "height" indicate that the sin of covetousness is one of the major sins. The second stanza comes in the next place in the style of "Tama until you open your lips to the bread, die hungry, Minan eat and run away like a spark" and the stanza is interpreted as follows: "O soul, O reader of these lines, my advice to you is that to eat the bread found with taste, starve until you open your lips and mouth." die, flee from the fire of gratitude like a spark from a fire" [5,160]. Also, in "Ravoyihur Rayhan" these verses are mentioned and explained in detail:

Ola bo'lgan ola yurgandin ortuq,
Ko'mulgan termulib turgandin ortuq [4,72].

This verse also has a beautiful example of tajnis art. Commentaries written on "Sabot ul-Ojizin" interpret this verse in different ways. "Risalayi Aziza", "Irshad ul-Ojizin" and the commentary

240	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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in the copy of Haji Tilloi, published in Tehran, reads as follows: even if your clothes are covered with various patches due to poverty, restrain yourself. This walk is more than begging and asking others... In the commentary "Hidayat ul Talibin" the verse is interpreted in a slightly different way: "It is better and better for a person to be low and have a motley skin, and to look at other people's wealth and eat." [5,159]. An even more beautiful description is given in the following stanza:

Agar tosh chaynasa, eldin chiqib tosh,
Kishig'a egmagay himmatli qul bosh [4,72].

That is, even if a diligent person chews a stone out of his hand, he does not bow down to the servant and does not eat. The previous combination "stone chews" is an irony in the meaning of "if he sees a lot of hardness", the next word "stone" has the opposite meaning of the words "inside, inside" - outside [5, 159].

Since "Sabot ul-Ojizin" has promised to scatter jewels to the Taliban (Yassavi), it should be accepted correctly that family relations and marital issues are included in it. In one place, he preaches to husbands that a good wife is their husband's happiness, and a bad wife is a "devil's whip".

Agar o'n yil uyida bo'lmasa un,
Uni chiqmas uni ayturg'a bir kun [4,81].

That is: even if there is no bread-making bread in the house for ten years, he will not raise his voice, he will not complain to anyone [5,177].

So, in the mentioned book of Hazrat Sufi, spiritual experiences, compassionate thoughts, Pandu's advices are understandable to all sections of the people and deserve praise and attention. We have addressed only some of them. We have the right to emphasize once again that the book covers all aspects of human life. Because today human morals continue to move towards goodness, reading and listening to this book and the comments written on it can be the most effective means of moving towards perfection.

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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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 HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF A SWIMMING SPORT IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation. In this article, we will consider the development of swimming sports in our country, the results achieved by our athletes in regional and international fields, as well as the stages of development among the population.

Keywords: swimming, competition activities, sports swimming, youth, sports school, swimming sections, record, Olympics.

It is a self-evident fact that swimming is the most useful sport for the human body. From the most ancient times, the settlements of all nations were close to rivers and lakes. Water bodies, which attracted people, were not only a source of life for them, but a place where they could find food, a convenient means of communication and exchange.

We can divide the stages of development of swimming in our country into three stages: the 1st stage is the introduction of swimming to your country (1924-1940 years). The 2nd stage is the period after the Second World War (1941-1990). The 3rd stage is after the independence of our country and the current period.

In many countries of the world, mass teaching of swimming has been brought to the level of state importance. Swimming has its place in the system of physical education and attracts all age groups of the population. The sport of swimming entered our republic in 1924-25, which was caused by the construction of the first hydroelectric stations in our country [1].

In 1927, the construction of the first water station with a 50-meter swimming pool in the TashGRES reservoir on the Bozsuv Canal was a major event in the sports life of the republic. In the summer of this year, a meeting was organized with Samara swimmers in the form of a small competition. N.N. Tarasov from Samara, the participant of this competition, later stayed in Tashkent and started working as a water sports guide. Thanks to his efforts, the sport of swimming was first included in the program of the second All-Uzbek spartakiade held in 1929. In these competitions, the best swimmers were selected to participate in the All-Union Spartakiad held in Moscow.

The first heated 50-meter pool for swimming was built in 1930 at the Tashkent Textile Combine. In addition to Tashkent, the interest in swimming has increased among the population in Bukhara and Andijan. The training of Bukhara swimmers took place in Labi pool, the largest artificial water reservoir in the city, and in Andijan, the artificial water reservoir in the city park was selected.

The first swimming competition in the history of Uzbekistan was held in Andijan in 1935 in the status of the country's first, and the teams of Andijan, Fergana, Kokan and Tashkent took part in it. Since this year, it has become a tradition to hold city championship competitions in Toshket every year. At the end of 1936, a 25-meter outdoor swimming pool was built in the Culture and Recreation Park of the Railwaymen in Tashkent, and in 1937, the first swimming sports school for children and teenagers was opened in the city. The school was headed by V.N. Mikhaylov.

The first championship of Uzbekistan in 1937 was held in the swimming pool of the textile factory, and it brought great success to the swimmers. 50 people representing six voluntary sports societies took part in the competition. 8 republican records were recorded. S. Kolesov, a member of the dynamo community in brass swimming, set a record in 100 m - 1:35.05 sec, and in breaststroke, V. Glushchenkov, a member of the teaching community, set a record of 100 m in 1:07.07 sec. set a record. In 1939, the Komsomol lake was created by the people of Tashkent in the 9-hectare park. Two large water stations were built on the lake for swimmers. "Spartak" stations appeared in the fall of

this year, and "Dinamo" stations in the following spring, and they became the main training base for swimmers of our country for many years [1].

In 1939, the Swimming Federation of Uzbekistan was established. A.K. Smirnov was elected as the first chairman of the Federation. In 1940, the Republican swimming section was established, the leading coaches A.K. Smirnov, V.N. Mikhailov, P.M. Borodkin, N.T. Shulchenko, N.M. Kofper, and V.T. Bondarenko conducted their activities. In addition to solving various organizational and methodological problems of the development of swimming in our country, the section has led national level competitions. After the opening of the section, the number of swimmers increased, 33 first-class, 12 second-class and 30 third-class athletes were trained.

During World War II, there was a break in swimming, like all sports. But after the war, the development of swimming was faster than the rest of the sports. In the 1946 All-Union Championship, the national team of Uzbekistan rose to ninth place thanks to young swimmers. In this year's report of the republican physical education and sports committee, it was noted that there are eight swimming pools, and 2537 people are engaged in swimming in them. In 1950, 107 swimming athletes took part in the VI All-Uzbek Spartakiad, and the teams took the following places:

1. Tashkent city
2. Samarkand region
3. Andijan region
4. Namangan region
5. Fergana region
6. Tashkent region
7. Bukhara region
8. Khorezm region

A. Gerasimov took part in seven different distances and won all of them with high results for that time. During this period, talented athlete Y. Frolov began to move to the front row.

In 1953, Yuriy Frolov was the first among Uzbek swimmers to win the title of former Union champion, and later, as an Uzbek athlete, he participated in international competitions abroad for the first time.

The lack of conditions for year-round training, the inability to properly assess physical fitness, the lack of meetings with the best swimmers of the country prevented our swimmers from achieving good results.

In 1951, a 25-meter swimming pool was built at the Fergana Pedagogical Institute. The system of continuous training with the strongest swimmers of our republic came into force. In the winter of 1952, a training camp of the strongest swimmers and talented young people of the republic was held in Leningrad. All this contributed to the renewal of records in almost all distances during the summer season.

In 1955, the Department of Swimming was opened under the State Institute of Physical Education of Uzbekistan in order to train qualified swimming athletes in our republic. Over the years, the department has supplied more than 600 specialists in swimming, water polo, diving, modern pentathlon, rowing and synchronized swimming.

In September 1960, the Republican Higher School of Sports Skills was established. 40 first-class and promising second-class swimmers were admitted to the swimming department. The best coaches of the republic, A.K. Smirnov, V.T. Bondarenko, V.P. Lyutiy, A.E. Shpolyansky, led the swimming training process at this school. The national team had the opportunity to prepare for competitions as a team for many years based on a single plan.

For the first time, the swimmers of our republic won the right to participate in the 18th Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964 as part of the national team of the former Soviet Union. S. Babanina won the third place in the 200 m breaststroke and started a historic event. A student of A.E.

Shpolyansky, N. Ustinova is the European champion and record holder in 100 m and 200 m freestyle swimming and relays (1966), 16-time champion and record holder of the former Union (1963-1968).

After the independence of our republic, athletes, especially the national team of swimmers, were given great opportunities. Our swimmers started participating in international competitions as a separate team under the flag of our country [2].

In 1992, the Swimming Federation of Uzbekistan was established, Shokarim Abdullayevich Annazarov was elected as its president. In 1994, the Swimming Federation of Uzbekistan became an equal member of the International Swimming Federation (FINA) and the Asian Swimming Association (AASF). In July of this year, the national swimming team consisting of V. Kabanov, O. Svetovsky, A. Agafonov, A. Galyautdinov, S. Vecherkin participated in the world championship for the first time in history under the leadership of coach V. V. Petrov, who served in Uzbekistan. In October, they took part in the 12th Asian Games held in Hiroshima, Japan, and won the first medals in the history of independent Uzbekistan in the 4x100 m freestyle relay.

In 1996, our national team won 1 gold, 1 silver, and 3 bronze medals at the 6th Asian Championship held in Bangkok, Thailand. This year, eight members of our national swimming team took part in the XXVI Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, USA[1,4]. Ten of our swimmers took part in the 27th Summer Olympics held in Sydney in 2000. Although our athletes did not receive a medal in both Olympic Games, this served as a great training school for our athletes for the next international competitions.

Summary

Currently, there are more than 200 water reservoirs in the regions and districts of our republic, where talented young sports swimmers are growing up. Khurshid Tursunov and Vladislav Mustafin have qualified for the XXXII Summer Olympics in Tokyo this year. We will certainly achieve better results if we regularly organize many swimming lessons and follow the rules based on a strict schedule. Swimming coaches play a major role in 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.

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ANALYSIS OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONDUCTING SPORTS EVENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES

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Annotation. This article discusses the important importance of mass sports in the life of a person and family in all regions of our country, its promotion and promotion of the basis of physical and spiritual health, protecting young people coming to life with great hope from harmful habits, creating necessary conditions for them to realize their abilities and talents, sorting out talented athletes from

Keywords: healthy living, population, physical education and mass sports, sports, competition, talented athletes

Introduction

The formation of a healthy lifestyle in our society, the creation of conditions in accordance with the requirements of the time for the regular practice of physical education and mass sports of the population, especially the younger generation, the strengthening of confidence in their will, strength and capabilities in youth through sports competitions, the mastery of courage and patriotism, feelings of loyalty to the, a large-scale work is being carried out aimed at the systematic organization of the selection of talented athletes from among young people, as well as the further development of physical education and mass sports.

It is especially noteworthy that representatives of our country achieve high results at the Olympic Games, World Championships, Asian Games and championships, as well as international competitions, the prestige and sports potential of Uzbekistan is growing in the world, magnificent sports facilities are being built in the regions of our republic in accordance with world standards, sports games "sprouts of Hope", "perfect generation"

At the same time, in all regions of our country, there are important and urgent tasks to promote and promote the important importance of mass sports in the life of a person and family, the basis of its physical and spiritual health, to protect young people coming to life from harmful habits, to create conditions for them to realize their abilities and talents, to Resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures for the further development of Physical Culture and mass sports, PP-3031 dated 03.06.2017.

Level of impact: in recent years, the Republic has been implementing consistent measures to popularize physical education and sports, promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, create the necessary conditions for the physical rehabilitation of persons with limited capabilities, and ensure the country's worthy participation in international sports fields.

The objectives of the study are: the implementation of specific programs in the field of Physical Education and sports that contribute to the strengthening of the health of the population, the widespread involvement of young people in sports and the selection of talented athletes from among them, the formation of national teams with skilled athletes that ensure high results in sports, and the need

In order to form a comprehensively mature and physically healthy person with a high culture in the country, to set priorities aimed at gaining skills and knowledge of the population in the field of physical education and sports, to introduce innovative forms and methods into the selection (selection) process of talented athletes,

Research methods: to increase the total number of people who regularly engage in physical

education and sports by up to 30%, and the total number of young people engaged in sports organizations and institutions by up to 20%;

the qualitative composition of trainers and specialists in state sports educational institutions, in particular, gradually increasing the number of employees with higher education to 80 percent;

development and implementation of an effective and transparent four – stage organization-District (City)-territory-Republic system of selection (selection) of talented athletes from among young people in places;

To identify talented athletes by conducting "children's sports games" among students-athletes of sports schools in the system of the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to create reserves for youth national teams and to attract students to regular sports activities as a result of organizing "student sports games" among students of higher educational institutions;

in order to popularize physical education among a wide range of the population, including students of Secondary Schools, students and students of professional and higher educational institutions, to identify their gifted among them

Development of a system for conducting the festival " general education school sports", the competition" institution with developed physical training " in stages (District/City, territory, Republic) and the introduction of the nomination of the best general education school with a developed level of physical training, professional and higher educational institution;

International Marathon" Tashkent Marathon " in the field of sports since 2020,

Development of sports tourism through the systematic holding of international ecomaraphon" Save Aral", authoritarian and motocross sports competitions;

introduction of testing "level of physical fitness" among all segments of the population;

Organization of scientific and complex laboratories for athletes of national teams in sports, introduction of advanced innovative technologies in the preparation process and establishment of effective medical and pharmacological support in the field of sports;

introduction of a mechanism for regularly deepening medical examinations of members of the regional national team under the age of 18 in the junior departments of regional children's multidisciplinary medical centers and members of the regional national team older than them in the district (city) multidisciplinary central polyclinics;

Since February 1, 2020, the introduction of a system for obtaining doping test samples in Republican sports competitions in Olympic sports in stages; the creation of an infrastructure for Winter Olympic sports, the establishment of a system for training professional athletes through the popularization of these sports;

Results

Organization of the Olympic Training Center in Bostanlyk District, Tashkent region for systematic preparation of sports delegations of Uzbekistan for prestigious sports competitions;

in order to attract foreign athletes and fans and to effectively use the sports infrastructure, the establishment of "hospitality services", the introduction of an additional (non-electronic) entry visa" Sport Visa;

to establish necessary measures to increase the participation of the private sector in sports, including to reduce the share of the state in sports organizations;

expansion of the system of additional financing of sports through the organization of sports lotteries;

to establish the activities of elective classes and circles in sports included in the program "Army Games" for students and students of educational institutions in the system of law enforcement agencies and the Armed Forces, including the "School of Temurbek" ;

wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the management system of physical education, health, sports facilities and institutions, including "Sport.uz" ensuring the connection of sports facilities to telecommunication networks through the information system;

implementation of systematic measures to increase the development and popularity of national sports, their inclusion in the programs of Asia and the Olympic Games.

The popularization of Physical Culture and sports in our country has been defined as one of the most important areas of social policy. Because sports create a healthy lifestyle and education in society by promoting the health of the population, educating the younger generation in a healthy and harmonious way. Including various diseases, prevention of harmful habits among young people, an important place in the formation of feelings of courage, nobility, patriotism. Achievements in this field make the country known to the world, give pride to all compatriots.

Conclusion

A wide range of work has been carried out in the field of physical education and sports. The necessary conditions have been created for the regular practice of physical education and mass sports by the population, especially the younger generation. Modern sports complexes were built in cities and villages. Continuous sports competitions such as "sprouts of Hope", "perfect generation" and "Universiade" have become a means of making youth a mass sport, a healthy lifestyle.

A continuous system was created for the selection of talented children and training of professional athletes. The ability of boys and girls in training in general education schools and children's sports complexes is taken to children's and youth sports schools, sports colleges and is brought up on the basis of professional approaches. He is improving his skills in higher educational institutions and training sessions.

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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**SOURCES OF THE LITERARY HERITAGE OF
YORMUHAMMAD YORI**

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Annotation: This article talks about the sources of the works of Yormuhammad Yoriy Khoqandi, who was in contact with poets such as Muqimi, Furqat, and Zavqiy of the literary environment of Kokan, and actively participated in their creative circles. The article evaluates the manuscripts of Yori Khoqandi that have come down to us from the aspect of textual studies. There was also talk about autograph divans, bayoz and periodicals kept in the Kokan Literary Museum and the Fund of Eastern Manuscripts of the UzFA.

Key words: Yormuhammad Yori Khoqandi, P. Qayumi, A.P. Qayumov, manuscript, devan, bayaz, collection, genres, content, translation, romance, oriphone, religious, hagiographic, social, political, comic.

Samples of artistic or scientific creativity of any people of the pen pass through history and reach the hands of the next generations through certain sources. Some works may be in manuscript form, others in lithographic form, and some in fragmentary manuscripts. These sources make it possible to study, analyze and research the works of writers who found inspiration and created in the past.

Information about the life and work of Yormuhammad Yori Khoqandi can be found in P. Qayumov's "Tazkirai Qayumi" [1,318-321]. In it, Yori was born in Kokand, studied the works of Navoi, Fuzuli, and Bedil in depth, married in 1875 and moved to the village of Dahanaqaqir in the current district of Uzbekistan, there is a bayaz divan, he lived together with Muqimi, Furqatlar, Alisher wrote poems following Navoi, Makhmur's "Khapalak" along with information such as the Muhamma of the ghazal, a ghazal and the Muhamma of Navoi's ghazal "Black Eye" are mentioned.

Also, in the book "History of Khoqand and its literature" [2,212-217] by P. Qayumov, more complete information is given than the one below. It is written that "Yori has been engaged in creative work for more than 70 years. It turns out that he wrote more than 40 thousand verses

Yormuhammad Yoriy became one of the poets who created blessed works [1, 318], during his more than 70 years of work, he wrote more than 40 thousand verses. It is clear that not all of the poet's works have reached us in their entirety. After all, only a certain small part of so many poems was found in the process of collecting and checking them. If it is assumed that the poet lived and created in a turbulent time in which various upheavals took place in social and political life, most of his works have been lost for various reasons.

It is worth mentioning that the significant part of Yori's works came through a number of handwritten sources, in a wonderful collection containing several poems and in a fragmentary state. Those that have arrived in a state of disarray are available in dashat divan and bayoz, notebooks copied by the author himself. Most of Yori's poems published in periodicals are autograph devan or bayoz. Considering that all the poems in the manuscripts are written in Arabic, it is natural that it takes a lot of time to read them, to convert them into the Cyrillic alphabet, to find and restore some words that have no meaning.

According to our observations, the number of the poet's works is 662, the total size of which is 7900 bytes, that is, 15800 verses. In addition, this number will increase if two freely translated works of the poet are taken into account. It seems that the creative heritage of Yormuhammad Yori is distinguished by its importance from the literary heritage of poets who lived and created in the literary environment of Kokan.

We decided that the sources of his literary heritage can be grouped as follows:

T №	Forms of arrival of literary heritage	Note:
1.	Poems in the manuscript collection of Yormuhammad Yori	Most of the poet's poetic legacy that has come down to us is concentrated in this autograph divan. Also, Imam Barzanji's work "Mawludi Sharif" translated by the poet is also in this place.
2.	Poems in Bayaz composed by the poet himself	Some of the poet's poems are collected in Bayoz, which the author probably took from the divan.
3.	Translation of Imam Busari's work "Qasidai Burda" in a magnified form	It contains the translation of the qasida in which the name of the poet is mentioned and 20 verses of the translation of "Mawludi Sharif"
4.	Two stories in a separate patterned notebook	These sagas, which begin with an appeal to Saqi, have a hagiographic content
5.	The poet's only poetry collection published in 1945	It seems that those who prepared the collection for publication selected only some poems from the manuscript collection
6.	P. Qayumov's poems included in the book "Tazkirayi Qayumi" and "History of Hoqand and its literature"	Tazkira and two poems of the poet are mentioned in the book
7.	Poems published in the periodical press	Most of the poems published in the periodical press are available in the mentioned autograph divan.

It was found that Yori Khoqandi's creative heritage reached us through seven sources. Four of these are manuscripts and one is a Cyrillic collection published in 1945, while the rest are poems preserved through periodicals or in manuscripts and books. The first of these and the main legacy, the autograph book, is stored in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number 9358. This autograph divan consists of 231 pages - 462 pages, and it is characterized by the fact that the owner of Yori is a poet. His autograph poems were included in the following genres: ghazals, murabbas, mukhamas, musaddas, histories and problems. They were divided into the following topics: secular, romantic-orifonic, social and political, moral-religious, comic.

Four of these sources (a collection published in 1945 and three manuscript sources) are stored in the fund of the Ferghana Region Literary Museum named after Gafur Ghulam in Koqan.

The description of the manuscript devon at our disposal is as follows: the manuscript devon is 233 pages long, and it was copied on ordinary Kokan paper in an average quality. Races are not placed consistently. Texts are arranged in two columns per page. It is not recorded when the manuscript was copied, but we think it was copied around the beginning of the 20th century. Autograph. Black cardboard cover with three stamps. The size of the manuscript is 15x20. Text measures 11x15. Some texts are copied in a fragmentary and cursive script. Average retention. Some poems are also written in the margins of the book. The patterns started to fade with the passage of time. The edges of the cover are damaged and torn. The inventory number of the manuscript is stamped on the inside of the cover and attached with paper to the bottom. There is a record of the

manuscript with number 9358 in the Manuscript Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni. A few pages in the manuscript have tears, stains, ink spills, and pages that were later added and glued. The texts of the poems are copied quite literately, but the texts of some poems are difficult to read.

Considering that this devan, which played an important role in Yori's work, was organized in the early 1900s of the last century, during the next half century, Yormuhammad Yori was engaged in continuous work and, naturally, the quantitative weight of the poet's poetry increased significantly. Developments in social and political life caused the poet to change the content and form of some of his poems.

Devon wrote in 9 lyrical genres of Eastern classical poetry. Poems have the following content in terms of genre:

- 1) number of ghazals - 315;
- 2) the number of mukhammas - 211 (of which 94 are specific mukhammas, the rest are approximate);
- 3) the number of murabbas - 6;
- 4) amount of musaddas - 6;
- 5) quantity of tarje'band - 1;
- 6) number of content items - 1;
- 7) history - 3;
- 8) number of muvashshahs - 20;
- 9) number of problems - 5.

In addition, there is a bayoz kept in the State Literary Museum named after Gafur Ghulam in Kokon (Bayozi Yori Khoqandi. KP 4047 INV. 70. RP.5). This bayoz, one of the sources of Yormuhammad Yori's literary heritage, was compiled by him. Its preservation number is KP 4047, inv. It is 70 and consists of 32 pages. It was copied around the beginning of the 20th century. Autograph. The copy is written in black ink on plain paper. Bayoz is written in ordinary students' notebooks. The calligrapher is the poet himself. Text is copied two columns per page. Races are not placed consistently. Most pages are surrounded by a simple red table. Some pages have stains. There is no traditional start. The manuscript is incomplete. No date is given. Poems of other poets are also included in Bayoz. This bayaz is composed only of Yormuhammad Yori's poems. Poems of the poet on secular and religious topics are included in Bayoz. Literary heritage has scientific and artistic value. It is complete, it contains five ghazals, twenty mukhammas, one kabih-u maleh. Changes have been made. Beginning 1-a. Bayoz begins with this verse:

يرم باغي ارا كرديم كولي كولزارلر يشنر

I entered Eram's garden and the flower beds are bright

ياشليغده بولور ايشدين ايمدي اوبالينلر ديب

When you were young, you were ashamed of your job.

Manuscript measures 15x20, text measures 11x15. The total volume of poems in the manuscript is 488.5 bytes, 977 verses.

The complex numbered KP 7048 also attracts attention as a source of artistic works of Yormuhammad Yori. This collection is also stored in the fund of the Literary Museum of Fergana region named after Gafur Ghulam in Kok. The poems in the collection have a religious content, and the beginning of the translation of the 10 verses "Mavludi Sharif" is given. The translation of "Qasidai Burda" in mukhammas form (one stanza before each stanza is a fragment of the Arabic qasida) - 146 stanzas (146 stanzas - 293 lines in a qasida), there is one 5-stanza muhammas. The number of verses related to Yori's work is 775, the total amount of the qasida together with the Arabic version is 1067 verses.

Head of copy:

251	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Chu ogoz etar nomi ul dilbari....

End of copy:

Khalil found a solution to your pain...

This manuscript was copied by the poet himself. The state seal is printed. And on it is marked KP 7048. The manuscript is untitled and unnumbered. The paper is plain, white Russian factory paper (general notebook), copied in black ink in nastalig letter. Texts are arranged in two columns. No cover, fair current condition. The pages of the collection have large and small stains and some pages are torn. Partially repaired, the number of sheets is 18, 36 pages. The size of the manuscript is 14 cm wide and 20 cm tall. The manuscript was found by Ahmadjon Madaminov in the village where the poet lived.

The next manuscript is kept in the fund of the Fergana Region Literary Museum named after Gafur Ghulam (numbered KP 7047). The manuscript includes poems of religious and secular content. Pages beyond page 48 of the manuscript are missing. It consists of one tarje'band epic with 30 stanzas (each stanza is 10 stanzas, but stanza 7 is 9 stanzas) (its total length is 598 stanzas), 2 ghazals (11 and 13 stanzas; 48 stanzas in length), 12 stanza mukhammas (60 stanzas in length), 17-band murabba' (68 verses), there are poems in rubai form. There are 782 verses in total. This manuscript was copied by the poet himself. Each page is surrounded by a table with an oriental pattern. On the 1st, 2nd, 3rd pages, small poems (in rubai form) are written outside the table. The first and last pages of the manuscript were stamped with the state stamp and numbered 7047. The pages are not numbered and are also not numbered. Written in black ink on Kokan paper. The text is placed in two columns in mixed form. No cover. The current condition of the stock is average. The manuscript has various stains. The poems written in the margins of the table on the first and second pages are faded and faded, some pages are torn. Partially renovated. The number of pages is 24 and it consists of 48 pages.

"Devon" consisting of Yori's poems, published in 1945 by Uzdavnashr in five thousand copies, is also kept in the mentioned museum collection (preservation mark: KP 5817. RP 87). Based on the pricing criteria of those years, each piece of the collection was valued at three soums. Charkhi worked on the poems included in the collection. Editors J. Sharifi and T. Shamsiev. The collection includes poems on religious-secular, social-political topics. The scholarly value of the collection is evident from the fact that it is provided with a preface and a glossary of 269 difficult words. The book is complete. Although the collection is called "Devon", it does not follow the procedure of creating a devon. It includes 37 poems of the poet: 32 ghazals, 2 murabbas, 3 mukhammas. There are 494 verses of ghazals, 48 verses of murabbas, 95 verses of mukhammas - a total of 637 verses.

The beginning of the manuscript:

Boqib qolaman hayron ul mohi munavvarga,
May ichmaga o'ltursa, o'xshar mayi axmarga...

End of manuscript:

Ketib aqlu hushu uyqu ko'zimdin,
Ravoni Yor uchib qushdek havoya.

The book has a state seal. Each page of the book is numbered. The texts are written in Cyrillic alphabet with black ink on Russian factory paper. The cover of the book is made of thin cardboard with an oriental decoration. Some stanzas in the ghazals have been omitted, the words have been changed from the old Uzbek alphabet, and some pages have been moved as defects of the book. The collection has 56 pages, i.e. 28 pages. Width 13 cm, height 17 cm.

The subject lines of the poems in Devon can also attract attention. Taking into account that the Poet's Divan is a unique and special collection in the poetry of Yormuhammad Yori, most of the poems presented in the following sources are in this divan, the content direction of Yori's poetry is determined on the basis of these poems in the divan.

Devon was laid out around the beginning of 1900. It would be appropriate to evaluate this complex as a set rather than a collection. It should not be forgotten that all of Yori's contemporaries did not give orders. For example, even a prolific artist like Muqimi did not create a cabinet. His divan (in the sense of a collection) was compiled by the Russian missionary N. Ostroumov. The first one was published in 1907 under the name "Devon", and the next under the name "Devon maa hajviyot" in 1912. Due to the complicated process of creating a devan, not all poets were able to do it. After all, in order to create a divan, it was necessary to write poems of various genres in a quantity that would increase its size, first to arrange them according to genres (ghazal, musammats, in the order of minor genres), then according to the Arabic alphabet, then to give a special name to the divan, and it was required to have a preface with the content of the hasbi case. If it is taken into account that Yori was constantly engaged in creativity both in the period when the tradition of making a divan was a priority and in the period when making a divan was considered a "guilt", it becomes clear why he did not make a divan. There is another aspect, that in Yori's divan in our hands (here it is permissible to understand this divan as a normal collection) poems of different genres are not placed within the requirements of creating a divan. It is true that the first poems come in the order of the Arabic alphabet, and first the poems with the content of praise and then nat are given. In our opinion, the poet first began to compose a divan, and later, for various reasons or purposes, he wrote down his poems in manuscript.

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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If it is assumed that Yormuhammad Yoriy's collection refers to many genres of the lyrical genre, it can be seen that the subject range of the poems in it is so wide-ranging. The poems in Devon consist primarily of praise and praise, dedication. At the same time, most of them cover moral, educational, mystical and social aspects of human life. These poems, which constitute the summary of poems in the poet's literary heritage, indicate that he was the owner of a prolific collection.

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SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK VERBS OF EMOTIONAL STATE AND SENSE

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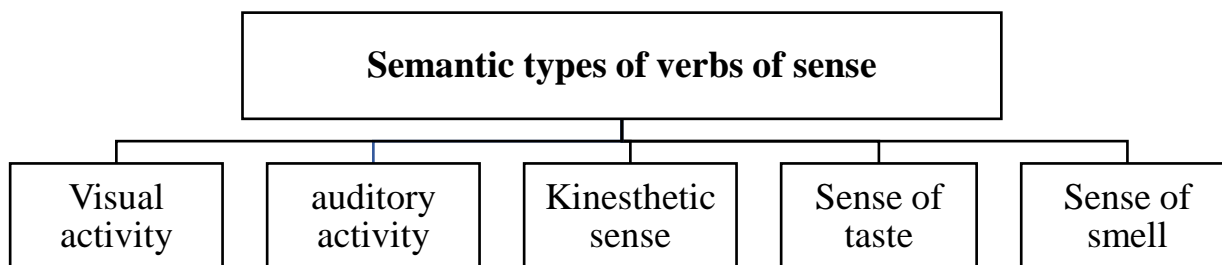
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Abstract: In this article, based on different approaches to the verbs of emotional state and sense in the English and Uzbek languages, there is a detailed discussion about the priority relationships with such verbs.

Key words: Classification of verbs, lexical source, types of senses, visual activity, hierarchy, semantic group, linguistic meaning, synonymic relation, hyperseme, sensory signal, speech context, graduonymic rows.

The classification of the verbs of sense was approached differently in different studies [8, 22; 7, 18]. Based on the lexical source in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and a number of explanatory dictionaries of the English language, *as well as the results of research conducted on the topic [6, 13; 4, 605-622] it is better to classify the verbs of sense according to the source of sense. In this classification, the types of meaning are classified as follows:



There is also a view that it is necessary to distinguish the five main types of sense and the verbs of sense that are naturally understood from them according to the degree of importance. That is, the listed types of perception should be classified according to the amount of information perceived between signals and the level of importance. Because the main purpose of the activity of sensory organs is to form knowledge, skills and understanding about the environment and nature in a person. In this regard, the ability to see - the visual activity takes the lead, followed by the activity of the auditory organs. From the next steps of the hierarchy are the activities of taste, smell and kinesthetic sense. According to linguists, it is for this reason that verbs of sense related to visual activity outnumber the other types. Lexemes in semantic groups that are at the lower level according to the level of importance are much less [1, 302-310].

In our opinion, regardless of the degree of importance, the lexical meaning of the verbs of sense has the themes of duration, immediacy, consequentiality (completion) and causativeness. The verbs of sense enter into different semantic relations based on their same meanings.

Each lexical element has two types of relations - the first of them is the type of syntagmatic relation, which is the grammatical and semantic relations with other units when the word occurs directly in speech. The second type of relation is formed by the collision of a word with another lexeme in its semantic group according to a certain semantic sign. Linguistic meaning relations are known to be built on the basis of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hyperonymy, graduonymy. Verbs of sense in the English and Uzbek languages can enter into relations such as synonymy, antonymy, semantic gradation within their own sub-paradigm.

Elements of the lexical-semantic group of the verbs of sense are meaningful based on two signs. The first type of synonymy is based on the source of sense. That is, the signals sent by the eye, ear,

kinesthetic (body), nose, and taste organs can be said to evoke a certain sense in the brain and have a synonymous relationship according to the source of the lexical units representing this sense:

Visual activity:	<i>beam</i> – olazarak bo‘lmoq, <i>eye</i> – ko‘zlamoq, <i>gaze</i> – tikilmoq, <i>glare</i> – yaqqol ko‘rinmoq, <i>glimpse</i> – ko‘z qirini tashlamoq, <i>look</i> – qaramoq, <i>observe</i> – kuzatmoq, <i>scan</i> – sinchiklab qaramoq, <i>scope</i> – nigoh bilan qamrab olmoq, <i>see</i> – ko‘rmoq, <i>sight</i> – ko‘zdan kechirmoq, <i>spot</i> – qarab aniqlamoq, <i>spy</i> – poylamoq, <i>stare</i> – termulmoq, <i>view</i> – ko‘zdan kechirmoq, <i>watch</i> – tomosha qilmoq, <i>witness</i> – guvohlik bermoq.
Auditory activity:	<i>Hear</i> – eshitmoq, <i>listen</i> – tinglamoq, <i>overhear</i> – zimdan eshitmoq, <i>pick up</i> – quloqqa chalinmoq, <i>auscultate</i> – quloq bermoq, <i>catch</i> – eshitib qolmoq, <i>descry</i> – elas-elas eshitmoq, <i>devour</i> – quloqqa singimoq, <i>hark</i> – quloqqa quyib olmoq (eshitib eslab qolmoq), <i>heed</i> – quloq solmoq, <i>strain</i> – yoqimsiz shovqin eshitmoq
Kinesthetic sense:	<i>Caress</i> –junjikmoq, <i>contingence</i> – seskanmoq, <i>cuddling</i> – jimirlamoq (g‘ujg‘anak bo‘lmoq), <i>fondling</i> – siypalamoq, <i>itch</i> – qichishmoq, <i>burn</i> – lovullamoq, <i>bitter</i> – achishmoq
Sense of taste:	<i>Try</i> – tatimoq, <i>taste</i> – ta‘m sezmoq, <i>relish</i> – rohatlanmoq (taom mazasidan), <i>bitter</i> - achishmoq
Sense of smell:	<i>Smell</i> – hidlamoq, <i>stench</i> – qo‘lansa hid taratmoq, <i>trace</i> – hidlab topmoq

The table covers the verbs of the main sense, based on which it can be said that the linguistic expression of visual, audio, kinesthetic sense is extensive compared to the other two types. Source semantics in sense verbs is limited to separate intermediate meanings. However, in the second type of meaning, such a limit disappears. In this case, verbs belonging to different groups of intermediate meanings enter into a synonymous relationship by means of small senses, in particular, the meaning of duration, immediacy, result. In linguistics, such small terms, which affect the larger lexical meaning only methodologically, are said to be related to the expressive meaning of the word, and the synonymy between them is also evaluated as the meaning of the expressive meaning:

Sense of duration:	<i>gaze</i> – tikilmoq, <i>listen</i> – tinglamoq, <i>spy</i> – poylamoq, <i>stare</i> – termulmoq, <i>auscultate</i> – quloq bermoq, <i>itch</i> – qichishmoq, <i>burn</i> – lovullamoq
Sense of immediacy	<i>pick up</i> – quloqqa chalinmoq, <i>contingence</i> – seskanmoq, <i>cuddling</i> – jimirlamoq, <i>Try</i> – tatimoq
Sense of result:	<i>trace</i> – hidlab topmoq, <i>hark</i> – quloqqa quyib olmoq (eshitib eslab qolmoq)

As it is understood, one verb of sense can have two types of semantics at the same time with another lexeme in the small lexical-semantic paradigm, that is, synonymy according to the source of the sensory signal and the semantic style of the sense. However, it is not possible to build a relationship of contradictory meaning based on the principle of the first type of synonymous

relationship. The perception of a signal from one source does not create a semantic contradiction with the perception of another source. Because the types of sense formed from different signal channels are parallel to each other. Although they generalize only in the sense of "state", they do not stand in contradiction with the other senses. Such a semantic relationship can also be called a hyponymic relationship. Because the basis of meaning is the name of the source from which the sensory signal comes. However, verbs of sense with small senses of duration, result and immediacy in the lexical meaning can have mutually contradictory meanings. Such a contradiction is not clearly understood, antonyms among the verbs of sense are determined only in different speech contexts according to the sense of style. Similarly, based on the aspectual (style) patterns in the meaning of verbs of sense, the level of meaning in these lexemes is determined and graduonymic rows are created. It is known that "the main sign of the row of gradation is the gradual increase or decrease of quantity and quality" [5, 617-620], in the lexical-semantic group of verbs of sense, the row of gradation is built according to the increase or decrease of the sign of duration, immediacy, result in the meaning of words. Of course, it is important to pay attention to the fact that all lexemes are related to the same intermediate meaning when creating a row of gradation. Because lexemes that are not combined with a general hyperseme are graded according to the sense of style, the content integrity of the row is broken.

Sense of duration	<i>To see – ko‘rmoq \\ to spy – poylamoq \\ to observe – kuzatmoq</i>
Sense of immediacy	<i>To listen – tinglamoq \\ to catch – eshitib qolmoq \\ to descry – chala yarim eshitmoq</i>
Sense of result	<i>to catch – eshitib qolmoq \\ auscultate – quloq bermoq \\ hark – quloqqa quyib olmoq (eshitib eslab qolmoq)</i>

It is known that "in contrast to gradation row in other word groups, only verb lexemes with the same or different structure can participate in one gradation row of verbs. It is even possible to use phraseological units that differ from lexical units in terms of meaning, continue the row of gradations, and complement them. Lexemes with synonyms and antonyms can participate in the gradation row formed from verbs, because graduonymy is manifested by words with similar meanings as well as words with opposite meanings. We witness this linguistic regularity in the graduonymy of verbs of sense. Verbs in the rank line, especially in the Uzbek language, differ from each other according to their structure - there are compound verbs and complex verbs along with basic verbs. In the sequence of the gradation, which is formed according to the increase of the sense of immediacy, the first lexical unit is understood to have the opposite meaning to the lexeme in the expression meaning.

Emotional state verbs, whose main semantic feature is abstraction, have many types of meaning, and they can be generally classified as expressions of negative and positive emotions. In many studies, the lexical-semantic group of emotional state is classified according to these meanings [3, 7-9; 2, 56-67]. But such a classification does not fully cover this paradigm, and such a superficial classification does not clearly demonstrate the semantic relations between the means. For this reason, it is better to promote the following classification model based on comprehensive explanatory dictionaries created in Uzbek and English. In this classification, although the means in the groups of intermediate meaning are not numerically proportional, we refrain from lumping together lexemes such as *love and shame* that are far from each other as having a positive meaning.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEANING OF EMOTIONAL STATE VERBS

Myxabbat - love:	<i>to love – sevmoq, to adore – ardoqlamoq, to cherish – e‘zozlamoq, to treasure – ko‘z qorachig‘idek ko‘rmoq</i>
Naftrat – hatred:	<i>to dislike – yomon ko‘rmoq, to abhor – past ko‘rmoq, to detest – jirkanmoq, to envy – hasad qilmoq</i>

Quvonch – joy:	<i>to rejoice – zavqlanmoq, to fancy – shodlanmoq, to wonder – hayratlanmoq,</i>
G'am-g'ussa – desperation:	<i>to grieve – g'am chekmoq, to regret – afsuslanmoq, to feel desperate – bo'shashmoq, umidsizlanmoq</i>
Qo'rquv – fear:	<i>to fear - qo'rqmoq, to hesitate - hadiksiramoq, to worry – havotir olmoq</i>
Uyat – shyness:	<i>to feel ashamed – uyalmoq, to be circumspect – hijolat tortmoq</i>
G'azab – frustration:	<i>to get frustrated – g'azablanmoq, to be angry – jahl qilmoq, to be impatient – toqatsizlanmoq</i>
Ishonch – belief:	<i>to believe – ishonmoq, to suspect – shubhalanmoq, to hope – umidlanmoq</i>
Hurmat – respect:	<i>to respect – hurmat qilmoq, to feel proud – fahrlanmoq</i>

This classification includes verbs of the main emotional state, which are actively used in speech. As a result of psychosomatic and psycholinguistic analysis, it is possible to determine more types of meaning, or to divide these types into smaller groups in the lower class, of course. However, these basic types of meaning are enough to determine the main relations of meaning in the lexical-semantic group of verbs of emotional state.

So, verbs of emotional states have two types of meaning, just like verbs of sense. The first type of synonyms is within an intermediate semantic group. The second type of cognates is observed in groups of different intermediate meanings, and in this case, lexemes that are completely different from each other according to their lexical meaning are combined with such terms as immediacy, duration and beginning phase.

Sense of duration:	<i>to respect – xypmat qilmoq,</i>
Sense of immediacy:	<i>to get frustrated – g'azablanmoq, to fancy – shodlanmoq, to grieve – g'am chekmoq, to regret – afsuslanmoq</i>

In terms of antonymous relations, emotional state verbs can be antonyms according to their two different meanings, unlike the verbs of sense. It was noted that verbs of sense do not contradict according to their main meanings of the intermediate meaning group in the classification, i.e. hearing, seeing, kinesthetic, smelling and tasting. Because even if the source of the signal is different, the result is influencing the human senses. However, emotional state verbs also enter into antonymous relations based on the main meaning attached to the intermediate meaning. It should be noted that not all types of intermediate meanings are mutually antonyms. For example, it should be noted that lexemes with meanings such as hate and anger, love and trust, respect and shame are not mutually exclusive, but logical continuations and complements of each other.

The second type of antonymous relations is based on additional senses of style, as in the verbs of sense. That is, an immediate emotional state verb is opposed to a lexeme with a continuous emotion of expression, regardless of which intermediate group its main meaning belongs to. Sometimes lexemes belonging to the same group of meanings, which have a certain degree of mutual meaning (*like-love*) come into contradiction with regard to the meaning of the minor style (*initiation-continuation*).

It is also possible to put emotional state verbs in a graduonymic row based on a sign in their semitic composition. When creating a row of gradation, we are based on the increase or decrease of meaning signs of these verbs, such as duration, intensity.

Duration:	<i>to wonder – hayratlanmoq to fancy – shodlanmoq to rejoice – zavqlanmoq</i>
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Intensity:	<i>to love</i> – <i>sevmog</i> \\ <i>to adore</i> – <i>ardoqlamoq</i> \\ <i>to cherish</i> – <i>e'zozlamoq</i> \\ <i>to treasure</i> – <i>ko'z qorachig'idek ko'rmoq</i>
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As a result of the semantic analysis, it was found that the verbs of sense enter into relationships such as full and partial synonymy, partial opposite meaning and degree of meaning. It turned out that the emotional state verbs have relationships such as partial and full synonymy, partial and full antonymy, and degree of meaning.

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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259	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LAWS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE
SKINS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE**

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Annotation: this article analyzes in detail the conditions created by our state and government in the field of physical education and sports, as well as the sports activities organized in educational institutions through the means of physical education and opinions on its importance. To obtain information about the role of physical education tools in human health, this article serves as one of the main sources.

Keywords: exercise, technique, tactics, method of agility, dexterity, flexibility, strength, endurance.

The issue of strengthening the spiritual foundations of the independence of our motherland, deeply instilling in the hearts and minds of the younger generation feelings of love for the native land, devotion to independence, raising their consciousness, expanding their worldview and knowledge framework, and raising a harmonious person is becoming increasingly relevant today. That is why a lot of visible work is being carried out in our Republic to improve the education system and improve the efficiency of Education.

The main goal of the reforms carried out in our society is to radically change the educational system along with the political and economic spheres, to raise it to the level of demand of the time, Article 8 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on education”: “preschool education pursues the goal of forming a child's personality in a healthy and mature,

In the development of the state and Society of the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention was paid to physical education and sports, like all spheres. Raising the youth of our country spiritually mature, mentally healthy, physically fit and worthy of the defense of the motherland was determined from the main goals of physical education. One of the main tasks for this was the education of a physically competent person, their interest in physical education and Sports first of all, as well as the implementation of propaganda work. The decisions of the law on physical education and sports (1992,2000,2015), on the development of children's sports (2001y), on the development of Physical Education and sports (1997y) were determined by these directions. In recent years, the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 6, 2021 PF-6199 on the basis of the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports and the State Committee for Tourism Development is proof of our opinion.

The use of physical exercises, cocktails, the appropriate daily routine and natural factors of nature in the education of human health and the younger generation are the means of physical education of young people. The main means of physical education in educational institutions are physical exercises. Exercise challenges the tasks associated with the formation of movement skills and abilities in students and students, promotes the development of the movement apparatus, improves blood circulation and Metabolism, has a positive effect on breathing. The actions used in practical work related to physical education in an educational institution develop speed, dexterity, flexibility, strength, endurance and improve a person's skills in the correct execution of natural movements, such as walking, running, jumping, maintaining balance, throwing, climbing. The methodology for choosing and conducting exercises in the correct application of physical exercises is of great importance.

It is also involved in part of the process of training in exercise movements, as well as in a holistic process. In the structure of games and competitions, there are physical exercises that make children develop physically as well as improve their physical qualities. Physical education specialists

carry out the tasks of physical education and physical development of the younger generation, preparation for cocktails and life, as well as health-improving morality. Therefore, they need to become mature specialists and skillful athletes of their own industry. They must follow the example of teaching movements in the process of physical education, the formation of skills and abilities of movement, and when teaching the technique of physical exercises, they themselves have a high level of theoretical and practical training. At the same time, coach specialists should be distinguished by the fact that moral and spiritual maturity is ready for any help to those who are engaged in the education of willpower and ruxian qualities in them.

The versatility and complexity of the educational process imposes a lot of responsibility on the physical education specialist. Purpose and task, forms, methods of physical education of students and students with poor health: features of the health of students: the morality of physical education in the health promotion of students with poor health: a feature of the content and methodology of physical education of students with poor health; content, methodology, means of physical education in preparatory and special medical groups.

In the program of physical education in educational institutions, physical education activities on the agenda of students and students from physical education, as well as physical culture in extracurricular activities, general physical training and sports clubs are widely covered both the purpose and purpose of the work activity and the content.

Among the forms of establishing physical education in educational institutions, the form of extracurricular activities is of great importance. Extracurricular activities should help to conduct physical education of students and students, to establish their comprehensive development from physical exertion and to promote youth sports, as well as to improve educational work in general. For the implementation of these tasks, students and students are massively involved in Physical Education team circles, mass events on physical education and sports are held with all students and students.

Preparation and submission to control physical fitness is carried out, physical education holidays, sports competitions, games, poxodes, excursions are held. In educational institutions, work is carried out between students and students, their parents and teachers on the promotion and propaganda of physical education and sports. The physical education and sports team of the educational institution is the main organizational form of mmaviy sport. Physical education teams are a recreational Organization of students and students and work under the supervision of an educational institution and a physical education teacher. Physical education should be considered an organized team if its members consist of at least 25 students or students.

Physical education all educational and sports work of the team is carried out in sports and general physical training circles on the basis of taking into account students ' interest in the sport. In circles, a physical education activist prepares hacks from sports, public instructors who help a physical education teacher. In the team of physical education in an educational institution, clubs of athletics, gymnastics, swimming and sports games should be leading circles. Attention should be paid to the development of athletics and sports games. In most educational institutions it is necessary to organize Gymnastics halls and appropriate equipment. The question of what circles should be organized should be considered taking into account the existing conditions of each educational institution.

The activities of clubs in sports are organized taking into account the conditions of the educational institution. The head of the educational institution has a great authority on the work of establishing sports activities. The head of the educational institution must create the necessary conditions for the implementation of these works, provide a place for training, purchase the necessary equipment and equipment. In the work of establishing and conducting sports and mass physical education, it is necessary to involve youth organizations of educational institutions, group leaders, the entire pedagogical community and the school doctor.

The main types of mass-sports work are: physical education and sports clubs work activities, sports competitions, physical education and sports holidays, sports performances, games, various forms of promotion and propaganda of physical education and sports-walks, excursions, tourist poxodes.

It is necessary that sports competitions held among educational institutions help to strengthen their health, instill in them sports skills and abilities, and promote the quality of movement that is important to them. Sports competitions are a natural completion of exercise work.

Increasing the efficiency of educational work of educational institutions is ensured by focusing on extracurricular activities. New curricula place high demands on student and student learning. An excellent mental cocktail will undoubtedly significantly exhaust students and students. The study of the influence of physical education classes on the agenda of students and students shows that the performance of mental work after physical activity increases the working capacity of the student and 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.

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Annotation. The article is dedicated to the observe of the trouble of figuring out equivalence withinside the translation of phrases from one language to another. The article gives examples of English and Uzbek standards that aren't equal in each languages and are defined through country wide-cultural, ancient and geographical features. The creator indicates a brand new manner of translating such non-equal phrases and ideas from one language to another. The article attracts essential conclusions approximately the idea and exercise of translation and is used to gain correct and powerful translation. The theoretical a part of the observe has been confirmed through many examples.

Key words: translation, culture, national specifics, mother tongue, context, equivalency

Recently, disputes over translation norms have not stopped. Translators who carry out intercultural communication in various fields of activity rely in their activities on the concepts of translation, relying on one or another understanding of the adequacy and equivalence of translation. To achieve the highest level of translator equivalence, it is necessary that the translator not only carefully select the translation equivalents of individual lexical-semantic units, but also take into account various (textological, cultural, sociological, historical, etc.) aspects of translation. E.I. Kryukova, I.I.Golubikh, A.K. Golubiyx¹ “In translation culture, the linguistic consciousness of the individual is necessary” they comment.

N.K. According to garbovsky's comment, the source, which the translator himself took as a unit of orientation, performs at least three semasiological processes, ranging from signs to meanings, opening the meanings of combinations of signs in the text²:

- 1) determines the subject correlation (denotative meaning) of the sign;
- 2) understands general, objective information (meaning) about the subject;
- 3) tries to reveal the subjective meaning of the sign, information about the subject with which the specific author of the specific speech process wants to communicate.

The main task of the translator in achieving “adequacy” is to skillfully perform various translation changes so that he can convey all the information in the original text as accurately as possible, observing the appropriate norms of the translated language in the translation text.

Researcher A.G. According to Nazarova's comment “the specifics of Professional Translation, the developed strategy for this type of translation, as well as the tasks assigned to the translator are determined by the subject of professional activity. In our case, the object and subject of this activity is the text of the professional direction. In the process of intercultural communication, the translator has a great responsibility to translate from a completely different language into his native language,

¹ Крюкова Е.И., Голубых И.И., Голубых А.К. Языковое сознание личности в культуре перевода. - Ростов-на-Дону: РГПУ, 2004. - 194с.

² Гарбовский Н.К. Теория перевода. -- М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 2002. – 272 с.

taking into account historical, social, cultural characteristics, as well as the circumstances of the situation³.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the vocabulary of a language is not just a sum of words, but a system that allows an unlimited variety of words in any context, but any combination: individual elements of the language, dictionaries are connected with each other through certain semantic and stylistic relationships. This condition manifests itself during translation and often does not allow you to use the dictionary closest to the original word.

When conveying the meaning of a word in translation, it is necessary to choose one of the few translation possibilities that usually arise. A.V. Fedorov by definition, there are three most characteristic cases:

In the studied language, a dictionary does not fit into one or another word of the original (in general or in a given sense).

The meaning of the original language word is only partially covered.

The different meanings of the polysemantic word in the original receptor correspond to different words in the language⁴.

The modern norm of translating works of art, unlike, for example, business and scientific and technical translations, has greater rigor, with a more specific focus on repeating a text that expresses the author's communicative intention.

G.Eger believes that the model of translation equivalence, which reflects the hierarchy of relations of language signs, will be built on the following four levels:

1- pragmatic (why talk);

2 - semantic 1 (denotative) (what to say);

3 - semantic 2 (accuracy) (how to say);

4- syntactic (placing the elements of the statement relative to each other)⁵.

The complete equivalence or correct equivalence between the original text and the translated text is appropriate if the values of the source text are invariant to the values of the translated text in all four levels.

G. The four levels of language character relationships identified by Eger are in many ways T.A. Kazakova and V.N. Associated with the translation norm or concept considered in the works of Komissarov⁶.

L. Kerrollning besh xil tarjimasida misolidan xabar olib, maqsad dunyoning lingvistik va kontseptual rasmlarida farqlar tufayli boshqa tilga muqobil tarjima qilish muammolibo'lgan turlixil majoziy vositalarning "adekvat" tarjimasiga qanday erishilganligini ko'rib chiqamiz. Keling'e, avvalo, asl va tarjima matnlarida qo'llanilayotgan metafora va qiyinchiliklarga e'tibor qaratsak.

... Elis oyoqqa turdi, chunki uning xayolida u ilgari hech qachon yelekli cho'ntakli quyoni yoki undan olib chiqish uchun soatni ko'rmaganligi va qiziqish bilan yonib, uning orqasidan dala bo'ylab yugurdi, va xayriyatki, uning Popini ko'rish uchun o'z vaqtida edi to'siq ostidagi katta quyon teshigidan pastga.

((L. Carroll)⁷

³ Г.А. Назарова Инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига кириб келган сўзларнинг таржима масалалари - ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 5 | 2021 ISSN:2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723.

⁴ Федоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода. -М.: В.Ш., 1983. - 54с.

⁵ Егер Г. Коммуникативная и функциональная эквивалентность //Вопросы теории перевода в зарубежной лингвистики. -М.: Межд. отнош., 1978. - С.137-156..

⁶ Т.А. Казаковой и В. Н. Комиссарова Казакова Т.А. Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты). - СПб., 2000; Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение. - М., 2000.

⁷ Carroll L. The Annotated Alice. - L., Penguin Books, 1960.

... ..Because it passed the illusion that he never saw a rabbit with neither a jacket nor a wristwatch, and burned out of the heat, running after him as a field. He saw in time how the rabbit's Wild Rose broke into a large hole under him and ran after him.

... Alice stood up and ran after him. He had never seen rabbits come out with contests or wristwatches before. Because of this, the interest of Alice in Infinity woke up. He ran after the rabbit as a whole garden, and at the end of it, he saw a huge hole in the fence. Alice flew to him without talking about how the rabbit would come back from behind, which she soon regretted.

(A. Kononenko translation)

Alice jumped up, the gunner realized that he had never seen the sheep before, and the hours from there, and burned out of the Heat, ran after him as a lawn, and fortunately, the wagon came. he saw that the one that was exactly below was falling from his large rabbit to the bottom.

(N. Translation of Starilova)

It dawned on her mind: after all, she had never seen a rabbit with an hour before, there was even a kind of tent! Burning with the girl, this field ran after her and had time to notice that she had fallen into a hole just below her.

(N. M. Translation by Demurova)

Translation of qahramon's behavior of the flashed and yonayotkan metaphors associated with fire or flame N. M. The translation of Demurova is carried out and successfully conveys to it. Fire symbolism, God as in other translations, at that time the number this emblem was given in a more basic and simplified style, hence N. In the translation of Starilov, "The Voice of the hero of the fairy tale" came to him " will be crowded.

Researcher G. A. Nazarova's influence on " straight-straight " names, names of joy, dances, days and months of the week are given the help of equivalents in other languages. Words with linguistic equivalents of the corresponding one together with polysemantic words. The polysemantic word has several equivalents. The skill of the translator corresponds to the Uzbek language, which is manifested next to it when translating a text in English". For example:

He said they could not afford to let emotion stand in the way of business⁸[6, p. 61].

The word "sentiment" in the dictionary has four meanings yega: 1) Look, 2) concepts, 3) excessive emotion, 4) weakness.⁹

It seems to us that it is important for a translator of fiction to understand not only the text, but also to see "drawn" images and situations, observing the pragmatic norm of perception, translation into the original text.

The literal translation of metaphorical means, idioms, and etiquette speech formulas, based on the use of displacement, in most cases does not correspond to the pragmatics of the statement and contradicts the psycholinguistic side of translation, since different languages use different metaphors, and the interpretation of similar metaphors according to the lexical composition differs in many cases. In this regard, the need for modulation or logical synonymy arises, which helps to achieve compliance of translation units with the norms of lexical compatibility and the lexical-semantic meaning of the original text unit. In many cases, translation methods such as leaving and adding words, changing the syntactic structure of a sentence, as well as logical synonymy and adding a less specific addition to English Help.

⁸ Сомерсет В. Маугх. Театр. М.: Менежер, 2001. С. 61-72.

⁹ Г.А. Назарова Инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига кириб келган сўзларнинг таржима масалалари - ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 5 | 2021 ISSN:2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723.198-6

An integral “attribute” of a complete translation is its stylistic fidelity to the original, and therefore only a translation in which the source correctly reflects the main content and stylistic features of the text can be considered qualitatively proportional to the original.

The stylistic equivalence of the original and translation texts is formed as a result of the side-by-side addition of many individual sentences that are stylistically equal to each other. In this case, the adequacy of translation is in no case limited to the exact delivery of the content of the work of art. The question arises of recreating the form and style of the original text, which is associated with the transfer of a whole paradigm of meanings and interpretations, the transfer of stylistic categories of expressiveness, assessment and emotion, which is manifested in speech aimed at the child.

The difficulty, and sometimes even the impossibility of finding tools that can equally reflect both the semantic and stylistic features of the original, forces some translators to give preference to one of these aspects, which significantly reduces the adequacy of translation.

The problem of explaining the new context of the translator of fiction as a carrier of the “word of another”, “foreign word” does not arise by itself. Ingenuity in solving this problem by the translator, relying on the macro and micro-context of the work, taking into account the new cultural environment in which the text of the translation is inserted, is required to build on figurative means familiar and understandable to people.

For a literary translator, figurative means in many cases make it difficult to achieve adequate translation, which supports the idea of the impossibility of texts that intensively use various rhetorical means.

L.Carroll's "Alisa's Adventures In Wonderland"¹⁰ and many other literary tales gave rise to many versions of translation into Uzbek and many other languages of the world, which differ significantly from each other in terms of the expression, application, vocabulary and quantity of figurative means.

The uniqueness of each national linguistic picture of the world of fairy tales in our opinion necessitates the translation to rely mainly on a macro context, the consideration of which is due to the behavior of the heroes, their nature and the child's perception of the word and the world.

Zoonyms used in literary texts (literary fairy tales), speech etiquette formulas, metaphors and other forms of speech, translations in the transcription / transliteration style are difficult to adequately translate, since they do not give an idea of the hero, therefore, translators who do not ignore the meaning and expressiveness of these names resort to expressive lexemes of a different order (in terms of behavior,

It seems to us that in some cases figurative means appear spontaneously (if they are absent in the original text), but this serves as a kind of compensation for the omission of other figurative means in translation, which leads to the replacement of figurative means. Translating figurative means that are important for understanding a literary text requires relying on imagination, and we believe that it is necessary to be maximally absorbed in the text in order to search for and decipher all kinds of meanings that arise when interpreting figurative means “foreign word” by the text carrier.

To recreate all the semantic and stylistic details that make up the paradigm of complex links and interconnections, the translator must take into account the interpretations that he uses in the entire translation process, various modulations of repetitive etiquette stereotypes or using the same option (especially in interconnection).

When translating speech stereotypes, on the one hand, it is necessary to take into account the expressive nature of their semantics, on the other hand, the translator may lose its original expression

¹⁰ Кэрролл Л. Приключения Алисы в стране чудес (Перевод А. Кононенко) // http://www.lib.ru/CARROLL/alisa_kononenko.txt

as a result of frequent use in the process. Every time a translator chooses a translation option, he must be inventive, pay attention to micro and macro contexts.

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 place of the conclusion, we can say that fairy-tale stories in translation are unique in many ways, since they represent the unity of the symbolic spaces of the language and painting used by the complementary author. Therefore, when interpreting a wonderful picture of the world, the translator must take into account the peculiarities of the organization of space and text, the picture associated with this text.

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**THE ROLE OF BORROWINGS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERLINGUAL
COMMUNICATION**

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Abstract: Borrowed words in languages are words that have passed from one language to another due to linguistic contact and have become part of the lexicon of that language. Borrowed words are one of the main ways of enriching the lexicon of the language, and there is no language in the world that has not received any borrowed words.

Key words: borrowed words, code-switching, donor, recipient, language, phonology, writing .

Introduction. To assimilate - to be accepted from a foreign language. Nowadays, there are a large number of words that have been assimilated in the Uzbek literary language. In linguistics, there is a concept similar to acquisition called code-switching. The main difference between code switching and acquisition is that it is possible to meet elements of two or more languages in one speech. The acquired form of a concept is embedded in the language it is learning and is known and understood by almost every representative of this language. Some words have been used in the language for thousands of years, and most people do not even notice that it is a foreign element.

Research methods. The sharp growth of communication in the language environment, the development of borrowings and the service sector, borrowed words, media, educational, advertising, exhibition projects require a special analysis of this phenomenon in the science of language. Borrowings is one of the popular types word composition which can be used as a type of communication, but its scientific study began relatively recently.

Results and discussions. Over the millennia of communicative practice, the value system, which is the basis of borrowed words, has fully manifested itself and has been well studied. An extensive system of words of borrowed words has developed - from oral tradition and sermon to an official speech at a dispute or an editorial in an illustrated magazine.

For example, the Chinese word putao (grape) comes from the old Iranian language more than two thousand years ago, and it is pronounced as bodda. Today, it is so ingrained in the Chinese language that no one, except a few linguists, notices that it is a foreign element. It is, among other words, a regular Chinese word, in other words, it has been completely absorbed into the Chinese language.

The assimilation of the acquired word also has its own levels. It depends on the extent to which the acquired word matches the grammar, phonology and writing system of the acquired language. For example, most Japanese people know that the words vegetarian and baiorin are derived from the English words vegetarian and violin. Some Japanese even pronounce vegetarian and vaiorin by pronouncing the v sound, which does not exist in Japanese. Also, the fact that they have a foreign root is also known from the alphabet in which they are written, since these words, like other adopted words, are expressed in katakana, not in the more widely used hiragana alphabet. Even the Portuguese word pan (bread), which has been used in Japanese for centuries, is written in katakana to indicate that it is a foreign word. The words bejitarian and baiorin, let alone the word pan, have already become part of the Japanese lexicon. No one code-switches to Portuguese or English using these words.

As an example of grammar absorption, we can take the Latin word cacti, which also forms the plural in English, as an example. In addition, cactuses can be pluralized in English. We will analyze another example in the Swahili language. The Swahili language has adopted the Arabic word for book, and the English word club has also entered the language. The first syllable of these two words is interpreted as a prefix, ki-, and when forming the plural, this prefix is changed and in Swahili,

kitab kitab and vitabu books, kilabu club and vilabu clubs are formed. Even in Uzbek, many words borrowed from Arabic have changed to plural form, but now they are used as double words[2]. For example, the first element in a pair of words such as behavior and condition is the singular form of a noun in Arabic, and the second element is the plural form of the same noun in Arabic.

Borrowed words are mainly exchanged between a language recipient and a language donor.

The language recipient is derived from the Latin word "receipt" and is considered a language that adds a specific word to its lexicon[3].

The language donor is derived from the Latin word donare, to give a gift, to make a sacrifice.

For example, the word orangutan is translated from Malay to English and Uzbek as "man of the forest" ("orang" is a person, "utan" is a forest)[1]. In this situation, English and Uzbek languages are considered as recipient Malay language and donor language.

In general, any language can be both a donor and a recipient, and practically any language plays such a role. But in many cases it has been observed that the donor language is socially, culturally or politically superior to the recipient language.

English is probably the most common donor language today. Many Asian and African languages are now borrowing dozens, if not hundreds, of words from English. When a country is colonized by another country, local languages usually absorb elements of the language of the occupiers to a large extent. For example, the Vietnamese language borrowed elements from French, the Wolof language in Senegal borrowed elements from French, and the Gambian language borrowed elements from English. A similar situation occurred in the English spoken by common people in England, which was ruled by the French elite during the Middle Ages.

Another type of donor languages can be the languages of nations that once played a key role in creating a great culture. A large number of words borrowed from the Chinese language are found in Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese and other East and Southeast Asian languages; similar words borrowed from the Arabic language can be found in large numbers in Urdu, Persian, Turkish, Swahili, Fulani and other languages of the Muslim world. Languages such as Urdu, Turkish and Uzbek have also adopted many words from Persian[4].

Sometimes, even dead languages can serve as donor languages. In the East, Sanskrit and Classical Chinese are practically no one's mother tongue, but they are still culturally used as sources for modern languages. The same process is carried out in the West in classical Greek and Latin. Modern Chinese uses classical Chinese and Indian uses Sanskrit to create new words not only for objects and concepts that existed in ancient times, but also for new concepts arising from new innovations. While Hindi borrows from Sanskrit, Urdu borrows from Arabic, and this very phenomenon is seen as one of the main criteria that separates the two languages. For example, the word dhanyavad, which is interpreted as a form of the Hindi word rahmat, is derived from Sanskrit, while the Urdu word shukriya is derived from Arabic. The assimilated elements of the recipient language that fill the lexical gap are called cultural appropriations. Such words enter the culture of the acquired language with a new object or concept. A good example of this is the words Japanese sushi Swahili safari which do not exist in many western languages.

On the other hand, appropriations that express a concept corresponding to an element already present in the recipient language are called root appropriations. An example is the Chinese phrase bai-bai, which is used instead of zai jian (goodbye). Root appropriations appear and are used as foreign elements in the code-switching of a new language, and are then adopted as a whole. Cultural appropriations are much more likely to be assimilated than native appropriations.

Conclusion

Thus, cross-linguistic communication produces the following results:

1. Interlingual communication enriches both the donor language and the recipient language;

271	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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2. As a result of mixing two languages, new languages are created (creole, pidgin, mixed languages);

3. The complete disappearance of a relatively weak language due to interlinguistic communication under the influence of the hegemonic language.

Nowadays, the process of extensive globalization leads to the acceleration of interlanguage communication, and serves to increase the influence of the hegemonic languages of the world, especially English, on other languages. Although interlanguage communication has been frequent and slow throughout human history, it has never stopped, and its role in the development of languages is immeasurable.

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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ANALYSIS OF THE COMPATIBILITY OF SPORTS IN THE PROCESS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH THEIR PHYSICAL, FUNCTIONAL AND MENTAL CAPABILITIES

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Annotation. Choosing such a sport, let it correspond to the physical, functional and mental capabilities of the child. The start of sports training of children is determined by the state of Health and the general level of development, as well as the physiological description of this or that sport as a result of the effective selection of sports activities, several factors are required to be taken into account. and in this process, the child's organism develops.

Keywords: Sports, Physical Education, exercise, ability, scouts, physical capabilities, psychology of movement, psyche, child desire, temperament.

Introduction.

Children of a healthy country will be powerful. (0) there is a deep meaning behind these lofty words. The source that underlies the future of power, potential and development of each state is the younger generation of the country. The defective car part does not allow movement and does not perform its function. In this sense, the tool that guarantees the perfection, health of the younger generation is undoubtedly a sport. Sports are a guarantee of Health. Currently, the sport of our country has its place all over the world. At the heart of this result can be seen that young people are engaged in sports and regular exercise in a focused manner depending on the possibilities of pleasure and ability of the most important. As proof of our above words, one cannot fail to say the attention of our distinguished president to the industry.

In order to engage children in sports in a mass way, to attract them to the world of music and art, they clearly defined such measures as the construction of new children's sports facilities, children's music and art schools, reconstruction of existing ones¹.

The famous Russian scientist P., who created the organization of physical education and its theoretical scientific system.F. Lesgaft (1837-1909), showing the place of physical exercise in Child Development, states that the main factor in this is the psychology of movement, that the physical exercise and movements performed should be cultivated the imagination that give pleasure to the child, from which it can be seen that the child should be controlled, giving the right influence and active freedom

Because in physical exercises, the child realizes his strength, physical capabilities and at a certain level begins to wake up in it the initial imagination of any sport or physical exertion. In a child who has not yet developed a sport, it is natural that the question arises of how imagination can arise. Looking at the activities of everyday life as an example, from some of the features of mobility observed in a child 4-5 years old, adults often make a superficial but correct conclusion. Because in the movements of the child it is possible to see signs of special physical qualities, which are a very societal factor for some sports, according to which I assume that this child is suitable for football, boxing or yebgil athletics. Of course, the approximate observation result is often correct, but remains in the shadow of neglect. This problem often occurs when he is an adult. At the beginning of the e; tabor the place of non-focused abilities is occupied by features that are standardized by birmunch and are able to meet daily demand, which gives a negative sum of oneself in the direction of the sport and subsequent obtaining the result of the activity.

In this way, a practical solution to the above problem would be to carry out step-by-step observation and experimentation experiments that should be carried out in young children. We pay

275	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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attention to the main determining factors, and these can be defined as the main solution of the issue:

1. The desire of the child is the process that helps to put into practice the most basic and the rest. Taking into account this desire, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with sports and put it in the sport of your choice.

2. Temperament-choleric: it is better to move away from sports of the bit type. (the child can easily get out of them), it is necessary to choose sports for which there are specific opponents, and in this case it will be possible to show his manners and basic abilities;

Sangvinik: it is appropriate to choose sports that require courage, agility, kata will have a good chance to get out of the circle of friends and the enthusiasm of strength (dances, football;

Melancholic: focusing on the inner world and delicate psyche of the child is the basis.

It is necessary to choose not collective, but individual and more subtle and elegant sports.

Phlegmatic: it is necessary to choose sports in which kata gains endurance such as swimming or skiing.

Degree of sociability (special attention should be paid to the behavior and character of the child. For example, children who want to be in the circle of most children with an introduction are advised to focus on Team Sports. It is possible to offer individual sports (swimming, cycling, gymnastics, tennis) if you like solitude more.

Age-it is worth paying attention only to some muhm non-standard growth proses of children, which does not depend on it, except for age limits.

When choosing a Sport, it is advisable to hone the level of compliance with the physical, functional and mental states of the child. Let the growth result be achieved without causing him weight. Increase in sports fitness in children: depending on the state of Health and the general level of development, as well as the physiological characteristics of any sport, excellent. In the maximum case from 8 to 10 years old, bols is considered a normative indicator if it replaces several sports. 11-12 years old – striving for participation in the competition, this age is considered a favorable period for the manifestation of true talent. We very often meet children in sports competitions who are clearly distinguished by the influence of correct orientation and support. This condition is not just labor there is also a kata dependence on the innate nature, the genetic structure. When observing such abilities, football scouts are worth taking an example from breeders. For example: Ronaldo de Assis, born in 1980 in the remote Brazilian town of Porto Allegri, probably did not even know that Moreira would come birkun and leave the world lol with the name Ronaldinho. We always follow Ronnie from interviews that she is happy with her mother and brother for this fame and bright future. It is important to know that the main issue is the right choice and application at the age of 11, before becoming a tutor of the local Gremio club, Ronnie will participate in an official match with the mini football team. His team wins 23-0. A remarkable aspect is that all the goals in the game are scored by him, and this game makes a radical turn in his life. Gremio is initially transferred to Ronaldinho Barcelona, who then shone at the French club PSG. This is how his starry path begins.

It is worth noting that a suitable solution to the above problems sports prestige guarantees the scale of the result and the health of the most important young generation. In short, choosing a sport or activity that suits the child's physical, mental capacity and ability will ensure that his achievements in future Labor and sports activities will grow.

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: In the article, the grammatical meaning of the word, the semantics of the verbs denoting the action in the English language is deeply studied, and the ways of studying the lexemes expressing this meaning from a systematic point of view are determined. The study and analysis of phenomena of grouping of word meanings as a system, that is, with the help of concepts such as field theory or other different lexical-semantic groups, is noted separately.

Key words: field theory, lexical field, lexeme, paradigm, lexical system, causative construction.

One of the main goals of linguistic analysis is to be able to decipher the essence of each thing in the process of analysis through its relationship with something similar to it, at the same time different from it and even, contrary to it, with other things. The purpose of familiarizing yourself with the methods of studying language as a system with system connotations is to in-depth study of the semantics of verbs denoting action in the English language and to outline ways to study lexemes expressing this meaning from a systematic point of view. The main criterion in the study of lexemes as a system is their combination into certain rows, groups, species and constellations - large-small paradigms (rows of similarities) on the basis of mutual internal relations. In such a series, Group, type and series-in the relationship of the mutual form and content of lexemes, it will be possible to know, determine the nature, nature of each lexeme, lexeme rows, groups. And the groups of lexemes United on the basis of such relations of meaning as certain similarities, differences and contradictions between themselves are referred to as the lexical system or the vocabulary system. The vocabulary system (Vocabulary system) will also have a stepped (hierarchical) construction, like all language systems. That is, the vocabulary system itself is complex - consists of the combination of several structural kisms. Each component, in turn, is distinguished by its complexity. Consequently, both of these (the first and the last) are complex, and this process continues until a separate, single word.

Although learning the contents of a language dictionary in a system way is something new, the way in which it works has existed before. Below we will get acquainted with the short history of this issue. Gurgling word meanings as a system, that is, using concepts such as a field or a different lexical-semantic group, is a phenomenon related to Old semantics. Language no matter how such groups in the vocabulary are called, that is, whether they are antonymic rows, synonymous rows, thematic groups - these are all different manifestations of a concept that is called a lexical or semantic field. But usually the term " field " is used in relation to a rather large group of words.

Different researchers took different approaches to the systemic nature of the linguistic vocabulary and found different areas according to their point of view. From this point of view, they can be grouped as follows.

M.M.Pokrovsky's field theory. In 1890, the Russian scientist M.M.Pokrovsky sets himself the goal of the task of studying the contents of the language vocabulary in a system manner. It defines fields based on three criteria.

- 1) thematic groups (in which the words belong to the circles of one imagination);
- 2) synonymy;
- 3) morphological connections.

M.M. The fields identified by Pokrovsky are usually the name of the work-action executors, the name of the work-action types, as well as those established on the basis of a more complex relationship, for example, can relate to the basis of the attitude of verbized nouns to verbs.

This linguist connected the system of " similar representations " with the systems of various phenomena of social and economic life.

The next view of the theory of lexical Fields was created by the German linguist Iost Trir, who clarified the field theory of 1931 and recommended dividing them into the field of lexical and concepts. The field of concepts is an extensive system of interrelated concepts, centered around a central concept. The lexical field is made using some kind of word or linking words to it. The lexical field of concepts constitutes only one part of the square, while the rest is covered by another lexical field.

In the plan of expression, the field of concepts is composed of mosaic-like constituents of buladi. Y. Trir gave the composition of the dictionary in the form of a hierarchical system of units of different colors-that is, from the highest to the most sacred color, that is, into separate words. In this system, a subordinate role is given to the word. Y. According to the principle developed by Trir, the language opposes the study of vocabulary content to the subjects of the material world. This concept is strongly criticized by representatives of other directions in linguistics.

Further field theory V. Belonging to portsig, it was fully formed in 1934. V. When creating his theory, Portsig paid attention to the fact that the verbs "catch" in Uzbek, "to hold" or "to grasp" in English necessitate the presence of a horse in the language called "Hand". But there is no reverse connection, that is, with the lake it is possible not only to catch, but also to do a lot of other work. Here on this basis V. Portsig found "elementary semantic fields" in the language, the core of which is always a verb or adjective, since word constellations always act as a participle.

For example:

To hold - a hand	ушламоқ - қўл
To bark - a dog	хурмоқ - ит
To wink - an eye	қисмоқ - кўз
To bite - teeth	тишламоқ - тиш
White – hair	окарган - соч

In later times, field theory such as the deep or lower semantic structure of language became the basis.

The very presence of lexical fields is especially evident in speech, when the connection of words in the language with one another. It has a different character and allows generalization as a type. The most powerful links refer to words belonging to the "Portsig area". At this point, the arrival of a verb or adjective in a nut allows us to predict what the corresponding noun will be. For example. *Where is it barking ?, What is singing ?, I-can't bite it. - Қаерда вовилляяпти? (ит ҳақида), Сайраётган нима? (қуш), Мен бун тиишлай олмаяман (тишим билан).*

In some cases, however, no signs can be found that can be noticed by the meaning of the word, and it will not be possible to tell the meaning of the word to come. For example:

- Боши (осмонга) етди
- Тарвузи..... (кўлтиғидан) тушди
- Оғзи..... (кулоғига) етди
- Бир..... (ёқадан) бош чиқармоқ
(тишини) кайрамоқ

Pay attention to the table below:

№	Verbs	With all his might	Slowly	From the heart	As much as the soul	Until the belly is tightened	Heartfelt
1	run	+	+	-	+	-	+
2	to sing	+	+	+	-	-	-
3	love	-	-	+	-	-	-
4	Support			+			
5	eat	-	+	-	-	+	-
6	see	-	+	+	-	-	-
7	see	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	blow job	+	-	-	-	-	-
9	speak	-	+	+	-	-	-
10	kick	+	+	-	-	•	-

This table lists synonyms for the words "very", denoting the concept of "strong". The sum of the facts of the combination of a word forms its distribution. The table presented above gives a complete distribution of ten verbs in the Uzbek language in relation to six verbs. But these do not mean that the distribution of this or that verb was given in full. Because when verbs are associated with different nouns they can show different manifestations of meaning, derived from the property of that noun. For example: in our examples below, a word in Russian is translated differently into English and Uzbek.

1. Человек идет — a man is walking - бир одам кетаяпти
2. Трамвай идет — tram runs (tram moves) — трамвай кетаяпти
3. Часы идут — clock works - соат юраяпти
4. Время идет — time flies (time passes) - вақт ўтаяпти
5. Снег идет — snow is falling - қор ёғаяпти
6. Шляпка идет — the hat is becoming - шляпа ярашди
7. Фильм идет — the film is on - кино бўлаяпти
8. Смена идет - generation to come – келажак авлод
9. Кровь идет - blood circulates - қон айланмоқца
10. Дым идет - the smoke is coming out - тутаяпти (тутун чиқаяпти)
11. Слухи идут - rumors spread - миш-миш тарқалди.

Худди шу каби инглиз тилидаги *to die* феъли турли позицияларда турлича маъно билдириши мумкин. Масалан *to die*- ўлмоқ, вафот этмоқ, ҳалок бўлмоқ, бандаликни бажо айламоқ, риҳлат қилмоқ, нариги дунёга равона бўлмоқ аждодлар ҳузурига отланмоқ ва ҳ.к. - яъни *to come to the end of the life*. Кучма маънода эса - *to die for smth* - бирор нарсани жуда ҳоҳламоқ.

1. *to die for a drink* - ўзбек тилидаги «(бирор нарса учун) ўлиб турмоқ» иборасига мос келади, яъни оғзаки нутқда "ўзинг ҳам ўлиб турган экансанда" деган иборага тўғри келади.
2. *to die down*- кучини йўқотмоқ, *to lose strength*- кучдан қолмоқ, *become faint*- хушини йўқотмоқ .
3. *to die away*- кучсизланмоқ, *become less strong* — хира тортмоқ, *less loud*- шаштидан қайтмоқ .
4. *to die off, to die one by one* - бирма бир қирилиб кетмоқ.
5. *to die out*-become extinct, *come to a complete end* - бутунлай қирилиб кетмоқ, қирилиб битмоқ.

In short, in the structure of the causative construction, the verbs of speech call with the morphological causative form a space of complementary linguistic means from the functional side. The purpose of familiarizing yourself with the methods of studying language as a system with system connotations is to in-depth study of the semantics of verbs denoting action in the English language and to outline ways to study lexemes expressing this meaning from a systematic point of view. The study of lexemes as a system consists in combining them into certain rows, groups, species and constellations - large-small paradigms (rows of similarities) on the basis of mutual internal relations, which are their main feature.

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Annotation: the article describes in detail the fact that ability and talent are a product of development, it is manifested on the basis of innate ability. The types of pedagogical abilities that are part of pedagogical skills are justified.

Key words - development, talent, ability, creativity, activity, ability, feature, skill, feature, behavior, character.

"If talent and mental clarity are embellished with mental work, the results will be high."

Addresses of thought

Mysterious magic in human form. Life is opportunity, challenge and responsibility. And nature is the gift of the great jeweler to us, an object for our thinking and a mysterious place for us to live. Humanity is also its component, protector, protector, and sometimes even its culpability. Virtue is the seed, our mind is the field of cultivation, and the desire to conquer the essence is our harvest, our outlook is our investment. By understanding the world, a goal is formed, by realizing it, we turn to creativity, we create innovations, through which life becomes beautiful, the world changes. Today's development would not have happened if the human race had not become a creator of news. In order to get our hands on the sweet fruit called creativity, we need deep observation, ingenuity, meticulousness, and to look at every thing and event with a questioning eye, and to ask ourselves, "why is it so?". [1,46.p].

People differ from each other in their activities in different areas - work, play, study and creativity, by how quickly or slowly they do something. Some people do things slowly, while others do them quickly. Some people's activities are productive and successful, while others are less productive. Some people use more creative, original methods in their work, while some people use less of such methods in their work. Based on this feature of people's activity, we can determine what their abilities are. [2,31.p].

Each person's ability and talent is a product of development. A person's ability grows and matures based on his innate ability, depending on the education he receives depending on the environment, as well as on the person's work on himself. Man is a social natural organism by its essence. That is why all mental states and processes characteristic of him have natural power, life force. These natural forces are directly transmitted to each person from their parents, and they are manifested in the process of social relations and activities as instincts, innate abilities, which can have an impact on the chosen profession in the future. [3,52.p].

Pedagogical activity is the labor activity of people who are responsible to the people, to the state, and are specially trained to educate children in order to prepare the young generation for life and work. The activity of school teachers is aimed at the formation of human personality. Each child has his own behavior and character. When raising children, it is extremely difficult to take into account and study their unique characteristics. It uses special methods that reflect the complexity of social relations between people. [3,52.p].

Young people preparing for pedagogical activity should know its features. Pedagogy, psychology, methodology and pedagogical skills are interrelated and closely related disciplines. In order to work successfully, every teacher must have pedagogical skills. The owner of pedagogical

skills achieves great results with little effort, creativity is always his partner. Pedagogical skills can be acquired only by someone who is capable and talented in pedagogical work[4,18.p].

Ability appears and develops in the process of activity. Ability is different from competence and competence. If the result of training and study is calculated as the result of skill and perseverance, it is also necessary to have the ability and mind, that is, the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the human nervous system. It is on this natural ground that the mental quality called ability develops. In order for the pedagogical activity to be effective, the teacher must have the following types of abilities. [5,36.p].

The ability to know is the ability to relate to relevant fields of science - mathematics, physics, biology, literature, etc. A teacher with such ability knows the subject much more deeply than in the scope of the training course, always follows the discoveries in the field of his subject, knows the material from thread to needle, is extremely interested in it, and performs simple research work. [6,18.p].

The ability to explain is the ability to explain educational material to students in an understandable way, to arouse interest in students' independent active thinking. It is necessary for the teacher to be able to change the teaching materials in necessary cases, to make the difficult thing easy, the complex thing simple, and the unclear thing comprehensible to the students. It is necessary to take into account the mentality of students. A competent pedagogue takes into account the level of knowledge and maturity of students, imagines what they know and what they do not know, what they have forgotten. [7,27.p].

The ability to observe is a pedagogical observation related to the ability to enter the inner world of the student, the pupil, to understand the personality of the student and his temporary mental states very well. Such a teacher can quickly distinguish subtle changes in the student's psyche. Pupils say about such teachers: "They don't look, they see everything. "He knows from his eyes that the student is upset or not preparing for the lesson," they say. [8,41.p].

Speech ability is the ability to clearly and clearly express one's thoughts and feelings with the help of speech and gestures. This is very important for the teaching profession. The speech of the teacher is always aimed at the students. Even if the teacher is explaining a new lesson, analyzing or criticizing the student's answer, his speech is always distinguished by his inner strength, confidence, interest in what he is talking about. The expression of his opinion will be clear, simple and understandable for students. [9,15.p].

Organizational ability means, firstly, the ability to organize and unite a group of students, to motivate them to solve important tasks, and secondly, to properly organize their work. Organizing one's work means being able to properly plan and control work. Experienced teachers have the characteristic of being able to allocate their time correctly, to meet the deadline [10, 23. p].

The ability to gain reputation is to have a direct emotional and volitional effect on students and to gain reputation on this basis. Reputation is earned not only on this basis, but also on the basis of the teacher's good knowledge, kindness, gentleness, etc. This ability depends on the totality of the teacher's personal qualities, such as his willpower, courage, endurance, etc., as well as the belief that he has the right to feel the responsibility of teaching and educating students, and the ability to convey this belief to students. [11,36.p].

The ability to deal with children correctly means to be able to approach children, to be able to establish very effective relations with them from the pedagogical point of view, and the presence of pedagogical delicacy. The ability to see the future is expressed in the ability to see the consequences of one's actions, the ability to imagine what kind of person the student will be in the future, and the ability to predict what qualities should be developed in the student.

The ability to divide attention is explained by the development of all characteristics of attention, size, strength, visibility, ability to will, mobilization, etc. for the teacher[12,39.p].

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In short, by understanding the world, a goal is formed, by realizing it, we turn to creativity, we create innovations, through which life becomes beautiful, the world changes. If the news of the hum today's development would not have happened if he had not become a creator. In order to get our hands on the sweet fruit called creativity, we need to look at everything in depth, ingenuity, precision.

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285	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Adolescent psychology

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Abstract: the article describes the processes of the transition to adolescence in students. Sudden changes in adolescent development. These changes are physiological and psychological changes. Physiological change is the beginning of puberty and, in connection with this, the perfect development and growth of all cells in the body, the re-formation of cell and body structures is revealed

Key words: person, process, teenager, psyche, adulthood, environment, transition, radical change, crisis, human factor.

As a child matures in a certain social environment as a member of society, a perfect person, his cognitive processes, specific characteristics and mental states, consciousness develop. As a result of this development, his psyche and mind progress to the level of clear, clear, complete and conscious reflection of the environment, being, and people typical of adults.[1,43.p].

Today, before educating each teenager, it is important to understand him as an individual, to pay serious attention to the scope of his social and psychological possibilities. In addition, the period of adolescence is extremely complex, in the words of psychologists, it is a "transition", puberty, "difficult", "crisis" or "revolutionary" period in the development of a person, so it requires a serious educational and educational approach. Psychology of ontogenesis occupies a special place in social life, education and training, groups and communities, production, family relations. The problem of the formation of the human personality and the development of cognitive processes cannot be rationally solved without taking into account the laws of the development of the human psyche. Therefore, by the 21st century, the issue of "human factor" has become a topical issue. [2,33.p].

Adolescence is the period from 10-11 to 14-15 years. For most students, the transition to adolescence usually begins in the 5th grade. "Now he is not a child - he is not yet an adult" - this formula indicates the character of adolescence. At this age, drastic changes begin to occur in the adolescent's development. These changes are physiological and psychological changes. Physiological change is the beginning of puberty and, in connection with it, the perfect development and growth of all organs in the body, the re-formation of cell and body structures [10,33.p].

Changes in the body are directly related to changes in the adolescent endocrine system. During this period, one of the internal secretion glands. Teenagers are extremely imitative, and they have not yet formed a clear idea and worldview. They are very sensitive to external influences and emotions. They are also characterized by courage, bravery, and tact. Susceptibility to external influences causes the emergence of a personal opinion in a teenager, but this personal opinion is often unfounded. That's why they try to express their thoughts despite the guidance of their parents, elders, and teachers. [3,31.p].

Many teenagers become interested in smoking and alcohol during this period. An adult feels normal, comfortable in a new role, like a smoker and a drinker. A teenager who finds himself in such situations is very worried and a crisis situation occurs in him. This crisis is related to the spiritual growth of a teenager, as well as changes in his psyche. During this period, the child's social position changes, new relationships with his relatives, friends, and peers emerge. But the biggest change occurs in his inner world. Many teenagers are dissatisfied with themselves. Also, the fact that his current thoughts about himself do not correspond to the changes taking place in him today make the teenager nervous. This can cause a negative thought and fear in a teenager. [4,27.p].

Some teenagers are troubled by the fact that they cannot understand why they are rebelling against others, adults, and even their parents. This situation causes them to become

depressed and is called a teenage crisis. The leading activity in adolescence is study, communication and work. The main task of adolescent communication is friendship, is to determine and master the elementary norms of friendship. The main feature of adolescent communication is that it is subject to a complete friendship code. Adolescents' communication with their parents and adults is mainly structured based on their sense of adulthood. They are very concerned about the restriction of their rights, opposition and etiros by adults. But despite this, they feel the need for support from adults in communication. Joint activities help teenagers understand adults better.[5,67.p].

A teenager feels a great need to share with adults about the changes that are happening in him, the problems that concern him, but he will never be the first to do it. A teenager strongly complains about being treated like a young child. Adolescent communication is ultimately characterized by variability. Imitation of someone's behavior is characteristic of adolescence. They often imitate the behavior of adults they know and like. During this period, children's perception, attention and imagination change, but this change goes unnoticed by the child himself and others. At the same time, during this period, the child's memory, speech, thinking processes also develop rapidly. These changes will be noticeable to those around you. During adolescence, the level of awareness and self-awareness of the child increases, and his knowledge about himself, other people, and the world deepens. Game activities gradually decrease and new activities begin to appear. A new stage of mental development begins. [7,19.p].

Teenagers try to act like adults. They tend to demonstrate their abilities, skills and capabilities to some extent to their peers and teachers. This situation can be easily seen by simple observation. By studying the psychological characteristics characteristic of adolescence, it is possible to understand the ways of the formation, development and maturation of the adolescent personality and the direct influence of the biological and social factors affecting it. During this period, the teenager is in a situation where he has said goodbye to a happy childhood, but has not yet found his place in adult life. Adolescence is characterized by such psychological manifestations as "Transition period", "Crisis period", "Difficult period". Because inadequacy in the behavior of adolescents of this age, cases of mental explosion due to not being able to find their place in new conditions are also observed. In his time, L.S. Vygotsky called such a situation a crisis in mental development [10, 21.p].

Special features of their behavior in adolescence cannot be explained mainly by the beginning of sexualization. Puberty affects adolescent behavior as a major biological factor, and this effect is more indirect than direct. Adolescence is often characterized by such characteristics as reluctance, stubbornness, stubbornness, not recognizing one's own shortcomings, belligerence [12,37.p].

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In summary, during adolescence, self-control begins to develop and the desire for self-regulation increases. In a word, adolescence is a period of sharp turning point in mental development. As a child matures in a certain social environment as a member of society, a perfect person, his cognitive processes, specific characteristics and mental states, consciousness develop.

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Abstract: This article presents Butler's theory of evolution, where the main subject is Man. In addition, such random "variation" could not satisfy Butler, because he wants the world to be governed by laws, not by chance; and at the same time, he wants man to be the master of his own destiny. For Butler, evolution has a purpose, and that purpose is the desire of the being to change itself in accordance with the vital impulse. Butler's theory of vitalistic evolution, based on mind and memory, is his most original contribution to biology.

Keywords: Evolution, darwinists, vitalistic evolution theory, natural selection, the concept of will, individual, apostle of reason and will, theologians, social construction, anthropocentric way of thinking, ecocriticism, investment in the future, moral standards, spontaneous reaction, determinism, court of appeal.

Evolution and Man The main subject of Butler's theory of evolution is man. G. D. G. Cole reduces Butler's theory of evolution to two main aspects: unconscious memory and cunning. "Inherited memory (unconscious memory), which is a habit and a "trick", or will, or aspiration instead of the blind randomness of "natural selection", serves as the basis of variability and, consequently, evolutionary progress." he believes that Darwinists have reduced everything to a blind case, and therefore they cannot give a reliable explanation for "variability". Besides, such a random or accidental "variation" could not satisfy Butler, because he wants the world to be governed by laws, not by chance; and at the same time he wants man to be the master of his destiny. For Butler, evolution has a goal, and this goal is the desire of a being to change itself in accordance with the life impulse. According to Grant, Butler's theory of vitalistic evolution, based on reason and memory, is his most original contribution to biology.

It should be emphasized that God and design in Butler's evolutionary view are not exactly the same as in Erasmus Darwin and Lamarck. Design for Butler is a word especially associated with male intelligence. Butler believes that the concept of cunning is his own answer to the main question left unanswered by Darwin. Why do variations arise as a result of natural selection? Butler believes that Erasmus Darwin and Lamarck actually answered this question in their concept of will. He agrees with Erasmus Darwin and Lamarck that the life, will and purpose of the individual are one of the reasons, if not the main reason, why species evolve and differentiate? It can be assumed that Butler is "an apostle of reason and will." However, Butler goes beyond the ideas of these authors, saying that this achievement is a conscious rather than an unconscious will of the organism. Butler's theory of evolution points precisely to what Butler added to Lamarck. Darwin offers no purpose or design in his theory, unlike Lamarck. According to Lamarck, every change is explained from the point of view of physiology, as an organism's reaction to a changed environment. However, for Butler, Lamarck's theory is more revealing because it allows for the intervention of reason and assigns a prominent role to purposeful design.

In short, Butler believes that organisms define their own design. "The idea that constructed organisms was inside the organisms themselves and was embodied in them." For Butler, the purpose of the design lies in the searching intelligence of the organism itself. Butler states: "Mr. Charles Darwin and his followers generally deny that design plays any significant role in the formation of the organism. Paley and the theologians insist on a design, but about a creator outside the universe and the organism." Butler presents his own ideas as a third alternative. When an organism is faced with

new situations or experiences new needs, it must react accordingly or die. As K. E. M. Joad summarizes, "environmental change has led to new desires, and new desires have led to new habits." Complex organisms are loaded with unconscious memories that have accumulated over long periods of time. As for the need to respond to needs and the inheritance of an answer, it is reasonable to assume that there is little connection between Butler's ideas and Lamarck's ideas.

The need for change forces the organism to seek change, because "with each invention, the mind expands and generates new desires, all this implies not only a change in a living organism, adaptation to the environment (acquired signs), but also the ability to transmit these symbols for posterity." However, the human sense of need does not work with effect, instead it is achieved by cunning. This is a continuation of Lamarck's "besoins". Butler hopes that his theories will gain acceptance in an open-minded discussion of the dilemmas of natural selection. For Butler, a person is a social construct, and he is influenced by both his physical environment and his social environment. Environmental criticism takes the opportunity to explore the relationship between man and nature, mercilessly dispels their anthropocentric way of thinking and forces them to withdraw from the magnificent temple into the living world. Regarding the connection between man and his environment, it is reasonable to assume that Butler anticipates some of the arguments of what is now known as ecocriticism.

Evolution and morality Morality, according to Butler, is also in constant motion. The most important aspect of Butler's moral principle is that nothing can be considered in a pure, essential state, unchanged for all time.. Butler's desire is to harmonize contradictions and compromise the opposites that make life possible at all. In the book "Return to Erewhon," Butler writes: "Our sense of moral guilt varies inversely with the square of its distance in time and space from ourselves."

According to Butler, real life is of paramount importance because it is an investment in the future. According to utilitarian standards, the actions that were performed had to be carried out in accordance with the laws of pleasure production. In a sense, Butler's concept of evolution brings him into agreement with the utilitarian ethics of Herbert Spencer. Thus, the highest standards of Butler's morality are the search for pleasure in real life. For Butler, it is morally right that he provides the means for his own pleasure. According to such sound utilitarian standards, Butler argues that virtue is meaningless except in terms of happiness. Virtue, as Butler says, "[is] the peace of sleep or death. Vice is an awakening to the knowledge of good and evil, without which there is no life worthy of this name." By the analogy of awakening and sleep, Butler argues that there is no absolute virtue, just as there is no absolute vice. In order to know virtue, people must also know vice. "There is no knowledge of good also without the knowledge of evil." For Butler, vice and virtue are relative and eventually turned into a relationship of interdependence.

An instinctive action is an action that an individual performs without conscious thought, and following the guidance of his instincts is the surest way to experience pleasure. According to Butler, instinct is rather a spontaneous reaction acting in the body as a product of species memory. Moreover, it means that the pleasure is the same as that of his ancestors. The people who get the most pleasure are those who have this instinct most deeply rooted.

Accordingly, the happiest life in the biological sense is the one that most corresponds to the predisposition established by the ancestors. However, Butler's point of view in no way excludes free will or cunning, and he was never a determinist. He writes in his Notebooks: "The beginning of life is the beginning of illusion in the sense that there is such a thing as free will, and that there is such a thing as necessity — recognition of the fact that there is "I can" and "I can't", "I can" and "I have to." Consequently, a person will make a choice, and free will is used to break or weaken the restrictions imposed by necessity. . Following instinct and common sense, a person should feel free will in his actions. Erewhonians recognize necessity as the dominant factor in the world of the Born; at the same time, the forces of necessity would impose free will in this world. Paradoxically, Butler gives advice

291	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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to the Unborn. A person's mind is always in a state of thinking about how to find a balance, and his actions should go on a heavier scale. Because the environment and situations are constantly changing, the organism must change; it must change in response to a need or desire; it consciously uses its mind to remember the past and determine the future — all these elements add up to what Butler calls "cunning", not "luck". Butler believes that life is creative. It is cunning and free will that allow the body to choose the direction of its development. To refute determinism, which he has always disliked, Butler puts instinct first. For Butler, instinct is the highest appellate instance, a way of believing in the evidence of things that have not actually been seen. Hence, the instinctive choice of the individual must be placed on an inaccessible ledge beyond the defiling touch of reason. According to Butler, morality should be considered in physical terms, because only healthy men are happy:

The question of whether such a course of action causes physical harm or not is the most reliable test by which one can decide whether it is moral or not. If it does not harm the body, we should be very careful about calling it immoral, while if it tends to physical perfection, there should be no doubt about calling it moral.

Here I would like to refer to the chapter in *Erewhon*, in which the sick are punished and the criminals are treated. For Butler, another important test of pleasure is the physical well-being of the body. The key to the whole argument is that the biological culmination of a successful and happy life of an individual means intellectual and bodily health and friendly relations with the environment. The circumstances are different in different cases, and it is impossible to give an arbitrary definition of vice and virtue. For Butler, morality depends on whether pleasure precedes or follows pain. As for the behavior of people from the point of view of morality, Butler suggests that it should depend on instinct, not on intelligence. Butler's emphasis on instincts and the physical dimension, rather than on reason and intelligence as the basis of morality, predicts a postmodern morality that deconstructs subjectivity and rationality postulated by traditional moral reasoning.

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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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PSEUDONYMS OF UZBEK WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF CREATIVITY AND ART

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Abstract. The article examines the lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, and structural characteristics of pseudonyms used by Uzbek women in the creative and artistic fields, such as poets, journalists, scientists, singers, and dancers.

Keywords and expression: anthroponymy, onomastic, unit, pseudonym, genderologicalfeature, lexical basis, nominative- motivational basis, appellative, classification.

Nicknames, like other anthroponymic units, include a genetic component. By referring to the gender of the owner of the name, nicknames serve differential and genealogical tasks. This function is abundantly visible in female-specific nicknames. Female nicknames are distinguished by their anthroponymic meaning (representing a female person), linguistic, and nominative-motivational basis, all of which are founded on ethnic traditions linked with Uzbek naming.

For example, Uvaysiy, Nodirabegim, Anbar otin, Dilshod Barno, Khoki (Uvaysiy's daughter Kuyoshkhan), Tamarakhonim, Zulfiya, Aydin, Olmos.

There are only a few female poets who have created under a variety of names: *Nodira, Maknuna, Komila* (nicknames of Mohlar oyim Rakhmonkuli otalik kizi); *Dilshod atin, Barno, Dilshodi Barno* (nicknames of Dilshod Rahimqul Sufi kizi).

Each of the nicknames has its own lexical and nominative-motivational basis: The nickname Nodira of Mohlar oyim Rakhmonkuli's otalik kizi is derived from the Arabic rare lexical base -a, meaning rare, unparalleled, and priceless). The lexical bases of other nicknames of the poet are also Arabic according to the historical-etymological source, the nickname Komila means mature, perfect, and Maknuna means hidden, secret, mystery meanings. This means that Mohlar oyim Rakhmonkuli kizi chose the nicknames Nodira and Komila in order to be unparalleled, priceless, mature and perfect in the field of art, and sometimes she used the nickname Maknuna in order to keep her name secret. Our ideas are also confirmed by the lexical meanings of the Arabic appeals rare (rare, unparalleled, priceless), perfect (mature, perfect), maknun (hidden, secret), which are the lexical basis for the above nicknames.

Dilshod Rahimqul Sufi kizi apart from using her name as a nickname, also she was a teacher, Dilshod wrote with the nicknames Barno and Dilshodi Barno as an expression of beauty and purity [1, 299]. This view is supported by the Perso-Tajik appellation Barno, which is the lexical basis for the anthroponym Barno, "young, immature; beautiful, graceful, exquisite, pretty".

Nicknames of Uzbek-speaking women can be grouped according to the creative direction of their authors as follows:

Nicknames of female poets and writers: *Uvaysiy, Nodirabegim, Anbar otin, Dilshod Barno, Zulfiya, Aydin* (Manzura Sobirova), *Onagul* (Enakhon Sidikova), *Olmos, Dilbarbonu* (Dilbar Khaydarova), *Khayola* (Ruqiya Hozieva), *Farida Afroz* (Farida Butaeva), *Zulfiya Kuroloy kizi* (Zulfiya Yuldasheva), *Salomat Vafo, Nazira As-Salom* (Nazira Gaybulla as-Salom), *Dilorom Dilkhoh, Dilrabo Khalil, Komila Dilfuz* (Dilfuza Komilova), *Malika Mirzo kizi* (Malika Mirzaeva), *Shokh Sanam* (Sanat Komilova).

Nicknames of female singers, dancers and actors: *Tamarakhonim* (*Tamara Artyomovna Petrosyan, singer and dancer, choreographer, one of the founders of Uzbek professional dance, People's Artist of Uzbekistan*). *Raykhona* (*Raykhon Ganieva, singer. Psychologist by profession*), *Sevara Nazarkhan* (*Sevara Nazarkhanova Anvarjonovna, singer*), *Ozoda Saidzoda* (*singer Ozoda Nursaidova*), *Dilsuz* (*Guzal Jumaniyozova, singer*), *Kaniza* (*Akhmedova Shakhrizoda Farkhodovna, singer*), *Shakhzoda* (*Zilola Bakhodirovna Musaeva, singer, winner of the Medal of Fame*), *Ziyoda* (*Kobilova Ziyoda Utkirovna, singer*), *Afsona* (*Umida Madrimova, singer*). This group can also include the nicknames of khalfas who perform examples of folklore: *Aynash Chulok* (*Onajon Sobirova*), *Ojiza* (*Onabibi Otajonova*). [2,364].

Nicknames of female journalists: *Nozimakhonim* (*first female journalist*), *Nodira Said Akhmad kizi*.

Some nicknames are multifaceted: poets, writers, translators, journalists and scholars: *Zulfiya* (*poet, journalist, translator, public figure*), *Salomat Vafo* (*journalist, translator, writer and poet*), *Tulbakhor Said Gani* (*Gulbakhor Saidganieva, teacher and poet, scientist*), *Lola* (*Lola Yuldasheva, singer, composer and actress*), *Mokhinur Mukhammadjon kizi* (*poet, translator*).

In the anthroponymy of the Uzbek language, the nickname of ancestors is also used as a sign of respect. For example, *Kaniza* is the nickname of the singer *Akhmedova Shakhrizoda Farkhodovna* (28.04.1985 - Fergana region, Kokand). *Shakhrizoda* took the name of her grandmother. Most of the nicknames for creative and artistic Uzbek women are derived from their first and last names and are called first names.

Nicknames are formed on the basis of the original name of the creator and the artist, or an abbreviation of the name and surname: *Zulfiya* (*Zulfiya Isroilova (1915.1.3 - Tashkent - 1996.1.8), poet, journalist, translator, public figure. People's poet of Uzbekistan (1965). Hero of Labor (1984), Dilshod (Dilshod Rakhimkul kizi), Nazira As-Salom (Nazira Salomova), Nodira Said Akhmad kizi, Malika Mirzo kizi (Malika Mirzaeva), Matluba Dekhkon kizi (Matluba Dekhkon kizi Akhmedova), Mokhinur Mukhammadjon kizi, Mukhabbat Ibrahim kizi, Makhliyo Omon (Rakhmonberdieva Makhliyo Omonjon kizi)*).

Some nouns are formed on the basis of anthroponymic indicators that represent the gender of women. Such nicknames are formed on the basis of adding the anthroponymic indicator *begim*, *khonim* to the name or other units: *Karimabegim* (*poet*), *Tamarakhonim*, *Nozimakhonim*.

Nicknames in the Uzbek language can be grouped according to the nominative-motivational and lexical basis as follows:

1. Nicknames are the basis for words that denote a character, such as great: *Muazzam* (*Muazzamkhon Mirsaid kizi (second half of the 19th century, Khojand - 1917, Jizzakh), poet*), *Kutlug* (*Muborak Shermkuhammedova (Yunusova)*).

2. Celestial bodies: nicknames on which the names of planets and stars are based: like *Mushtariy* (*Saodat (181011, Kokand - 2), poet*), *Zuhro Star* (*Yulduz Barakaeva, poet*).

Each of these nicknames has its own lexical-spiritual character. For example, *Shoira Mushtari* created written poetic samples of folk oral epics. Her real name is *Saodat* and she chose the nickname *Mushtariy*. *Mushtariy* is in Arabic, the name of the planet Jupiter; Meaning "buyer-customer". The poet dreamed of becoming famous from the planet and chose such a nickname.

Nicknames are the basis of words that express the sign of beauty, grace, charm and radiance: such as *Layli* (*Layli - the most beautiful of women*), *Barno* (*Dilshod Rakhimqul Sufi kizi*), *Bonu* (*Samar Mawlavi Siroji kizi, poet, enlightener*), *Anbar* (*Anbar atin, poet*), *Aydin* (*Manzura Sobirova, writer, playwright*).

Each of these nicknames has a certain anthroponymic meaning. For example, the word *bonu* was the lexical basis for the nickname of the daughter of *Samar Mawlavi Siroji*. *The word Bonu is*

295	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Arabic and literally means “ruler, mother, lord, nobleman, beloved wife, lovable, lovely beloved”. The poet chose the nickname Bonu because of her positive qualities and her desire to be a sofa.

3. Nicknames based on words denoting precious ore, metal: Like Madan ((18-19 centuries), Fergana poet, gardener). Odina Mukhammad sang her own ghazals. She chose the nickname Madan (metal, original stone; mining, treasure) in her dream of being as beautiful as a unique, stately, clear pearl.

4. Words denoting grief, sorrow are nicknames based on lexicon: Like Mahzuna (Mekhruban Mullh Boshman kizi (ca. 1811, Kokand 2), poet). Historically and etymologically, the Arabic word Makhzuna, which is the lexical basis of the nickname, means 'treasure, sad, sorrowful, unhappy. The poet chose this nickname because she lived a sad, miserable life.

5. Nicknames are words that express a hidden, secret, mysterious character trait: such as Secret (nickname Zebunniso begim), Maknuna (Mokhlar oyim Rakhmonkuli otalik kizi).

In anthroponymy, names are divided into two groups according to their linguistic connotations: male and female names. Usually in the language the names of men and women are distinguished by nominative-motivational, lexical-semantic, structural features. There is an interesting situation among the nicknames of women creators and artists in the Uzbek language. The nicknames of some female artists are formed from lexical units based on the male name: such as Mavloniy (Mashkhura Egamovna), Yolkin (Saodat Rakhmonova, poet), Erkin (Makhbuba Rakhim kizi, poet), Khoniy (Rokhilakhon (18-19 centuries), poet from Kokand).

We focus on the lexical and semantic features of these nicknames: Mavloniy (Mashkhura Egamovna (April 12, 1934, Tashkent)), microbiologist, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1989), Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan (1994), doctor of biological sciences (1971). Founder of industrial microbiology in Uzbekistan. Established the first collection of industrial microorganisms in Central Asia. The lexical unit Mavloniy means "learned, knowledgeable, wise, pious, devout".

The word 'flame', which is the lexical basis of the nickname, means 'a flame emanating from a burning object; bright, shining, glowing' and is found more as a masculine noun.

In some cases, male poets and writers have used female pseudonyms for specific purposes: such as Gulyor, Dumbulnisa (from the nicknames of Abdulla Kakhhor), Respected, Delicate - Mulla (Mukhammad Nematulla kazi Sharafiddin uglu (1880 - Bukhara - 1920), poet and chronicler), Iroda (Sadridin Saidmurodov (Ayniy), Surayyo (Abdulla Avloni), Maknun (Mulla Ernazar, poet), Mekhri (Khojimuin Shukrullaev).

The lexical bases of these nicknames are widely used as women's names and also spiritually reflect the characteristics of the female gender: The lexical basis of the nickname Dilbar (Gulam Shadiy, poet) is the Persian word dilbar, which means “pleasant, endearing, captivating, charming; beautiful, graceful; beloved ”and is often used as a female name in the variants Dilbar, Dilbaroy, Dilbarkhan, Dilbarbonu. [3, 112].

Abdullah Kadiri's humorous nickname Dumbulnisa consists of the lexical units Dumbul and Niso. The nickname dumbul (p. Whole unripe grains, legumes) is derived from the portable meanings of “stupid, foolish, doltish” [4, 661] and has an anthroponymic meaning of “foolish, fatuous, doltish woman or woman, girl”.

The nickname Mekhri is a shortened form of the name Mekhriniso. It means that women are the sun or the kindest and most compassionate of women. In the past, this name was a unique title for women of noble birth.

The analysis reveals that the analysis of linguistic features of onomastic units, including nicknames, including lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, functional-semantic, methodological, structural and structural features, reveals personal life, past, creative concept, dreams and goals of human creativity and art are important and necessary in learning.

296	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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AT THE STAGE OF IN-DEPTH SPECIALIZATION
PROBLEMS OF MANAGING THE TRAINING PROCESS OF LONG-DISTANCE
RUNNERS

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Annotation: A systematic approach to the management of sports training determines the need to take into account the characteristics of the model model of the athlete. These descriptions show the main components of the activity in Real (real) units of measurement. According to experts, it was cited that the need to study the future showing results, States of controlled objects is one of the main tasks of managing the process of sports training.

Keywords: approach, characteristic, management, distribution.

Many scientists have suggested that management in sports should always be focused on one goal. He covered the target approach in management in his research. This approach indicates the exact setting of the goal (forecasting sports results and the level of training); ways and methods of achieving the goal (methods of pedagogical influence and their distribution over time); pedagogical control of the implementation of plans; making indicates the need to take into account the introduction of influences.

Quick information about the imperfection of the circumstances that scientists (in their opinion, are Real(real) and should be pre-competition training should serve as an objective basis for some complete proof of their content. To date, a huge amount of information is covered in the special literature, which relies on the research of pedagogical technologies for managing the training of athletes specializing in various areas of athletics.

In the studies of scientists, it is indicated that the designation of effective means of training young runners at different stages of the annual cycle implies the use of training loads over time in a certain sequence, the determination of the possible volumes of special training at the stages of the annual cycle and its Aloh. This indicates the need to have sufficient information about the specific value of the sensitivity of special exercises in mesocycles in different directions.

K.T.Sharkirzhanova believes that the lack of concrete recommendations in the scientific literature on these issues leads to a speed that does not justify itself in the training process, stagnation of the results of athletes (stopping in one place) or going back. They expressed the opinion that the total volume of training loads in mesocycles can be up to 24-25% of annual volumes.

In this case, it is believed that the maximum (highest) volume of loads in the monthly cycle should be equal to 20.7% for growing overall endurance, growing strength qualities-16.0%, speed-strength qualities – 14.0%, speed-endurance – 12.5%, speed capabilities and speed – 12.7%.

Analysis of the state of the neuromuscular apparatus of long-distance runners showed that in the first and second mesocycle of the autumn-winter training period, as part of special training, it is possible to recommend intensive running in a mixed mode, in the third-aerobic, anaerobic-mode runs and intense running in anaerobic mode in the fifth intensity zone.

The first mesocycle of the autumn-winter preparatory period requires yuut 120-140 zar/daq runs from the aerobic regime, and yuut 141-150 zar/daq runs in the second zone.

151-160 dice/min runs in the third zone, fourth

161-180 dice / min. runs. Fifth showed that it is necessary to train in a zone of intensity of 180 dice/min and above.

Training loads in the annual cycle of training for runners in training groups of sports schools should be of the following size.

In the first year of annual training of long-distance runners, 1600-2000km of aerobic loads are performed in mixed mode if performed. Anaerobic mode shows that 100km distance running loads can be performed. In the second year of preparation, when the volume of aerobic downloads is equal to 2200-2600km, it turns out that the downloads in mixed mode can be performed 500km. And in anaerobic mode, loading up to 120-125km can be performed. Downloads in aerobic mode in the third year 2800-3400km. ni forming, the mixture is 600 km while anaerobic mode is 150km. up to have indicated that downloads can be performed. In 3 years of preparation, 3400-3800 km are performed, and in the 4th year, aerobic loading 3000-600km anaerobic mode downloads in mixed mode. The task of the deepened sports training stage is to create the fundamental (basis) of full-fledged physical fitness. Based on this, in the 3rd and 4th years of preparation, the cross country is on average 2000 km, in accordance with the total volume of the run. up to, jumping exercises 10-12 km. must consist of. Various meaningful games take 30-40 hours.

An analysis of the diverse structure of special running loads of long-distance runners showed that intense training can consist in reducing the total volume of tools in annual training by 20% by a single rational distribution in the annual cycle.

The structure of physical and technical training of athletes, which determines sports skills, is scientifically substantiated by many scientists. In the annual cycle, the features of the organization of the training process and the micro and mesocycles of training were revealed, informative (informative) methods of pedagogical control of the level of training and competitive loads were proposed, quantitative indicators and structure of physical and technical training were studied, the degree of their relationship with the results of sports at each stage of It is based on aspects such as the cultivation and targeted orientation of physical qualities in relation to higher sports skills in many years of training (including in the stage of deep specialization).

Experts believe that when special physical training is systematically studied, the results of short – distance runners of different categories in running 1000 meters were associated with endurance indicators, relative strength and speed-endurance qualities, while these results showed that the given rapid endurance has a low coefficient of bilinear correlation (correlation). The results of the 500-meter run, on the other hand, are correlate with the indicators indicated above (the correlation acquires).

800 and 1500 m of medium-distance runners from the III discharge to the I discharge. the results of the run showed that it has a high - coefficient correlation with agility, speed-strength qualities, special and general endurance indicators. A decrease in the layer of connection between special and general endurance of sports results in athletes with a candidate for Master of sports and a master of sports level of a runner at a distance of 800 m, 1500 m. specialized runners have been found to have these indicators ($p < 0.05$ at $r = 0.31$).

M.S.Olimov (from the information provided by ii-razyadli showed that athletes conduct 320-340 sessions per year. The total load capacity was 2800-3000km. In aerobic mode 2600km. ni organization, anaerobic mode downloads

100-120km. ni jump exercise, stating that it will organize

7000-10000 showed a 40-hour time separation for games.

The optimal visibility compliance of the volume of downloads of athletes in different directions in the annual preparatory cycle has been scientifically substantiated in the experiments carried out and has been checked many times in practice.

O.I.Pavlova (83; 87-92 b) believes that the total volume of running in 330 sessions of long – distance runners (II discharge) – 2660 ± 32.5 km, aerobic – mode running – 2287 ± 28.4 km, mixed – mode running volume – 279 ± 8.2 km, anaerobic-mode running volume (taking into account competition loads) – 94 ± 3.6 km, jumping exercises (number of depressions) – 7500 ± 215 , sports games

-25±2.2 hours, general developmental exercises-56±4.1 hours; in athletes with the first discharge, the total volume of running in 350 workouts is -3196±48.6 km, running in aerobic mode – 2675±30.4 km, running volume in mixed mode -402±12.7 km, running volume in aerobic mode(taking into account competition loads) – 19±4.2 km, jumping exercises (number of depressions) – 9800±195, sports games – 20±1.5 hours, general developmental exercises – 42±3.6 it has shown in its research that the clock is up.

The experience of using in practice the rational correspondence of the volume of training loads in different directions in the annual cycle made it possible not only to grow sports results at the stage of a deep specialization, but also to serve their subsequent promotion of sports results, while remaining at other stages of many years of training.

A four-week model of mesocycle training was developed for long-distance runners before the main competition season. M.S.According to Olimov and other scientists, it has been shown that medium-distance runners achieve a high result at the main start (competition) of the season, directly by working on waveguide circuits, and not by applying a structure to gradually reduce the volume in the pre-competition stage preparation.

M.According to Olimov and other scientists, the competition took mesoscientific IV, III, II and I weeks of training considers optimal in the dynamics of the following loads.

O.I.Pavlova total running volume in long-distance runners 70%, 45%, 55%, 30%at; energy (o.I.Pavlova) running volume of power supply in aerobic-anaerobic mode 23%, 17%, 18 %, 5% it has shown in its research that it should be at.

O.I. In a study by Pavlova, the basic requirements for microcycles of training were substantiated in experimental form:

- course planning of classes on a microcycle against the background of a higher or recovery of working capacity, aimed at developing physical qualities that are the leaders for this sport
- noted the correct distribution of two or more training sessions, in which there are training loads of the same direction
- shows that agility-developing loads can be included in microcycles of training not only in competitions, but also in sports of a fast-power nature in the preparatory period;
- the quality of technical training and endurance has shown that it is not advisable to plan training aimed at improving the days of the week close to each other.
- microcycle has shown an increase in the possibility of achieving a high effect in the development of special endurance due to the planning of training in the direction in accordance with the background (framework) of the restoration of the working capacity of athletes (in sports where endurance is more pronounced).

F.P. In the studies carried out by Suslov, the composition (structure) and variants of microcycles were developed, which included athletes specializing in athletics and sports games in activities during the preparatory period. It indicated that the following factors (factors) must be taken into account:

- specificity (specificity)of sports requirements;
- tasks of the preparatory stage;
- target function of the applied microcycle;
- individual characteristics of the participants (type of higher nervous activity, genetic (hereditary) appearance of targets of physical abilities, athlete's adaptive capabilities);
- indicated the structure of the physical and technical training of the athlete.

As a result of research carried out by scientists (136; 76-78 p), the features of the formation and preservation of the Sports form (athletic ability) of long-distance runners, the need to add tools that serve to show greater endurance in sports of a speed-strength character. During the preparatory period in direct competitions (a few days before the start), the rational unit of loads of different sizes and

directions was determined, which ensured athletes to achieve high working capacity in the main competitions of the season.

In accordance with this, however, there are also problems such as the classification, necessary norms and adequacy of physical laws and specific (concrete) pedagogical influence associated with the transition of athletes from one state to another.

Experts believe that an important condition for the effective development of the problem of sports training management is the improvement of the pedagogical control system.

V.N.Platonov believes that the division of previously accepted sports training into periods, aimed at preparing athletes for the main starts of the season on a planned basis, relies on a system of competitions established in the 80s and 90s. But in recent decades in the world arenas there has been a significant expansion of the competition calendar (Calendar), which leads to an increase in the intensity and duration of the competition season in athletics. This led to a change in the conditions of preparation and the practice of competitions, the goals set for the athlete, the main emphasis in training was on targeted preparation for each competition. In this regard, an acute discussion arose about the problem of determining the most important in the training process. Again, in connection with this, due to the specificity of the modern competition calendar, there is an imbalance in the practice of today's competition and the existing scientific and methodological (methodological) provision. The need for reliable and successful participation in such commercial competitions as the Golden league in the series of continuous starts or Grand Prix competitions-a feature of the competition activity of High – Performance Sports (Big Sports), which requires the content of the athlete's training and new approaches to its organization. The process of adaptation to the conditions of gi performances (competitions)at international venues (arenas) indicates that sports skills should be formed in advance by modeling the preparation for performances in Series competitions that are not at such a high level

Currently, at Olympia's games, especially in individual (individual) sports, there is a slight expansion of the competition calendar, which is associated with the desire for the professionalization of high-performance "Amateur" Sports. The directions of professional activity of athletes and their attitude to their content are diverse. On the one hand, it is emphasized (emphasized) that in order to achieve positive changes in the body of athletes, it is necessary to carry out training work that provides a high level of continuous (up to 2-3 months) training. On the second hand, the increase in competition starts necessitates the importance of speed in the preparation of an athlete for each competition. This is reflected in the views on the structure of the training process and the capabilities of the organism in relation to the requirements imposed on it.

According to scientists, one of the effective ways to improve the system of training athletes is to optimize the management of the training process at the final stage of preparation for competitions. Effective management of training at this stage consists in ensuring the effectiveness of all preparatory work that will be carried out in order to achieve the final result.

Sports training shows that management is always targeted. The targeted approach in sports training is reflected in the work of the authors. Such an approach implies the exact setting of the goal (forecasting the results of sports or the level of training); planning ways and methods of achieving it (means and methods of pedagogical influence and their distribution over time); monitoring the implementation of planned work; conducting correctional work.

Systematic preparation management assumes the objective presence of model(template) characteristics in athletes, the reflection of real-numbered measuring signs in themselves, carriers of the main components of the activity.

The need to study future (expected) cases of controlled objects

according to scientists, it is considered the leading task of managing the process of sports training.

The pre-competition training process is considered to be a special function of the holistic process of training an athlete. In this case, the goal is to achieve model results in a given time interval.

The time interval at the level of the "benchmark" (model), predetermined at the beginning of preparation for the competition, is considered necessary for the formation of the state of preparation of these competitions and the highest operational management.

To effectively predict the performance of the competition, the method of modeling the readiness of the athlete is now used in training, in which the current model is compared with the current one in order to achieve the final goal.

Operational (operational) information about the degree of inconsistency between Real (real) and necessary circumstances provides for the fact that the content and description of the pre-competition training serve as an objective basis for sensory proofreading.

At present, methods, indicators and tests of the unified complex (gross) control over sports groups and sub-system control and its structures have been sufficiently clearly developed.

In sports training management, training depends on the Real(real) processes that take place in the body of those who are engaged in both the volume, intensity, content and orientation of the effects, and they are guided not by the number of invented kilometers, expected kilograms and tons of loads, several attempts and repetitions, overcoming the cross-section of competition distances in turn or

In this case, the methodological basis for periodization of the training process presupposes the current rigid signage and the traditional binding to the lunar weeks, seasons of the year or the Olympic four-year anniversary.

The logical organization of the training process, based on which the details and details are constantly corrected, depending on the situation is built on the basis of Real(real) factors and is checked and clarified on the basis of indicators. In these conditions, the total achieved loads are determined in cases where the volumes and intensity are not changed by the forms created in the imagination, risking athletes and murals, and the results cannot be changed anything. Compliance with individual programs of preparation, training that reaches high points and has a timely effect, minimization of ineffective loads and other pedagogical errors, strict control of the state of the immune system, restorative and preventive preventive and psychotherapeutic measures V.K. According to Balsevich, scientific technologies acquire a Real (real) appearance in the conditions in which they are implemented.

Among such components I.P. It is possible to include scientific and technological work carried out by Ratov and his students with extreme accuracy. In these scientific works, the basics of creating a modern system of sports training have been developed.

A.Lidyard (59; 224-226b) and co – authors developed the theory and technology of algorithmization of training athletes in terms of speed and strength on the basis of taking into account the phase nature of the change in working capacity and the operational (operational) state of the athlete's nervous (nervous) - muscular apparatus at times, which offers a new approach aimed at

In their research, scientists have identified previously unknown patterns that provide bioenergetics of cyclic loads and substantiated the classification (classification) of the content of new full bioenergetic Spectra.

The proposed methodological approach is based on a new approach in the field of physical education and sports in the scientific, socio-psychological, didactic and intellectual aspect of the technology that requires a completely new science of sports training, aimed at updating the theory.

At the stages of many years of training, much more serious changes are also taking place in the social, legal, economic status of qualified athletes.

First of all, it should be noted that athletes have a significantly increased intellectual level, deep professional(professional) knowledge in the field of theory and methodology of sports training,

striving for constant analytical(analytical) activity, are able to assess the parameters of their state not only at the sensory level, but also intuitively and logically-in essence.

The increase in the origin of the needs for the objective criteria for assessing the state of the athlete's physical potential, his health and the changes that occur in them, taking over the methods of forecasting sports results in the near and distant future, has become common for both the athlete and the coach. The interaction of the coach and the athlete in the satisfaction of these needs remains one of the important conditions for achieving high efficiency in the process of sports training. In addition to the exchange of mutual information, such interaction requires finding ways to please everyone and methods of obtaining new information on the selection of medical and biological and technical means, training in multi-year and short-term special sports training and the involvement of qualitative informatization (information) and analytical (analytical) qualified concrete scientists, doctors (doctors), specialists of various directions in

Accordingly, the existing scientific developments of the innovative approach the development of these promising areas of research is extremely important for the diagnosis of the athlete's condition and the formation of fundamentally new technologies and updated theories of pedagogical, psychological and medical-biological proofreading methods or sports training and training, the duration of which is at different levels. It is necessary to carry out analytical(analytical) processing and data retrieval identification and analysis of sports results shown by the athlete's health and at different levels of duration, and even apply the "online" mode when monitoring biochemical and functional parameters in the process of conducting their training. In this case, it is necessary to rely on promising computer technologies and methods for extracting data at the most recent or studied stage, since these technologies and techniques their mathematical-statistical analysis will provide the implementation of techniques, mathematical and mathematical-statistical modeling and forecasting indicators for the development of the system of actions and their reactions to external influences, both constructive and

In connection with the conditions of their conduct not only in athletics sports, solo and team competitions, but also in individual sports, goal-oriented optimization, as well as the organization and creation of new training sessions, taking into account the operational management and promising tasks of sports training, as well as in planning, it is considered very important to improve and create

R.Salomov (102; 31-33) believes that, based on the above, in the current conditions, the importance of the personality of the coach, the personality of the athlete showed that in their joint (joint) creative activity in the training process, their effective interaction with each other will be high. The organization of the pedagogical process based on the research of these relations, the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of active many years of training, their application of the available results in advance(from the very beginning) is considered a very important area of scientific research in the training of athletes of the highest category.

The prospect of increasing the effectiveness of sports training, having considered some areas of scientific justification, suggests the following methodological aspects that, under certain conditions, can be useful for planning this process.

- The purpose of the research of ways to update the theory and methodology of the athlete training system is to create new scientific ideas about ways to improve the technologies of sports training, and in this, the movement, Morpho – functional, psychological and intellectual development of the athlete determines the laws of adaptation to the system that allow him to effectively grow his sports

An important condition for the creation and assimilation of a new theoretical and methodology of Solo and team-sports training, in which not only athletics sports remain, is scientific - the introduction into practice of a single scientific and technological unit of various fields of sports knowledge and technological innovation and the reduction of pedagogical errors in determining the

mode of unlocking the potential capabilities of an athlete, ensuring its effectiveness and restoring the working capacity of training loads are an integral part of the activity aimed at the regular implementation of

-The influence of loads on the organism of athletes by the coach and their planning in a dynamic way, taking into account the "data of proofreading of various components of sports training and the forecast permission of their development" to correct the severity and severity of their prevention is a condition for the harmonious development of physical, technical, tactical and psychological training of the athlete.

Experts believe that the fact that at each stage and period of many years of preparation, specific shortcomings, problems are indicated by errors and shortcomings is among the treats that have not found a solution today. Because the management of the training process creates the basis for achieving high sports results in the future. in connection with the conditions of their conduct not only in competitions, but also in individual sports, it is very important to improve and create various tactics for organizing and planning new training sessions, taking into account goal-oriented optimization, as well as operational management and promising tasks of sports training.

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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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306	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Pedagogical problems of harmonization of the management system of a preschool educational organization

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Annotation: In this article, the development of new models that serve to expand the possibilities of scientific and methodological management of preschool education organizations is of particular importance, and this model is based on the development of new parameters for managing the organization of preschool education.

Key words: scientific and methodological, quality of education, qualified specialist, scientific basis, pedagogical support, motivation, variable program, creative approach.

Public policy in the field of training qualified personnel implies the upbringing of a person intellectually and spiritually-morally, the achievement of his manifestation as a comprehensively developed person. The implementation of this social requirement guarantees the right of every citizen to acquire knowledge, show creative abilities, develop intellectually, and work in a certain professional direction. Preschool education is the initial link of the system of continuing education. It ensures the formation of a healthy, developed personality of the child, awakens the passion for learning, prepares for systematic learning. The purpose of preschool education is to prepare children for school, to form a healthy, developed, free personality of the child, to reveal his abilities, to develop a desire for learning, systematic learning. The obligatory part is based on an approach to the organization of the holistic development and upbringing of a preschool child as a subject of children's activities and behavior.

It is necessary to manage the preschool educational organization on a scientific and methodological basis, provide pedagogical support, encouragement of educators and educators, the participation of educators, educators, family and non-governmental organizations of the educational institution. This in turn consists in establishing in the system of preschool education a combination of state and Public Administration, the implementation of the basic principles of state policy in the field of preschool education.

In the management of a preschool educational organization, it is necessary to master innovations from the leader, apply them to the life of an educational institution in a planned and targeted manner, ensure organization in this area, awaken inclinations, regular control (monitoring) of the work carried out.

Regardless of the nationality, religion, beliefs, social origin, economic conditions and abilities of educators, the opportunity for their active participation in the educational process, providing pedagogical support, achieving equal development, ensuring the openness to all education on the basis of variative programs within the framework of state requirements, which are one of the basic principles of state policy in the field of preschool education.

The new content of preschool education, which is in force in the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan—in addition to a radical update of the educational and educational process, creates a healthy competitive environment between preschool educational organizations. And this is the main factor in the development of preschool education. Accordingly, the heads of preschool educational organizations should master the qualities of initiative, entrepreneurship, business, creativity as early as in the process of higher pedagogical education. Thanks to this, the heads of future preschool educational organizations should have the potential to creatively approach the educational process, become a researcher, designer, show activity in the implementation of all the tasks set out in the state requirements for preschool education, approach the educational process as an experimental test area, test new ideas and creative experiences, improve the preschool education system and ensure.

To do this, it is required to master the skills of applying educational technologies that ensure the full mastery of the state program "the first step" in the process of preschool education and the content of programs that are variati E to it, to study the content of programs at the level of educational elements, to be closely acquainted with educational and methodological manuals created

Today, one of the urgent tasks set before preschool educational organizations is to provide quality education to educators, to develop them in every possible way. Improving the quality of preschool education, the development of scientific foundations for the training of specialists who are able to create and apply mechanisms for organizing its management based on the requirements of the period are one of the pressing issues of pedagogical science. Of particular importance is the comprehensive study of this issue and the development of new models that serve to expand the possibilities of scientific and methodological management of preschool educational organizations. The basis of this model is the development of new parameters for the management of a preschool educational organization.

The management system of a preschool educational organization should be harmonious, flexible, optimized. This system should provide ample opportunities for the implementation of the goals and objectives envisaged in the state policy on the development of preschool education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, presidential decrees and resolutions, as well as decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers. On the basis of state requirements for preschool education and modernized programs, the leaders of the educational institution and the pedagogical team should react realistically in time to changing situations.

The heads of preschool educational organizations should know the new requirements that society sets for preschool education in the management of the institution, be able to generalize new phenomena, rely on advanced pedagogical experiences, do not allow subjectivism. Students, heads of preschool educational organizations should realize how correct and timely they are responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks that ensure success.

The main essence of the new approach to the organization of the preschool educational process is to abandon the old-fashioned approach-based processes that do not give the results provided for in traditional education and make it:

Organization of the process of preschool education based on advanced pedagogical technologies;

preparing children for independent cognitive activity;

it is necessary to achieve the implementation of educational and educational processes on the basis of modern requirements for preschool education.

The emergence of new pedagogical relations in relation to preschool education requires a comprehensive development of educators, a differentiated and individualized approach to them. In the organization of the process of preschool education on the basis of these principles:

separate accounting of the interests and levels of development of educators;

identification of positive qualities and talents of each educator and determination of opportunities for its development, identification of their interests, needs, abilities, personal qualities, mental intellectual characteristics;

selection of assignments according to the needs, interests, talents and capabilities of each educator;

in the process of preschool education, it is necessary to take into account the personal characteristics of the pupils.

As an important aspect of the organization of the process of preschool education on a scientific and methodological basis, it is necessary to form professional abilities that will allow future educators to develop their professional knowledge, skills, qualifications and skills in the process of modernizing preschool education.

All recommendations, developments and manuals developed for educators operating on the basis of a particular program in a preschool educational institution should be created in accordance with the comprehensive development of educators.

Methodological foundations of the use of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process in order to determine the laws and principles of training employees of the future preschool educational organization, to increase the effectiveness of their promotion, taking into account the main directions, principles, requirements of scientific and methodological management of preschool educational organizations, determining components, levels, indicators of ensuring the pedagogical and psychological, it is envisaged to achieve the training of highly qualified, competitive, creative and socially active, spiritually rich, ideologically-politically mature pedagogical employees who meet the requirements of the period by improving the content, tools, forms, methods of modernizing the preparatory levels of the employees of the future preschool educational organization on a scientific basis and developing pedagogical practice. This requires modernization of the content of the training of employees of future preschool educational organizations.

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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Abstract: The article provides an understanding of the forms of educational organization. Traditional form of educational organization. The lesson is the main organizational form of teaching. Requirements for the lesson. Lesson types and structure are widely covered. Ways to modernize lessons today. In the lesson, students' educational activities are revealed.

Key words - lesson, education, training, educational activity, knowledge, skills, competence, information, cooperation.

The development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of urgent importance to establish an excellent education system based on the rich spiritual potential of the people and universal human values, as well as the latest achievements of modern culture, enlightenment, science, technique and technology. Education of individuals who are loyal to the idea of national independence, have sufficient intellectual potential, are capable of independent thought and observation based on the modern achievements of science, and prepare competitive, highly qualified personnel. formation of the system is an important condition for the development of Uzbekistan. In a society where science has made rapid progress and modern information and communication systems and tools have been widely introduced, the task of rapidly updating knowledge in various fields of science, as well as rapidly acquiring it, is set before the students to search for knowledge regularly and independently. [1,42.p].

Education is a cooperative activity of the teacher and students, and in this process, the development of the individual, his education and upbringing is also realized. In the lessons, the teacher conveys his knowledge, skills and abilities to students through exercises, and students acquire the ability to use them as a result of mastering them. One of the great sages said, "...if you live with anxiety about the future, give your children a good education and teach them." It would not be wrong to say that the reforms implemented in the education system in our country are not a work aimed at achieving results in one or two years or in a short period of time, but in the true sense, it is a change that will last for several hundred years. This shows that our president cares about our future, our future generation, and the idea that all the children of our country - my children, they should be stronger, more educated and definitely happier than us - is a wise policy. [3,38.p].

By the forms of educational organization, we understand the types of training that the teacher conducts with the students in a specific period and order. Today, in educational institutions, education is carried out in the form of a class-lesson. If we look at the history of mankind, the forms of educational organization have appeared and developed in accordance with the interests of the social system. In the early days, educational work was inextricably linked with people's work and lifestyle, and teaching and learning were carried out individually. [6,49.p].

Looking at the history of our people, it is known from "Avesta" and other historical sources that they were engaged in education in schools and madrasas. However, in ancient times, there was no precision in the issues of conducting education with children of the same age in a strictly limited time, giving the content of education step by step. Organizational issues of education Al-Farabi's work "Fan va akl zakovat" paid attention to the issues of dividing learning subjects into groups and revealing their educational essence. In the history of pedagogy, the main form of educational organization is the lesson. The great Czech pedagogue Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670) made great contributions to the creation of the classroom system based on didactic requirements. He was recognized by the whole world as the founder of the classroom system. [8,39.p].

Ya. A. Komensky in his work "Great Didactic" paid special attention to the organization of school classes in the form of groups, starting the school year and school day at the same time, giving breaks between classes, and ensuring that the age and number of children in the groups are the same. During the lesson, he emphasizes the need to focus students' attention, to explain the materials in detail, to ask questions to the student, and to control the progress of learning. In education, attention is focused on the issue of teaching the student to think, to understand the opinion of others and to be able to express this opinion in oral and written form. The way of life, cultural creativity of the nation is studied on the basis of its rich historical heritage. A class is a group of students with the same age and level of knowledge.[7,29.p].

A lesson is an activity that is conducted under the guidance of a learner of the same class, with a specific goal, at a set time. The purpose, content, and size of the lesson are determined based on educational standards (curriculum, program, textbook, and usage). Since the lesson is the main organizational form of study work, the following should be followed in this process:

In each class, students should have the same level of performance and knowledge.

The lesson should be conducted in a specific time frame according to a strict schedule.

The lesson is conducted in the form of working with the whole class and with individual students under the guidance of the teacher. [9,17.p].

The lesson is conducted in different ways and means, depending on the nature of the subject, the content of the material used, and as a part of the educational system, it provides complete knowledge and creates a basis for the integration of further knowledge. It should not be forgotten that educational work in universities is conducted not only in the form of classrooms, but also in the form of practical training and experimental work. These activities are outside the classroom and school it is conducted in the form of facultative trainings, workshops, and excursions. Since the lesson is the main form of education, it must be scientific, systematic, understandable, conscious and active, solidly integrate knowledge, and be organized taking into account the personal characteristics of the student. [10,27.p].

Including:

Each lesson should be carefully planned with a specific goal in mind. In this process, the student determines the educational and educational purpose of the lesson. It decides in advance the steps of the lesson, how to start, how to end, and use of visual materials. Each lesson should have a specific ideological and ideological research.

The teacher should use them for educational purposes.

Each lesson should be connected with practice, taking into account the possibilities of the school and social environment, and should be equipped with instructional tools. [11,26.p].

Each lesson should be organized with effective use of methods, methods and tools appropriate to the nature of the lesson. It is necessary to save and effectively use the hours and minutes allocated for the lesson. During the lesson, the listener and the student should have an active relationship, the student who is studying should not become a passive listener. Today, the interest in using interactive methods and information technologies in the educational process is increasing day by day. One of the reasons for this is that it is still traditional in education, students are taught only to acquire ready-made knowledge, but the use of modern technologies teaches them to search for the acquired knowledge by themselves, to study independently and to think, analyze, and even draw final conclusions by themselves. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for personal development, formation, learning and upbringing, and at the same time performs the function of management and guidance. Nowadays, interactive methods in the educational process and the interest in using information technologies in the educational process is increasing day by day. One of the reasons for this is that until now, in traditional education, students were taught only to acquire ready-made knowledge, and the use of modern technologies teaches them to search for the acquired knowledge by themselves, to

study independently and to think, analyze, and even draw final conclusions by themselves. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for personal development, formation, learning and upbringing, and at the same time performs the function of management and guidance. [12,25.p].

In conclusion, the education system should prepare students not for today's life, but for future life. This is also one of the unique features of education. Another characteristic of education is that it is developmental.

Organization of the educational process taking into account the above-mentioned characteristics of education and following them will undoubtedly increase the effectiveness of 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.

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

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Annotation: The short period, which passed from the first days of the establishment of the Soviet system to the end of the 30s of the 20th century, brought great splendor to the head of the Uzbek people. The article examines the process of repressions and political "cleanups" of this period by the authors, reflects on the conducted political campaigns, their types and images.

Keywords: ideological campaign, press, "red corner", "godless society", "Bezbozhnik", "Godless", "Red Tea House", clubs, newspapers, Tashkent radio, "right risk", propaganda tools.

During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, certain works are being carried out to study our national history on the basis of primary sources, to give an objective assessment of historical realities, to illuminate "white spots" in our recent history. In particular, a number of topical issues related to political propaganda and propaganda carried out by the ruling system during the years of Soviet power and their socio-spiritual consequences are finding their scientific solution. After all, "nothing in great history goes without a trace. It is stored in the blood of peoples, in historical memory and manifests itself in practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preserving, studying and leaving the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priority areas of the policy of our state"ⁱ.

From the very first days of the formation of the USSR, a number of ideological campaigns began. All of them were a set of ordered actions of the authorities aimed at achieving one or another political result by influencing the mass consciousness with the help of certain ideological relations.

In the 20-30s of the XX century, they used all means in ideological propaganda work. Especially the press and various "red corners" were considered the main propaganda tools. One of the ideological companies held by the Soviet government was anti-religious propaganda, and in the Soviet country from 1925 there was a "society of the Godless", which encouraged citizens to Genius. The annual and monthly plans of this society are also drawn up. For example, in the plan of the Bezbojnik organization in the city of Kokand, compiled for April-May 1929, there are 3 sections, the first of which provides a general definition of work that should be carried out against religion. In the second section, called "basic affairs", in April-May 1929, an increase in membership in the Russian-language newspaper "Bezbozhnik" among workers and employees of institutions and organizations, as well as the magazine of the same name, Russian-language magazines "Antireligioznik" and Uzbek-language magazines "Godless" was included as a primary taskⁱⁱ. In addition, it was planned to organize the corners of the clubs "Lenin corners", library, reading rooms, school, "children's House" and "Red teahouses". They are shown to have about 6 sections: 1. Five years and religion. 2. Religion and farm. 3. Religion and Soviet school. 4. Counterrevolution activities of Muslim priests. 5. Soviet government and woman. 6. Activities of the Union" the fighting Godless"ⁱⁱⁱ.

In order to distract believers of the Christian religion from the holiday of "Easter", the task is to issue wall newspapers with articles about the holiday of May 1, and the plan also pays special attention to the issue of women. The second section of this plan, paragraph 3, also has the responsibility of women and housewives who profess religion to become members of the Bezbojnik club and supervise and revive their enrollment in the magazine of the same name^{iv}.

In the 20-30s of the XX century, the Center became the main idea distributor of the policy of genius. The All-Union "Godless" Association had 18 editions in 14 languages in the late 1920s. The weekly newspaper of this association – "Bezbojnik (without God)", as well as Central magazines such as "Antireligioznik", "Bezbojnik", "Derevensky bezbojnik" (without a peasant God)", "Yuni bezbojnik" (young Godless)" were published. The magazine "the fighting Godless" has also become one of the press publications that "expose" religion.

Along with the above-mentioned Central journals, newspapers and magazines were also published in the languages of other nations, and special bulletins were issued. In particular, in the Ukrainian language there is a newspaper and a magazine called "Bezvernik (without religion)", and in the tatar language there are magazines such as "Sgushchan allaizlar (fighting Godless)", in the Jewish language "Anikuyres (without God)", in Armenian Anastwast (without God)", which once a month, in 12 issues a year, left the regular publication^v.

People's commissar of the USSR education M. Ramzi's April 1926 instruction "anti-religious propaganda among the population of Uzbekistan" raised the issue of strengthening anti-religious propaganda among the population of the city and attracting Komsomol members to this work^{vi}.

In the instruction given to Kadyrov, an instructor of the Fergana District Executive Committee, about the agitations-propaganda work carried out on the eve of Eid al-Adha in 1928, it was proposed to release the play "red tea house" in the old Margilan, Besharik, Buwai, Sixtiariq, Chust and Pop districts and "court over Abraham" staged by 14 communists in clubs^{vii}.

The Soviet government and compartia firmly adhered to the idea that "religion is opium for the people." Believers were persecuted by various ways and means, while religious books were declared "reactionary"^{viii}.

The head of the propaganda and Propaganda Department of the Margilan rayon party committee Sartoev's Fergana oblast party committee the head of the propaganda and propaganda department Eskandarov and the representative of the ISS for oblast Toraevs in the reference book presented on April 25, 1939, outlines the content of anti-religious work in the region^{ix}. From this document, it became known that more than 30 events were held in Rayon, in which lectures were mainly given against religion. 1,300 women were involved in similar meetings^x, And with 26 women, individual conversations were held about the dangers of religious traditions.

The activists of this region Published 8 articles against religion in the newspapers "Margilan truth", "Commune" and "Ferganskaya Pravda", 3 times speeches were made by Margilan radio and 1 time by Tashkent radio^{xi}.

In Soviet society, from the very first days, not only employees in the ranks of the government, but also ordinary residents were allocated to "our own" and "iodine elements". Citizens have been encouraged to be constantly vigilant with the news of the "right risks". In 1928, on the main pages of the publications of the Central Party Organization, reports on the "right risk" were regularly issued. The concept of "right risk" was transformed from abstract to reality on the example of specific persons working in the International and country leadership. On October 19, 1928, at the plenum of the MK of the VKP(B), Stalin took part in a lecture entitled "about the right risk "within the VKP(b) (O pravoy opastnosti v VKP(b)", accusing employees of Moscow party organizations of indecision in the fight against the "right stream"^{xii}. At the same time, in this plenum, the issue of "cleaning" in the state apparatus in the near future was raised with extreme caution. On the pages of the Pravda newspaper began to publish such series of articles as "for an honest Soviet specialist (za chestnogo Sovetskogo spetsialista)", "people who are not from us in our apparatus (ne nashi Ludi v nashem apparatus"^{xiii}.

One of the ideological companies was carried out in processes related to the "cleaning" of party ranks. In the process of the policy of "cleaning" the ranks of the party, personal enmity and mutual resentment created conditions for such an outbreak of vices as retaliation, opposition of local

316	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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personnel to each other. Because, as a result of "cleaning", those who were removed from party membership or dismissed from Soviet offices could not participate in socio-political processes, work in leadership positions. Along with the fact that the removal from the party itself was deprived of a number of rights and freedoms, as well as political activity, this situation also negatively affected his family members, close relatives and acquaintances.

The periodic press also did not stand aside from this process. The newspaper "Red Uzbekistan", which is considered the official edition of the Uzbek Compact, has become a pulpit for exposing "false communists". For example, on the pages of this newspaper, political-legal such as "Kadyrov was exposed", "the Cossacks and hypocrites have no place in the ranks of the party", "we will expose the party's enemies to the end", "the moon cannot be closed with a skirt"^{xiv}, And in the newspaper Pravda Vostoka "Progress contrrevolyusionnikh nasionalistov v Margilane"^{xv} publicistic articles such as published. They mainly covered the fact that local personnel were "exposed" in the process of "cleaning".

Also in these years there have been cases of discrimination by disengaging from the party line or not giving party tickets under various pretexts. Chunonchi, in an article called "party discipline breakers" published in the newspaper "Red Uzbekistan" on February 10, 1936, had a 12-year party internship. The fact that Avazov did not keep in mind with the reading of the party charter, M. And Egamberdiev, when exchanging tickets for the fact that he has not paid a membership fee for 5 months, was given suggestions that they should not be given a membership ticket^{xvi}.

The fate of Rahimjon Ishakov, a teacher from Kokand, was also a tragedy. In particular, in the September 18, 1937 issue of the newspaper "new Fergana" N. Rasulov and P. An article by the mamatkulovs entitled "another of the enemy maslocks" was published. In this article R. It is "exposed" that ishakov was an enemy Maslak, that he was promoting among readers the works of Abdullah Qadiri, Osman Nasir, Fitrat and other ardent bourgeois nationalists. Soon this teacher, the representative of the NKVD for the city of Kokand, Tuychiev, was imprisoned by the Fukin and Chernyshevs from the leaders of this organization. He was charged with promoting "bourgeois nationalism"^{xvii}.

Speaking about ideological propaganda of the 20-30s of the 20th century, it should be noted that propaganda companies absorbed the conceived "image of the enemy" into the public consciousness, thereby shaping the senses in the Soviet state, teaching them to make bites, collecting information about colleagues, neighbors and acquaintances in order to show their loyalty. Ideological companies should have left an idea of the active participation of Soviet citizens in political processes.

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Annotation: this article discusses the establishment of reserves on the territory of Uzbekistan, the maintenance of reserves by Rare Plants rare in nature, as well as animals, which serve to preserve attractive nature in their own way.

Key words: and phrases: forest, reserve, "fear", "ziroat fear", "repression fear", "darkaybegi", "sarkor", "puddle", Island-Prophet, Baday-Darkay, State Forest Fund.

Forests, in general, an important factor on the path of nature conservation is the creation of nature reserves. The presence of reserves is of great importance in the conservation of forests. According to statistics, there are very few forests left in the world that have not been touched by human hands. The reason is that as a result of the use of trees as industrial and construction raw materials, the area of forests on Earth decreased from 75 percent to 25 percent at the end of the 20th century¹.

At the same time, it should be noted that the establishment of reserves and their activities in Central Asia, in particular in Uzbekistan, are closely connected with the development of Environmental Science. As a result, the achievements in the field of ecology, as well as the development of knowledge related to the preservation and protection of the environment, led to a change in the human impact on nature, the attitude towards plants and animals, the creation of new reserves on the territory of Uzbekistan. A number of scientists from Uzbekistan contributed to this process, and scientific schools were also formed by them.

If we look at the history of Forestry and forests and reserves in Uzbekistan using the example of Fergana Valley, special attention was paid to forestry work in Kokand honey. During the Khanate, these works are mainly found through the term "fear". As the central authority of the Kokand Khanate strengthened, part of the reserves in the valley were taken to the state tassarruf. The documents show "Khan's hand", "kugiri Mir Agajon", "Konibodom's hand", "Akhsi's hand", "land mosque hand", "Shahrikhon's hand", "Akjar's hand", "Rishton's hand" and other fears². At this point, it should be noted that most of these historical reserves were located on the territory of the current Valley Forestry.

Referring to examples, we can witness the following scene: Namangan region is located in the northern and western part of Fergana Valley adjacent to the southern foothills of the Chotkol Ridge Mountains, adjacent to Norin and Karadarya, in the Maskan, where Syrdarya is formed. During the Kokand Khanate, the weavers and archazars on the lands located on the territory of the valley were under the Khanate. Much attention has been paid to the control, management and use of reserves in the Khanate. There was a large office consisting of officials, servants and the military who carried out these works. For example, the arm of the ziroat was administered by a major official called the "

* Изох: Қўриқхона – бу табиатда кам учрайдиган ва ноёб ўсимликлар ҳамда ҳайвонлар парвариш қилинадиган, шунингдек, жозибador табиат ўз ҳолича сақланадиган маълум бир ҳудуддир.

¹ Ҳамдамов И. Ҳ., Бобомуродов З. С., Ҳамдамова Э. И. Экология: Қишлоқ хўжалиги олий ўқув юртларининг "агрономия", "агротупроқшунослик ва агрокимё", "қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари селекцияси ва уруғчилиги", "ўсимликлар ҳимояси ва карантини", "қасбий таълим" ва "қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини етиштириш, сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш технологияси" мутахассислари учун дарслик. – Тошкент, 2006. – Б. 5.

² Бу ҳақда батафсил қаранг. Хўжаев М. Яшиллик салтанати. – Тошкент: Меҳнат, 1997.

guard³, under him were such officials and military personnel as "guard", "tukaybegi", "sarkor", "puddle", "steppe"⁴.

State-owned enclosures are divided into two types in relation to the need and scope of use:

1. Ziroat qariq-lands that can be farmed to a limited extent, used as pasture, collecting firewood, renting out certain areas with the permission of Khan.

2. Repression was absolutely prohibited by the guard – economic activity, hunting was prohibited for the Khan, his household and guests of the highest level, all citizens except high-ranking officials, lands where nature is preserved in its original form.

Issues related to the organization of reserves, the preservation of forest farms and nature in general, the preservation of woodlands as they are, have been considered an important issue that has been the focus of human attention for centuries. Constant research and appropriate measures have also been carried out in this regard. For example, in order to study forestry, articles related to forestry and nature reserves are constantly published in such popular science magazines as Lesnoe hozyaystvo and Lesnoy magazine (since 1833) in Russia⁵.

Generally speaking, forest conservation measures are as follows: arbitrary deforestation, damage to the resources present in the forests, arbitrary livestock feeding, hunting and other violations of the procedures established by forest law, etc. In addition to it, it should also be pointed out that as forests are affected by human beings, they can be victims of natural disasters of different manifestations. In this sense, taking, the nature reserve or the forests themselves are both a strong and a delicate part of nature that needs protection from various disasters. Therefore, it is necessary for the state to constantly carry out appropriate measures to protect them from flooding or fires.

Chotkol state biosphere reserve, one of the most numerous reserves in Uzbekistan, was established in 1947 in Parkent and Bostanlyk districts of Tashkent region. Located on the western and northern slopes of the Western Tien Shan Chotqol Ridge Mountains, the total land area of this reserve was 35,724 hectares.

According to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of November 1, 1948 No. 2 112, the division of forests in Uzbekistan into groups was approved⁶. During this period, there are 79 Forestry enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which 47 are Forestry, 5 are forest land reclamation stations, 6 are state reserves, 8 farms specializing in the cultivation and packaging of medicinal and feed plants, 3 are forest hunting farms, Zamin and Ugom-Chotkol national parks and 11 forest plots in the farm account.

During the years of Soviet rule, measures related to the protection of nature in the Republic were continued in the following years, according to the resolution adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on November 19, 1959 " on the protection of nature in the Uzbek SSR⁷ The law was passed. In it, special attention was paid to the issue of reserves.

Within the framework of the tasks set out in the resolution, on May 12, 1962, the Society for nature protection and greenery of Uzbekistan was created in Jizzakh Forestry⁸.

It is worth noting that although there were several nature reserves in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period, their territory was not very large. For example, the Zarafshan Reserve is 2,352 hectares, while the Baday-Tokay Reserve is 6,462 hectares.

³ [Троицкая А.Л.](#) Каталог архива Кокандских ханов XIX века. – Москва: Наука, 1968. – С. 136.

⁴ Хўжаев М. Яшил олам тилсимлари. – Тошкент: Истиклол, 2006. – Б. 46.

⁵ [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9_%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB_\(1833%E2%80%941851\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9_%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB_(1833%E2%80%941851))

⁶ Андижон вилояти давлат архиви, 639-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, 66-варақ.

⁷ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 13-иш, 15-16-варақлар.

⁸ Жиззах вилояти давлат архиви, 16-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 48-иш, 26-варақ.

Nature reserves greatly serve to preserve the natural power of nature. Leads to the reproduction of trees, which are the basis of nature. For example, the Zamin mountain Juniper Reserve is located in the Zamin and velvet districts of the Jizzakh region. The Reserve was founded in 1928. The total land area is 26,840 hectares. 2/3 of it is covered with Forest . This Zamin State Reserve was reorganized in 1960, which contains more than 750 plant species. The main purpose of the establishment of the Reserve was to scientifically study and protect the forests of spruce and the flora and fauna in them.

According to the data, in the process of increasing attention to the issue of the organization of reserves at the Republican level, in some cases, there have been cases of exposure to them by humans, even the occurrence of fires. During this period, the processes of conducting geological surveys in the foothills were not considered as a factor leading to fires. However, there is information about the occurrence of various fires caused by the work processes in the mountains of Pskom, Ugom, Chotkol, Kurama and mountain forests in general, as well as nature reserves. Taking into account the special importance of their Mountaineers in time, the resolution adopted in July 1968 wrote: "often search parties and Expeditions do not comply with fire safety rules in the forests, do not take measures to prevent and extinguish fires that broke out in those places where they were conducting search work." Also in the decision "...it is also indicated that" the culprits that caused such fires should be brought to criminal liability", noting that geologists conducting scientific research to prevent fires in the forests are responsible for the non-exit of fires. But despite this, thanks to geologists, fires have occurred in the forests⁹.

Indeed, forest farms in the Republic required state protection. In this regard, areas in need of attention were studied and additional decisions, instructions and directives began to be adopted on their preservation. In particular, Amudarya is located in the middle reaches¹⁰ According to the decree of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of March 24, 1971 No. 368¹¹ "Given the specific value of the animal and plant world on the island of Aral-Prophet, instructions were given to protect it more consistently, as well as to carry out research work here." At this point, it should be noted that the creation of new reserves had a positive effect on the moderation of the environmental situation. For example, the Reserve "Baday-Tokay", founded in 1971, is located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and is located on the right side of the Amudarya in the areas of the Beruni and Kegayli districts. The Reserve was established to protect the forests and fauna of Tukai, taking into account the fluctuation of Amudarya water. The Woodland occupied 70% of the reserve area. The animal world in it consists of a total of more than 91 species of birds, 15 different fish and 15 different mammals. In 1975, 3 Bukhara reindeer were brought to the reserve, by 1995 their number reached 18, and in 1996 6 of them were returned to the Zarafshan Reserve¹².

The rich nature of Uzbekistan, its attractiveness necessitated the creation of a number of new reserves. As a result, this issue was raised to the level of state policy, and several reserves were built in the Republic in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 530 of November 1973. This decision was made in order to preserve the flora and fauna of a unique species. According to him, a number of new reserves have been established, such as Nurota, Kyzylsuv, Vardonze, Amu Darya, Kitab, Zarafshan and Akbulak. The territories of Baday-Tukay and Kyzylkum reserves in Bukhara region were expanded¹³.

In conclusion, the main goal of deforestation existing in the Republic was soil protection and preservation of land moisture. In general, rare plants rare in nature, as well as reserves in which

⁹ Ткаченко В. Яшил бойлик хавф остида // Постда. 1969 йил, 20 сентябрь.

¹⁰ Ўз МА, 2684-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 319-иш, 35-варақ.

¹¹ Ўз МА, 837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 2244-иш, 220-варақ.

¹² Юсупов Ш. Ўзбекистон ўрмон хўжалиги тарихи. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 102.

¹³ Ўз МА, 837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 2933-иш, 218-варақ.

animals are cared for, which serve to preserve attractive nature in their own way, were established on the territory of Uzbekistan several centuries ago, the roots of their origin go back to the era of the Khanate. At this point, it should be noted that literally today's reserves corresponding to the requirements began to be established in the regions of our country in the second quarter of the XX century.

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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CREATING GRADUONYMIC ROWS IN VERB SEMANTIC CATEGORIES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article is developed to the analysis of graduonymic lines, formed on the basis of verb semantic categories of the English and Uzbek languages and the phenomenon of graduonymy in verbs.

Key words: verb, semantic category, graduonymy, graduonymic lines, action verbs, communication verbs, mental verbs, causative verbs.

Every science has studied by mankind has its own history of gradual development. This process is continuous, with one scientific study replacing another, enriching, analyzing, and transforming it with news.

There are many fields of study in linguistics. While we have conducted research on the increase and decrease of word meanings in lexemes representing action (verbs) in linguistics, we would like to dwell on the work or information on this topic first in Uzbek linguistics.

The phenomenon of graduonymy is defined by the decrease or increase of word meanings at different word levels. The phenomenon of graduonymy (grading) is defined as a decrease or increase in the amount of a sign or event in a word. In linguistics, as mentioned above, there are a number of researches devoted to the phenomenon of grading. In this work, we will also talk about the lexemes that mean action, that is, the hierarchy of verbs, and we will focus on the work done on this topic.

One of the largest studies on the phenomenon of grading in Uzbek linguistics is O. Bozorov's doctoral dissertation on "Leveling in the Uzbek language" (1997). In his research, the scientist studied the phenomenon of grading at the phonological, lexical and grammatical levels. In her dissertation "Lexical graduonymy in Uzbek language" Sh. Orifjonova also provided information on the phenomena of gradation and graduonymy. (1996). As a continuation of this research, J. Djumabayeva in her doctoral dissertation "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages" studied the phenomenon of language grading in the lexical and stylistic level. (2016). Professor O. Bozorov in the chapter "Grading in the grammatical system" of his doctoral dissertation "Leveling in the Uzbek language" covered the phenomenon of grading in the scope of the spiritual content of verbs, between the categories of verbs and functional forms. This research work focuses on the phenomenon of grading in the spiritual dimensions of verbs, verb categories and functional forms. Verbs are narrow in scope (fight (go to war) – fight (quarrel each other)) in terms of spiritual content; in the transition of action to a state: 1) pure action (flying, running) - action-state (rejoicing, waking up) - showing that it has such hierarchies as state (aging, blushing). The scholar has also compiled lines of self-leveling of verb categories. For example, there are some grading as the action sign decreases, the verb – name of action (in Uzbek grammar has a non-finite form of the verb. It's function is equal with Gerund in English grammar.)- noun; verb – participle - adjective; verb – participle - adverb; verb-functional form-conjunction; verb - functional form - auxiliary; verb - predicative form – exclamation sentence.¹

¹ . Bozorov O. Doctoral dissertation "Leveling in the Uzbek language" Tashkent 1997, page 183.

Also, J. Djumabayeva's doctoral dissertation on "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English" also touched upon the graduonymy of verbs in Uzbek and English, highlighted their similarities and differences. In lexemes which mean action (verbs), the phenomenon of grading can be expressed by the formation of graduonymic rows in speech verb semantics, mental state verbs, mental (physical) and biological state verbs, action verbs. Researcher J. Sh. Djumabaeva considered the graduonymy in these groups on the basis of the division of verbs into six action groups (based on the textbook "Modern Uzbek literary language" created by Professor R. R. Sayfullaeva and others).

- Graduonymy in action verbs:

a) foot-related verbs: kick – tap with foot – thresh – crush

b) hand-related verbs: push – shove – strike / hit -- lash

- Speech verbs: argue – complete – quarrel

- State verbs are divided into several types:

a) internal state verbs: upset – angry – irate

b) external state verbs: blush – turn pale

c) physical state verbs: shake – tremble – frighten

d) social state verbs (society related): start (e.g. performance) – grow – climb

- Effective verbs: decorate – polish – embroider

- Verbs of contemplation: think – invent – discover

- Relational verbs: dislike – hate – despise .

Also in English, verbs are divided into seven semantic categories and their graduonymic rows are given. These semantic groups include various semantic groups: activity verbs, communication verbs, mental verbs, causative verbs, verbs of occurrence, verbs of existence or relationship, verbs of aspect based on Longman Grammar and A.I. Smirnitsky's "Morphology of the English Language". Below there are examples of these semantic groups:²

- **Activity verbs:** Take the verb "move" from the verbs in this group as an example, and create graduonymic row for its synonyms according to the acceleration of the action. In English this graduonymic row can be given as follows: stir – advance – move – leave .

- **Communication verbs:** Considering the verb "speak" in this category as an example, we placed it in a graduonymic row from the lowest to the highest level of the sound: mutter -- whisper -- speak -- shout.

-**Mental verbs:** If we take the verb "read" from this group of verbs, we can cite the following graduonymic row from its synonyms: skim – read -- scan.

- **Causative verbs:** the graduonymic row of the verb "help" in this category can be revealed by increasing the number of means: help - aid - support.

- **Verbs of aspect:** Given that the examples belonging to this group can be antonyms (start-stop) or synonyms (begin -- start) to each other, it is possible to form graduonymic rows of them: start – continue – stop .

It has been stated that it is not possible to form graduonymic row because verbs belonging to the categories of **verbs of occurrence and verbs of existence or relationship** have only contextual semantic units and are not rich in synonyms.

Professor O. Bozorov, in his research, noted that verbs have graduonymy, both in terms of broad and narrow meanings (send (one person) –move (people)). He considered that grading can be

². Djumabayeva J. Monograph "Lexical graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages" Tashkent, 2014, page 17-18

expressed in verb categories and functional forms. There is also an increase or decrease in meaning between the forms (read – may read – seem to read – not read – not read at all).³

He also considered that there is a phenomenon of graduonymy of verbs in the transitive and intransitive senses, and divided them into such types as: partial transition of the action to the object (eat from the bread, drink from the water), complete transition (eat bread, drink water)⁴. Also, he considered that the phenomenon of transition can be divided into three stages: the initial relationship (look at the bread (as Help your self!)); partial transition (eat from the bread); full transition (eat the bread). The author formed graduonymic rows in the categories of verb voices⁵, according to the position of performing the action of subject (active/reflexive - togetherness - superlative - passive); according to the increase in the number of persons in the performance of the action (reflexive - superlative - togetherness); according to the degree of the influence of others in the performance of the action (moderate (active, reflexive, passive) - equality or cooperation (togetherness) - dependence (superlative); according to decrease of accuracy of action (active – reflexive – togetherness – superlative – passive) . Assuming that there is a graduonymy in each of the functional forms of verbs (forms of name of action (in Uzbek grammar has a non-finite form of the verb name of action (harakat nomi) it’s function is equal with Gerund in English grammar.), in particular, in the forms of name of action , the movement weakens and moves towards the concept of "object" (-moq - -v (-uv) - -sh (- ish): o’qimoq -- o’quv – o’qish (to read)). In English the equal form of name of action Gerund is formed only with “to” or without “to”. In this case such kind of graduonymic row inside one non – finite form is not belong to English language. Participle forms are also arranged in descending order of meaning (-yatgan - -digan - -gan - -r (-ar) - - (u) vchi: oqayotgan – oqadigan- oqqan- oqar- oquvchi (flow)). In English has two kind of Participle : Present Participle and Past Participle. Present Participle is formed by adding –ing end of the verbs: flowing, reading . Past Participle is formed in two ways that there is difference between formation of regular and irregular verbs: written, read, cleaned, opened.

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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J. Djumabayeva took action lexemes (verbs) as lexical units and formed graduonymic rows, dividing them into different categories according to the types of meaning. O. Bozorov explains the grammatical ranking of verbs as a morphological unit. From the above, it can be concluded that action lexemes (verbs) can have their own graduonymy, both logically and functionally.

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³ . Bozorov O. Doctoral dissertation “Leveling in Uzbek language” Tashkent 1997, page 184.

⁴ . This transition may differ from English. In Bozorov’s Doctorial dissertation partial transition expressed suffix of case. This suffix is equal meaning of preposition “from”. Complete transition also expressed with one of the suffix of cases. (Explanation from author)

⁵ . In English has only two voices: Active and Passive. In Uzbek there are six voices (Aniq (active), o’zlik (reflexive), birgalik (togetherness), orttirma (superlative), majhul (passive)). (Explanation from author).

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325	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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THE ROLE OF FORESTRY IN THE RESTORATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD OF THE SECOND WORLD.

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Annotation: this article discusses the role of Forestry in the restoration of the national economy of Uzbekistan in the post-Second World War period on the territory of Uzbekistan.

Keywords and phrases: Forest, Center solo domination, Oqbilol, dendrological Park, cocoon, degradation, State Forest Fund.

The second half of the 20th century was a period for World countries when Reconstruction, replacement of lost resources, repair of damaged fronts became widespread. In particular, social life in the republics within the USSR was very difficult, the economy was completely in vain. The dire consequences of World War II and the growing dominance of this additional Center-alone began to negatively affect agriculture, along with all sectors of the national economy, an important sector producing raw materials for industry, food for the population. It should be noted separately that in the post-war years, the production of agricultural products is extremely weakened in organizational and economic terms. Labor resources were reduced, and the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products was declining. However, nevertheless, in the first post-war years, the tasks of the transition to a peaceful life set before the Republic were fulfilled: the bulk of the enterprises switched to the production of products for the period of peace, the issues of public life associated with the transition to peaceful conditions were partially resolved¹.

Within the framework of the measures taken to develop the national economy, a number of changes have also been made in forestry. In particular, in 1946, the Supreme Soviet of the former Union issued a decree "on the deforestation of Central Asia", and only the Fergana Valley Forest Farm was assigned the task of deforestation of 80,000 hectares of land. At that time, the Lands of Shahimardon-Turbat (later the Shahimardon division) were 7.5 thousand hectares². The total area of Yozyovon, Dovecote, Mindon, Karasuv, Karavultepa, Akbilol farms was 2200 hectares, all of which were included in the Fergana Forestry³.

At this point, it should be noted that a lot of work has been carried out by the head of Fergana Forestry Egamberdi Mirzaahmedov on the expansion of Forestry since 1946. Large-scale work was carried out on the development of Fergana mountain regions, steppe deserts and the creation of artificial forests. In 1950-1955, according to the results of work on the protection of nature, development of new lands, creation of forests, the Fergana region was recognized as the All-Union winner in the field. Economic activity was demonstrated at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition⁴.

¹ Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. 2-китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2000. – Б. 505.

² Юсупов Ш.Т. Ўзбекистон ўрмон хўжалиги тарихи ва бугуни. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 248.

³ Бутиков Е.А. Ўрта Осиё кўчатзорларида ўрмон дарахтлари кўчатлари етиштириш тажрибаси. – Тошкент: УзНИИИТИ, 1979. – Б. 54.

⁴ Ўзбекистон шароитида ўрмонларни парвариш қилиш, соғломлаштириш ва қайта тиклаш мақсадида кесиш бўйича қўлланма. – Ташкент: Fan va texnologiya, 2005. – Б. 38.

In this forestry, the hunting process is also established, about which information is found in many archival documents ⁵.

According to historical data, Tashkent forestry was established in 1947, the total area of the farm – 4 127 hectares, including forest – covered lands -1 639 hectares, cultural Foresters-828 hectares. It should be noted that in 1945 year, before the end of the war, the construction of a dendrological Park in Tashkent began. In 1948, the Institute of agricultural land reclamation and Forestry of Uzbekistan, founded on its basis, was transformed into the Central Asian Research Institute of Forestry⁶. Through this, the basis is laid for the creation of a scientific basis for the development of forests suitable for the conditions of Central Asia. In the period of political, social, economic very difficult, the fact that such actions are not stopped, but rather carried out, suggests that the population in the organization of Forestry, in particular the educated people, are not indifferent to the lively and surrounding mumuhit.

The study of the history of Forestry during the Soviet regime makes it possible to trace what issues were relevant in this area in those years. In particular, the Central Committee of the CP (B) of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan on December 3, 1947 " on strengthening work in the field of Forestry and forest land reclamation of the Uzbek SSR"⁷ the decision of the gi was adopted, in which "...The need for the rapid development of work on the organization of forest funds in Uzbekistan and the implementation of forest land reclamation activities at a wide pace" will be indicated. In order to ensure the practical result of the tasks set out in the resolution, on December 20 of this year, a mountain and forest reserve with a total area of 22,000 hectares will be established on the territory of the Parkent and Melonaron regions of the Tashkent region⁸.

One of the forest farms organized during this period is the Burchmulla Forestry (1947 year)⁹. The total land area of Burchmulla Forestry, located on the slope of Tianshan and Ugom mountaineering, is 352,409 hectares, divided into 11 sections as well as 2 independent plots. The area of forest-covered land is 18,098. 7 hectares, of which 5% of the total area is made up of cultural woodland is 3,444. 17 hectares, cultural young woodland is 1,093. 83 hectares, forest germination is 26.9 hectares, the total forest-covered area is 102,347 hectares, gardens are 250 hectares, waters, roads, farmland and Headland is 209,281 hectares¹⁰.

Another of the major farms established in the post – war years was the counter forestry (in 1949), which included a forest fund of 515 hectares. Counter Forestry, whose activities continue to this day, has more than 70 hectares of nurseries. In these nurseries, about 50 species are about 4 million. more than fruit and ornamental seedlings are cared for.

It is worth noting that one of the most basic ways to improve natural balance is to reproduce and develop the world of animals and plants. In order to accelerate such activities in the Republic, on March 11, 1959, the Central Committee of the CPSU of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution "on the development of Lake Fishing in the collective farms and state farms of the Republic and the reproduction of fishing from local water sources." With this method, the goal is envisaged to support the work of growing and catching fish, as well as to increase

⁵ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 13-иш, 32-33-варақлар.

⁶ ЎзМА, 2484-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 550-иш, 33-варақ.

⁷ Андижон вилояти давлат архиви, 639-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, 1-варақ.

⁸ ЎзМА, 837-фонд, 33-рўйхат, 2653-иш, 5-варақ.

⁹ Юсупов Ш.Т. Ўзбекистон ўрмон хўжалиги тарихи ва бугуни. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. –Б .258-259.

¹⁰ Маълумот учун кўрсатиб ўтиш жоизки, сўнги йилларда Бурчмулла ўрмон хўжалигида ишлаб чиқариш режаси асосан 29 турдаги ишлар тадбир асосида бажарилмоқда. Бундан ўрмон экиш 136 гектар, мактаб бўлимида қаламчадан ва ниҳоллардан кўчат етиштириш 6 гектар, уруғидан кўчат етиштириш 3,4 гектар, зараркундаларга қарши кураш тадбирлари 6 700 гектарда, ёнғинга қарши мақсадларда йўллар қуриш борасида 16 км ишлар бажарилмоқда.

the amount of the animal world, albeit artificially. Such measures also acquired a territorial character, and on December 25, 1959, according to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 372, "rules for hunting in the Fergana Valley in 1960-1961" were established. It provided instructions on what period of the year, in what way it is possible to hunt which animal¹¹. On August 27, 1960, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR on the "rules of fishing and fishing in water bodies of the Uzbek SSR" was also published, which clarified many issues related to fishing¹².

Some forest farms also began to be established on the territory of the Republic at the time of development of protected lands. In 1965, the Kashkadarya regional forestry department was established. The total land area of the farm was 205,713 hectares, and the area covered by the forest was 69,573 hectares, including cultural Woodlands 6,530 hectares, unincorporated forests 7,673 hectares, and forest nurseries 83 hectares.

Kashkadarya Central Forestry included 11 Forestry units, which operated mainly with the responsibility of increasing, restoring, guarding, preserving forested areas. In addition, quality Martingale-operates, covering the areas of Agriculture, Livestock, bee development, in order to establish tree seeds, nurseries and use the forest for additional purposes. More than 200 species of grass and medicinal herbs grow in kashkadarya forests, the fauna of Kashkadarya forests is diverse, bear, wolf, gazelle, Fox, mountaineer, wild boar are among them. Partridge, Quail, wild goose and other types of birds are also found in poultry. In order to preserve biodiversity in its natural way, geographer and biologist scientists have carried out various measures. At the same time, the administrative management system of the Soviet government caused certain difficulties in this regard. Especially in Soviet times, special importance was also attached to sericulture during the development of deserts and the breeding of cotton fields. Agricultural and agricultural enterprises of Fergana region were ordered on October 11, 1954 "on the cultivation and preparation for spring work of the autumn cocoon"¹³. For the Soviet regime, sericulture, especially the cultivation of cotton and the harvesting of its crop, had become a political task. It is also worth mentioning that the reduction of forests due to the consequent expansion of pakhtazores was considered something insignificant in the face of this policy.

In particular, in Uzbekistan, numerous laws and regulations, instructions and directives have been adopted on improving the activities of forest farms, nature protection in Forest Farms, development of new lands, improvement of measures for the creation of forests. In the process, work was accelerated to reduce the desert areas of the Republic by planting new trees, to form new forests in these areas. During the analyzed years, there has been significant damage to forests at the Republican level. In the process, a number of ecosystems were degraded in the Republic, and their restoration and forest protection were not given sufficient importance. The reason was that for their protection, huge funds, spending were required. Another important aspect is that when spending funds allocated for the development of Forestry, a number of shortcomings, shortages, are also observed in the activities of industry leaders and employees, can be observed in archival documents.

In conclusion, even in the years after the Second World War, agricultural production was extremely weakened in organizational and economic terms, labor resources were reduced, the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products was reduced. However, in the first post-war years, within the framework of the tasks of the transition to a peaceful life set before the Republic, issues related to the transition of public life to peaceful conditions began to be partially resolved. Within the framework of the measures taken to develop the national economy, a number of changes have also been made in forestry.

¹¹ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 6-иш, 68-75-варақлар.

¹² Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 13-иш, 2-варақ.

¹³ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 6-иш, 53-54-варақлар.

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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11. ¹ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 6-иш, 68-75-варақлар.
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**SPECIFIC METHODS AND TASKS FOR THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF
PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH THE HELP OF GAMES**

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Annotation: this article reveals specific ways and tasks for the physical development of Primary School students using games.

Keywords: primary education, sports, physical education, physical development, physical qualities.

In the system of physical education of Uzbekistan, sport is considered as the main means and methods of comprehensive physical education of students. Sports also occupy a large place in the physical education of children of primary school age. Sport as a means of physical education has great potential for strengthening the health of children. Properly organized sports training allows you to improve the central nervous system (MNT), improve the work of the pulmonary, cardiac system, improve muscle volume, blood composition, metabolism.

In the process of playing sports, conditions are created to solve a number of educational issues and, above all, the upbringing of positive morality and willpower. Scientific observations, practical experiments show that properly organized activities make it possible to improve the assimilation of children in general education, teach children to work, educate a strong-willed character, improve moral culture, discipline and bring up other positive aspects of their character. Timely practice of sports in childhood allows you to grow deputy masters of sports. All this leads to the fact that sports remain an irreplaceable means of physical education of students.

In the physical education of school-age children, sports elements take their place in children's educational activities outside of school and in their daily lives. These are classes: a) in mastering the sports technique of certain sports; b) lead children to participate in ordinary sports competitions that do not require training in one system for a long time. Sports elements are included in the school program. Children learn the technical basics of gymnastic exercises, athletics, volleyball, basketball, rhythmic gymnastics, national wrestling, swimming in the lesson. The submission of training norms is carried out in the form of sports competitions. In general, the introduction of elements of the competition in the optional appearance of the performance of physical exercises (morning hygienic Gymnastics, cheerful minute, etc.) contributes to the interesting (emotional) transition of the training, makes it possible to perform the exercises with better quality. The study of competitions, exercise techniques can be carried out at meetings of group teams, holding wellness days, physical education bay - Rams at school. In extracurricular competitions, residences, neighborhoods, the best runners in parks, height jumpers, racers, swimmers competition is widely held.

In sports work with children, we can distinguish 2 directions: 1) the application of sports elements in physical education is the initial stage of interest and rapprochement with Sports; 2) specialized training in certain types of sports. Specialized sports training is aimed at training highly qualified young athletes as organizers of mass sports activities, a public Sports judge, instructors. Specialized sports classes are held in the sports sections of the Bozm school team. Its task is that children conduct systematic exercises, master the selected type, technique and tactics of sports, participate in sports competitions, develop their physical qualities, increase the functional capabilities of the body.

Features of sports training with children.

Technical and tactical skills (gymnastics, acrobatics, figure skating, sports Games, athletics,

etc.) according to their coordination abilities in their activities with children.k) it is necessary to focus on sports that require their long-term work on capturing a large amount of complex.

The connection of techniques and tactics is not enough for children to achieve high results, but when adolescents reach a certain age, the children's organism is at its best when they acquire a complex technique for their time, when it is possible to bring them to high results. They must master the technique perfectly. Only then will the entire work carried out be focused on special training. If we look at the state of sports translation of Latinina, Iskhakova, ter-Avanesyan, Dumbadze and others, then they have achieved high results by adolescence. Many athletes who entered the national team of the Olympic Games were very young, they need to be trained for at least 7-8 years in order to show a high result on a global scale. And the length of service in the field of sports is equal to 7-8 years. 70% of athletes in our national team are 20-21 years old.

When working with young children, Sports (mountaineering, motto and auto racing) are not used, which require important special knowledge and skills.

Starting a sports training session is different. Therefore, we are not talking about an early start of training with sports, but about a timely start in each type of sport. Sometimes early engagement in sports limits, stops the growth of technical results in sports, delivering harm to health. These types of sports require more endurance, strength than everyone else (boxing, barbell, long and medium distance running).

In recent years, one of the favorite games of children has become roller skating, and in public they are engaged independently in residential areas on the streets. If a circle is organized in schools as a sport for roller skating, it is not advisable to start admission to it before the age of 9-10, since young children are not ready to master the running technique, cannot keep the free muscles of the legs bent and run on the right foot, that is, they master the wrong technique. But the fundament of their future success in sports begins to be laid in childhood and teenage sports. Sports translation case analysis of many years of observations shows that the start of training with certain types of sports depends on its nature. For example, at 7-8 years old with swimming and figure skating, at 8-9 years old with Alpine skiing, jumping into the water, tennis; at 9-10 years old; 7-8 b.gymnastics, acrobatics 8-9 years old, sports gymnastics; 7-8 - (girls), 10-11 years old - football, hockey, handball, volleyball, basketball; At the age of 11-12 - athletics, ski competition, cycling, water ball, 12-14 years old - it is possible to engage in boxing, etc. (this data must be determined, since in the current period, the age of participants in the national team is getting smaller by the year), which means that they are starting to engage in sports much earlier. The highest successes are achieved at the age of 25, but from year to year the age is decreasing, in the current gymnastics there are champions of 13-14 years.

When compared with an adult, the technical conditions for performing exercises are changing: the size of projectiles, is decreasing, the shape is changing, the size of the field is also decreasing, the distances are decreasing, the performance of the exercises is getting lighter. The assessment of the achievements of young children and adolescents is decreasing. For many years, it has been developing special standards of inventors for classes with children.

Classes should be held on a wider base of general physical fitness in relation to adults. They should vary in content. It is necessary to limit the choice of exercises only from a special type (one-sided specification), since this leads to an increased load. In some cases, the cessation of the growth of the athlete's height depends on the insufficient level of general physical development.

It is characteristic that the US national team did not have a single player who was engaged only in fodbol. All players are engaged in 9 more types of sports. But the demand for fodbol teenagers is that every fodbolist must be in the school national team for some types of American fodbol, baseball, tennis, swimming and athletics. Many players in our national team are not engaged in other types of sports.

In Uzbekistan, a system of youth and youth competitions has been developed:

9-10 school -1 stage 11-12 School-1 stage

13-14 district, city, vil.on the Scale-Stage II

15-16 regions, on the scale of the Republic - Stage III 17-18 regions, on the scale of the Republic-Stage III

The younger the student's age, the smaller the scale of the competition (increased Manning with health, physical and psychological load), because the larger the competitions, the greater the demand and excitement.

At each age in sports, the number of competitions is dying. For example: from gymnastics for 11-12 years old (5-6) to General Physical Training (2) classification in general physical training for 13-14 years old (5-6), (4) classification - athletics, etc.

Conclusion

The importance of physical education and sports in the education of the younger generation is incomparable. In particular, sports also occupy a large place in the physical education of children of primary school age. Sport as a means of physical education strengthens the health of children. In the implementation of these opportunities, there is a specific goal, objectives of both classroom and extracurricular forms of physical education, according to which the organization and systematic implementation of sports clubs will serve to increase students ' interest in sports, as well as in their physical 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.

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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**HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF PARALYMPIC SPORTS COMPETITIONS IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Anotation: the history of the origin of Paralympic sports competitions and information about the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state, the results achieved and the conditions created for Paralympic athletes by the state and government of the Republic of Uzbekistan are included in it. The information in this article serves as one of the main sources for specialists and students of the educational direction of Physical Culture.

Keywords: Olympic, Paralympic, Ancient Greece, summer, winter, paralel, disabled, disabled, competition, arena, athlete.

It is well known from history that the Olympic Games were first held in Ancient Greece as a religious and sports festival, while the Paralympic sports games came about in the middle of the 20th century after World War II with the name of “Paralympics”, concentrating various ideas among society in Uzi to shape the confidence and hope of life of people

To date, the Paralympic word has become an integral part of the world of physical education and sports, equally popular with the Olympic word. However, in order for most people and young future specialists to find out the history of the origin of the Paralympic Games, the stages of its development, information about participants and sports in it, there are such problems as the lack of literature. (That is why I intend to write an article that provides brief information about the history of the Paralympics, recommending that they read it for the curious and the khokhlovchilvr.)

The Paralympic Games were first launched by Ludwig Guttman, a physician at the 1948 England Rehabilitation Hospital named Stoke-Mandeville - who gathered British fighters who returned in World War II with spinal cord injuries to the hospital to mentally prepare them for fantasy and participate in sports health-improving action competitions by shaping a sense of self-confidence in them. Ludwig Guttman regarded them as the most effective way to use exercise and sports games in order to improve the lives of those who became disabled, and was a supporter of like-minded people. That is why Ludwig Guttman was also recognized as the “father of athletes with limited opportunities.”

The first competition, similar to the modern Paralympic Games, took place in 1948, and it was called the “stock Mandeville Wheelchair Games”. He coincided with the time of the competition with the XIV Summer Olympics in London.

After a positive result of similar actions, Ludwig Guttman set himself the main goal of organizing sports competitions for people with disabilities and organizing sports competitions like the Olympics for them in order to ensure their participation. It is worth noting that” stock Mandeville Wheelchair Games " were held every year from 1948 until 1952. And by 1952, Ludwig Guttman's dreams had come true and athletes from the Netherlands would also participate in the “Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Games” competition, and after that these competitions received the status of an international competition and receive the name of an international competition.

In an international competition in 1952, a total of 130 athletes with disabilities demonstrated their courage and endurance and tested their training based on established rules.

By 1960, IX International “Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Games” competitions held in Rome, Italy - in addition to war veterans, other types of disabled and disabled athletes were allowed to participate. That is why it is in Rome, the capital of Italy that the competition is celebrated and recognized as the first Paralympic Games in history.

About 400 athletes from 23 countries took part in the first Summer Paralympic Games held in Rome, the capital of Italy. From that time, movements for the Paralympic sports began to develop in the countries of the world.

In 1976, the first Winter Paralympic Games were held in Ernsjöldsvik, Sweden. Not only disabled athletes in wheelchairs, but also disabled athletes of other categories took part in it. The most important point is that a record number of athletes participated in the summer Paralympics held in Toronto this year. A total of 1,657 athletes from 52 countries showed their skills, defended the honor of their country and participated in competitions for medals. It was at these Paralympic Games that athletes who were blind and visually impaired, paraplegic, severely disabled in the spine, and other physical ailments were allowed to participate in the Paralympic Sports Games, and this in turn The popularity of Paralympic sports allowed disabled people worldwide to show their courage and strength.

Thus, sports games, i.e., competitions, high became a high-level sports event. By 1989, the International Paralympic Committee was established. At the same time, this created the ground for the glorification of the human factor in all countries, that is, for paying special attention to physical education and sports of people with disabilities and limited opportunities. In the physical education programs of the states, it is necessary to implement activities such as working with people with disabilities, not only for healthy people or recuperating athletes, and for this, professors-teachers, trainers and doctors in the field are responsible. assigned tasks such as determining and creating conditions for them, such as the fact that they should be reflected in education and training programs.

Another unforgettable innovation in the history of the Paralympic Games happened in 1988 at the Seoul Olympics (VIII Paralympics). More precisely, from this year, the Paralympic Games, which are held among healthy athletes, will be held at the sports facilities of the Olympic Games. This tradition has been used in the Winter Olympics since the XXV Summer Olympic Games (IX Paralympics) held in Barcelona, Spain in 1992.

By 2001, an agreement was signed between the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee. According to it, starting from 2008, the Paralympic Games will be held in the same year as the Olympic Games, and at the same time, after the Olympic Games, in the sports facilities where the Olympic Games will be held, and also equal opportunities have been established, just like the Olympic Games. At the same time, the Paralympic Games were organized by the same organizing committee and financed from the same sources as the Olympic Games.

It is no secret to all of us that the Paralympic Games are an international sports competition for people with disabilities. Some sources say that Paralympics, i.e. Para, was originally derived from the word "paralysed" and referred to the inability to move a certain part of the body due to problems with the spine, but in some literature, the number of participants in the competition expanded later. It was noted that the first part of the word "parallel" was interpreted as a reference, that is, it means a competition held parallel to the main Olympic Games.

Briefly, the Summer Paralympic Games have been regularly held since 1960, and the Winter Paralympic Games since 1976. It is noteworthy that sources confirming that since 1988 these competitions have been held in the sports arenas where the Olympic Games were held, confirm the correctness of our information.

At this point, we will be able to find out the development of the Summer Paralympic Games through the table below.

We can see the result of the state's attention and created conditions for our athletes who bravely defend the honor of our independent land and participate in the Paralympic sports competition in the example of the achievements of our athletes in the Paralympic sports competitions.

At the 2004 XII Paralympic Games in Athens, Greece, where our representatives participated for the first time, Yusuf Kadirov, our only Paralympic athlete, took part in powerlifting and became

335	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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a participant of the Athens 2004 Paralympic Sports Games. , after the establishment of the Paralympic Association of Uzbekistan in 2007, at the 2008 Paralympic Games held in Beijing, the capital of China, that is, at the Beijing-2008 Paralympic Sports Games, the delegation of Uzbekistan participated in 2 sports (powerlifting and swimming from sports) participated with two athletes.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the era of winning streaks for our country's athletes has begun since the 2012 Paralympic Games in London.

At the London-2012 Paralympic sports games, 10 athletes from our representatives participated in 4 sports, and Sharif Khalilov won 1 silver medal in judo in the weight category up to 73 kilograms. This silver medal was the first achievement of our Uzbek Paralympic athletes at the Paralympic sports competitions, and it was written in golden letters in the history of Uzbekistan. The Uzbek delegation took the 67th place overall in the London 2012 Paralympic sports tournament with one silver medal.

In 2016, 32 athletes from 8 sports took part in the 15th Summer Rio-2016 Paralympic Sports Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. won 8 gold, 6 silver and 17 bronze medals and took 16th place overall in the tournament table and took the first place among the Central Asian countries and the second place among the CIS countries (1 -place Ukraine participated with 171 athletes), won the 2nd place among Asian countries (after China with 326 athletes).

At the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games, our parajudokas took the first place in the overall team in the sport of judo. The most gratifying thing is that our athletes won 6 world, 7 Paralympic and 12 Asian records at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games.

48 athletes with 55 tickets participated in the Tokyo-2020 XVI Paralympic Sports Games of the Uzbekistan delegation. 17 of our para-athletics athletes with 19 tickets, 7 of our Paralympians in swimming with 12 tickets, 3 of our Para-canoe athletes with 3 tickets, one of our Paralympians in shooting sports 1 athlete with 1 ticket. 12 of our Paraju athletes defended the honor of our country with 12 medals, 2 of our paracademic rowing athletes with 2 medals, 3 athletes of Parapowerlifting with 3 medals.

According to the final results, the Uzbek paralympians won 8 gold, 6 silver and 5 bronze medals, occupying 16th place in the overall team standings of the tournament table. and after Iran) and the CIS countries (after Russia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan) and took the first place among the Central Asian and Turkic peoples. Of course, these results did not happen by themselves, for this, the reforms carried out by our state and the conditions created in this regard are of particular importance. The implementation of positive decisions, such as the glorification of the human factor and comprehensive support in the adopted normative documents, inspires our athletes to achieve great achievements. 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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336	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUTH SUPPORT IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. The article highlights the formation of a youth employment system in Uzbekistan, the periodicity of reforms, the strengthening of the legal framework, and the fact that small business and private entrepreneurship are key factors in ensuring youth employment. It was also stated that the employment of young people is one of the key issues in the development of the reform process under the leadership of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev.

Keywords: unemployment, social protection, jobs, small business, private entrepreneurship, agriculture, soft loans, pandemic.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to ensuring the employment of the population, as a result of which, further improvement of the social protection system of citizens. In particular, the creation of new jobs is of primary importance due to the expansion of small business and entrepreneurship.

More than 60 percent of the population of Uzbekistan are young people under the age of 30 [page 5.91]. Therefore, in order to further deepen the system of social protection of young people, the issue of ensuring their employment has the level of state policy.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev noted: "If we can develop entrepreneurial initiative among young people, if we teach them to use funds correctly, we will solve not only economic, but also many social problems." [page 3.77]

Promotion of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan is one of the decisive and strategic factors of the socio-economic development of the country. Small business creates favorable conditions for employment expansion and population income growth. In our republic, the important aspects of small business are taken into account, new jobs are created, economic growth rates are determined, the economy of families engaged in small business is strengthened, the local budget is regularly provided, the distribution of employees is put in place, unemployment is prevented, and participants are provided with additional salary. attention is paid to the impact.

In the early days of independence, the laws of the Soviet government and the laws of the Uzbek SSR were applied to the employment of the population, but after a short time, we began to establish our own national legal systems in this field, and in doing so, we met the requirements of international legal norms and standards, the International Labor Organization on employment and employment of the population. An attempt was made to take into account the provisions of the Conventions and Recommendations as much as possible. One of such preliminary laws is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment of the Population"[11] adopted on January 13, 1992. With this Law, the legal system of providing employment to the population in our country was founded, the national systems of employment agencies were created, and the level and scope of the rights and guarantees provided to citizens in the field of employment were clearly defined. This law became important at the time in the legal regulation of employment and employment issues in our country. On May 1, 1998, some amendments and additions were made to the law, and the main principles of employment of the population were expressed.

In the first years of independence, there were problems with the employment of young people due to the current economic and social situation. According to the data, in 1993 there were 41,000 unemployed people in Fergana region, 60% of them were young people. At the same time, the number of graduates of general education schools, secondary specialized and higher education institutions increased by 50,000 every year. 28,000 of them were high school graduates without any profession [collective volume 8.122, page 15]. Effectiveness of reforms was achieved as a result of elimination of shortcomings. In particular, more than 760 young people were employed at the "Vacancy Jobs" fairs held in Andijan region in 1999-2000 [9. Volume 40, Sheet 20].

Also, in the course of the activity of the "Social and economic support of youth, employment and entrepreneurship" department of the "Kamolot" YOIH Central Council, in 2001, more than 95 young people were directly assisted in obtaining loans from banks to open small and medium-sized business enterprises or develop their activities [page 6.95].

Ensuring and increasing the employment of the rural population is one of the important issues. One of the factors that ensure the reduction of unemployment of rural youth is the creation of non-agricultural jobs related to the improvement of their education and professional skills and diversification of labor, the rapid development of the service sector, small business and private entrepreneurship is considered to be of particular importance. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship plays an important social role, especially in rural areas, related to the creation of new jobs and solving the problem of employment among young people. In 2008, the majority of the total employed population in Uzbekistan worked in this field, and 55% of them were young [pages 6.91-92]. In 2015, more than 980 thousand jobs were created in our country, so more than 60 percent were created in rural areas. More than 480,000 college graduates were employed [7. No. 5, September-October 2016].

In 2008, a total of 8,771 young people were registered by the Employment Assistance Centers under the "Employment and Employment" program of Fergana region. 7,683 of those registered were employed, of which 6,194 young people were employed in rural areas [Volume 10.6, page 114]. Also, in the 1st half-year program of 2008, 8 cocktail fairs were established and 19 cocktail fairs were held. 113 disabled young people were employed in quota and domestic jobs [Volume 10.6, page 115].

In Uzbekistan, a new promising stage of development has begun in the state policy of ensuring the employment of the population, which is the priority of the process of social protection of the population, as well as in all areas. In particular, at the plenary meeting of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on December 13, 2016, the "2017 population employment program" was adopted [4.№3, June 2017]. Also, in 2017-2021, it was determined to consistently increase the employment and real income of the population in the priority direction of the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the development of the social sphere [12].

In 2017, 1 trillion soums were allocated for women entrepreneurs and 60 billion soums for about 10,000 young people who will graduate from educational institutions [page 1.347] in order to attract women and young people to entrepreneurship in our country.

It is worth noting that during the first year of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan's activities, 216 billion sums of preferential loans were given by banks to 4,300 of our young men and women on the recommendation of the organization, and more than 184,300 young people were provided with jobs [page 2.497]. In particular, structures such as the Youth Entrepreneurship and Farming Support Center of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, which works with young entrepreneurs and farmers, and the Center of Youth Initiatives to work with talented and creative youth [page 1.517] have been established.

The issue of social protection of young people and young families is becoming the most important and priority direction for us. In this regard, it should be noted that the program of

establishing youth houses is being consistently implemented in order to support young families actively participating in the social and political life of our country, and to improve their housing and living conditions [page 2.285].

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, in order to further expand the activities of the "Youth - our future" fund in order to attract young people to entrepreneurship, to ensure their employment, in 2019, more than 2 trillion soums will be allocated to the fund and thereby create more than 50,000 new jobs[3.34 page] is of great importance.

The negative consequences of the worldwide pandemic did not escape our Republic. In particular, in June 2020, 732,000 of the unemployed in Uzbekistan were young people, and 834,000 were women [13].

In order to prevent the spread of negative situations, in 2020, "targeted plans" were developed and approved by local councils to ensure the employment of 380,000 unemployed youth. As a result, 270,000 young men and women were employed in six months of 2020[13].

Also, in accordance with the decision of the President of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2020 "On additional measures to improve the system of attracting the population to entrepreneurship and development of entrepreneurship", a system of training and issuing certificates to unemployed youth without a diploma, but with practical skills, was introduced in skill assessment centers[14].

At the end of 2019, a total of 49,168 unemployed youths were registered in Fergana region, and in January-May 2020, about 28,000, that is, 56% of unemployed youths were employed [15]. The program "One hectare for every youth" is also important in ensuring the employment of unemployed youth. In particular, 11,854 young people of Fergana region were directed to the agricultural sector, and 2,643 people were allocated 10-30 hectares of land[15].

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the process of social protection of the population in Uzbekistan, attention is being paid to the issue of youth employment at the level of state policy. The problems that arose in the system of youth employment in the first years of independence were solved through the consistency of reforms and the improvement of the legal basis of this system. In particular, the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in ensuring youth employment is gaining importance. Also, in the process of promising reforms carried out under the leadership of your President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, special attention is being paid to the process of social protection of the population, in particular, to the system of ensuring youth employment.

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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Abstract. This article provides theoretical information about the art of dance and guidelines for the development of Uzbek national dance art.

Key words. Dance, image, Choreography, creativity, ensemble, classical, lyrical, heroic, folklore, national dance, innovative, staging, etc.

Every art field expresses our life through an artistic image. In addition, dance is one of the arts that has a special place in the development of human society. The art of dance is an art form based on conveying the spirit of creativity, feelings, and fiction to the people without words, only with movements and facial expressions. "Dance is to immerse yourself in the world of magic, by giving yourself to the melody and melody; To amaze the audience by putting all that is in your heart into your eyes and actions; To scatter your wishes in the form of a bunch of flowers over the excitement of the audience, to be worthy of their applause. Such a great feeling is in the hearts of people who have excellent dancing skills. Dance is a delicate and responsible form of art that never ends. As we all know, if you go to any country of the world and talk about Uzbek dance, they will definitely remember the "Bahor" ensemble and greet you with great respect. We know that our teacher Mukarram Turgunbayeva, the master of dance art, staged about 120 dances for the "Bahor" ensemble and solo performers. However, at the national stages, at international festivals "Munojot", "Tanovor", "Pilla", "Nozanin" they perform a lot of dances like We all want to learn and skillfully perform other traditional dances and benefit the people. As our social life developed, the art of dance, like other art fields, became richer day by day, and its character and themes changed. Labor dances were interpreted in a new way, as a new vital need, dances that give people spiritual support, joy and pleasure began to be performed. For example: "Cotton", "Pilla" in Uzbeks, "Thread Spinner" in Russians, "Harvest" in Ukrainians holiday", "Grape harvest" in Moldovans, "Fishermen" in Koreans, etc. dances are among them. Classical, lyrical, heroic, humorous, folkloric, labor and many other types of dance are preserved. Dance is inextricably linked with music, it reveals the content of music through images. Rhythm is important in folk dances, it finds its expression in music, the movements of feet, legs, head and body obey the general rhythm and are connected with each other. When expressing the content of Uzbek dances, performers also use clapping, clapping, and rustling. Some dances are performed with objects such as handkerchiefs, bowls, glasses, sometimes the performer accompanies himself on folk instruments (drums, drums, etc.). In the dance of the peoples of Western Europe, mainly foot movements are important, followed by hand and body movements. In the East, hand and body movements are the main means of plastic expression. Stage dance relies on folk creativity, preserves and develops its heritage and unique qualities. It first appeared in Greece, India and other countries. Professional dances based on folk dances are highly developed, and various dance systems (in particular, European and Eastern classical dances) have been established. The role and importance of the Uzbek national dance art is incomparable in instilling the feelings of goodness and sophistication, aesthetic and spiritual perfection into the consciousness of the young generation. The most enlightened values, human qualities, and national traditions of our people are expressed in national dances.

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 4, 2020 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of training highly qualified personnel in the field of dance art and further develop scientific potential" In the decision on the events, "The national dance art, which is an integral part of our centuries-old rich and unique culture, raises the spirituality, artistic

and aesthetic views of our people, respects the national values and traditions of the young generation, love for the Motherland and the role and importance of education in the spirit of loyalty is increasing. This is to develop this art in accordance with the fundamental changes that are taking place in all spheres of our society today, to restore different directions and examples of national dance, classical dance schools formed in different regions of our country, and to pass it on to future generations. requires strengthening of educational and propaganda work." and the decisions on "Measures for the further development of the national dance art" became a unique historical event in the development of culture and art. On the basis of these decisions, the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan was established in the Ministry of Culture in the form of a state higher education institution on the basis of the Tashkent State National Higher School of Dance and Choreography. Wide use of modern and advanced methods of teaching in this academy, comprehensive development of students' talents, application of modern pedagogical and innovative technologies, advanced scientific achievements in the field of culture and art to the educational process and the preparation and publication of spiritual-educational and scientific-popular literature based on the results of scientific research are considered important issues of today. Its purpose is to improve the dance education system, fully cover the need for training qualified personnel, and create new generation textbooks. Here we would like to mention one piece of information. Famous art critic, People's Artist of Uzbekistan R. Karimova wrote in the book "Uzbek Dances" "The national pride of the Uzbek people. The scientific team of the Academy shows great dedication in searching for and finding solutions to problems related to the national dance art, and in awakening the public's opinion about it. In the article "About Lazgi" of Khorezm published in English in Poland, about the new aspects of "Harmon Lazgi" based on the art of Khalfa, "Uzbekskoe natsionalnoe tantsevalnoe iskusstvo: ot stanovleniya k povysheniyu" ("Uzbek national dance art: and in the research entitled "from revival to rise", Russia) the historical roots of the national dance are discussed. Also, a scientific-practical project prepared at the State Choreography Academy of Uzbekistan on the topic "Creation of a website and a collection of multimedia products dedicated to the promotion of the Uzbek national dance art" was supported by the scientists of the Ministry of Innovative Development. - for the purpose of support, the initiator was recommended for financing as a winner of the selection of scientific research projects after successfully passing all stages. Today, scientific research is being conducted on the project. The main goal of the project is to restore and enrich the history, historical traditions, names and methods of Uzbek dance art, to study the history of national dance in connection with the past of our country, the life and work of our world-famous scholars. It is also important to show the dances and stage costumes, decorations and jewelry of our nation, which reflect the Uzbek qualities, national values, and rich spirituality, to the general public, especially to foreign countries and tourists. To study the creative activity of teachers created by the school in the field of national dance art, the meanings of dance names, elements, symbols, actions and signs, to determine the historical roots of Uzbek national dance, to create a regional map and index of dances and terms, It is planned to carry out remarkable works to strengthen its place in world culture. One of the important directions of the project is to collect unique dance samples that are disappearing, to create an explanatory dictionary of their history and description, and to organize scientific expeditions to all regions and districts of the republic. One of our main tasks is to prepare live interviews within the framework of audio and video productions and to strengthen cultural cooperation with compatriots living abroad in order to support their activities in preserving and developing the traditions of Uzbek culture, including Uzbek national dance art. is considered In this regard, in cooperation with the Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers, multimedia products about the history, traditions, mature figures, terms, costumes, decorations and jewelry of the Uzbek national dance art will be prepared. will be a necessary resource for cultural centers and public organizations of compatriots abroad. Today, the scientific team of the project is implementing its goals and plans in harmony with the tasks

defined in this decision, the results of preliminary research are visible. A monograph dedicated to the life and creative work of Gavhar Matyokubova, a people's artist of Uzbekistan, a mature representative and propagator of the Khorezm dance school, based on the traditions of the master-disciple, and a dictionary entitled "Khorazm Lazgi: History and Description". research work is being done on the album. After all, determining the place of national dance art in our cultural life, restoring its disappearing species and preserving, further developing, introducing and promoting its unique examples is one of the most important tasks.

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 PROCESS OF PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH HOUSING IN THE
SYSTEM OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN UZBEKISTAN.
(In the case of the Fergana Valley, 2016-2020)**

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Annotation. The article analyzes the achievements of our Republic in the field of social protection on the basis of large-scale reforms implemented in recent years. In particular, the results of the work carried out in 2016-2020 on the provision of housing, which is one of the priorities of the process of social protection, are scientifically and theoretically highlighted.

Keywords: State program, social protection, cheap housing, soft loan, subsidy, poverty reduction, Strategy for actions.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan to further improve the living standards and quality of the population, and to improve the social protection system. Special attention is being paid to the issues of increasing the employment and income of the population, allocating preferential loans, building affordable housing, further development of urban and rural infrastructures, especially in the regions of the Fergana Valley. "The ultimate goal is to create a reliable infrastructure for economic sectors, to create favorable conditions for urban and rural residents" [1.14 p.].

Also, in recent years, the legal basis of the process of providing the population with preferential loans and affordable housing in the social protection system has been created. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Decision No. PQ-4815 of August 26, 2020 "On Additional Measures Aimed at Social Support of the Population", 2017 Resolution No. PQ-3350 dated October 23, 2016 "On additional measures to effectively implement the program for the construction and reconstruction of affordable multi-apartment houses in cities in 2017-2020", No. PQ-2660 dated November 22, 2016 "In 2017-2020 Decisions on measures to implement the program of construction and reconstruction of affordable multi-apartment houses in cities" have an important place in the implementation of the set tasks and improvement of the social protection system of the population.

In recent years, large-scale works are being carried out to provide housing to the rural population through the construction of affordable housing based on updated model projects.

More than 53 thousand affordable houses and apartments were built on the basis of updated model projects in 2017-2021, approved by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2639 in 2017-2021, based on updated model projects About 65,000 families in need of improvement were provided with housing.[8] In particular, within the framework of the program for the construction of affordable housing according to updated model projects in rural areas in 2017-2021, it is proposed to allocate housing to low-income families starting from 2019.[9]

In accordance with the decision of the head of our state on November 22, 2016, 37 modern multi-storey housing units will be built in the city of Andijan in 2017 for the purpose of giving them to citizens in need of housing. created. [2. 6 June 2017.]

During the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Andijan region on May 19-20, 2018, based on the tasks of providing housing to women in difficult social situations, low-income women with disabilities, women raising their children alone, in 2018, 368 in the region it is planned to provide housing for this category of citizens. As a result, on August 20, 2018, on August 20, 2018, before the 27th anniversary of our independence, 293 women in need of housing, living in difficult social conditions and with disabilities were given the keys to new houses in a number of districts and cities of Andijan region. [2. 21 August 2018.]

In Fergana region, in January-December 2016, 6,563 houses with a total area of 922.5 thousand square meters, including 702.6 thousand square meters in rural areas, were commissioned. [p. 4.28] In January-December 2017, the total area is 771.8 thousand sq.m. 8.7 thousand houses or 8.7 thousand apartments, including 635.8 thousand square meters in rural areas. housing was put into use. [p. 5.29] In January-December 2018, the total area was 887.2 thousand square meters. 6,347,000 houses or 6,347,000 houses, including 633,400 square meters in rural areas, were put into use. [p. 6.42]

1228 houses built in rural areas on the basis of 14 high-rise and model projects to be built in the region within the framework of the housing construction program of 2018 in Fergana region served to solve the problem of providing the needs of the population. In addition, 4 unused dormitory buildings in the cities of Fergana, Margilan, and Koqan were converted into 222 apartments and handed over to families in need of housing, low-income and disabled families. 25 of the houses being built on the basis of updated model projects in rural areas were given to low-income families in need of housing.[7. 24 January 2018.]

As part of the 2019 State Program, construction work was carried out on 1,584 model houses worth 247.3 billion soums in the rural areas of Fergana region. 24 high-rise buildings were built in the cities of Fergana, Margilan and Ko'kan. In 2017-2018, 322 housing units were granted to this category of citizens on the basis of preferential loans in the region in terms of providing housing to families with disabilities, low-income families and those who have lost their breadwinners. Also, in 2017-2019, 583 housing units were allocated based on the right of use. In 2019, 346 housing units were commissioned with preferential loans. [7. January 8, 2020.]

In order to ensure the implementation of the decision of the President of November 22, 2016 No. PQ-2660 "On measures to implement the program of construction and reconstruction of affordable multi-apartment houses in cities in 2017-2020", a total of 336 apartment houses in the city of Namangan in 2017,[3. December 2, 2017.] And in 2018, 14 7-story low-cost housing units consisting of 588 apartments[3. March 2, 2019] was built and commissioned. Also, 48 houses were built and put into use by August 2018 in the Torakorgan district of the Namangan region within the framework of the program of construction of affordable housing according to updated model projects in rural areas in 2017-2021. Before the 27th anniversary of our independence, keys and certificates of houses were handed over to 90 low-income, disabled, needy citizens living in Namangan region on the basis of free and preferential loans. [3. 29 August 2018.]

29 multi-storey residential buildings with 750 apartments were built in Namangan region in 2020 to meet the population's demand for housing, and a total of 1329 subsidies were allocated for social support of the population. [3. 24 December 2020.]

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above:

- In recent years, as a result of large-scale reforms in all areas, the standard of living of the population has increased.
- The system of social protection of the population was radically reformed and practical results were achieved to reduce poverty.
- The issue of providing the population with housing has risen to the level of state policy. High importance is attached to the allocation of affordable housing on the basis of preferential loans to families with disabilities, low-income and disabled families in need of housing.

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 2017-2021, the process of providing the population with housing in the priority direction of the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the development of the social sphere has been consistently increased.

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PREPARATION OF MUSIC TEACHERS FOR INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract. In this article, the current state of theoretical and musical education, the use of pedagogical technologies in them, experimental work, ensuring the active participation of students in the lesson by means of various advanced pedagogical technologies, thereby improving their musical-theoretical and practical performance. Issues such as formation of skills, knowledge, and skills are explained.

Key words: Pedagogical activity, pedagogical technology, skills, qualifications, technological map, lesson activities, musical, artistic, aesthetic education and so on.

The more knowledgeable a teacher is, the more he mastered his profession and skillfully uses modern pedagogical technologies, the more he is the future raise the generation to be a well-rounded and knowledgeable person takes Pedagogy of future music teachers in higher pedagogical education in preparation for work and from musical subjects - music teaching methodology, music theory and analysis, choral studies, conducting, solfeggio knowledge and skills and, most importantly, their attitude towards their chosen professions are important takes place. In this regard, students studying in the field of musical education knowledge, level, musical training and attitude to the profession will be different it should also be noted.

1. Tasks given to students to develop certain skills and systematic implementation of their theoretical and practical mastery;
2. Independent practice of some methods of pedagogical technologies during the lesson in pedagogical practice;
3. The teacher constantly monitors the student's mastery of pedagogical technologies and the ability to apply them in practice, giving advice;
4. To discuss the acquired skills and qualifications of students in the use of pedagogical technologies in the class, in groups;
5. Teach students to observe and analyze their own work and the work of their peers, and to evaluate it;
6. Holding various contests and competitions among students, showing them examples of creative work, etc. k.

The teacher chooses the technology used in the lesson according to the content and topic of the lesson, in which the main attention and goal is focused on achieving a specific result. Of course, the level of knowledge, interests and aspirations of students are taken into account here. For example, it is possible to listen to a musical work on a tape recorder, then discuss it, analyze it collectively around a round table, learn the necessary information about the work (theoretical, artistic - text) on the basis of a free discussion. It is also possible to creatively use visual aids, handouts, various literature, and information sources. In order to design the lesson to a level that can lead to a good result, it is important for the teacher to make a technological map of the upcoming lesson. is important, because the technological map of the lesson is created based on the capabilities and needs of students from each topic, each training feature. Creating such a technological map has its own complexities. For this, the teacher should be aware of pedagogy, psychology, special methodology, informatics and information technologies, as well as know a lot of methods and methods. Making each lesson colorful, interesting and meaningful depends in many respects on the planned technological map of the lesson, which has been carefully thought out in advance. How to create a technological map of the lesson

depends on the experience and the set goal. No matter how the technological map is structured, it is important that the lesson process is reflected as a whole, and that a clearly defined goal, task and guaranteed result are expressed. Creating a technological map allows the teacher to write an extended overview of the lesson. Because all aspects of the lesson are reflected in such a map. The technological map prepared by the teacher for each subject of the subject taught by the teacher allows him to understand how to approach each lesson as a whole, from the beginning of the entire educational process, from the purpose, to the results to be achieved. provides an opportunity to organize a lesson. The advanced pedagogical technologies used in the course of the lesson help students to think freely, to creatively approach every issue, to feel responsibility, to work independently on themselves, to analyze, to make good use of scientific and methodological literature, textbooks, and most importantly, science. , should increase their interest in acquiring knowledge and skills on the subject. Monitoring the students during the lesson is a separate process, which is carried out according to the purpose and content of each lesson. The most real and correct and effective form of control is self-control. This is equally necessary for the teacher and the student. Just as the teaching of each subject has its own characteristics, the music teacher also has his own "secrets", that is, his method, his own approach, organization, organization, and the ability to communicate with children. will be Among these, the common features are love for the art of music, one's profession, careful preparation for lessons, giving students more knowledge and understanding, striving to fully and perfectly master the topics taught. , selflessly, to live the life of a teacher. A music teacher carries out educational and educational work at the same time. He should not only have extensive knowledge in his specialty, but should also have good knowledge of other subjects related to music, literature, visual arts. A person who educates students musically, artistically, and aesthetically should have the worldview, understanding of thinking, loyalty to his profession, and continuous improvement of his skills.

Dance + smile These technologies can be used more in primary classes. Use of dance tunes "Kari Navo", "Usmaniya", "Andijan Polka", "Dilkhoroj" from primary school textbooks gives good results. In this game, the students involved in the dance stand in any position they want. The teacher invites all the students to dance under pleasant music.

1. Students dance freely. When the music ends, he should say a word of applause to his friend who stopped by him with a smile.

2. It is strictly forbidden to criticize or discourage anyone. Students can be addressed as follows: "I was happy to see you dance", "You dance beautifully", "I really liked your dance techniques", etc.

Questions for discussion:

1. How did the music make you feel?
2. What did you feel when you saw the smiles of those around you?
3. Whom did you like to applaud more? Why?
4. Who would you like to dance with next time?

2. Pantomime style Students sit in a circle. The teacher distributes pictures of musical instruments to students. The students' task is to demonstrate with actions how to play the melody on these musical instruments consists of The rest should follow and find which musical instrument is shown need For example, if there is a picture of a circle in the picture, use it while sitting on a chair shows with his movements, trumpet, trumpet, dulcimer, rubob, dutor, piano, Musical instruments are depicted with appropriate hand movements. 5-6 students will be discussed after its release.

3. Please continue. (for refresher classes) The class is divided into two groups. One of the songs taught in the previous lessons 1 - the group starts, the first couplet is sung, the 2nd group continues. Which group will continue correctly and accurately will be the winner, and 2 - to choose a song will have the right. After 3 songs, the absolute winner will be determined and evaluated.

4. "Bilaggon Street" style In this technology, students are divided into groups (4-5), each group portraits of composers are shown. The lives of students, composers, they tell the names of their activities and eras, singing some fragments of their works they give In conclusion, it should be noted that currently there are different opinions, views, and approaches about teaching based on advanced pedagogical technologies. This is certainly not accidental. It is an important task of the teacher to establish teaching on the basis of modern, advanced pedagogical technology, to create areas of the educational process that are understandable and interesting for 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.

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**BOSQUE THROWERS SPORT MANY YEARS OF WORK
PROCEDURE FOR PLANNING. (On the example of athletes aged 14-16)**

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Annotation: This article describes the organization of the training process, the correct solution of the tasks set during the training. When writing the work, it was noted the correct distribution of the duration of training and competitions according to the annual plan, as well as the orderly performance of physical exercises with strength.

Key words: exercises, exercise regimen, distribution of physical strength, execution of movements, plan of physical activity, movement technique, muscle strength, speed.

Those who begin to engage in invading throwing should be able to overcome 40-50 kg of pulling force, which occurs as a result of not very fast movements of the intruder as early as the first training session. In order to successfully teach the technique of throwing an invasion, the learner must be strong enough and adept.

Some exercises should be done slowly before throwing. Then, in order to maintain the correctness of the technique, it is necessary to gradually increase the pace and try to bring it to the maximum level.

At the beginning of training, it is possible to practice the initial rotation, train the rotation without a projectile, and practice throwing the core, stone, Packer, filling balls. Of great importance when learning to give the last strength is the improvement of the previously mentioned exercise technique.

When learning to throw an invasion, it is imperative to observe precautions. An invasion throw should only be carried out in places equipped according to the rules of the competition. For this, the following special and general exercises are of fundamental importance.

1. Showing them the technique from the side of a highly qualified intruder thrower or teacher.

2. Explaining the structure of the invasion, telling about the place of throwing and the rules of the competition.

3. Show and explain the technique of throwing an invasion and the main moments of the technique, rotating three times with the help of visual aids (posters, pictures, filmograms). Showing the throwing technique on a film screen.

2-task. To form an idea of \ u200b \ u200bThe correct capture of the intruder, to start teaching the initial rotation.

Means.

1. Practicing the correct grip of the bosom handle.

2. Hold two supports of the invasion and rotate without acceleration.

3. Turning the invasion by accelerating in a Normal standing position. Those who are engaged can only say "Let The Invasion be taken!" only after the command is given can they go out to the landing to bring the invasion.

Methodical instructions. The initial rotation should be performed in a semi-sitting position, without shifting the weight of the torso from foot to foot, which is directed opposite to the invasion. It is important to identify the correct rotation surface of the invasion during the initial rotation. The initial rotation should be performed at an awal flat rate. After sufficiently learning to perform it, 3-4 revolutions are accelerated and performed, and by hitting the invader to the ground, this movement is stopped or it can be thrown left-back up by inertia. To raise a stable balance, it is recommended to do the above exercises with the eyes closed.

Exercise with the invader and other heavy items: rotate the invader with one support (left and right hand) and sitting up; rotate other instruments (ball with ribbon filling, packerstone, sandbag, weighted invader or two invades, lightened and shortened invader) is of paramount importance for mastering the initial rotation technique.

3-Task. To maintain balance when teaching the technique of turning, to resist the force of pulling the invasion.

Means.

1. Turn without invasion:

a) with a number (by "one" — the first half of the turn, by "two" — the second half;)

b) countless same speed.

1. Forward-down turn with a hand stick.

2. Turn by turning the invasion along the horizontal level without acceleration ("undulating").

3. Hence to perform itself by accelerating each subsequent turn.

4. Turning the invasion along a sloping surface, without accelerating ("wave") movements.

5. Hence to do itself, accelerating each subsequent turn.

Methodical instructions. When you do the turn correctly, the balloon of the intruder should always slide after the thrower's torso. When teaching a new student the throwing technique, it should be remembered that performing a turn following the step of the throwing torso is the most important exercise. When mastering the invading throwing technique, turns with increasing speed while maintaining a stable balance are the main exercises. With the help of these exercises, the necessary skills of movement are strengthened. The correct maror of movements is formed, balance storage is improved, the work of the vestibular apparatus is improved. The speed of performing turns depends on the speed of movement of the legs. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention to the correct execution of leg movements.

At the time of the turns, the tip of the left foot should be turned slightly to the left, keeping the legs half-bent.

It is also necessary to perform turns with the eyes closed. This contributes to the good development of the "feeling of invasion".

After performing the turn exercises, the invasion should be stopped by hitting the ground or slowing down the movement.

When rotating with an invasion, the following error is often made: moving the arms, sometimes up and sometimes down, excessively tilting the plane of rotation of the projectile. Eunday in motion, the invasion from the thrower advanced and the "feeling of the projectile" disappears.

During solitary support, the torso cannot be bent forward, since the thrower will not be able to actively influence the invasion. In such cases, the hargal goes out of the throwing circle to a greater distance in the turn, often in a sawing shift. Even in the stand-alone position, the thrower's torso should be ahead of the invasion and pull the projectile as it rotates.

Special exercises should be widely used to teach the technique of turns and to perfect it. These include the displacement of turns with the initial rotation. For example: one round initial rotation and

turn, one round initial rotation and two turns, two round initial rotation and turn, two round initial rotation and two times turns, and different weight invasions, initial rotation and turns with them, etc.k.

4-task. Teaching to give the last strength. Means.

1. Throwing the invasion and other instruments from one turn (release by inertia).
2. Throw the invader and other instruments with one turn and the last active rape.
3. Throwing the invasion and other instruments from three turns. Two turns are slow, the third is accelerated, and the last movement is actively performed.

Methodical instructions. The best exercise for teaching the last excellent throwing technique is to throw the intruder from one turn, since in this the Intruder does not have time to move forward from the thrower's torso. In addition, when performing the throw with one turn, it will be possible to stand in the most comfortable position to give the last excellent.

In addition to these, the following special exercises are recommended: throwing different tools from one turn, throwing from place to place after the initial rotation of the invasion, throwing different items from place to place with two supports and left hands, throwing different tools (core, filling ball, stone, etc.).k.) standing from place forward, backward, Head Over Heels, two supports and one support throw etc.k.

It is also necessary to do the invasion with the eyes closed when turning and throwing.

5-task. Teaching the technique of throwing an invasion while turning. Means.

1. Throwing the intruder, standing in a circle and outside the circle, by three turns, without the last respite, by inertia.
2. The intruder stood in the circle and out of the circle, throwing with three turns and the last active rap.

Methodical instructions. There are also cases when new disciples do a good turn three times outside-he, however, when entering the circle, loses himself and does the turn incorrectly. In these cases, it is necessary to go to gradually shrink the turning area. To do this, draw a circle with a diameter of 2-5 meters on the ground, and for several sessions bring it to the form of an astasekin normal circle (2,135 m). The newly arrived Apprentice can draw a line on the ground and, after correctly performing the movements within this circle, take the Iron flange invasion into the cement circle.

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Light invading, tripping short or extended invasions of heavy (or two) invasions are the most common special exercises. This also includes throwing tools and heavy objects of different weights with three turns with both hands and with the left hand.

The execution of all the above-mentioned exercises in the invading exercises according to an orderly plan will help to achieve a high result in the process of training and competition.

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356	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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Annotation: This article highlights the issues of family and family relations. The features of the specific influence of experience, upbringing and advice on the organization of family relations among representatives of the older generation are described. It is shown that if the family is healthy and strong, then peace and harmony can be achieved in the neighborhood, therefore only with a strong neighborhood peace and stability will reign in the state, family well-being is the basis of national well-being, and the elderly have their place in the formation of the spiritual and moral environment interpersonal relations in Uzbek families. They are the keepers of the rich spiritual and moral values created by their ancestors, heirs and creators of new conditions, they are considered grateful teachers who educate the younger generation. The influence of older people on the formation of the spiritual and moral environment in the interpersonal relations of Uzbek families is analyzed.

Key words: family, family life, family relations, older people, influence of the family, experience of older people, motivation of older people, child, spiritual and moral environment.

The family is the highest product of human thought, this wonderful abode not only gives meaning to our life, the grace of our life, but also plays an important role in the development of society and the country, forms high human qualities.

A family in a healthy environment is one of the most important factors in raising children worthy of the country and capable of serving it, therefore ensuring the stability of the family in our country and supporting it from the material and moral sides is one of the priority areas of state policy. As Mirziyoyev noted, "even more to strengthen the sacred foundations of the family for us, to create an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, harmony and mutual respect in our homes, to fill spiritual and educational activities with concrete content. Crime among women, divorces in families has increased, young people are being drawn into various religious extremist movements. and associated with bitter and unpleasant problems that are not characteristic of our people, such as the influence of terrorist organizations. In ancient times, the family was considered a sacred Motherland. If the family is healthy and strong, then peace and harmony will be achieved in the neighborhood. Therefore, peace and stability in the state will reign only with a strong neighborhood. Because the well-being of the family is the basis of national prosperity- Looking at the history of our people, the most valuable traditions are: honesty, truthfulness , All human qualities, such as honor, modesty, kindness, diligence, are primarily formed in the family. interpersonal relationships take place in the family, that is, the first concepts of our national ideology are first formed in the family environment, and this process is taught by grandfathers and fathers. , Maternal love is realized through. In Uzbek families, older people play a role in shaping interpersonal relationships and the moral environment. They are the keepers of the rich spiritual and moral values created by their ancestors, heirs and creators of new conditions, they are considered grateful teachers who educate the younger generation.

Representatives of the older generation are also the spiritual leaders of the family. As for the elderly, we call them angels and the blessing of our home. Folk wisdom, thousands of years of experience, national traditions, values, consciousness and activity are concentrated in our way of life. They are teachers and mentors of the young birth, the medicine of life. The sages did not say in vain: "What the old man knows, the fairy does not know." The service of the older generation in educating the younger generation is beneficial, and grandparents have been diligent in establishing a

perfect way of raising a family and in establishing a truly national education and family education. They chose the most effective ways to influence the youth.

Thanks to the same old people, our house is full of grace and peace, they love children more than life, they call their grandchildren and great-grandchildren "my heart."

The rise of the cultural development of the people is also associated with reverence and respect for the older generation. Whatever path a person chooses, the wisdom and wisdom given to him by older people as vital advice and instructions will lead him to success. Also, the experience and wisdom of the older generation will be useful in deciding such moral standards in families. The advice of older people to young people can help them choose the right life goal, shaping their thinking. In Islam, receiving information from relatives and friends is also considered one of the main duties. and all the time should be the most.

Mordin Castle was besieged during the seven-year campaign of our great-grandfather, master Amir Temur. During the siege, news came that Mirza Ulugbek was born. According to the prediction of palace astrologers, Mirza Ulugbek will be both a sultan and a great scientist in the future. Amur Temur is very happy about this news. According to the rules learned in the family of Amir Temur, it was not the parents who brought up the princes, but the grandparents, the mother of Mirzo Ulugbek was Gavharshad begim, and Saraimulkhanum was engaged in his family upbringing. As a result, Mirzo Ulugbek became a rare personality, an enlightened statesman, a scientist of world renown.

Information about analytical methods:

It is known from psychology that in childhood, in accordance with age characteristics, the child's interest in the things around him, phenomena and phenomena increases, therefore the period of 3-6 years of childhood is also called the period of extreme curiosity. if they are busy, they will not be able to answer the interest and aspirations of the child and the numerous questions that arise. During this period, he needs an interlocutor who can find answers to his questions. His retired grandparents are up to the task.

Childhood adolescence is considered the most sensitive period, the child develops hormonal changes, physical development and mental growth, in psychology this period is called the period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Noticeable changes in the character of the child. He develops stubbornness, stubbornness, stubbornness, selfish traits. During such a period, it is recommended to correctly distribute the free time of children, involve them in circles, needlework, depending on their interest and talent. The family does not like the advice of grandparents. The father begins to demand from the mother the satisfaction of his needs. His demands are over the top. With children of this age, it is appropriate to be confidants, comrades, friends as much as possible.

The interest of a child at this age is full of emotions, he also develops physically and hormonally, the boy should go in for sports more, which means he should spend his energy on physical exercises, and girls should help their mothers and grandmothers with the housework.

At this age, healthy, mature children from complete families are able to choose professions that are of interest to them in the future. Such children are more engaged in mental exercises, that is, they take additional classes in order to gain a deeper understanding of subjects related to the chosen profession, of course, the head of the family, grandparents and parents look after the children.

If we look at today's families, most of them are nuclear, that is, they consist of a couple and children. Children raised in such families also develop negative traits:

- they are affected by the street environment due to lack of control;
- organize your daily routine when parents are busy with work;
- spend free time outside the home;
- there are habits of drinking, drinking and smoking;
- the rules of honor and respect are observed to a lesser extent in relation to the representatives of the older generation.

- in the future, under the influence of such an ideology, an inadequate attitude is formed, not respect and reverence, towards the elderly.

There are different types of families in society, and it is appropriate to pay special attention to the upbringing of children who develop in dysfunctional families, dysfunctional families, conflict families. Such families should be dealt with by the "Council of Veterans" at the mahalla. Civil Assembly. Our esteemed President Sh. Mirziyoyev, "Ten people in one world" on the principle of "youth", the older generation in microdistricts is entrusted with the task of educating children based on their rich experience and value.

The upbringing of children growing up in such a family is difficult, since the child does not belong in the father's family, he is addicted to alcohol, daily quarrels, problems with the source of income, he has nowhere to live. living with his mother and sisters who divorced his father, he got into a whirlpool of problems at a young age, theft, cheating and lying will develop negative qualities in himself, as a result, such children will not have a purpose in life. They live for today.

The main tasks of district activists, fathers and mothers, are to improve the health of such families, to help our youth acquire a profession, and especially to prepare our youth, who have reached the threshold of independent life, for a family.

As a result, in our society, our children grow up healthy, spiritually mature, brought up on national values and traditions.

Conclusion and recommendations:

In a word, the development of our country, the future generation of the young generation, as well as the indelible pages of our rich history, the great heritage of our ancestors, our values and traditions, which selflessly sacrifice themselves for the next generation, are in the attention of our state and the president, and they will always be in honor and respect.

Therefore, the role of representatives of the older generation in the transfer of our spiritual heritage to the younger generation is incomparable. The participation of older people in the socio-political life of society is of great importance. The greater the role and place of the elders, the more stable, peaceful and prosperous the family will be.

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TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL

