

# International Journal Of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research



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**Vol. 11 No. 11 (2022)**

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## Mediametrics technologies

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**Abstract:** This article discusses mediametry technologies, their types and application procedure. The study of the media through mediametric technologies and the promotion of their activities

**Key words:** *mediametric research, sociocultural, political, economic, historians, skillful, statistical, public relations.*

The development of the media has determined the need for the emergence of companies and services specializing in the field of mediametric research of target audiences of the media, thereby providing information to various social institutions, including advertising agencies, public relations specialists, researchers of sociocultural, political, economic and other social processes.

So, for advertisers and public relations specialists, media metrics is a source of professionally important information that allows them to plan a future advertising campaign. It allows you to answer the following questions: what media channels to use, when and how often to broadcast an advertising message, in what parts of the broadcast day or on which pages it is appropriate to post a message, which messages should be placed and at what rates.

Mediametry is an excellent research tool for studying the life of society, used in a variety of scientific fields. Thus, for economists, mediametric data allow, in terms of the volume of advertising and the composition of advertisers in different media, to analyze the dynamics of the territorial and structural-sectoral development of the market. For historians, the skillful use of statistical data on the peculiarities of media behavior of different target groups allows us to judge the lifestyle and the real system of communications in society, and for teachers this information is of interest, as it reveals the role of mass media in the socialization of children and adolescents. Mediametry provides rich material used by a variety of social sciences, allowing you to explore the variability and stability of mass behavior trends, track the dynamics of information consumption; identify the communicative effectiveness of media channels in the transmission of meaningful messages, evaluate the effectiveness of the latest information technologies to obtain information about the ideas, habits, attitudes of people, etc.

The purpose of this manual is to give an idea of the methods for conducting quantitative research on the objective characteristics of the audiences of such common media channels as periodicals, radio, television, the Internet, as well as to instill skills in the active use of statistical information published by the largest research agencies in professional activities. Media (namely, press, radio, television, Internet) are means of mass media (media), through which information delivered to large masses of people (audience). At the same time, the creator organizers of the dissemination of this information in a certain way selecting, classifying and interpreting the facts of reality, tend to pursue certain ideological and economic goals. Their activities are controlled by various legislative bodies, regulatory agencies, public organizations and largely depends on sponsors, advertising agencies, advertisers who have long realized that the media are great channels of contact with a potential consumer of goods and services, the mass character of which will depend on the popularity of these channels.

<b>1</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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So, the circulation rate of a periodical allows the advertiser to determine the cost of advertising space, and the cost of television time will vary significantly depending on the popularity channel and timing of the commercials. The dependence of the cost of advertising time on how much information broadcast through the press, radio, television, Internet, attractive to the audience, causes influence audience preferences on the nature of the transmitted information. Audience while making a choice, he is guided by his own needs for information and entertainment, as well as objective opportunities to satisfy them. The objective characteristics of media users are of particular research interest, since they underlie the choice of a particular media channel. The objective characteristics include: First, the needs, motives, attitudes, interests of people. A special role is given to the information needs of people, which determine the motives for choosing one or another media message; Secondly, these are signs that characterize the audience in its direct relationship with the media. These include: - characteristics of the conditions (economic, geographical, temporal) under which the audience is connected to the consumption of information; - characteristics of the audience's involvement in the process of mass information consumption through various media channels (subscription, availability of television equipment, intensity of access to one source); - characteristics of the audience's attitude to media materials (assessment, wishes, opinions); - characteristics of the audience's awareness of various fields of activity, events, facts reflected in media reports, as well as the awareness and activities of the media themselves; - characteristics related to the participation of the audience in the production and relaying of information (non-staff collaboration, media coverage); Thirdly, this is a group of characteristics associated with the study of the impact of media messages on the minds of the audience, during which changes are recorded in the minds and behavior of the audience (spectators, readers, listeners).

Researches of target audiences are quite frequent and large-scale. This is due to research funding, because advertisers are interested in knowing which sources of information are most popular. The cost of advertising space depends on the size of the circulation of printed publications, the rating of TV channels and TV programs. In this regard, some print media tend to exaggerate the size of their circulation. Therefore, in many countries, a reference system has been developed that provides information about each printed publication, its format, color, circulation (for example, in the USA it is the American Newspaper Directory, and in the UK it is BRAD - British Rate & Data). In Russia, since 1997, the "Atlas of Russian Mass Media" began to be published quarterly on CDs and in the form of printed publications. It contains information on more than 800 regional and central publications, data on ratings, readership, technical characteristics, advertising rates, and shows the appearance of the front pages of newspapers and magazines [1, 15].

The formation of knowledge about the real audience occurs based on the results of public opinion polls. Interrogation procedure nine public opinion is that the researcher asks a series of questions to the participants in the study in order to get an answer to the questions of interest to him. As a rule, this is information about the motives for turning to various mass media. channels or study the attitude of target groups to certain programs. If for the study of motives, both conscious of the audience itself and (most often) not conscious, it is most effective to use qualitative methods, then to study the attitude of the audience to media channels that determine their ratings and the cost of advertising space, quantitative methods are used. Qualitative research involves collecting information about the characteristics of perception, motivation, feelings of respondents, giving answers to the questions: "Why? How?". They are often used in research aimed at collecting preliminary information about the object of study in order to more accurately define the research problem and test the hypothesis [5, 58]. Their use provides a deep understanding of the processes occurring in the mind of the consumer, helps to identify consumption patterns and habits, and makes it possible to determine the cause of a particular reaction to a media message. When conducting qualitative research, focus groups, projective techniques, the Delphi method and other methods are widely used that help

<b>2</b>	<b>ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &amp; Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022</b> <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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overcome communication difficulties and reveal hidden motives, attitudes and preferences of respondents Quantitative research allows:

- to give a detailed, systematized description and explanation of the events that take place in the media market;
- describe the profile of the target audience of interest to the researcher, the behavior of certain consumer groups when they choose the media products provided to them;
- to determine the share of media consumers of a certain channel in the general population;
- describe how target groups perceive and evaluate mass media information broadcast by various media.

The fact that both advertisers and the media are interested in knowing which information sources are the most popular has determined the need to develop reference systems formed as a result of mediametric research, which are distinguished by the maximum possible accuracy in establishing quantitative characteristics. The implementation of a systematic collection, processing and analysis of information about the objective characteristics of the audience, allows:

- receive data on the competitiveness of the media channel, which is the basis for calculating the cost of advertising time;
- to identify the needs that determine the preferences of buyers of media texts;
- to determine the volume, structure, trends and prospects of the studied media market;
- to choose the most effective means of channel promotion;
- identify strengths and weaknesses in relation to competitors, etc.

At the same time, it is not necessary to develop a program every time, justify the sample, indicators, but high requirements are placed on high measurement accuracy, reliability of the data obtained, transparency of the measurement procedure for users, its accountability.

In mediametry, the production (collection, processing and analysis) of information is put on a “conveyor line” and is of a standardized nature. Media measurements have become one of the factors in fixing the approach to the audience as a product that can be sold to manufacturers of goods and services, advertisers and advertisers, and the fate of the channels themselves, programs, journalists, has become directly dependent on ratings.

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THE ROLE OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION SYSTEM IN IMPROVING PERSONAL ECOLOGICAL CULTURE

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**Abstract:** *The social significance of the development of ecological culture in the system of relations between man and nature is studied in this article. Also, the priority tasks of the formation of environmentally conscious activities based on the promotion of environmental culture were analyzed.*

**Key words:** *ecological culture, environmentally conscious activity, ecological problems, rationality, system of nature and society relations, social responsibility, ecological consciousness, social ecology.*

Consistent and continuous, innovative changes in the field of education in the new stage of development of Uzbekistan require the implementation of environmental reforms. Reforms in the field of training of qualified personnel require a creative approach in line with global standards.

At the new stage of society's development, in order to form and improve the environmental culture of students in higher educational institutions, in our opinion, there is a need to teach a separate subject at the general theoretical level, in addition to the integrated systematic process of environmental education and training. These sciences, which provide a general idea of nature, have the opportunity to establish an ecological worldview, to reveal the organic interrelationship of all natural and social phenomena. In this regard, it should be noted that socio-humanities taught in academic lyceums, vocational colleges, and higher educational institutions play a special role in the formation of a person's ecological worldview [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].

Therefore, in our country, attention is being paid to further increase the environmental culture of a person, which is an important subjective factor of maintaining a stable ecological situation, the purity of the natural environment, and the rational use of natural resources.

Ecological culture shows the level of development of a future specialist's rational attitude to nature and represents a well-organized symbiosis of knowledge, assessment and regulation of natural processes, a creative approach to any task in this regard, and the ability to act according to the situation in accordance with a clearly directed goal and implement one's plan. Students ecological culture implies an aesthetic and axiological attitude to nature. The research of need-based, cognitive, organizational-activity-related and ergonomic aspects of students' ecological culture is a continuous process [9,10,11,12,13,14,15]. Also, taking into account the requirements of students for the elements of ecological culture, focusing on their restoration and development, wide involvement of cultural institutions in the enjoyment of them by students, improvement of the institutional system of environmental education and promotion and promotion, bringing them to a higher level in terms of quality. aspects are disclosed.

It should be noted that in the context of the development of civil society, environmental education participates in the process of human development and provides him with the following information:

1. Creates a person's perception of nature, environment, biosphere, provides information about its objectivity.
2. It helps to study the information system that explains the objective characteristics, essence and necessity of natural processes in depth and more widely.
3. It helps them to deeply understand the existence of an organic link between nature and human activities. Educates in the spirit of a conscious attitude towards nature and the process of effective use of natural resources.

5	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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4. It helps talented young people to consciously choose a profession related to specialization, ecological specialization [16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

Taking into account the above, it is appropriate to pay attention to the following in improving the content of environmental education. **First**, a certain system of ecological knowledge is necessary for everyone and teaches conclusions necessary for human activity, regardless of the direction of specialization of the individual. **Secondly**, it is desirable for specialists such as pedagogues, agronomists, engineers, biologists, chemists, and economists to learn some specific, in-depth knowledge of ecology. Ecological education is a component of general education and should be continuous. The teaching of ecological materials to pupils and students in each discipline, the organization of systematic delivery according to the age characteristics of the listeners in the formation of ecological culture will have a positive effect on the formation and development of ecological culture.

Environmental education is embedded in the system of knowledge taught through family, neighborhood, preschool education, general secondary schools, academic lyceum, vocational colleges, universities, post-higher education retraining institutions. At the same time, the nature and traditions of the Uzbek people's life and worldview are considered to be important links for the deep inculcation of the ecological process among the members of the society. In this, each stage has its own characteristics, in which the studied materials must be taught to students without deviating from the general principles of didactics [29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40].

It is necessary to carry out ecological education and training in interdisciplinary connection and connection, because, **firstly**, the science of ecology includes the content of the connection with nature in all disciplines, the possibilities of human use of natural resources effectively; **secondly**, all disciplines incorporate environmental material. Therefore, it is desirable to create an integrated ecology course combining natural sciences in the future. The course of integrated ecological knowledge forms a whole system of knowledge and concepts about nature and its current state for pupils and students.

Ecological knowledge will have scientific, practical, educational value in terms of content and character. *Scientific ecological* concepts are first of all included in the study of: biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, geography, astronomy, cybernetics, economics and other specific sciences. And *practical knowledge* is realized in the study of applied knowledge of labor, geography, drawing, natural sciences. *Educational direction* : it is formed in the study of work, aesthetics and other subjects. Environmental education is mainly solved in the general secondary education system, because in this educational process all young people get knowledge. In the next stages, young people will be stratified in education [41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53]. Environmental education for students in higher educational institutions is carried out in two different ways:

- a) in the process of studying humanities and social sciences;
- b) as a result of teaching special courses on ecology .

Ecological education - upbringing is the conscious and effective use of nature's resources throughout the life of a person from the moment he steps into life, raising young people on the basis of psychological, moral, customs and customs that urge to treat nature with respect. It consists in instilling love for nature, teaching thriftiness, encouraging the increase of natural resources, instilling in their hearts qualities encouraging ecological harmony.

The goal of ecological education is to educate a knowledgeable person who knows the nature of the natural environment surrounding a person and its resources, the structure of the system, uses natural resources sparingly. At the same time, combining environmental education with practical activities has a social effect . In our people, sayings such as "plant a tree, make a garden", "if you call it green, a tree will grow", "he who plants a bush will gather pearls for a hundred years", "if you cut

one, plant ten", "from the good, a garden will remain" did not appear for nothing. ecological awareness of people plays an important role in decision-making.

The main task of environmental education is to make people interested in nature and what is happening in it, to explain the causes of problems between people and nature, to find ways and measures to solve them, to protect the environment by creating a generation with sufficient ecological knowledge. is to increase. At the new stage of development, the tasks of environmental education through educational reforms are as follows:

- to deeply teach young people the laws of development of society and nature, the relationship between them, and educate a person who can think modernly on this basis;

- educating a generation that knows the ecological condition of natural areas and imagines the future ecological condition of the region in the direction of socio-economic planning and production forces;

- education of young people who serve to preserve the nature and its resources in which every person, society and different groups, categories, classes within the society live;

- to explain to the members of the society the beauty of the place where they live, the valley, the hills, the mountains, their importance in human life and health , and to instill in the young generation love for nature.

In the implementation of the above tasks, kindergarten educators, teachers of schools and educational institutions should use interesting interactive educational methods, various games, and films to explain the subjects being taught, connecting them to the natural reality and environmental conditions in which they live, and carry out educational work [53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60].

Educating young people in the spirit of love for the Motherland, rational use of its natural gifts, and preservation of the environment should become the most important part of the ongoing reforms. The number of hours allocated to environmental sciences in the curricula of the universities of our republic cannot be considered sufficient. In addition, the subject "Economics of the use of nature", which was previously taught in some universities, was removed from the new curriculum. Taking into account the seriousness of the environmental crisis in Uzbekistan, it would be appropriate to restore the science of "Economics of the use of nature" and teach the science of "Economic and social ecology" in the curricula of economic universities and economic faculties. In addition, the time has already come to train economist-ecologist or manager-ecologist together with engineer-ecologist, chemical-ecologist, biologist-ecologist. Expanding the ecological knowledge of young people, providing them with various modern knowledge in this direction is of great importance in the formation and development of their ecological culture. For this, it is necessary not to rely only on the educational system, but to pay sufficient attention to other means of obtaining such knowledge, including the provision of environmental information through the pages of the press. From time to time, it would be useful if special resources similar to bulletins were published, which would publish environmental information that reflects the state of our country's cities, industrial enterprises, atmospheric air, water sources, soil, flora, and fauna to a certain extent, and the damage caused to them. Such information would tell young people and all the population how the ecological situation is changing in one or another area, and it would cause some managers of enterprises and officials to make certain conclusions about the damage they are causing to the environment [61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70].

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above considerations:

1. It is understood that the development of all spheres of our social life, in particular, the environmental awareness and culture of students at the level of modern requirements, is an important condition for ensuring the future of human civilization;

<b>7</b>	<b>ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &amp; Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022</b> <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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2. Organization of cultural and educational events aimed at the formation and development of ecological culture plays a positive role in drawing people's attention to this direction and gives an additional impetus to the ecological activities carried out by official agencies;

3. Taking into account that the family is one of the main decisive factors in human development, life itself demands that more attention be paid to the environmental aspects of family traditions and traditions, to the expansion of opportunities in the formation and development of environmental culture in students.

4. The society should deeply understand that introducing and strengthening a well-thought-out and continuous system of environmental education in the formation of a strong environmental culture in the minds of pupils and students at each stage of the continuous education system is one of the urgent requirements of the current era.

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<b>11</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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**Annotation:** this article contains certain grounds for the development of theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the study of reproductive culture, which make it possible to obtain a holistic view of reproductive culture, which cannot be achieved within the framework of the methodology of scientific knowledge. The article provides information about reproductive culture, trends in its development and analysis of transmission mechanisms.

**Keywords:** model, psychological determinant, demographic behavior, reproductive behavior.

Culture covers all spheres of human life and is one of the most discussed phenomena in the scientific literature, but reproductive culture, as a branch of human culture, remains on the edge of scientific knowledge and still has not attracted proper attention. However, the general vector of changes in the philosophy and culture of our century is characterized by anthropological Awakening, which is manifested by an increased interest in the human problem, in various areas of its existence, including in the field of creativity.

The sphere of fertility is considered one of the places of manifestation of culture, since the standard norms of childbearing and other aspects of Human Reproduction are regulated by certain values and cultural traditions. The whole complex of modern domestic and global problems that exist around the ability to have or not to have children makes us understand the phenomenon of Human Reproduction from the point of view of socio-humanitarian Sciences, primarily cultural studies.

The need to understand the effectiveness of the measures taken to eliminate demographic instability in our society creates a wide problem area for cultural science that can give practice a deeper knowledge of human reproductive culture, its past and present, and most importantly, future progress. The concept of "reproductive culture" exists in the scientific literature in a latent state without a clear definition. This concept denotes a complex, multifaceted and vaguely interpreted phenomenon of a person's daily life, which, on the one hand, involves universality on its basis, and on the other hand, full of specific meanings historical, national confessional and other contexts.

The absence of systemic ideas about reproductive culture does not allow it to be used as a source for positive personal and social changes. Uncertainty of value orientations, limited knowledge and a lack of specialists capable of translating reproductive culture, including those with a cultural profile, negatively affect the fate of people and socio-cultural processes in general.

What is reproductive culture? What is the meaning and functional purpose of this culture? How did its historical development develop, what processes characterize its current state in Uzbekistan and what "past results" await us in the future?

In science, there are certain grounds for the development of theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the study of reproductive culture.

Foreign(D.) devoted to the understanding of cultural science as a science in the creation of a theoretical model of reproductive culture Bidney, K.Girts, J.Myardak, L.White ) and local scholars (G.A.Avanesova, I.M.Bikhovskaya) we relied on his works., S.N.Ikonnikova, M.S.Kagan,

E.S.Markaryan, E.A.Orlova, K.E.Razlogov, Y.M.Reznik, E.N.Shapinskaya), methodology and theories of cultural research (O.N.Astafieva, NG Bagdasaryan, V.P.Bolshakov, P.S.Gurevich, AS V.Kurguzov, TFL., IE Fadeeva, A. Ya. Flier, T. A. Chebanyuk, P. Yu. Chernosvitov). In this line are the works of authors who recognized the active nature of the nearest culture - M.S. Kagan, E.S. Margarita, A.Ya. Flier.

The model of reproductive culture should reflect its dual nature due to the dual nature of a person's reproductive behavior, aimed not only at the birth of children, but also at limiting the ability to procreate. Sexual culture is regulated by a special sphere of culture, which is not reduced to a healthy culture, parental culture and other components of the culture of everyday life.

Within the framework of the methodology of scientific knowledge, it makes it possible to obtain a holistic view of an unattainable reproductive culture.

The model of reproductive culture should reflect its dual nature due to the dual nature of a person's reproductive behavior, aimed not only at the birth of children, but also at limiting the ability to procreate.

Analysis of reproductive culture, trends in its development and transmission mechanisms cultural-anthropological approach (B. Malinovsky, M. Mid), which gave the study an interdisciplinary character, humanitarian and Natural Science speeches on the study of advanced reproduction in philosophical, social, domestic science person. (V.C.Kagan, E.S.Margarita), which predetermined that the main focus of this study was not the material and spiritual achievements of culture, but the person himself as a subject of activity. A systematic approach to the study of reproductive culture (L. Bertalanffy) made it possible to show the relationship of three planes of its analysis: structural, functional and historical. Taking into account the objective differences between the contribution of a man and a woman to the reproduction processes, a gender approach was used in the work. Understanding the everyday practice of reproductive behavior in modern Russian society was carried out from the point of view of phenomenology (E. Husserl). The analysis of reproductive culture as a function of personal characteristics and design the innovative mechanism for translating this culture required an appeal to a personality-oriented approach (K. Racers).

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.<sup>1</sup>

Among the main factors of reproductive behavior, "invisible" socio-psychological determinants are American (R.Hill, J. Stikas, K. Back) and was identified by the British. (R. Friedman) scholars in the 1950s, which pointed to the existence of planning factors within the family. A.I. Antonov and M.V. Medkov assesses these conclusions for the first time as an important step in understanding the definition of fertility, which is associated with the value orientations of the individual: it is not enough just to identify external facts of behavior, there must also be internal facts. taken into account, socio-psychological structures - value orientations of the individual, his attitude, motives and needs. And reproductive behavior is expressed not only in certain external actions, reproductive phenomena, but also in the change of these internal structures, beliefs, attitudes and motives.

Therefore, the population, its composition and other demographic characteristics are one of the main factors influencing economic, psychological and social development.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tolibjonovich, M. T. (2021). EASTERN RENAISSANCE AND ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE VIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(05), 211-215.

<sup>2</sup> Mamatova Nafisa Roziboyevna. (2022). Socio-psychological factors in the formation of reproductive culture. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(01), 210–213. Retrieved from <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/149>

The above Authors (A.I. Antonov, V.A. Borisov, M.V. Medkov) and other local researchers (V.N. Arkhangelsk, I.I. Belobaradov, A.L. Lebed, E.N. Novoselova, A.B. Thanks to Sinelnikov and others), such concepts as "reproductive needs" (reproductive needs) appeared. For children, "reproductive relations", "reproductive motives" were increasingly included in the scientific apparatus of demography and sociology, which was reflected in the well-known defining reproductive behavior V.A. Borisova: "reproductive behavior is a system of actions, attitudes and psychological states of a person associated with the rejection of the birth or birth of children of any order in marriage or outside of marriage."

Over the past 15 years, a new area of psychological knowledge has been closely related to problems of reproductive behavior-perinatal Psychology (I.V. Dobryakov, G.G. Filippova, N.P. Kovalenko, E.V. Mogilevskaya, I.V. Smirnova and others) developed. with problems after the period of pregnancy, childbirth, childbirth in psychological, pedagogical and physiological aspects.

The main focus of Perinatal psychology is the relationship between the mother and her unborn child, the change in the personality of a woman during pregnancy and in the early stages of motherhood, and the basic concepts: "conscious parenting", "readiness for motherhood" (paternity)", "acceptance of the role of parent", "satisfaction with the role of parent", "adaptation to pregnancy", "maternal behavior", "deviant motherhood", "maternal attachment"; the processes of psychological support

Moving from the psychological dimension to the pedagogical dimension, it should be noted that reproductive behavior has been a blind spot for pedagogy for a long time due to its sexual "geography". But for the last twenty years, a new stream in the pedagogical understanding of the problems of reproductive behavior was introduced by social pedagogy and exotics-prenatal pedagogy.

In general, as a study of reproductive behavior in biomedical and socio-humanitarian dimensions, science gradually began to implement its structure, which included elements such as reproductive needs, relationships, motives, interests, plans, decisions, actions, reproductive results. On the one hand, the implementation of the elements of this chain is based on the physiological possibility of children. Fertility, but on the other hand, it is determined to a large extent by various socio-cultural influences, therefore, reproductive behavior should be considered as a socio-cultural phenomenon that requires cultural analysis and the concept of "reproductive behavior of a person.", in addition to the existing biomedical and socio-demographic interpretations, it must be supplemented with cultural and anthropological content.

From the concept of "reproductive culture" a number of sociologists, economists, demographers, psychologists, representatives of Medical Sciences (A.P. Bagirova, E.A. Ballaeva, V.V. Bodrova, N.V. Borovikova, E. Zdravomyslova, A.M. Ilyshev, V. Sakevich, M.G. Kolomeytsev) in the context of the study of fertility factors, analysis of the effectiveness of reproductive labor, attitudes towards pregnancy, issues of abortion and maintaining reproductive health, but the content of this area of culture is not disclosed. The concept of "culture of demographic behavior", more developed within the framework of sociological and demographic paradigms of the study of reproductive behavior. According to this, for example, E.G. Sokolova, B.S. Pavlova noted that the culture of the demographic behavior of the family can be expressed as the degree of compliance of the social norms, values, directions, relations of the family group, behavioral actions with the basic needs of social development in the field of the population. increase.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.<sup>3</sup> In this article are given the importance, role,

<sup>3</sup> Meade, J. (2001). An examination of the microcredit movement. *Accessed on*, 12, 07-14.

types of the family in modern society. Its development from ancient times till present is widely described in this article.<sup>4</sup> The most important aspect of working with unorganized young people is that they are related to engaging in entrepreneurial activity. The author sought to reveal the philosophical essence of Uzbekistan's experience in this regard.<sup>5</sup>

Considering that the category "demographic behavior" includes all types of behavior related to reproduction (birth, death, marriage, divorce, widowhood), migration and population mobility, the culture of demographic behavior covers the listed processes. E.G. Sokolova (aka Kalinina), B.S. Pavlov, as components of the culture of demographic behavior, the following are distinguished: culture of premarital behavior; culture of reproduction of family traditions and Customs; pedagogical culture of parents and elderly family members; culture of relationships (cooperation) and generational continuity at the family group level; culture of strengthening kinship and increasing kinship ties ; culture of maintaining health and rational use of vital forces; culture of migration mobility; culture of aging and survival. In such a systematic image, the culture of demographic behavior becomes a very broad sphere of culture, comparable to the culture of everyday life. Thus, these authors emphasize: "the culture of the demographic behavior of the family can be reduced, such as the culture of everyday life, the culture of interpersonal communication, the culture of nutrition, the physical culture of the family, the culture of educational activities, the culture of information activity, the culture of domestic labor, etc".

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## DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE INFORMATION IN THE VIRTUAL SPACE

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**ANNOTATION:** *In this scientific article, from a legal point of view, the trends in the development of the right to information in the virtual space are scientifically analyzed. The role of virtual space in the modern era of globalization is highlighted. The causes of the emergence of the Internet, the stages of its development, its role and significance today are scientifically substantiated. In the era of globalization, the importance of social networks and their place in the process of information exchange is emphasized. From the point of view of constitutional law, mass relations in the Internet sphere are analyzed by groups. As part of the study of the constitutional right of citizens to information, several functions of the virtual space are briefly touched upon through a comprehensive study of the content and nature of the Internet. The scientific article contains scientifically substantiated opinions of scientists from foreign countries about the place and role of virtual space.*

**Keywords:** *Internet, virtual space, social networks, global network, information technologies, telecommunication technologies, information exchange, constitutional right to information.*

The development of information technologies contributes to the creation of new discoveries in each area and the progress of those areas. Information exchange processes are also not lagging behind these development trends. The rapid development of new information and telecommunications technologies is creating a global information revolution. This revolution has its influence on politics, economy, Public Administration, Finance, scientific sphere, culture and many other social spheres.

As noted in the Okinawa Charter of the Global Information Society on July 22, 2000 by the leaders of the G8, "information and communication technologies (IT) are one of the important factors influencing the formation of society in the 21st Century" [1].

The XXI century is rightfully called the revolutionary age of information, information. As a basis, we can say that in the development of an unprecedented volume of information transmission, information speed and the development of new technologies. The centuries-old evolution of media and communications includes a huge number of olashumul events, including: the invention of the Telegraph and circulating printing (1847), telephone (1870), radio (1895), wireless telegraph (1922), television (1930). In 1946, a radiotelephone system was created in St. Louis (USA). It is accepted to consider this invention as the ancestor of mobile communications. It was the inventions presented above that paved the way for the next sensational phenomenon. And this universal phenomenon was the creation of the Internet (1986) [2].

The creation of the internet has become one of the most universal events in the history of mankind. Because, the virtual space has been able to unite millions of people and hundreds of countries today. Having overcome geographical distances, obstacles, he established interaction in various fields of science, culture and education.

The Internet as an information and communication network was formed as a phenomenon that today occupies a prominent place in our daily lifestyle, society and life.

<b>17</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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As a continuation of our opinion, V.I. Let's get acquainted with the thoughts of Shalak about virtual space. In particular, he argues that one of the most important tasks of the Internet is the function of communication between people: "people who are physically separated by countries and continents, but united by computer-to-Computer Communication, participate in the discussion of the most pressing issues. The exchange of the latest scientific information, new results obtained in various fields will accelerate the progress of science. A free discussion of political and social problems, the absence of forbidden topics make life more open and easier to avoid conflict situations [3].

Hence, the improvement of information and technical equipment of economic capacities, the modernization of the public administration system and the introduction of information processes into the most diverse spheres of public life led to the rapid integration of technologies in the daily life of increasingly advanced information citizens.

The development of modern international relations is closely related to the high breadth and capabilities of the global Information System. Since the second half of the last century, the rapid development of Information Technology has significantly accelerated the processes of globalization, which has become of great importance in the formation of international relations. In the process of globalization, the virtual space - the Internet-has created opportunities for further increasing and strengthening the interaction between various subjects of international relations.

The history of the Virtual space goes back to the 60s of the last century. During that period, the US Department of Defense faces a complex strategic task of how to manage the country in the event of a nuclear conflict with the USSR. In other words, the fear of the United States was in a possible blow to the 18th National Communications Center. If this strike were to be carried out, the National Center of communication would have come to light that it would not be able to provide communication between the country's military leadership and the American Strategic Forces. The solution to this task was assigned to a Department of the US Department of Defense known as ARPA (agency for Special Research Projects) [4].

According to the results of the study, it was decided to create a decentralized network consisting of independent segments. As a view of information exchange, an original design of information separation was developed. It provided that the data can reach the destination in different ways, dividing it into small pieces - "packages". To do this, each " package " is directed to a specific address. If this " package " for some reason did not reach the desired address or was damaged at the time of the transfer, then later they were again sent to the same address [5].

As a result of these studies, ARPANET arose in 1969.

By the 1980s, the capabilities of this network, known as the " Internet", had already begun to be used by a wide international community. In 1986, the internet design Working Group will be established. This working group led the further development of the Internet, making decisions based on cooperation and consensus, attracting a wide range of participants. There was no central government, central planning and "big strategy" on the web [6].

Thus, the emergence of the internet (INTERnational NETwork), which is a global computer network, can be considered as 1986. It was in the same year that the National Science Foundation created a scientific computer network and connected it with ARPANET.

The Internet has finally become the world's main platform for information retrieval, communication and cultural events. And in the 2000s, mobile Internet began to appear.

In 2001, the Wikipedia - global world encyclopedia was launched. Wikipedia has become one of the largest encyclopedias in history.

Social networks began to appear. In 2004, Facebook was created, and a few years later, Twitter.

In 2005, Youtube appeared, which is today the largest video hosting on the World Wide Web.

By the way, in 2006, the scandalous WikiLeaks site was opened, which publishes political uncompromising evidence.

And today, networks such as Instagram, Telegram, TikTok are operating, which are leading among social networks and have very large content. Among these, The Telegram social network is much more popular among the state and authorities in terms of its genius in its activities. After all, the Telegram channel as an integral part of their activities is used today by representatives of the industry in business processes.

Today, technology is only moving forward, and the Internet has become an integral part of the life of most users around the world. Thanks to the Internet and its development, data is increasing, connections are accelerating, and many new inventions are being created.

In 2018, the Internet began to differ significantly from the original concepts. Of course, its essence is as before - individual computers, nodes, as well as the global Association of local, trunk and urban networks. Although initially the Internet was planned to be controlled by government agencies, today it can be used by everyone. And this is a good result. Of course, in some countries there are exceptions [7].

Global network users are increasing day by day. Today, the Internet has evolved from a means of transmitting electronic messages to a virtual space, a cyber space full of meetings, people and ideas. It has become a space of communication and information exchange, where there are no concepts of distance.

UN Secretary-General (former) Kofi Annan said very warm things about virtual space at the global Forum of Internet management, held on March 24, 2004 in New York. In a few years, the Internet has revolutionized commerce, health, education and human communication itself. In addition, the potential of the Internet will never stop with the opportunities that we have witnessed in the relatively short time that it has passed since its creation. The regulation, development and protection of the existence of the Internet in our life requires from us a level of ingenuity no less than the creators of it. Obviously, it is necessary to control the internet, but for this it is not necessary to take a special approach [8]. It is not difficult to understand to what extent Kofi Annan's thoughts on virtual space spark confidence and expectations for the global network in developed democracies at that time. After all, it can be seen that the rapid development of the virtual space is a bold step towards the enormous achievements of the personality society in the information sphere.

A study by the US government showed that the Internet was developing at an accelerated pace. In particular, it took Radio 30 years, Television 13 years, and the internet only 4 years to have an audience of 50 million[9].

To date, interest in such areas as painting, graphics, architecture, haicalism, music, ballet and theater, fiction is declining. And this is being replaced by the Internet (interest among the population in electronic books is growing instead of art books).

The development of civilization in this way, the high level of informatization and computerization of social relations prove that the virtual space has penetrated into all spheres of human activity today.

The deepening of the democratic process, the strengthening of the practical participation of citizens in socio-political life largely depend on the rapid and affective transmission of messages and information. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to effectively establish the activities of the media, in particular the global network, the Internet, and its legal basis is solid.

Researchers believe that from the point of view of constitutional law, public relations in the field of the Internet can be divided into two groups.

The first group includes:

- Legal relations related to the procedure and conditions of operation of the entire or individual parts of the internet network;



- Internet access or restriction issues;
- Development, improvement, reorganization and liquidation of Internet resources;
- problems of placing advertising information, organizing the provision of various services (for example, payment or entertainment) on the Internet or over the Internet.

The second group includes:

- legal relations related to the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens through the consumption of information posted by users on the internet.

In this legal relationship, the Internet, in most cases, is involved only as a shell.

The Internet environment is fully legal regulated, without any exceptions. Including it is worth noting the regulation of the constitutional legal aspect. Here, as in other spheres of public life, the law follows the rules and norms of morality [10].

Based on the above facts, considering the Internet as a certain area that implements the constitutional right of citizens to information, we can say that the virtual space has a superior position without hesitation in relation to the rest of the areas in terms of the satisfaction of the need for information. It becomes possible to assess the internet environment using indicators such as the number of users of the Virtual space, the average time they spend in this space, the volume and intensity of information assimilation.

At such a time, it is important to ensure the mechanisms for the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to information in the virtual space. After all, the right to information is a guarantee of the implementation of many other constitutional rights and freedoms. These are freedom of speech, freedom of the media, the right to participate in public administration, suffrage, etc.

A comprehensive study of the content and nature of the Internet in the framework of the study of the constitutional right of citizens to information allows us to identify several tasks of their virtual space. Let's briefly dwell on these tasks:

- virtual space providing opportunities for the implementation of powers included in the content of the constitutional right of citizens to information;
- a special platform for various public relations related to the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to receive information;
- means of exercising various powers that are part of the content of the constitutional right of citizens to information (use of information, use of information for their own needs, distribution, copying and transferring information, sending information to their addresses that meet pre-established sermons, etc.);
- a platform at risk of violation of the constitutional right of citizens to information and the right to personal data;
- a means of public control over the activities of state authorities, local government bodies, organizations and institutions.

These tasks reveal the role and importance of the virtual space, its place in the life of the state, society, as well as people, although little.

The large-scale integration of Internet space and Internet technologies into the daily life of citizens in this way continues inextricably. And this circumstance allows researchers to draw conclusions about the emergence of new powers in the content of constitutional law on information. Among these new rights, it is permissible to highlight, first of all, the right to access the Internet [11].

For example, Finland became the first country in the world to legally guarantee internet access. The government of this country is 1 megabit for all residents of Finland from July 2010 (1 Mbit/s) announced that it has access to high-speed Internet [12].

So Finland remained in history as the first country to open a legal path for virtual space. In the rest of the countries of Europe, such as Estonia, Spain, it is established that the free use of modern

information technology is guaranteed by the state. The French Constitutional Council recognized the use of the internet as an integral part of human rights in 2009 [13].

We began to rightly call the XXI century a revolutionary age of information, information. We have every right to this, of course. After all, the century in which we live is characterized by the infinity of the volume of information transmission, the very high speed of information and the high volume of production of new innovative technologies.

The development of the information industry, the rapid development of new information and telecommunication technologies have led to the global information revolution today. And this form of revolution has its influence directly on politics, economics, management, finance, the scientific sphere, culture and many other social spheres.

The development of Science and advanced technologies did not even have a direct impact on the development of Information Media. The creation of the internet among new technologies has marked a radical turn in the history of mankind in the information field. From the creation of the internet, the goal was initially completely different. However, the virtual space has become a global network that has managed to unite millions of people and hundreds of countries to this day. As a result of the creation of the internet, borders, geographical distances, obstacles were overcome, interaction was established in various fields of science, culture and education.

With the creation of the internet, its users sharply increased compared to other information distributors. Even now, the number of users of the global network is increasing day by day. To date, the virtual space has managed to become not only as a means of transmitting electronic messages, but also a virtual space, a cyber space full of meetings, individuals and ideas. The Virtual space has now become a space of communication and information exchange, where there are no concepts of distance.

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**Abstract:** *This article examines the role and importance of the noosphere concept in the system of human-nature relations. Also, the tasks of increasing the rational attitude of man to nature and measures for its implementation are analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *noosphere, rational attitude, rationality, system of relations between nature and society, social responsibility, environmental consciousness, social ecology.*

In our country, great attention is paid to ensuring the organic unity of education, science and technology and production and their innovative development. In this respect, there is a need to realize the tasks of the noosphere concept aimed at finding solutions to global problems within the framework of ecology, epistemology and ethics. In particular, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is a good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" For this reason, mastering ecological knowledge, becoming the owner of true enlightenment and high culture should become a continuous vital need" [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]. Developed countries have reached today's high level of development precisely because of this. From this point of view, it is necessary to effectively use the opportunities of the mass media and lifelong education system to inculcate the noosphere concession, which is a product of human intellectual creativity, into the minds of young people and to explain it to the general public.

Researcher G. Komilova states that "If the balance of social relations between man and nature is disturbed, then either nature or man will definitely suffer" [12,13,14,15,16].

The impact of anthropogenic activity on nature changes abiotic and biotic conditions. In particular, the content of such a process includes the construction of water facilities necessary for the development of society, its social and economic stability (reservoirs, hydroelectric power stations), improvement of land reclamation (irrigation, drying), mineral fertilizers, pesticides and defoliants, that is, the latest scientific conclusion and results of use based on recommendations.

Summarizing the anthropogenic impact of man on nature, it can be divided into the following groups:

1. Using natural resources for the purpose of using them;
2. Farming and domestication of animals;
3. Moving animals and plants to new places - acclimatization;
4. Creation of new varieties and breeds of plants and animals by means of selection.

It should be noted that natural changes have been taking place in the biosphere for more than 2 billion years. The boundaries of the biosphere have expanded into parts of the planet where there was no biological life before, giving rise to new ecosystems. The task of preserving the biosphere and the ecological system, which includes the community of living organisms and their habitats in any part of it, has become more complicated as a result of human intervention. is called That is why it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the forests, forests, steppes, seas, land, seas and oceans clean.

If the global ecosystem makes up the biosphere, ecosystems are divided into microecosystems (trees, meadows), mesoecosystems (forest, pond, river), macroecosystems (ocean, island, land) according to their scale. Ecosystems can be natural and artificial. Natural ecosystems - lake, sandy desert, hill, cave, etc. Artificial ecosystems can include a stream, a city, a village, apartment buildings, a spaceship, etc. Ecosystems are also divided according to their characteristics. In particular, aquatic ecosystems differ from terrestrial ecosystems by environmental conditions and their specific nutrition [17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25].

A separate set of organisms whose living conditions are somewhat similar in ecosystems at different stages, that is, a set of animals and plants existing in one area, is called a biocenosis (bio-life, coenosis-general). Biocenosis is divided into phytocenosis, which describes the community of plants, and zoocenosis, which refers to the community of animals, which are distributed in a certain biotope. Biotope - the sum of climate, water, soil, relief and other living conditions, environment, place (barren, sandy landforms and head) defines the boundary and area of biotope biocenosis.

Biocenosis and biotope together form a complex system of nature, biogeocenosis. Biogeocenosis (Greek bio-life, geo-earth, cenosis-general) is a set of components of nature that are closely connected, developing and changing. In biogeocenosis, the Earth's orographic features (low, high), geological structure, climatic conditions, water regime, soil layer, and the flora and fauna of this area are interconnected and integrally connected. The topography of the place is not a single component of the biogeocenosis, but the space in which it is located. Studying the nature and structure of biogeocenosis on a scientific basis plays an important role in the development of agriculture and forestry, and in the development of innovative recommendations for ensuring ecological stability.

The noosphere as a synthetic concept covers all aspects of human activity, rational and irrational achievements. At the same time, this concept means human relations with the environment not only on a planetary scale, but also on a cosmic scale [26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36].

We think that it is appropriate to chronologically periodize the studies related to the topic of the noosphere. The first period is the emergence of the noosphere idea and its scientific foundation.

The second period can include the formation and development of the noosphere concept from the 50s of the last century to the present.

Despite the creation of complex tools, scientific ideas and the discovery of objective laws for understanding the phenomena of nature and society, all scientists refer to worldview. The reason for this is that the genesis, existence, and future of every thing, event, person, and event in the universe are closely connected with the problems of the entire universe and the entire universe.

In turn, reason eliminated the defects in "human nature" and ensured its survival as a species in nature. We can see this in the enrichment of practical experience through the discovery of simple tools. The function of the human intellect to know the objective world: the laws of science, the system of categories has led to expansion. The scientific rational development of the mind increased the possibilities of science and technology and revealed a new cultural and civilized life.

In ancient times, the anthropogenic influence of man on the natural environment was relatively weak. With the passage of time, when powerful power and energy sources were collected in the hands of man, his influence on nature acquired an anthropotechnogenic character and began to significantly change nature. Man has polluted the environment and upset the ecological balance of the biosphere. The concept of noosphere includes problems in the system of interaction of today's civilization and global natural processes. The solution to this problem is directly related to the power of human intelligence. As long as man does not realize his identity, his destructive influence on our planet will increase, and in the end it will lead to his own destruction. After all, if human activity is not intelligently managed, it will inevitably accelerate the destruction of the planet.

*In the deep historical-philosophical foundations of the concept of the noosphere there is an optimistic belief in the power of knowledge and intelligence capable of changing the scientific landscape of the universe. S.Mamashokirov said, "To achieve the expediency of ecological activity and responsibility, it is methodologically important to identify the object of ecological practice. Because the object of ecological practice is not only the technical-technological base aimed at maintaining the ecological balance of the biosphere, but also includes its own superstructure. In addition, ecological practice does not need to radically change the basis and infrastructure of society (especially with political revolutions), but it is necessary to eliminate the structural elements that*



*interfere with active ecological practice" [37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45]. V.N. Vasilenko and G.M. Imanovlar: "Who are we, modern intelligent people - Homo sapiens, are we "sapiens" of the era of globalization? Why do we call ourselves the smartest species on the planet even though we are in danger of extinction in our own home? [46,47,48,49]*

*Academician V. I. Vernadsky considers society as a unity of animate and inanimate nature. According to him, the formation of the noosphere should take place under the influence of growing scientific thinking and productive social work based on it. The growth of scientific intelligence cannot fail to have a serious impact on the conditions of human existence. V. I. Vernadsky further expands the scale of this process, because the noosphere is a type of human activity that covers a huge universal process of the material system. The noosphere implies both the solution of the higher organizational tasks of human life and the idea that the natural-cosmic order can be rationally regulated [50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59].*

*At the new stage of development, the need for the development of scientific development and the culture of philosophical thinking requires the further expansion and strengthening of human knowledge, the detailed study of the events taking place around the world, and on this basis, the formation of scientific knowledge about the future of mankind, the scientific-philosophical study of the noosphere, its place in the knowledge of the universe. Reasoning is important.*

*The accumulation of worldly knowledge and the discovery of the laws determining the development of nature, in turn, endanger the noosphere. Indeed, in the predictions of the development of the noosphere, nature is endangered, if man does not realize himself in practice, he can be endangered together with nature. Therefore, in the current scientific research in the field of ecology, ideas are put forward that the development of modern civilizations has become dangerous, and it is emphasized that humanity itself is the main cause, and it is necessary for the world community to fight against it together. In general, the combination of their spiritual and moral position with their mental intellectual potential plays a key role in the activity of ecological noospheric movement groups having a strong ideological position.*

*The noosphere is a complex system consisting of various elements. According to P.A. Florensky, the structural layer of the noosphere can be divided into three, that is: the first is the vitosphere, which provides the vital, socio-economic life (reproduction) of a person; 2) the second is called the intellectual sphere and means science and scientific-technical creativity; 3) the third - the pneumatosphere reflects spiritual life and moral-aesthetic values. These spheres, on the one hand, are genetically and functionally related; on the other hand, the diversity and levels of the noosphere being formed in the hierarchy of their interaction are revealed.*

Therefore, it is methodologically important to distinguish two relatively independent constituent bases of the noosphere, i.e.: the first - material-energy structures created by natural man: anthropogenic landscapes, various cultural-symbolic systems (architecture, music, etc.). The second consists of energy-informational structures related to the mental-psychological activity of a person and directly serves the noosphere [60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70].

Such a holistic picture of the development of the noosphere requires targeted research and study of the system of the biosphere and global environmental problems. The emergence, development and prognosis of the noosphere are of great importance. According to researcher A. Pechchei, "Only the development and changes that are compatible with the ability to adapt to human interests have the right to live and should be supported. The idea of creating a human revolution"[6] through new humanism, which leads to the development of high human qualities, is considered important.

Noospheric-ecological knowledge is considered the main element of noospheric-ecological consciousness. It includes understanding the limitations of nature, the need to establish a dynamic balance between natural and social systems, especially understanding the causes of the ecological crisis and its global nature, educating people as a requirement for a global strategy of social

development as a prelude to preserving life. It is based on the principle of understanding the essence of the relationship in the systems "human - mental activity - innovation - sustainable development".

Assessment of noospheric-ecological condition is the second main element of noospheric-ecological consciousness. Assessment of the noospheric-ecological condition is determined by the development of ecological consciousness and the system of social values, which comes from the society's attitude to the environment.

Noospheric-ecological behavior is the third element of noospheric-ecological consciousness, which includes not only individuals and social groups having ecological knowledge, but also concrete actions of people and society in solving environmental problems. In this case, it is understood the state of mutual agreement of people's behavior with environmental conditions (synergy). In order to form ecological behavior, it is necessary to make people confident in their own strength and high optimism.

In conclusion, on the one hand, the forecast of noosphere development reflects the evolution of relations between nature and man, nature and society, biosphere and noosphere, civilization and culture. On the other hand, the fact that the noosphere concept is aimed at studying the levels of development of human knowledge and the structure of scientific knowledge constitutes the essence of the matter. That is, the concept of the noosphere shows its universal essence and functional importance by covering the laws of natural and social existence, the nature of their objective conditions and subjective factors.

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**Abstract:** *Methodology is a method of joint activity of teachers and students aimed at solving educational problems. Acceptance is an integral part or separate aspect of the method. Individual techniques can be part of different methods. For example, recording of basic concepts by students is used by the teacher when explaining new material, working independently with the original source. Methods and techniques are used in various combinations during the learning process. In this article, the impact of modern methods on the development of the educational system and modern methods are discussed.*

**Keywords:** *new educational system, interactive methods, modern methodology, information technologies, online resources, video and audio materials.*

A teaching method is the way a teacher chooses to explain or teach material to students so they can learn the material. There are many different methods that can be used by a teacher, and the method chosen often depends on the teacher's educational philosophy and preferences. It is also not uncommon for a teacher to use multiple methods during a single lesson or several lessons. Teaching methods include the use of lectures, group or small group discussion activities, and engaging students as peer educators.

It is important to understand that teaching methodology is not the same as educational philosophy for a teacher, although they can often be related. A teacher's chosen philosophy usually dictates how the teacher believes students can best learn new material and the way students and teachers interact and interact in the classroom. This philosophy often influences the teacher's choice of which teaching method or methodologies to use, but they are not necessarily directly related. Teachers often refer to their own preferred teaching methods and philosophies to give insight to other teachers or students about their approach to learning.

The same method of student activity works in some cases as an independent method, and in others as a teaching method. For example, explanation, conversation are independent teaching methods. If they are used by the teacher from time to time to attract the attention of students in the process of practical work, to correct mistakes, then explanation and conversation work as teaching methods included in the exercise method. Perhaps interesting and interactive educational videos will be in demand in higher education. After all, it is very convenient for students and teachers: the video needs to be shot only once, and it can be viewed as many times as you want. In addition, if students need to travel to another city to listen to a lecture, for example, videos solve the logistical problem. In this case, the university can remove a series of lectures for non-resident students and organize online consultations with teachers. Training videos are best shot in formats that have already been proven to be effective. These include:

1. Thematic videos.
2. Technical videos with visual materials (pictures and screenshots).
3. Live recording of the lesson.

This is how the modern educational environment is shaped, so universities should definitely encourage both students who use videos for learning and teachers who film them.

The assessment system is very important to universities - that cannot be argued. Without assessment, students cannot monitor their progress, and universities themselves cannot monitor the quality of their education. Assessments are now often done using pen and paper. Automation can greatly simplify this process. This is about online exams, another modern teaching method.

They allow to simplify not only the evaluation process, but also the knowledge testing procedure. Online exams can include both tests and oral presentations of theory (for example, on a webcam). And with the help of artificial intelligence, the computer can process and analyze them by comparing them with sample answers. So processing digital scores and scores for online exams is much easier. AI enables holistic analysis of student performance. As a result, teachers can focus on subjects that are most difficult for students and give them more time to improve their academic performance.

Modern data protection technologies can be used to ensure the safety and reliability of online exam results. For example, blockchain or remote proctoring. So with proctoring, you can take photos and videos of students taking exams remotely to verify their identity. In addition, the use of such technologies allows to reduce cheating in exams to a minimum.

**In conclusion**, the modern methods mentioned above can be used with the teaching method that plays the role of a teacher to instruct students or pupils. For example, small group discussions are often followed by large group discussions in which each group presents what they have learned or discussed to the rest of the class. Likewise, individual students may be tasked with learning a particular topic and then teaching that material to other students in the class. The most important importance of modern methods is that they are connected to information and communication technologies, and they differ from traditional methods in that they are interactive and integrated with other disciplines and are relatively effective.

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**Abstract:** *This article highlights general information about the myth genre, the etymology of this term and the history of it. Furthermore, this article is devoted to the typological study of myth and mythological images. The study illustrates comparative analysis of Uzbek and English myth and mythological images.*

**Key words:** *myth, genre, mythological images, aetiological myth, historical myth, psychological myth.*

Mythology is primarily an artistic reflection of the thinking of primitive society. The earliest mythology served as the main source for the emergence, formation and development of artistic creation, especially folklore. Analyzes show that mythology has traversed a long historical period as the basis of primitive culture, the dominant idea of the ideology of the tribal period. It is the product of primitive thinking, which is the unconscious artistic thinking based on the tribal ideas of primitive people about the universe. Mythology is the same truth for the creator of myths.

Of course, not all imagination is knowledge. Even the most ancient myths and legends contain knowledge, or rather, bud of knowledge. Because any myth is not only a product of human imagination, but it is connected with the existence, the secrets of the whole universe.

There are three main types of myth and mythological legends. They are the following:

### **1. Aetiological (sometimes spelled etiological) myths**

The word aetiological is from the Greek word aetion (αἴτιον), meaning “reason” or “explanation”. Please note that the reasons given in an aetiological myth are NOT the real (or scientific) reasons. They are explanations that have meaning for us as human beings. There are three subtypes of aetiological myths: natural, etymological, and religious. A *natural aetiological myth* explains an aspect of nature.<sup>1</sup> For example, you could explain lightning and thunder by saying that **Zeus** is angry. An *etymological aetiological myth* explains the origin of a word. (Etymology is the study of word origins.) For example, you could explain the name of the goddess **Aphrodite** by saying that she was born in sea foam, since aphros is the Greek word for sea foam. A *religious aetiological myth* explains the origin of a religious ritual. For example, you could explain the Greek religious ritual of the Eleusinian Mysteries by saying that they originated when the Greek goddess **Demeter** came down to the city of Eleusis and taught the people how to worship her.

**2. Historical myths** are told about a historical event, and they help keep the memory of that event alive. Ironically, in historical myths, the accuracy is lost but meaning is gained. The myths about the Trojan War, including the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, could be classified as historical myths. The Trojan War did occur, but the famous characters that we know from the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* (Agamemnon, Achilles, Hector, etc.) probably did not exist.<sup>2</sup>

**3. Psychological myths** try to explain why we feel and act the way we do. A psychological myth is different from an aetiological myth because a psychological myth does not try to explain one thing by way of something else (like explaining lightning and thunder with Zeus’s anger does). In a psychological myth, the emotion itself is seen as a divine force, coming from the outside, that can

<sup>1</sup> William W. Kibler and Carleton W. Carroll *Arthurian Romances* eds. & trans. London: Penguin Books, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Stoker, Bram. *Dracula*, rev. ed., intr. and notes Maurice Hindle, pref. Christopher Frayling. London: Penguin Books, 2003.

directly influence a person's emotions. For example, the goddess Aphrodite is sometimes seen as the power of erotic love. When someone said or did something that they did not want to do, the ancient Greeks might have said that Aphrodite "made them" do it.

We can see the above mentioned features in Uzbek, as well. For example, the legends of the people in the world, especially the ancient Turks, state that "there are great and useful forces in nature - the land where the sun and water are eternal, and the destructive forces - the land where darkness and calamity reign forever. According to the Avesto, there are two worlds, good and evil. So, according to mythological notions, man was born to fight evil. He must not be defeated by evil, but defeated by it."<sup>3</sup>

In Uzbek mythological legends, the connection of events with great water, fire, flood, supernatural power, giant figure, god, miracle of the Gods (*Pirs in Uzbek*) increased the power of influence, gaining faith, and belief in the 12 gods, served as an incentive.<sup>4</sup> In short, these myths describe the family, the tribe, the beliefs, and the characteristics of this type of myth. Titan heroes emerged as the creators of goodness, the symbol of fire, the element of water, the gods of fertility, and the worship of supernatural beings in their time, encouraging them to consider it sacred, strengthened faith, and finally the epic tradition of each allowed to form as. The origin of this type of myth was based on the influence of dualism, the constant conflict between the gods of good and evil. This is described in mythological legends as the intertwining of the two gods. Qayumars, the god of goodness, at the same time, acts as a creator, Ahraman, the god of evil, the destroyer. In battle, Qayumars is defeated and given peace, tranquility, and abundance.<sup>5</sup> Legends call for the belief in the god of goodness and the worship of his blessings. The great ideas are conveyed on the scale of fighting against tyranny.

**Mythological images** are mythological characters that have a mythological basis in folklore, oral art, written literature, and works of art. Mythological images are an animated symbolic representation of a particular event, which conveys the essence of reality in a metaphorical, symbolic and allegorical state, and is its formal embodiment. Mythological images are the product of primitive artistic fiction, various phenomena in the universe, nature and society, had served to explain the causes of the supernatural forces that exist in the human imagination.

After the formation of artistic thinking, mythological images, which are an integral part of mythology, have moved into literature and art.

To conclude, every myth is made up of a limited series of constitutive elements, also known as invariants or mythemes. These elements do not necessarily coincide with the plotline of the original myth, but rather give shape to its mythic essence. These unvarying elements have a mythic core and they follow the logic of myth. Mythic core especially, describes the national value, dreams and hope of people. Furthermore, they play a main role in spiritual development of a person.

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Suyunboyev Abbosbek

A member of the club of future leaders of Andijan region

**Annotation:** in this article, a completely new national legal system is being formed in New Uzbekistan. That is, the principle of "Man, his rights, freedoms, especially value – the most important value" is recognized. Similar information.

**Keywords:** strategy, development, future, youth.

Today, reforms in our country are carried out, first of all, in accordance with various changes taking place in the world, including in the conjuncture of the world economy. Our chosen path shows its stability and viability in a situation where the pace of development of the world economy has decreased after the global crisis.

Experts confirm that the macroeconomic stability observed in Uzbekistan makes it possible to effectively resist external negative influences.

At the moment, the tasks set in the strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 — 2021 are consistently implemented in our country. This software document paved the way for the transition of our country to a completely new stage of development. According to experts, the adoption of the strategy of action was a big step for Uzbekistan, and the country acted consistently and confidently in this regard, creating the necessary solid foundation.

This is evidenced by a thorough analysis of the priorities and the most important tasks set out in the new Uzbekistan development strategy project for 2022-2026, presented by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The new Uzbek development strategy for 2022-2026 consists of 7 directions and 100 goals. In 2022, 55 trillion soums and 11.7 billion dollars will be allocated to activities within the framework of the state program on the implementation of the strategy.<sup>1</sup>

The strategy of the New Uzbekistan was approved by the decree of the president in February 2017 and provides evidence and figures on the achievements within the framework of the strategy of actions consistently applied to life for 5 years, in particular, the main results.<sup>2</sup>

More than 300 laws and codes for the execution of action strategies, more than 4 thousand decrees and resolutions of our president have been adopted. Thus, by the end of the strategy of action, the legal basis of the foundation of New Uzbekistan was created.<sup>3</sup>

Alternatively, two new priorities have been added to the development strategy, with the aim of continuing the progress changes at a new historical stage. One of them is related to the provision of spiritual development, the second is a new priority, which is established on the basis of Uzbekistan's attitude to global problems taking place in the world.

Thus, the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 provides for the following seven priorities:

**The first priority** - is to build a nationalistic state by raising human dignity and further developing a free civil society;

**The second priority** - is to make the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country;

<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 28.01.2022 yildagi PF-60-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-5841063>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2021/09/09/book/>

<sup>3</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoyishi, 14.02.2017 yildagi F-4849-son. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-3114480>.

**The third priority** - is the development of the national economy, ensuring its growth rates at the level of the requirements of the time;

**The fourth priority** - is the conduct of a fair social policy, the development of human capital;

**The fifth priority** - is the provision of spiritual development, radical reform of this sphere and bringing it to a new level;

**The sixth priority** - is to find solutions to universal problems based on national interests;

**The seventh priority** - is to strengthen the security and defense potential of our country, to conduct an open and pragmatic, active foreign policy.

**The second factor:** it is not for nothing that the principle of “from the strategy of action – towards the strategy of development” is being put forward in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan. Because, first of all, it was envisaged to develop each direction in the strategy of actions on a logical and consistent basis at a new stage of development, as well as to achieve significant results in New priority areas.

In the development strategy, the focus was on the adoption of laws, codes, concepts and programs on the development of civil society, on the one hand.

On the second hand, it covers important tasks related to ensuring the rule of law, the consistent implementation of constitutional reform, the development of the national economy, the implementation of strong social policies, the development of spirituality, as well as the attitude of Uzbekistan to global problems, security and foreign policy.

The main thing is to ensure human dignity – the main idea of the 7 priority directions in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan. Because the main idea in the election program of our president was also the principle “for human dignity”.

**The third factor:** how to implement the imposition of human dignity on the spot by legal and organizational and legal means at the levels of national, regional and international cooperation in all spheres of our life? In the development strategy, there are practical answers to this pressing question, aimed at many specific goals.

**The fourth factor:** not only the naming of the new Uzbekistan strategy, but also the priorities and important tasks set in it are in harmony and harmony with international documents of great importance not only at the national or regional level, but also at the global level.

The United Nations announced the goals of Sustainable Development in 2015-2030. This international document is well known to us by the names “Sustainable Development Goals” or “sustainable development goals” in Uzbek.

Initially, in the strategy of action, and now in the development strategy, the UN, which undertakes to fulfill Uzbekistan, sets out specific tactics and strategies for applying the goals of Sustainable Development to the life of our country.

In other words, Uzbekistan, as an equal member of foreign international relations, was able to show the whole world its unique role and importance in this regard, and more importantly, its exemplary experience, developing in harmony with the goals of sustainable development of the UN. In turn, the new Uzbek strategy of development testifies to the continuous progress of this important development process.

Modern information and communication technologies have given a new spirit to the relations of the state and society. The development of the sphere serves to introduce into practice new forms of relations between the state and society, state bodies and citizens.

In this sense, the virtual reception of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays an important role as an indicator of the effectiveness of the activities of state authorities and management bodies, a mechanism for in-depth analysis and solution of problems in places.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 19.02.2019 yildagi PQ-4197-son.

The Virtual lobby has become an impressive tool for solving issues of concern to the population over a short period of time. This is also confirmed by the statistics of Appeals. That is, to date, more than a million appeals have been received from citizens, of which 94% have been considered. Thus, the principle of responsibility of state bodies and officials to society is being implemented in practice. The citizens' sense of involvement in the reforms being carried out in the country has increased. This serves as an important factor in strengthening mutual trust in the relations of the state and the people, in the stability and development of society. Most importantly, experts note that positive changes are taking place in the thinking and worldview of the population. In their eyes, this is a decisive factor in the realization of tasks before society.

It is known that a particular state can be promoted internationally in two ways, namely by creating a country brand and, on this basis, by the extensive production of national goods and services. Experts believe that the creation of a successful brand will develop the so-called "six corners of the economy", as well as six interconnected areas. These are the development of tourism, increasing export potential, activating domestic and foreign policy, attracting investments, promoting the culture of the country and raising the well-being of the population.

Uzbekistan has huge opportunities and reserves for the promotion of the national brand in the world market. In particular, the rich cultural heritage of our people, the sustainable development of our country, our hospitable people, cities with modern infrastructure can come to us in this regard. An important place in the formation of a national brand is occupied by the cooperation of the state, business and society. In doing so, the business will have to add a fundamental share to the financing of the national brand. Because it is businessmen who are interested in attracting foreign investment and the access of our country's products and services to world markets. The creation of a successful brand of the state will serve not only to improve the domestic and foreign political image, but also to strengthen its political influence in the international arena, increase the volume of exports, strengthen international relations and partnerships, stimulate feelings of national pride and national identity, increase the country's competitiveness.

Consequently, our country, as one of the cradles of the world civilization, has for centuries served as a bridge between the Maghreb and the Mashriq, accumulating the cultural and scientific wealth of mankind. Our motherland has grown great scholars and thinkers such as Al-Khorezmi, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mirzo Ulugbek, who have made an invaluable contribution to the development of Science and culture. Experts admit that Uzbeks have long been not only Successful Traders, able to manage the economy, people who have received the Hadith of earning money, but also made a great contribution to the spread of science.

A completely new democratic system for direct communication with the people, positive solution to the concerns and problems of our compatriots – people's receptions-has been operating and justified over the past five years.

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**Annotation:** *This article examines the objectives and ways of making incentives and supporting the activities of exporting enterprises.*

**Key words:** *export, export potential, contributing factors, foreign trading turnover, export structure, export geography, types of export goods, the problems development of exports.*

### Introduction

It is well known that many raw materials from Uzbekistan, which had been transformed into raw material base of the former Soviet Union for many years, were recycled in the center and other neighboring republics. Then it was exported abroad on behalf of the Soviet Union, and Uzbekistan was deprived of high added value (raw material) from raw materials and processing of primary products.

After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan pursued the goal of building a society based on market economy, developing cooperation with countries around the world and, first of all, by integrating foreign trade into the global market.

Today, export development is an integral part of the overall economic policy of the state aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability, development of production and stimulation of investment activity.

However, the presence of a number the barriers and problems in the development of foreign economic activity, improvement of export support and incentives in our country testifies to the existence of necessary work in this area.

As President noted in his speeches "We have huge reserves. Nevertheless, in the past year the projections of 1 billion 540 million USD have not been fulfilled. Of these, 570 million USD will be directed to the enterprises of the Cabinet of Ministers. Indicators of 970 million USD were not fulfilled with the economic entities in the regions. As of 2010, our number of exported countries reduced 138 out of 176."<sup>1</sup>

In order to eliminate these problems to develop foreign economic activity, to ensure the implementation of a number of export-oriented tasks, the Strategy for the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 has been developed. It pays special attention to liberalization and simplification of exports, diversification of export structure and geography, expansion and mobilization of export potential of industries and regions.

Expansion of exports means strengthening of the free currency in the republic and national currency. These businesses are also the new technologies that are needed. The solution of these social issues is to raise wages, to expand the social infrastructure. This is a strong incentive for regular refurbishment. In a word, the comprehensive stimulation of export production and ensuring the stability of our national currency: "... today we cannot talk about ensuring the sustainable development of the economy without solving it."

<sup>1</sup>The lecture of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev On 14 January an extended session of the Cabinet of Ministers, dedicated to comprehensive analysis of the results of social-economic development of the country in 2016 and determining the most important directions and priorities of economic and social program of the government in 2017 was held in Tashkent.

Increasing export potential, increasing its scope, improving its structure and expanding its geography are among the most complex tasks of the ongoing economic reforms in Uzbekistan.

World experience shows that the ability to export large quantities of one type of product depends on the global market conditions of the product.

One of the main factors that adversely affect the development of exports is to increase the volume of some exported raw materials in the context of the narrow and almost volatile structure of the exporting range. As a result, that is, an increase in the supply of export to a certain commodity, there is a fall in prices and a decline in exports, which, in turn, will undermine the volume of foreign exchange earnings.

In recent years, the consistent implementation of measures to boost competitiveness and diversification of sectors of the economy, the ongoing crisis in the global economy and the world market prices have significantly reduced the adverse impact on the country's export potential in 2016. In order to preserve the domestic market of exporters and to strengthen export potential of the country, the work has continued to increase the volume of deliveries of goods to the foreign market, diversification of geography and nomenclature of export oriented products, and attraction of new enterprises, primarily small businesses to export activities. As a result, over the past 10 years, exports of small businesses have grown more than fourfold and accounted for 28% of total exports in 2017. The main factors contributing to the country's export potential were the following:

- involvement of new enterprises in export activities. 877 new enterprises, including 140 enterprises and 737 regional sub-organizations, have been involved in exporting their products. As a result, 270 types of new products were exported;

- diversification of geography and nomenclature of export oriented products, including the expansion of geography of local products to 60 new markets. In particular, for the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq automobiles, for United Kingdom voltage aggregates and motor components, for Latvia wheel discs, Auto-generators for South Korea, for Turkmenistan Agricultural machinery, for Poland solid hydrocarbon compounds, Polyethylene and polypropylene for China, Turkey, South Korea and Latvia, Mineral fertilizers for Sweden, Romania, Bulgaria and Azerbaijan, Sports shoes for the Republic of Belarus and Azerbaijan, for Poland and South Korea leather goods were exported;

- reforming the system of export of fruits and vegetables.

"UzAgroExport" special foreign trade company was established. Widespread introduction of foreign partners in the production of vegetables, fruits, grapes and melons with unique consumption characteristics in Uzbekistan, establishing long-term sustainable cooperation between fruit and vegetable producers, processors and suppliers through modern market mechanisms, thereby increasing the volume of the fresh and processed fruit and vegetable products and expanding range of the exported products, every year, the International Fruit and Vegetable Fair has been launched to promote new markets.

Due to the measures taken to stimulate the export of fruits and vegetables, the direct volumes of deliveries to Russia in 2017 increased by 2.5 times, in Iran and in India - by 1.3 times, in the United Arab Emirates - by 1.9 times.

The volume of exports of polyethylene, copper, molybdenum products, trucks, fruits and vegetables, knitted fabrics, cotton fabrics and other products has increased. Due to the launch of the Ustyurt Gas Chemical Complex on the basis of the Surgil Deposit, the export of chemical and chemical products has grown significantly, mainly due to the increase in exports of plastic products.

Due to the increase in the authorized capital of the Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Support Fund, more than 400 business entities have the opportunity to export their products, provide financial support to 70 business entities and assist in the search for foreign buyers.



Each region of the country has its own contribution to the development of the country's foreign economy. In particular, as a result of the measures taken by Namangan region to develop foreign trade, certain economic effect is being achieved. Sustainable growth rates have been ensured in all sectors of the economy by 2017, thanks to the implementation of tasks in the "Priorities of the socioeconomic development of the country in 2017 in the country" and the implementation of the parameters of the sector programs and resolutions adopted in Namangan region by the Government.

In particular, it is necessary to accelerate the process of modernization, technical and technological renewal of the economy and its leading industries, diversification of production, accelerated development of road and transport infrastructure, implementation of active investment policy and attracting foreign investments, creating necessary business environment, as a result of the measures to ensure consistent increase in the quality and level of life, the gross regional product (GRP) will grow by 4.2% oat production increased by 7.3%, agriculture 1.8%, capital qo'yilmalar3,7 %, construction 7.6 %, the volume of total retail sales increased by 3.1 % and services 5.0 % growth. In the region, following the year 2017, foreign trade amounted to 508.4 million USD, of which exports amounted to 178.1 million USD and imports - 330.3 million USD.

In 2017, 143 enterprises have been exported, of which 65 enterprises were involved in export activities and exported products worth 25.5 million USD.

The export structure is made up of chemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and equipment, food products, energy resources, services and others. As it is known from the table below, foreign trade turnover of Namangan region in 2017 increased by 7.4% compared with 2016. Exports of energy resources, ferrous and non-ferrous metals in the structure of exports of the region considerably increased compared to the previous year.

Among them in order to increase export potential in the region, the projected targets are planned and implementation measures are being implemented. The economy and production management should make the best decisions and ensure their implementation, as today the level of damage from unjustified decision-making is growing more and more.

**Table 1**

**Expansion of new export markets and geography in Namangan region**

<b>№</b>	<b>Names of countries</b>	<b>Types of export goods</b>
1	Germany	suits, dried fruits and vegetables
2	Malaysia	egg, mush, beans
3	Netherlands	dried grapes
4	Canada	dried melon
5	Israel	knitwear
6	Pakistan	mush, bean, dried grapes
7	Kenya	suit, jacket, shirt
8	South African Republic	suit, jacket, shirt

Source: Provided by the student on the basis of the Regional Statistical Office data

At the same time, as a result of the efforts undertaken by the regional exporting enterprises for the acquisition of new markets and expansion of export geography, exports of products to 8 new countries have been launched over the past 9 months. These are sugar beet, dried fruits and vegetables in Germany (egg, beef, bean), Netherlands (dried grapes), Canadian (gingerbread), Israel (knitted garlic), Pakistan (bean, bean, dried grape), Kenya (suits, jackets, shirts) and southern Africa (suits, jackets, shirts).

Along with the progress made in the region's economic development, obstacles and challenges are also facing exports.

Among the problematic issues faced by small businesses and entrepreneurship in the Namangan region, we can say the following:

- increased product cost and difficult to export due to the increase in the cost of exports of light industry products, in particular men's clothing, to the countries of the European Union;

- difficulties of export contracts;

- high quality requirements for exports of products to EU countries, difficulties with implementation of these requirements;

- it is economically inexpedient to meet the need for additional jobs as a result of the acquisition and modernization of new technologies in the company's business expansion. Handmade people's participation in light industry, especially sewing products, is a major part of the business process. The garment industry requires many employees to work. The increase in the number of employees is due to the fact that the enterprise has to pay off the general tax rate, deducting the status of a small enterprise or company;

- disputes with the business entity and the customs authority in the customs clearance of raw materials imported to the enterprises, etc., are the same.

Hence, the foreign economic situation and the analysis of the activities of the economy in the liberalization of the economy, as a result of the increase in the export of certain types of goods in our country, and in the region, will reduce the domestic market offer and increase the value of these products.

Today, along with our achievements in regulating and managing foreign trade operations, there are some deficiencies. That's why our goal is to be one of the developed countries, eliminating the shortcomings and achieving final results in the economy and occupying the highest peaks.

At the same time, the export nomenclature is not sufficiently comprehensive. Uzbekistan's export range includes only 300 types of goods. If we compare this figure, China will export more than 50,000 types of goods. This information shows that Uzbekistan's export patterns are extremely limited and depend heavily on raw materials markets of our national economy. Whether it is possible to rely solely on raw materials exports. Of course, it is important to admit that the country's wealth of raw materials is advantageous in its relatively easy-to-sell sales on the world markets. But the wealth of the country's raw material resources cannot be a sufficient basis for the positive development of the economy, including foreign trade, for a number of reasons:

- 1<sup>st</sup> of all, the country of exporter raw materials depends on the situation with world raw materials and prices dynamics;

- 2<sup>nd</sup> raw material exports are associated with a relatively low added value, and the cost of raw materials is based on its natural disadvantage;

- 3<sup>rd</sup> the richness of Uzbekistan's raw material can jeopardize efforts to organize the production of highly competitive products with a high spiritual value.

Summarizing the above points, it can be said that if the country's exports are largely dependent on certain types of the commodities or raw materials, a slight change in the world market environment will lead to a sharp decline in the country's export earnings. To prevent this, it is important to expand the range of exports and reduce the share of each type of raw material in the overall export, on the other hand, using the significant contribution of Uzbekistan in the international export of raw materials to the raw materials, we must learn to manage it and achieve it.

The above figures and commentaries indicate that in Uzbekistan, during independence years, exports, depending on its specific features, have increased its volume, expanded its geography and structure. At the same time, there are problems that slow down the development of exports, which are identified by the following key factors:



- insufficient development of the financial sector with financial support for enterprises operating in the market;
- keeping a monopoly on the production of many products under free conditions - allows businesses to pay any price. In such circumstances they are more interested in selling their products on the domestic market;
- the slow development of the private sector and the insignificant share of its share in exports;
- an existing freight system with a high rate of overwhelming portion of the cost of exporting goods and making them economically useless;
- the fact that most enterprises do not have an active foreign policy: this is a very weak organization of marketing research and advertising;
- lack of working capital and capital in some businesses that have good prospects for exporting goods;
- high rates of compulsory sale of foreign exchange earnings to the government, the high rates of official exchange rate of the national currency;
- physical or psychological technology of manufacturing many types of finished products. They are characterized by the density of the products produced, the demand for many materials and energy. As a result, the cost of many products is far above the cost of such products in the world, making them competitive.

- state support of exporters and insufficient improvement of the export support system.

In the regulation and elimination of the factors that adversely affect the development of exports, the main role of the state should be to accelerate the liberalization of the economy and to establish a single export-oriented state system and a clear mechanism for export promotion.

The main directions of the forthcoming strategy for the development of export potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan, support and incentives for exporting enterprises are as follows:

-1<sup>st</sup> it is necessary to create stable macroeconomic conditions before export promotion. It means that inflation rates are stable and predictable and that the exchange rate will be the same. This situation allows exporters to obtain clear visions of foreign trade contracts, opening accreditation accounts, and confidence in free currency and their extraordinary earnings;

- 2<sup>nd</sup> microeconomic factors should also facilitate the development of export potential. Ensuring that all undertakings have equal access to imported production facilities irrespective of the form of ownership, all of them have the most important place among these factors;

-3<sup>rd</sup> human factor development is an important component of the development of export potential. This means that it should take over the responsibility of training and retraining specialists at various levels. For this purpose, the improvement of workers' knowledge and skills, and the training of workers should be made on the basis of modern technology;

- 4<sup>th</sup> it is necessary to use different tools to promote export potential. First of all, export subsidies should be included for a short period of time. However, such subsidies should not increase the budget expenditures for their implementation. The most favorable form of export promotion is the free economic zones,

- 5<sup>th</sup> the use of favorable climatic conditions and peoples experiences from traditional countries like traditional countries should be widely used in the development of export potential of the country.

In addition to liberalization of the foreign trade sector, the Republic of Uzbekistan should increase the export potential and ensure successful access of Uzbek enterprises to the world market. In order to support the government, we need to take a number of measures. These include:

- finding financial resources needed for the structural reorganization and technical modernization of enterprises;
- funding for issuing export insurance schemes and insurance schemes;

- opening marketing research centers in each region and city, focusing their activities on providing world-class competitive products and advertising services;
- first of all, creation of a wide network of dealers, trading houses and consignment warehouses in the CIS, where buyers have not forgotten Uzbek products yet.

The state also needs to create the necessary conditions for the economic entities to increase their interest in exporting goods and services in various forms of ownership. First of all, it is necessary to prepare and adopt new laws and regulations aimed at liberalization of foreign trade activities in the near future. The main purpose of these documents is to create guaranteed conditions for middle-income operations, ensuring foreign economic activity and providing foreign currency reserves to the country. Simple calculations show that if 100,000 entrepreneurs were involved in exporting goods and services, each year earning an average of 1,000 USD a year, the country would be worth 1.2 billion USD annually. Dollars in revenue. However, for this purpose it is necessary to liberate the whole economy and, first of all, foreign economic activity. At the same time, it is necessary to provide government support for lending to export projects, to create a system of risk-based insurance and insurance coverage associated with export-oriented production and export of its products.

Export potential development strategies, as well as extensive marketing researches in the markets of the CIS, South-East Asia, Western and Eastern European countries are required. It is particularly important to study the experience of developed countries on the expansion of exports and the use exporters. Studying this experience will allow Uzbek producers and exporters to develop key areas of entry into these markets.

In order to facilitate export-oriented economies, it is desirable to set up a National Center for the Use of Exporters and Reduction of Foreign Trade. The core objective of this center is to conduct profound marketing research on the global marketplace, provide advice on product development policies for individual manufacturers, and provide information on the scope and trends of product sales across different markets.

The National Center should also establish an Export Promotion Institution. This institute provides current and promising recommendations for the production of certain types of products, depending on the world market demand. The task of the Institute is to provide advice on attraction of foreign investments to government and business systems in order to create an export potential of Uzbekistan.

Formation and development of the export potential of the country requires the creation of scientific and technological centers for scientific research, export patents, "know-how" technical solutions through the use of foreign investments. In addition, the creation of such centers is far more beneficial than the rich scientific and intellectual potential of Uzbekistan, which is inferior to the scientific potential of India and Pakistan; to use.

One of the key components of the country's export potential development strategy is the active export policy. Not to wait for the essence of such a policy, but to concentrate on markets for Uzbek goods; to prevent others from occupying positions, to prevent our exporters from catching up in the occupied markets. To achieve this, it is necessary to deal with such issues as improving the quality of products, diversifying the range of export goods, organizing service after sale to technical products, and seeking ways to reduce costs for exporting goods. It is also important to create an effective marketing strategy for identifying and developing segments of international and regional markets.

### Conclusion/Recommendations

The above-mentioned general measures for the development of export potential of Uzbekistan are becoming clear export promotion programs in certain sectors of the economy. At the same time, the measures to be taken to create new export potential should lead to a significant increase in exports of goods and services in all areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

44	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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It is desirable to continue to attract foreign investments in these sectors, taking into account the fact that the largest share of exported goods meets the requirements of the “Uzbekyengilsanoat”, “Uzkimyosanoat” associations, and requirements of domestic and world markets. Analysis of the cost structure of exported products indicates that the most favorable nomenclature of exports is the processing industry and light industry products. The volume of imported spare parts does not exceed one quarter of the export price and ensures that the product is exported. It is therefore desirable to find new opportunities for increasing exports of these sectors, particularly light industry products. One of the new forms of export of light industry products can be the creation of clothing and footwear enterprises, taking into account the fact that the population has accumulated over the centuries.

Thus, in the coming years, Uzbekistan becomes one of the most dynamically developing countries in the world. This can be achieved if a set of immediate measures to liberalize the economy and foreign trade is developed and implemented. It is possible to increase export potential only through the liberalization of the economy and the mobilization of millions of ordinary workers. Therefore, the state should focus on the development of export potential by creating the necessary conditions for attracting foreign investment.

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**Suyunboyev Abbosbek**

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**Annotation:** *the fact that this article approved the “roadmap” for the effective implementation of the concept of raising the legal culture in society in 2019 serves to ensure the implementation of the measures established in this regard.*

**Keywords:** *Law, Culture, future, rise, rule of law.*

At this point, we must admit a bitter truth. As mentioned in the document, it is a clear and regrettable situation that in most cases we show disrespect for the laws and do not show activity in raising the legal culture in society, do not take an integrated approach to the work of respect for the laws, instilling a sense of intolerance towards the rights. In fact, we were obliged to look at this issue not only as the task of law enforcement agencies and some state bodies, but also as the work of political parties and other institutions of civil society, the general public.

We try to make ourselves educated, educated, cultured, but we do not admit that all the time we show obscenity in relation to the laws.

The decree set the task of raising the legal consciousness and culture of civil servants, forming in them an attitude of intolerance to corruption and other offenses.

In the minds of people, such confidence should be decided that only one who has legal knowledge and is able to apply them in practice can be considered cultured and educated.

Elevating the legal culture of society means forming and exalting the legal culture of fuqoro. The legal culture of fuqoro is to know the laws in force; to act in accordance with the requirements of legal norms is to treat the right with respect, to respect the right of others. Legal culture has its own indicators, these are the following:

- Availability of a system of legislation that meets the requirements of justice, freedom;
- The level of legal consciousness of fuqoro and officials, their belief in compliance with legal guidelines;
- The culture of law-making and the implementation of law, the culture of conviction
- The level of work of law enforcement institutions.

The above-mentioned indicators of legal culture are widely established in the system of the process of Public Administration, social relations of society, I.A. On the basis of Karimov's concept of “from a strong state to a strong society”, a democratic, legal, civil society is being built.

Great changes are being made in the life of our people and our country. A high legal culture is a factor that actively influences various life processes in society, contributes to the clipping of the public, all social groups, ensures and strengthens the cheerfulness and chaos of society. Therefore, in the years of independence, attention is not paid to the issue of legal culture.

**The model of legal education defined the following system of legal education and legal education as in accordance with the maximum:**

1. Legal education in the family.
2. Legal education in preschool institutions.
3. Legal education and legal education in general education institutions
4. Legal education and legal education in academic lyceums and professional colleges
5. Legal education and legal education in higher education.

**Promotion of legal education and legal education in the formation of a high level of legal culture of members of society should be focused on the following goals:**

1. Increase legal literacy through the provision of legal knowledge to members of society.



2. Formation of the trust and respect of members of society for laws.
3. To educate obedience to the laws in the fuqorah, to ensure the execution of the laws.
4. Execution and implementation of legal norms.
5. It is necessary to cultivate such characteristics as legal activity and intolerance to initiative and jurisprudence.

Increase legal literacy through the provision of legal knowledge to members of society. Boskichma-boskich determines the level of acquired legal knowledge, legal literacy. Legal literacy is the basis of legal culture. Legal literacy is not only about obtaining a factual legal education, but also about understanding them correctly, mastering them, participating in legal relations through the knowledge gained in the legal sphere, being able to express their opinions. Legal literacy creates the opportunity to learn, know the legal norms, laws in force, be able to apply them to the imagination, correctly assess appropriate and inappropriate behavior, forms the trust and respect of members of society for the laws.<sup>1</sup>

Formation of the trust and respect of members of society for laws. The rule of law in the formation of the trust and respect of members of society for the law as a necessary condition for the functioning of the legal state, is possessed by Mukhim akhamat. The provision of the rule of law in society generates the trust and respect of the fuqorahs for laws, for human justice

In order to form trust and respect for the right in members of society, it is imperative that these laws serve their interests to express human rights and freedom.

I.A. Karimov's, "The level of legal culture is determined not by the number of laws adopted, but by the enforcement of these laws at all levels. In this important work, it is of particular importance to educate people in a deep sense of respect for laws and normative acts. After all, legal norms are broken into the minds of people and live and come true only if they apply through them.

Respect for such laws will increase if the laws are connected with the spiritual practice, if they are taken from the discussion of the people and served in the way of the negative of the people.

To educate obedience to the laws in the fuqorah, to ensure the execution of the laws. Obedience to laws is a derivative and criterion of high general culturology. When it is called obedience to laws, it means first of all to know the laws thoroughly and live in compliance with them. Such knowledge of laws is important for both the state and the state, since obedience to the law is the basis of legality and legal order. The concept of obedience to laws means knowing, studying, observing these laws.

Obedience to the laws means the degree of legal awareness of the members of society, their self-awareness of the interests of society and the state, their responsibility to society and the state, their striving to fulfill fuqorahian duties.

Obedience to laws means not blind obedience to laws, but awareness of the essence of the content of laws, conscious fulfillment of the requirements of the law.

Obedience to laws is not the fear of these people to be punished, but the fact that the execution of laws turns into their internal extirpation, internal convictions. Not following the laws, trying to bypass them in different ways, harms legality and legal order, and prevents the development of society. Therefore, obedience to the law is one of the structural elements of legal culture.

Execution and implementation of legal norms. The ability to apply legal knowledge in practice is one of the indicator levels of legal culture. Because the fact that legal knowledge gives a person a deep understanding of their rights and freedoms, the use of these rights and freedoms is a conscious fulfillment of their obligations. If a person knows the existing legal norms, but cannot use these norms, then who does not need such knowledge.

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**Ways of use of Economic-Mathematical Methods in Implementation  
of the State Program of Perfection of Continuous Educational System.**

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***Annotation:** This article depicts the study of effective ways for utilizing Economic Mathematical Methods in Implementation of the State Program of Perfection of Continuous Educational System.*

**Introduction:** For years of independence, the national education system and training become one of state policy pricing questions in republic. As a result of realization of the National program of training of the citizens, the republic of the Uzbekistan prepared by the First President of the Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and the world community, in the country creates unique system of continuous formation.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyayev in December, 29<sup>th</sup>, indicate the reform in the school education, on January, 25<sup>th</sup> 2018 said about measures on the further perfection of system of an average special and systems of vocational training on the basic of perfection system of higher education on a condition and July 25<sup>th</sup> 2018 year strategy of innovative development of Republic Uzbekistan.

**Materials and Methods.**

The president of Republic Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziaev on February, 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017 said about movement on strategy of the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The decree №4947 from the decision “about the international competitiveness of the country and innovative theoretical the size as the key factor in definition of progress of human reason - the main objective of strategy of development”.

Head Oliy Marhlis said on December, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017 “Our great descendants of Al-Horezmi, Ibn Sina” alas unfortunately, is not enough attention to a problem of formation of the presented.

The vital value, in connection with 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary of acceptance of the Constitution of Uzbekistan works on December, 7<sup>th</sup>, 2018 from achievement, words “Standards of preparation of teachers and training methods in sphere of national education on the basis of the advanced foreign experience”.

Possibility of the double should be considered from the point of view of their childhood, children ability of attention to development of all possibilities in our country, many of Biruni, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek.

The decree of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan from September, 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018 №PC3955 “About measures on perfection of management by an education system in the future” the most important criterion in the Road mar for the Concept of management of system of continuous formation plays a main role in this life.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September, 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018 “About measurers on the further perfection of preschool education for 2017-2018 years”. According to a road mar, “Prospect and priorities of moderm and innovative technologies in the country of economic development to take info consideration and the experts connected with take then

with great attention which they need practical skills, and also at least, if is considered to teachers of the qualified foreign languages important”.

“The National program on training of personnel and law on education” the Republics of Uzbekistan put, the problems of education of growing up generation are urgent, and the acceptable decision of the given question is considered for today as on of basis.

At the acceptable decision of perfection of continuous education the basic direction in use if methods of economic – mathematical modeling ineloding in several direction. Among then especially important and urgent the networks, developed in our country, of modern professional colleges and academic lyceums, and higher educational institutions acceptable accommodation then in regions would probnote training of our children on practical examples of the modern advanced countries.

The perfection of system of continuous education is carried out on the interconnected questions requiring the all-round analysis and study of their aspects.

At attempt if the positive decision of the given problem we coblid with many interconnected questions requiring the all-round analysis and study of their aspects.

The definition of ways of the acceptable decisions of the given questions through economic – mathematical methods shows, that it is necessary to take info account regional specificity of educational establishments both their parameters and capacities of problem construction. If here  $x$ -axis a parameter of the current year,  $y$ - general expenses used for building capacities.

If -  $Q_{ij}^k$  - determining factor of educational establishment builder by a known way  $k=1,2$  - volume of construction  $t$  - planned years,  $j$  - expenses spend at construction of educational establishments in unit.

To outcome at the current year the expressing criterion of expenses for construction of educational establishment is determined through the following formula

$$C_{jt} = \sum_{r=1}^{T-1} h_r + \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \sum_{j=1}^T Q_{ij}^k S_{tj}^k \quad (1)$$

Here  $S_{ij}^k = t$  the current year,  $r$  - for construction of educational establishment,  $k$ - expense m volume,  $h-r$  - total amount of expenses within one year.

Cost of criterion function of a task directed on construction of all educational establishments of region and perfection of regional system of education.

The criterion function of general expenses within one year expressed

$$\sum_{j=1}^T b_j = \sum_{h=t}^{T-1} h_t \quad (2)$$

Here  $b_j - j$  - total amount of expenses within one year general.

Through the data the expression does not depend on acceptable process and unknown cost, however, in first, determines cost of builder educational establishments of a true  $\sigma_t^k$ : in second, establishes the cost of a bilateral question expressing an initial condition and an acceptable condition of network model:  $i, e$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_1' &= 1 \sum_{t=1}^T v_t \\ \sigma_t^1 &= \sum_{t=1}^T v_t - (v_t - v_{t+1}) \\ \sigma_t^2 &= v_t - (v_t - v_{t+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

In the given bilateral task the condition of restriction, reducing a condition of not determined  $v_t$ ; and  $t$  – satisfaction of requirement of the people by creation of modern educational establishments in the current years.

At this time –  $t$  – determinant of capacity of construction in the current year;  $v_{t+1}$  – parameter of positive change of a condition of construction the next year.

In the above – stated two network models three iterative calculations or observed, changes of need of construction of educational establishments, which aspires to zero.

The acceptable parameters of expenses in constructions, satisfying these needs, are provided above than expenses short to zero.

From statement of a question it is clear, that at construction of regional educational establishments the large role is placed use level with the state and local budget both foreign investments and patronage of the private businessmen productive of and designed on many years;

- To organize reduction of expenses by qualitative and duly construction of regional continuous educational establishments;
- Putting into practice the acceptable program of development of continuous educational establishments, it is necessary to pay attention to the relation among educational systems;
- In is conjecture and particularly to realize accepted in “to the National program on training of personnel”, Law “About education the programs of perfection of continuous educational establishments.

Execution of the decree of the President of Republic Uzbekistan №PF-5198 on September, 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017 “About measures on radical perfection of a control system by preschool education”, the further expansion of the stat and not state branches, creation of conditions for a healthy competition between them, partner relations, with introduction of new forms of preschool education in Uzbekistan, by means of which intellectual, physical, directed on education.

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**Annotation:** *In today's rapidly developing globalization, the demand for students who master foreign languages is increasing day by day. This is the reason for the increase of interest in foreign languages among students and the wide popularity of learning foreign languages. However, due to the fact that students make a number of mistakes in the process of learning foreign languages or encounter some problematic situations, there is also a situation where their enthusiasm for new languages they learn quickly disappears. In this article, we will discuss about this and develop several solutions to solve such problems.*

**Keywords:** *one-sided goal, fear of speaking, learning styles, teacher attachment, language environment.*

**Introduction:** Of course, every student intends to achieve a certain goal by doing something. In addition, new language learners who have started to learn English, French, German or any other Eastern languages aim to achieve a certain goal and result by learning these languages. Unfortunately, some students make mistakes at this step and face a number of difficulties later in the language learning process.

The fact is that nowadays most of students learning foreign languages try to achieve a one-sided result by learning this language. That is, by learning a new foreign language, they only aim to achieve a good result in entrance tests, to obtain a certificate of proficiency in the language they are learning, or to simply develop conversational skills in this language [1, 158]. This causes the formation of a superficial attitude to the language being studied. Instead, such a superficial attitude towards the language they are learning prevents them from fully understanding the language, its unique expressions and complexities, and as a result, they do not succeed in learning this language as they expect [5, 226].

Another problem faced by students who have just started learning foreign languages is their fear of making mistakes while learning and using this language. Of course, avoiding mistakes in the process of language learning forms the ability of students to be responsible for the language. However, this process can slow down language learning and gradually make it difficult for students to fully develop the ability to speak this language. Usually, a student tries to avoid making mistakes in grammatical rules during the conversation in the language he is learning, which causes him to get distracted and confuse the content of the thought being spoken. This leads to the listener not being able to fully understand the idea [9, 581].

Another mistake made by students is that they become too dependent on the teacher's support and avoid working on themselves. Of course, it is optimal to rely on the teacher's explanations and assistance during language learning. But students avoid working on themselves or work less on themselves, do not try to find solutions to small complications related to language learning that arise in the process of independent work, gradually slows down the language learning skills of students and gives poor results. It should not be forgotten that foreign language skills cannot be built based on the speech of one student, because usually the speech of the teachers in that foreign language is very different from the speech of the indigenous people who speak that foreign language. One of the best ways to avoid such problems is to watch movies and listen to podcasts and radio broadcasts in that language.

One of the problems faced by students is the overabundance of foreign language learning programs, as well as, the inability of students to choose the most suitable training programs and



subsequently to get used to training programs. Sometimes, which method is more effective in learning foreign languages? One-on-one learning with a teacher or in groups? This question arises in front of students who have just started to learn the language. Observations show that the above two methods of learning foreign languages have their own advantages and disadvantages. For example, by learning foreign languages in groups, it is possible to quickly develop the ability to speak a foreign language, and to strengthen the information learned in the lesson through mutual questions and answers. However, during the study of foreign languages in groups, it is possible to face problems such as the fact that the time allotted is not enough to work with all the students, and that the information given in the lesson is not equally understandable to everyone [15, 1286].

In the process of learning foreign languages alone with the teacher, students have the opportunity to get answers to all the questions that arise in relation to the language, it will have conveniences such as the topic being relatively understandable and not being distracted by unnecessary things during the lesson. But this method of language learning hinders the development of speaking skills in this language. Regarding this problem, Tony Robbins states that "The best methods and rules are only 20 percent of success, and the remaining 80 percent depends on human psychology" [2, p. 73].

**Conclusion:** *Based on the above, it can be concluded that in order to avoid mistakes and problems in the process of learning foreign languages, it is necessary to be more responsible for language learning, to work on oneself regularly. Consistency is necessary to achieve success not only in language learning, but in any task. Only then can you achieve complete mastery of the language being studied.*

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**Abstract:** In this article, the accounting profession is considered as a specialist who knows his work, has various personal and professional qualities, and thinks about the secrets of his profession.

**Key words:** accountant, professional accountant, profession of professional accountants, auditors, audit firms, large, medium and small businesses and private organizations, commercial, industrial and financial companies, accounting ethics.

Today, at the time of large-scale modernization of our country's economy and integration into world markets, professional accountants' skills are considered very important in our republic. Today, accountants actively participate in the activities of the society and serve in various organizations on a wide scale.

In fact, there has always been a job for an accountant in society and there has always been a need for them. Historians say that accountants appeared on earth earlier than money.

It's not just a saying, "the walls of the most ancient tombs found by archaeologists are engraved with jewel registers of dead kings and pharaohs. According to some historians, writing arose precisely from calculation and control. People had to count their (and someone else's, of course) good deeds, so they invented letters and numbers"<sup>1</sup>.

After all, by the 20th century, the image of an accountant changed: from a master of money and an intellectual, he became a simple, boring executor of someone else's will, sometimes cunning and a thief, but always acquired brightness and individuality.

Therefore, there is an opinion that a real accountant chronically does not trust anyone and anything and perceives all information through the prism of distrust. First, he must check and analyze the fact, and only then draw a conclusion about its correctness. So what should a real accountant be like? A person who associates himself with accounting must clearly understand this and strive for professional growth.

Professional accountants can work in almost all areas of the economy, that is, as internal, independent auditors or consultants in various specialized fields, in accounting and auditing firms, large, medium and small businesses and private organizations, commercial, industrial and financial companies, government bodies and non-governmental organizations leads.

Because today, the improvement of economic management, the emergence of market relations, the use of various forms of property, in the process of establishing enterprises with the participation of foreign partners, orientation to international accounting models (standards) implies a further increase in the role and importance of accounting and auditing.

What should be considered in the accounting profession: first, the accountant must be able to make decisions independently; secondly, to have management experience; thirdly, it must maintain full accounting records in accordance with national legal standards and corporate requirements. He is also required to be able to cooperate with tax authorities and external audit consultants, to interact

<sup>1</sup> PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT AND HIS STATUS. <https://scienceforum.ru/2012/article/2012000456>

with the management of the company in order to successfully solve the assigned tasks. To be a real and professional accountant, he should approach his profession with maximum care, be responsible and persistent.

Accountant (from the German "Buch" - book and "Halter" - owner) means a specialist in the field of accounting.

The word "accountant" appeared at the end of the Middle Ages. In 1498, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I appointed Christopher Stecher as "accountant"<sup>2</sup>.

Professional accountant is the official term of the International Association of Accountants. According to the standards adopted by this international organization, "professional accountants" include the following professions: chief accountant, auditor, financial director and tax consultant.

In practice, a special department responsible for accounting operations in an enterprise is called the accounting department or the provision of accounting services (outsourcing). Also, the accounting department is usually managed by the chief accountant, in addition to which there are also deputy chief accountants and ordinary accountants. Depending on the size of the enterprise and its document circulation, these positions can be combined or filled by others (for example, accountant-auditor, accountant-cashier, etc.).

In fact, accountants must constantly engage in self-professional training, monitor changes in the basic rules of accounting, changes in legislation, and, if possible, attend specialized seminars and training courses. Today, many accountants working in organizations in various industries are getting a professional accountant certificate after passing special certification.

Professional accountants (auditors) play an important role in society. Investors, creditors, employers and other members of the business community, as well as the government and the public, rely on professional accountants (auditors) for advice on various financial accounting and reporting, financial management, legal and taxation issues. The attitude to the fulfillment of professional obligations and the behavior of professional accountants (auditors) in the process of providing services affect the economic well-being of society and the state.

Professional accountants (auditors) can only be trusted if they provide the above services at a high level, which confirms the legitimacy of public trust. Professional accountants (auditors) around the world are interested in informing users of their services that these services are performed in accordance with ethical and quality requirements designed to ensure the highest professional standards.

The main goal is to work according to the highest standards to achieve the highest level of professionalism, efficiency and meeting the needs of society. For this, investors and other interested parties rely on professional accountants to prepare and review financial statements.

Therefore, compared to other professions, the concept of professional ethics is especially important for accountants. Professional organizations that unite professional accountants play an important role in creating and disseminating standards of accounting ethics.

The accounting profession itself is a slow and arduous climb. Making a name for yourself and moving up quickly is hard enough. The accountant's career is predetermined, again - the desire arises. Almost every aspiring accountant can reach a high-paying management position. In this profession, the age of an accountant is important - over the years, a person becomes a professional in his field, acquires many skills and abilities. Although a lot depends on the specialist himself.

The first accounting code was adopted at the beginning of the 20th century and in 1906 the American Accounting Association was established. At the same time, for the first time, the proposal to develop a professional code of accountants was put forward by Robert Hyster Montgomery (1872-1953), who is recognized as an American accountant and the creator of modern auditing. The Ethics

<sup>2</sup> PONYATIE PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT. <https://scienceforum.ru/2012/article/2012000456>

Committee, whose duties include the task of reviewing complaints received. Considered the founder of modern professional accounting - John Lansing Kerry (1900-1984) - he created several works on this subject. Including Professional Accounting Ethics (Public Professional Ethics Accounting (1946), "Professional Ethics of This Accountant" (Professional Ethics Certified Accountants) (1956), Ethical Standards of the Accounting Profession, Accounting Profession (1966) and others. All of them are devoted to the ethical side of the accounting profession, solving complex ethical problems is the main problem of modern accountants.

The conduct of professional accountants. Each profession is determined by knowledge, skills, attitude and characteristics, which are the moral values that represent it. As with others, the sustainability of the accounting profession depends on the quality and efficiency of the services they provide.

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**METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EMOTIONAL-AFFECTIVE COLORING WORDS**

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**Annotation:** *Clarity and clarity of speech depends, first of all, on the correct use of words. It is necessary to pay attention to the simplicity of style and expression, to avoid ambiguity in speech. It is also important to be able to use words that have an emotionally effective coloring in order to clearly and fully convey the idea to the listener.*

**Key words:** *speech, vocabulary, neutral words, emotionally effective words, synonyms, speech styles.*

We divide the words that we use in our speech into neutral words and coloring words according to the expression of understanding.

**Neutral words.** Words that do not have additional emotional-affective coloring, expressing only a certain understanding, are called neutral words. For example: earth, water, bread, pen, notebook, year, all, upbringing, face, Red, see, go and so on. Scientific and technical terms, special words about the profession, some words about socio-political and Universal words also fall into neutral words because they do not have an emotional-affective coloring.

Number, pronoun, auxiliary (one, two, ... ten, thousand...; I, you, the same, this, all...; with, for, like, after, after...), conjunctions (and, too, however, if, Because, or...) enter into stylistic neutral words.

**Emotional-affective coloring words and their types.** There are many words related to emotional and affective coloring in the Uzbek language vocabulary layer. For example, the following words introduce an uplifting, solemn and majestic spirit into speech: navqiron (youth), prospect (owners), proud (ringing), holy (duty).

There are also words in the language that, with their lexical meaning, express emotion, experiences and excitement: joy, joy, smile, horror, like a trick.

In some cases, spiritual words differ from each other in that their emotional-affective color is less or more pronounced: the next three of such spiritual words as Face, Face, face, Jamal, oraz, Beth, aft, bashara, turq are distinguished from the previous ones in terms of their emotional-affective color. In the words Aft, bashara, turq, a negative meaning is clearly felt. Likewise, although the words lapashang, bushang, nashud, landovur, Sotak are combined with the opposite meaning of agile (agile), negativity is stronger in the words landovur and Sotak.

The feature of the emotional-affective meaning of words becomes real in the process of speech. For example, foam, raw words can take the meaning of a negative assessment within speech: most of the article. This is a raw man.

Thus, in addition to naming the name of a subject or event, the word also expresses emotional-affective meanings such as disgust and manliness, disregard, ridicule, hatred, anger, irony or respect, pampering, asceticism. Accordingly, words are divided into words that have the paint of a positive meaning, and words that have the paint of a negative meaning.

Among the words that have a positive meaning paint are the following:

a) words denoting pampering, leaning, politeness. Many such words are made with the help of caresses-diminutive suffixes: mare, Lamb, little girl, porridge, Drumstick, kenjatoy, sister, child, circle, teach, girgitton, etc.

b) solemn, rhetorical and lyrical words. Such words include a pompous, uplifting spirit in the speech. Many of such words, which are considered a powerful means of expression, are made up of obsolete words. For example, Alpine (pahlavon), bedov (chop horse), kelbatili (Gaddi-qizati handsome), honest (correct, conscientious).



Among the words that have a negative grade paint are the following:

- a) words that express disgust and disregard: balochur, pashakhurda, Sotak, soyaparvar, khomkalla as;
- b) words that express the meaning of curses, swearing and insults: zumrasha, humpar, tirrancha, gazanda, akpadar, juvonmarg, görsükta, let the turqing dry...;
- d) folk-language humor words and phrases: to make the head two (in the sense of domestication), to sweep the door (to make a gift);
- e) journalistic lexicon with negative emotional coloring. For example, such as attachment writing, invasion, criminal group.

The use of emotional-affective lexicon is associated with the general methodological goal and direction of the text. However, when using rough words and offensive words, it is necessary to stand within the limits of a certain decency. The norm should be observed even when using rude, vulgar words in order to give the speech characteristic of the image participating in the work.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSCLE MASS AS A MEANS OF INCREASING THE IMMUNE SYSTEM OF A PERSON

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**Annotation:** The article examines the peculiarities of the development of modern man, where his daily activity is unthinkable without movement. Movement is the basis of life and longevity. Perhaps only the first is a general concept of relatively insufficient movements and efforts. To what extent it is legitimate to use these definitions to characterize the modern lifestyle of students, we will consider below. After all, it cannot be said that we never get tired, do not feel a decline in vitality, mood, and never feel physically tired. According to many scientists, their lifestyle makes an important contribution to the health of modern youth.

**Keywords:** physical exercises, muscles, healthy lifestyle, sports, breathing, cardiovascular, reflex.

Let's consider what entails a decrease in the volume of movements. The musculoskeletal system accounts for about half of the total body weight. Naturally, a violation in this case, a decrease in the level of functioning of such a part of the body cannot pass without a trace for him. There are a number of adverse changes, of which the following interrelated groups can be distinguished.

First of all, the intensity of nerve impulses entering the central nervous system decreases. There is a drop in the overall tone of the cerebral cortex and, consequently, the efficiency of the control and regulation center" of all organs and systems of the body. As a result, there may be a tendency to develop asthenic syndrome with various disorders of the internal organs. This condition is characterized by increased fatigue, extreme mood instability, weakening of self-control, intolerance, restlessness, sleep disturbance, loss of ability to prolonged mental and physical stress.

All these symptoms can manifest themselves to varying degrees and adversely affect the effectiveness of the educational activities of future specialists. Along with changes in the activity of the higher parts of the brain, hypokinesia contributes to a decrease in the level of functioning and subcortical formations responsible for the work of, for example, the sense organs of hearing, balance, taste or responsible for vital functions of breathing, blood circulation, digestion, etc. As a consequence, there is a decrease in the overall defenses of the body, an increase in the risk of any diseases.

As a result of reduced loads, various atrophic processes develop, which are expressed in a decrease in the size of organs or tissues, primarily muscle, in a decrease in their functional abilities. A decrease in muscle mass leads to a loss of strength and muscle tone, endurance. Tendons and joints weaken, the elasticity of ligaments decreases. The phenomenon of atrophy is characteristic not only for skeletal muscles that provide direct human movement, but also for the heart muscle, respiratory muscles, muscle fibers in the walls of blood vessels. A general detrainment of the cardiovascular and

respiratory system develops, when even minor physical exertion, for example, climbing stairs, is accompanied by a rapid decline in strength, shortness of breath, and sometimes light dizziness.

With a decrease in the number of movements, there is a decrease in mechanical effects on the body's functions: the motor function of the intestine is disrupted, stagnation in the lower extremities is observed, air circulation in the lungs decreases, etc. As a result, such phenomena as varicose veins, atony, a drop in intestinal tone, constipation, pasty and other stagnant disorders can progress.

A decrease in mobility leads to a decrease in heat production, a violation of the regulation of the heat transfer system. As a result, the body becomes more susceptible to hypothermia when exposed to conditions with a low ambient temperature. All these shifts with varying degrees of severity occur in the body of a person leading a sedentary lifestyle, and if we take into account that students of higher educational institutions are still forming an organism, then the relevance of physical exercises is as high as ever. It is important to understand that these changes accumulate and develop over time. The body can adapt to individual functional shifts only initially.

Subsequently developing disorders cause more persistent deviations. However, a negative result is obtained at the level of human performance, falling performance indicators of specialists. The most effective alternative to hypokinesia in modern conditions can be physical exercise. The main role and importance of active movements as a means of combating hypokinesia is clear to everyone. This is the maintenance or development of the functional state of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, strengthening of muscles, increasing flexibility, strength of the ligamentous-articular apparatus, the development of physical qualities such as strength, endurance, speed and agility.

However, to dwell on those general mechanisms of the influence of physical exercise on the human body, which are not always taken into account even by specialists in physical culture and sports.

Firstly, physical exercises are a very effective means of influencing the psyche of students. Regularly performed physical exercises cannot radically change the main character traits, temperament properties, but their effect on mood, activity, and well-being can be very noticeable.

The results of scientific research indicate that after a single session of sufficiently intense physical exercises for 2-3 hours, the feeling of self-confidence significantly increases, self-esteem increases. Students who regularly engage in various sports are characterized by a higher level of self-esteem and mood stability; isolation decreases, sociability expands, and the ability to communicate increases. Some psychotherapists recommend courses of physical activity to their patients in the process of treating depression or various neurotic disorders that have been very common recently.

Secondly, by exercising regularly, we maintain or develop the level of self-organization of our body. The metabolism of a sufficiently active person improves or, in any case, undergoes minimal age-related changes. Physical exercises in combination with other factors of a healthy lifestyle are one of the most effective levers of this process.

Thirdly, physical exercises, as a rule, are associated with a visible, formal effect, i.e. while the effectiveness of many physical education programs is evaluated primarily by criteria such as the development of strength, endurance, speed, an increase in the volume of skeletal muscles, improvement of its relief. Such a point of view about the role of physical exercises for a modern person, in our opinion, has been mechanically transferred to mass physical culture from "big" sports.

Without completely denying the legitimacy of this approach, it can be noted that the powerful musculature of athletes is negligible in its vital significance for a modern person. The main muscles, on which the state of the body depends, are modest and hardly noticeable. These are the heart muscle and diaphragm, which provides respiration, the thin muscles of the vessels and internal organs, as well as the abdominal and pelvic regions, which support very important organs. The orientation of

physical culture to the development of only external manifestations of physical abilities is somewhat one-sided. In many cases, this leads to the fact that we are kind of paying attention.

Fourth, physical exercise helps to expand our inner and outer world in many ways. There is a whole world of movements, just as there is a "world of music" or a world of poetry, and whoever remains outside this world impoverishes his life. The sensations of a person who arose during physical work, he called "muscular joy". This feeling is characterized by a very rich range of internal sensations.

A person who regularly exercises his body knows how to feel it more subtly and, therefore, to a better extent regulate and manage the state of his body. It is known that athletes can very subtly differentiate the feeling of their body. Each of us has a natural self-intuition.

A growing up person, obeying external requirements, hears the inner voice worse and worse. He eats when he doesn't want to, and doesn't sleep when he wants to, his mobility has been clogged since childhood, when he is first pulled down with diapers, and then every now and then they put him down: "don't turn around", "stop talking", "sit still" He forgets how to run, jump, climb and climb and soon ceases to be a natural all-rounder. He clogs the windows and breathes the body's garbage instead of air, although all his cells require an influx of fresh ions and oxygen.

A lot of dubious conditioned reflexes completely confuse his desires, a foggy swarm of pseudo-desires and pseudo-needs arises, drowning out instinct. The first cigarette and the first glass of vodka are always disgusting, almost everything harmful or excessive warns about itself with unpleasant sensations, at least slightly perceptible, but, a slave of civilization, heroically raping himself, he achieves that his body agrees to everything.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Summing up, it can be noted that the body of a physically active student is more economical and efficient when functioning not only with high, but also with low intensity, it adapts more easily to unusual external influences, has a higher stability of its functions and is able to adequately perceive a wider range of impressions. The role of physical education and sports teachers involves not only conducting physical education classes, but also promoting a healthy lifestyle among students, forming aesthetic ideals, ethical standards of life for future specialists.

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## FORMATION OF A POSITIVE STABLE MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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**Annotation:** The article reveals the peculiarities of achieving educational achievements based on the formation of a positive motivation for the educational activity of students. In the process of training, theoretical and practical opinions were expressed about the motives of the training.

**Keywords:** student, motive, educational activity, pedagogical State, Pedagogical phenomenon.

School education today represents the longest stage of human education and is one of the decisive factors both for individual success and for the long-term development of the whole country. The formation of a positive motivation of students for educational activities is one of the main tasks of the educational system and is reflected in the target program for the development of the public education system until 2030.

Today, within the framework of the project of the national educational initiative "Modern School" in our country, the following have been developed and approved for general education institutions, which will be implemented on model projects taking into account Advanced International experience:

teaching special education standards and programs;

special requirements for the organization of the educational process;

list of adapted educational literature;

the procedure for evaluating secondary institutions in order to determine the appropriate level;

The change in priorities in the national education system, the search for the conditions for the interaction of subjects and subjects of the participants in the pedagogical process set the most important task of developing a positive stable motivation of students. With the growing interest in the subjective component of the educational process on the basis of a new educational strategy based on a competency approach, the attitude towards the result of education and the process of determining the personal fate of the student has changed.

Pedagogical aspects of social motivation in the development of the worldview and culture of students R.Safarova, D.Temirov, S.Babajanova, Sh.S.Sharipov, B.Ziyamukhammadov, M.Ochilov, N.Muslimov, didactic possibilities of educational motive in the development of social activity and creativity in students o.Mosurmanova, E.Gaziev, B.Adizav, S.Davletshin, O.Inkamav, M.Abdullaeva, as studied in the scientific research of leading scientists of our country.

From scientists of the countries of the Commonwealth of independent states I.Plodlasiy, A.T.Svetkova, G.A.Bogareva, V.S.Iliga, Z.P.Shabalina, G.I. In the research work of tshukina, socio-psychological issues of communicative competence and communication are highlighted.

The analysis of philosophical and psychological-pedagogical literature, the study of the experience of schools identified the following contradictions:

many manifestations of the spontaneous motive for the educational activity of students between the orientation of the modern domestic school educational process in the subject-subject relationship of the participants in the pedagogical process and the social phenomenon for the manifestation of a positive stable motivation for the educational activity of students;

lack of programs for the formation of demand for students with positive stable motivation and positive stable motivation;

orientation of teachers to the personality-oriented and systematic activities of teaching schoolchildren in the educational process and the absence of a model in the real conditions of school pedagogical practice.

Theoretical studies and school experience developed to this day show that motivation is a combination of various motives, motives, needs, interests, aspirations, goals, aspirations, motivational attitudes or inclinations, ideals, etc. the broad meaning implies the designation of behavior in general. The study and generalization of conclusions about the essence of positive sustainable motivation, which is contained in psychological and pedagogical research, made it possible to form the basic definition used in the research process.

Positive stable motivation is a set of motives that determine the student's active, personal bias attitude to reading, providing him with the relative duration of effective actions aimed at regulating the satisfaction of his needs and interests, while mastering generalized methods of solution.

An analysis of the essence and main factors that determine the manifestation of positive stable motivation in the middle classes allows us to confirm:

educational motivation as a kind of motivation is characterized by a complex structure, one of the forms of which is the structure of internal and external motivation;

important characteristics of positive motivation, such as stability, level of intellectual development and connection with the nature of educational activity;

The main factors that prevent the manifestation of positive motivation are: failure to achieve success, personal anxiety, low self-esteem, external attribution;

the main determinants of the educational activity of the individual are the motivation for achievement and some features of the personality, first of all, autonomy;

positive stable motivation is determined by several factors inherent in this activity. Firstly, it is interconnected with the structure of the educational system and the type of educational institution, in this case the school in which educational activities are carried out; secondly, the organization of the educational process; thirdly, the subjective characteristics of the student (age, intellectual development, abilities, level of aspiration, self-esteem, its interaction with other students, etc.); fourth, the subjective characteristics of the teacher's interaction with schoolchildren and, first of all, the system of his relationship with the student;

Positive stable motivation, like any other type, is characterized by orientation, stability and dynamics of manifestation in educational activities.

Taking into account the above rules allows the pedagogical community of the school to form an important and complex task - a positive stable motivation for educational activities of high school students in the educational process.

The educational process of the school affects the formation of positive motivation through the organization of group forms of students, which contributes to the socialization of their personality, which does not sufficiently affect the children of families and households, directing them to the formation of motivation for success, including educational activities.

This fact necessitates the development and introduction into practice of a model for the formation of a positive stable motivation for educational activities of schoolchildren.

The developed model for the formation of a positive stable motivation for educational activities in the process of teaching at school is based on the following principles: scientific and systematic, subjective; consciousness, activity and independence; development and activity, practical orientation; collectivity; reflection.

The mechanism for the formation of a positive stable motivation of educational activity in the educational process of the school consists of the main stages: goal setting, determining the structure of the educational movement, justified selection of operational-cognitive, organizational forms of work, activity-operational, reflection, assessment of adolescent activity.

We looked at the group activity of students as a sum of cases of pedagogical support for students' activities, in which not only a positive stable motivation of students for learning is formed, but it manifests itself. On personal achievements, the formation of a positive motivation for learning activities is determined. For all three components of positive stable motivation for educational activities, differences in the manifestation of positive stable motivation of students for educational activities in experimental and control groups of schools have been identified;

When comparing students' test results in control and experimental groups, it should be noted that there are significant differences between them in the low and medium level manifestation of internal motivation. In the management group, for the types of activities offered to students in the learning process, it is usually low-level and less moderate-level.

Positive stable motivation for educational activities is determined by a number of specific factors for this activity: the educational system itself, in this case the school Institution; Organization of the educational process; subjective characteristics of the student (age, intellectual development, ability, degree of aspiration, self-esteem, its interaction with other students, etc.); subjective characteristics of the teacher's interaction with schoolchildren.

The formation of a positive stable personal motivation is a complex and long-term process of active interaction between the teacher and students in certain conditions that helps to transfer the external motivation of students to the internal one: to involve students in real practical activities. group activities; the use of active teaching methods that contribute to the development of interests for positive emotional experiences in the lesson; an increase in students' need to work on themselves.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

It turns out that as a result of the implementation of a model for the formation of a positive stable motivation for educational activities in the school process, a positive stable motivation for educational activities in high school students due to the need: intellectual self-realization in the classroom, skills and qualifications of educational activities in the group, readiness for self-assessment.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM IN THE FORMATION OF A  
HEALTHY LIFESTYLE DANANG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** education of the developed generation, and on this basis scientific substantiation of cultural and moral education of a healthy lifestyle in the development of social relations, analysis of the study of lifestyle due to independence is an urgent task. Modernization of the country due to independence and the creation of decent living conditions for the population, the development of a variety of work on the formation of a healthy lifestyle.

**Keywords:** load, relay games, sports exercises, excursion, tourism, strength, speed.

Currently, the number of factors affecting the physical development of each person is increasing. For example, various changes in the form of education and place of residence, the rules of life, the life of children and adolescents, all this forces them to adapt to new conditions without harm to their health.

The nature of our modern development has a great influence on the psyche of students.

Physical training during walks helps children develop cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular and other important body systems. This is achieved by introducing active games, relay games, sports exercises, various types of walking, basic motor exercises into training. When doing physical education on a walk, activities always alternate: fast exercises alternate with slower ones. This allows children to maintain a high level of performance throughout their studies. For example, slow running is replaced by a game, and the game is replaced by basic motor exercises, etc. [1,3].

Tourism guides understand tourism as a means of active recreation and know that they can independently organize it on the basis of a plan and voluntarily gain knowledge and practical skills; planned tourism (in the form of excursions) with departure to pre-determined places by buses, planes, locomotives, trains, etc.; organization of volunteer tourism by foot, bicycle, horse and in other ways, both one-day and multi-day, they are conducted along routes selected depending on the complexity of the trip (choose one of 5 different difficulty levels).

One of the unique features of walking training is that general developmental exercises are performed not sequentially, but in different parts of the training: during walking in the introductory and preparatory part, children perform various hand movements, slow walking, one- and two-alternating walking. with jumps: in the main part, motor exercises with legs and torso are given.

Performing general developmental exercises in this way saves time, makes workouts more energetic, which is especially important in the cold season. Another feature of walking classes is that children are taught sports games and activities, that is, jumping rope, sliding, skiing. In elementary school, children are taught the basics of basketball, football, hockey, and learn to play badminton. In the preparatory groups, children will continue to master the above-mentioned sports games and begin learning the elements of table tennis. In addition, during outdoor activities, children consolidate the basic movements learned in previous physical education classes [1,3,5].

Physical education classes on a walk consist of 3 interrelated parts: introductory and preparatory, main and final parts. Introductory and preparatory part. To instill in children the desire for discipline and their future activities, gradually preparing them for physical exertion in the main part of classes.

The preparatory part of the introduction begins with the formation and march. Children perform the simplest movements with their hands when walking. Hands up, to the sides, clapping, making circular movements, etc. Performing these exercises develops the muscles of the shoulder girdle, improves coordination of movements. While walking, the teacher pays attention to the accuracy of the step, the correctness of hand movements, the observance of distance and direction of movement. He goes from walking non-stop to walking slowly. This may last 1-3 minutes depending on the age of the children. Usually this race is held on a sports field. The children take turns and run around in a circle, not chasing each other, not pushing each other, keeping a distance. Children perform exercises in the second and third turns (3-4) by lifting their knees, running sideways with a couple of steps, jumping on one leg, on two legs, jumping from one leg to the other, running backwards, turning backwards, etc. All these exercises strengthen the muscles of the legs and pelvis, improve the spatial perception of children, and also give them positive emotions. Slow running ends with a step. Preparation takes 3-5 minutes. On cold days of the year, children do not line up for training: as soon as the children leave the building, they go to the playground, performing hand movements [3,4,5].

The main part of the lesson (depending on the age of the children) lasts from 14 to 26 minutes. In this part, the qualities of improving the functional capabilities of the child's body, the development of strength, dexterity, and general endurance are considered. In addition, the basic movements are fixed and the skills of using them in game activities are formed [1,5].

For primary school students, the main part begins with mastering the elements of sports exercises or sports games. Then run at an average speed for a short time (from 1 to 15 minutes). After graduation, the children will practice and learn one of the basic movements. After that, the children run again at an average pace, and then active games are held.

The main part in the preparatory group is conducted in the same way as for primary school students, but the teacher uses more of the intergroup method. This allows the teacher to teach children independently and improve the acquired skills of children. The duration of the run in the main part is indicated on the attached plans. To conduct the race, he goes around the sports field and uses different paths in the designated place of the kindergarten. Children should run in places where they can be seen by the teacher, and when running, the distance between each of them should be 1.5-2 steps. For younger schoolchildren, this type of running is complicated – children are recommended a route that overcomes various obstacles. For example, to run up a mountain, jump over a beam, run along the pillars with a snake path, climb through the gate, etc. Develops dexterity, endurance, improves coordination of movements. In this case, the teacher talks about 2-3 obstacles around the playground, the children run around the playground 2-3 times and overcome obstacles in a row.

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During a fast run, the torso and head are tilted forward, the steps are wide and fast. The heel of the flywheel foot is actively pushed forward and depressed due to the letter of the sole of the foot.

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**IMPORTANCE OF TRAVELLING AND TOURISM AT THE FORMATION OF  
HEALTHY LIFESTYLE OF THE PUPILS OF BEGINNING CLASSES**

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**Abstract:** the education of the developed generation, and on this basis, the scientific justification of the cultural and moral education of a healthy lifestyle in the development of social relations, the analysis of the study of lifestyle due to independence is an urgent task.

Modernization of the country due to independence and the creation of decent living conditions for the population, the development of a variety of work to create a healthy lifestyle.

**Keywords:** load, relay games, sports exercises, excursion, tourism, strength, speed.

Currently, the number of factors affecting the physical development of each person is increasing. For example, various changes in the form of education and place of residence, the rules of life, the life of children and adolescents, all this forces them to adapt to new conditions without harm to their health.

The nature of our modern development has a great influence on the psyche of students.

Physical training during walks helps children develop cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular and other important body systems. This is achieved by introducing active games, relay games, sports exercises, various types of walking, basic motor exercises into training. When doing physical education on a walk, activities always alternate: fast exercises alternate with slower ones. This allows children to maintain a high level of performance throughout their studies. For example, slow running is replaced by a game, and the game is replaced by basic motor exercises, etc. [1,3].

Tourism guides understand tourism as a means of active recreation and know that they can independently organize it on the basis of a plan and voluntarily gain knowledge and practical skills; planned tourism (in the form of excursions) with departure to pre-determined places by buses, planes, locomotives, trains, etc.; organization of volunteer tourism by foot, bicycle, horse and in other ways, both one-day and multi-day, they are conducted along routes selected depending on the complexity of the trip (choose one of 5 different difficulty levels).

One of the unique features of walking training is that general developmental exercises are performed not sequentially, but in different parts of the training: during walking in the introductory and preparatory part, children perform various hand movements, slow walking, one- and two-alternating walking. with jumps: in the main part, motor exercises with legs and torso are given.

Performing general developmental exercises in this way saves time, makes workouts more energetic, which is especially important in the cold season. Another feature of walking classes is that children are taught sports games and activities, that is, jumping rope, sliding, skiing. In elementary school, children are taught the basics of basketball, football, hockey, and learn to play badminton. In the preparatory groups, children will continue to master the above-mentioned sports games and begin learning the elements of table tennis. In addition, during outdoor activities, children consolidate the basic movements learned in previous physical education classes [1,3,5].

Physical education classes on a walk consist of 3 interrelated parts: introductory and preparatory, main and final parts. Introductory and preparatory part. To instill in children the desire for discipline and their future activities, gradually preparing them for physical exertion in the main part of classes.

The preparatory part of the introduction begins with the formation and march. Children perform the simplest movements with their hands when walking. Hands up, to the sides, clapping, making circular movements, etc. Performing these exercises develops the muscles of the shoulder girdle, improves coordination of movements. While walking, the teacher pays attention to the accuracy of the step, the correctness of hand movements, the observance of distance and direction of movement. He goes from walking non-stop to walking slowly. This may last 1-3 minutes depending on the age of the children. Usually this race is held on a sports field. The children take turns and run around in a circle, not chasing each other, not pushing each other, keeping a distance. Children perform exercises in the second and third turns (3-4) by lifting their knees, running sideways with a couple of steps, jumping on one leg, on two legs, jumping from one leg to the other, running backwards, turning backwards, etc. All these exercises strengthen the muscles of the legs and pelvis, improve the spatial perception of children, and also give them positive emotions. Slow running ends with a step. Preparation takes 3-5 minutes. On cold days of the year, children do not line up for training: as soon as the children leave the building, they go to the playground, performing hand movements [3,4,5].

The main part of the lesson (depending on the age of the children) lasts from 14 to 26 minutes. In this part, the qualities of improving the functional capabilities of the child's body, the development of strength, dexterity, and general endurance are considered. In addition, the basic movements are fixed and the skills of using them in game activities are formed [1,5]. У учащихся начальных классов основная часть начинается с освоения элементов спортивных упражнений или спортивных игр. Затем бегите со средней скоростью на короткое время (от 1 до 15 минут). После его окончания дети будут практиковаться и разучивать одно из основных движений. После этого дети снова бегают в среднем темпе, а затем проводятся активные игры.

The main part in the preparatory group is conducted in the same way as for primary school students, but the teacher uses more of the intergroup method. This allows the teacher to teach children independently and improve the acquired skills of children. The duration of the run in the main part is indicated on the attached plans. To conduct the race, he goes around the sports field and uses different paths in the designated place of the kindergarten. Children should run in places where they can be seen by the teacher, and when running, the distance between each of them should be 1.5-2 steps. For younger schoolchildren, this type of running is complicated – children are recommended a route that overcomes various obstacles. For example, to run up a mountain, jump over a beam, run along the pillars with a snake path, climb through the gate, etc. Develops dexterity, endurance, improves coordination of movements. In this case, the teacher talks about 2-3 obstacles around the playground, the children run around the playground 2-3 times and overcome obstacles in a row.

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After a game of moderate mobility, especially in the cold season, the slower the running at the beginning of the workout, the more time you need to run slowly at the end. Weather conditions may change during training or immediately before it. Then the teacher will have to change the course of training, choose other characters. For example, an ascent was planned, the steps of the gymnastic wall were under the ice. At such a moment, you can include elements of crawling, kites throwing, etc. in the training. If snow has fallen and the playground has not been cleaned, the games can be held elsewhere.

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To teach children to run slowly, it is necessary to gradually accelerate walking. Running at an average pace places high demands on the most important systems of the child's body and at the same time has an important impact on their development. Such a running speed for younger schoolchildren was 2.2-2.4 m/s. Studies have shown that children of primary school age can run 500-600 meters without stopping at such a speed. The opportunities available to children make it possible to include this type of running in training in order to increase endurance.

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When making a decision about a healthy lifestyle, first of all, an important moral factor is people's attitude to life, understanding of the essence of innovation and the ability to make sure of its advantages. At the same time, on the one hand, it is necessary to rely on the impressionability of the human spirit, and on the other hand, to use means of influence accordingly. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct specific sociological studies on this problem, summarize their results, bring them to the attention of official organizations, create a solution system and implement it in practice.

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**Annotation:** The article deals with the study of the change in the movements of the leg links when running on a turn, respectively, increased centrifugal force and shortened step. Analysis of angular indicators of running technique by static processing angular characteristics of running poses.

**Keywords:** space–time characteristics, analysis, running technique, static processing, angular indicators of running, higher running, increased running fit, bio-kinematic chain, shin lashing, turn, centrifugal force.

At the beginning of the experimental part of the work, when the stage of studying the space–time characteristics was carried out, it was assumed that a more or less clear picture of the features of the running technique on the turn would be obtained. However, as can be seen from the data analysis in the section, the answer is far from complete. On the contrary, there is a question of changes in the movements of the leg links when running on a turn, respectively, increased centrifugal force and shortened step. Therefore, it became necessary to analyze the angular parameters of the running technique. The data of this analysis are summarized in four tables 15-18. recall that the angular characteristics of running poses, which are traditionally used in athletics and are known to the vast majority of teachers and coaches, were subjected to static processing.

Comparing the angular indicators of running on a turn and running in a straight line, we can note the following. The technique of running on a turn has significant differences in three poses corresponding to the moment of the shin, the moment of setting the leg and the moment of vertical. It is seen that running on a turn requires less knee forward, more straightened in the knee joint of the leg when it is placed on the track and a higher running landing. This is characteristic of both running in the arena and running in the stadium.

Apparently, these changes are related to the need to adapt to dynamic overloads when running on a turn and curved running trajectories. In short, changes in leg movements can be expressed as "higher running" or "increased running fit". A smaller kickback is associated with a forced shortening of the step, which is necessary for running on a curved turn track. Such a whip allows you to put your foot closer "to yourself" in order to reduce the length of the steps. Setting a straighter leg allows you to achieve greater rigidity of the leg as a bio-kinematic chain, without which a high running fit is impossible. And these changes are necessary to withstand high overloads, recall that when running in the arena, they reach the greatest values, reaching up to 16 kGf in our studies.

Table 1.

Angular indicators of running technique in the arena, in degrees.

According to the running data, there are 16 sprinters.

Indicators	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post
Running in a straight line	66,9±3,7	153,4±4,9	139,1±5,8	22,3±3,8	61,1±3,2	162,9±6,7
Running on a curve	67,2±4,3	158,6±5,1	145,2±6,1	21,9±3,2	62,2±4,7	163,4±5,9
Difference	-0,3	-5,2	-6,1	0,4	-1,1	-0,5

Designations: post – angle of the leg, post– angle in the knee joint of the supporting leg at the time of setting, post-angle. the angle in the knee joint of the supporting leg at the moment of vertical, n.torso. – the angle of the torso, otalk. – the angle of repulsion, K. S.vyl. – the angle in the knee joint of the supporting leg at the time of departure.

Note: angles are determined in traditional poses, respectively, Fig. 7; the difference of angular values, statically reliable, is emphasized.

Table 2.

Angular indicators of running technique in the arena. According to the data of 16 sprinters, the average height is 176.9±3.8 cm, body weight is 71.9±2.8 kg

Indicator	$\alpha$ overwhelmed	$\alpha$ razv.hips	$\alpha$ shoulder width	$\alpha$ under.hips	$\alpha$ exhaust
Running in a straight line	38,2±11,1 40,4±12,3	100,2±8,6 102,4±9,7	94,2±21,1 95,6±19,3	23,8±6,8 21,5±7,2	68,3±6,5 73,8±7,1
Running on a curve Difference	-2,2	-2,2	-1,4	2,3	-5,5

Designations: overflowing – the angle of overflowing of the lower leg, razv.hips – the angle of dilution of the hips, razv.shoulders – the angle of separation of the shoulders, under.hips – the angle of the hip lift, the kick – the angle of the shin kick.

Note: the angles correspond to Fig. 7; similar designations are contained in the following tables.

Table 3.

Angular indicators of running technique at the stadium. According to the running data of 14 sprinters, the average height is 178.3±4.2 cm, body weight is 74.3±3.2 kg

Indicator	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ post	$\alpha$ n.tulov	$\alpha$ otalk	$\alpha$ K.S.vyl
Running in a straight line	66,2±2,6 67,5±2,5	152,8±5,8 157,6±4,9	139,5±4,3 146,2±5,2	22,4±4,7 23,8±3,9	60,8±2,1 60,6±2,9	161,9±6,7 162,5±7,1
Running on a curve Difference	-1,3	-4,8	-6,7	-1,4	0,2	-1,3

Note: here and in Table 18, the weight and height characteristics of the subjects, respectively, Table. 16.

Table 4.

Angular indicators of running technique in the stadium.

According to the running data of 14 sprinters

Indicator	$\alpha$ overwhelmed	$\alpha$ razv.hips	$\alpha$ razv.hips	$\alpha$ under.hips	$\alpha$ exhaust
Running in a straight line	42,3±7,7 40,3±10,4	105,6±7,1 106,1±5,7	95,7±22,3 96,4±21,9	18,1±5,2 17,8±6,3	67,7±4,5 72,3±6,7
Running on a curve Difference	2,0	-0,5	-0,7	0,3	-5,4

Without increasing the running fit, in which the leg is more straightened in the knee joint, and the angle difference in it reaches 6-70, it is apparently impossible to withstand such loads. The same can be done by comparing the running on the turn with a number of other locomotor acts. So, in long jumps with a running start, where the reaction force of the support is 2-2.5 times higher than in sprinting, the leg is placed on the bar much more straightened (38, 90). At the same time, it was proved that the increase in the range of jumps is associated with the stopping stop of the leg (116). Similarly to long jumps, the leg is placed more rigidly during high jumps (40) and triple jumps (24).

When jumping into the middle, as the height of the jump increases, the angle in the knee joints of the legs increases (27). Similarly, the leg is straightened more during various jumping exercises such as jumps and multi-jumps, which can be seen simply with the eyes.

In addition, the height of the running landing increases with the growth of the running speed and the reaction forces of the support (93, 115). When running in the decompensated fatigue phase, the leg is also placed more rigidly, since the leg muscles are no longer able to provide the usual articular angles (35).

And, finally, the running fit becomes higher when running with weights in the form of a vest (100) and a belt (81), similar to running according to the expression in our study. So, running on a turn is associated with the effect of centrifugal force on the sprinter. At the same time, as follows from sections 3.1 and 3.2, with an increase in centrifugal force, an increase in the angle of inclination of the runner's body is inevitable. In turn, at the same time, the component of the centrifugal force acting along the longitudinal axis of the sprinter's body grows, which presses him to the track. To withstand these overloads, the sprinter is forced to change the running technique – to increase the height of the running landing, increasing the stiffness of the supporting leg.

However, as follows from the survey of the subjects, almost all sprinters evaluate changes in their running technique in terms of weight as a decrease in running fit. Only a few people found it difficult to give the correct answer. Apparently, this assessment is related to the loading of the body – an increase in the force pressing the sprinter to the track is perceived as a decrease in the height of the running landing. By the way, 87% of the coaches surveyed also believe that when running on a turn, the landing decreases, the rest found it difficult not on the ability to visually assess the height of a running landing, but on their own feelings that they learned from personal sports experience.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**Characteristics of the levels of formation of the control action in younger schoolchildren**

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**Annotation.** In this article, we are talking about one of the relevant issues at the same time is the question of the formation of the teacher's control skills as the most important component in the general context of personality formation.

**Keywords.** primary school teachers, control, respondent, information and communication technologies, professional competence, questionnaire, pedagogical supervision, conversation.

Like any process, the formation of control skills in educational activities in younger schoolchildren is subject to certain patterns.

At school, at the very beginning of learning, mastering control enters for children as an independent form of activity, external to the main task. And, only gradually, thanks to repeated and constant exercises in its implementation, control turns into a necessary element of educational activity included in the process of its implementation. Only then can we say that self-control has become a habit and even turned into a character trait. In elementary school, the younger the student, the more he needs a demonstration of the sample.

Currently, the developing function of learning is being brought to the fore, contributing to the formation of the personality of the younger student and ensuring the disclosure of his individual abilities.

As already mentioned earlier, for the formation of the control skill, one sample is not enough, it is also necessary to motivate control. Therefore, a systematic and consistent control by the teacher is necessary over younger schoolchildren, since younger schoolchildren do not yet realize or are not sufficiently aware of the role of control in solving the tasks assigned to them.

In the conditions of developing learning, the management of the development of each student becomes an indispensable condition for the entire system of organizing the educational process. It primarily reflects the state of what is happening as each student becomes a subject of educational activity and in his learning to change. Thus, in addition to the student, the teacher also takes the position of indispensable implementation of a kind of research activity. The teacher should be able to determine the levels of development of students' learning activities, assess the progress of their changes, make appropriate adjustments to their interaction with specific students and again diagnose the results of such corrections.

One of the indicators of the level of development of educational activities, the success of the development of educational programs can be the level of formation of control skills among students. Therefore, the teacher in his activity must necessarily timely and methodically form the student's skill of controlling his actions. The control action consists in correlating the objective action with the specific conditions of its implementation and with the expected results.

The action can be characterized by various qualitative features that allow us to judge the degree of its formation in the student. So, the control action may be almost completely absent, not manifest itself when solving educational tasks, in this case we can talk about its lack of formation. Or it can manifest itself only in its elementary forms, which indicate only the initial stages of its formation.

Finally, the action of control can be found in a relatively perfect, developed form, which is an indicator of its sufficiently complete formation.

The following criteria can be distinguished as the formation of the control action:

- the need for control;
- awareness of the purpose of control;
- the ability of students to detect mistakes: in the actions of their comrades, teachers, their own, as a result of an action, during an action;
- ability to perform a control action;
- has a desire to exercise control: independent aspiration, at the request of the teacher;
- has no desire to exercise control.

To determine the levels of formation of control in intellectual activity in younger schoolchildren, it is advisable, for example, to apply the methodology of "Studying self-regulation" (according to U.V. Ulenkova) [17]. Children are offered a sample with the image of sticks and dashes on a notebook sheet in a ruler, a simple pencil. Then students are offered to write sticks and dashes in a ruler on a notebook sheet for 15 minutes as shown in the sample, while observing the rules: write sticks and dashes in a certain sequence, do not write in the margins, correctly transfer signs from one line to another, write not in each line, but through one. Next, the teacher records how the task is accepted and performed: completely, partially or not accepted, not performed at all. The quality of control over the course of the task is also recorded (the nature of the mistakes made, the reaction to mistakes, i.e. notices or not, corrects or does not correct them), the quality of control when evaluating the results of activities (tries to thoroughly check and checks, is limited to a cursory review, does not review the work at all, but gives it to the teacher immediately after graduation). The assessment is carried out individually.

The level of control formation is also determined according to the methodology proposed by G.V. Repkina. It offers six levels of control skill formation [36]: lack of control, control based on involuntary attention, potential control at the level of arbitrary attention, actual control at the level of arbitrary attention, potential reflexive control, actual reflexive control.

The first level is characterized by the student's lack of control over his actions and operations, which are often incorrect, mistakes made, even when solving familiar tasks are not noticed and are not corrected. The student lacks the ability to correct the error independently and at the request of the teacher. The reason for this is the student's lack of ability to correlate the results of his actions with a given scheme of action and to detect their compliance or inconsistency.

The second level is characterized by instability and unconsciousness of control, which is based on an unconscious or poorly realized scheme of action by the student, which is fixed in his involuntary memory due to repeated performance of the same action.

The third level is characterized by potential control at the level of arbitrary attention. Having made a mistake when performing a new task, the student, at the request of the teacher, checks his actions or corrects the error, as a rule, finds it and corrects it. In addition, this level characterizes the student's ability to explain his actions.

The fourth level characterizes the actual control at the level of arbitrary attention. When performing a task, the student is focused on a well-realized and learned generalized scheme of action and successfully correlates the process of solving the problem with it. Such actions lead to the fact that the training task is performed, as a rule, unmistakably. If an error is still made, it is easily detected and corrected independently, its repetition is extremely rare.

The fifth level characterizes potential reflexive control. When solving a new problem that looks similar to a previously solved one, the student uses the previous solution scheme, not noticing that the scheme turns out to be inadequate for the new conditions. A student, having made a mistake, can

detect it with the help of a teacher and, answering his leading questions, can explain their source – the inconsistency of the applied action with the new conditions of the task.

The sixth level is actual reflexive control. Solving a new task that looks similar to those solved earlier, the student can independently detect errors that arise due to the inconsistency of the generalized method of action (or scheme) used by him with the new conditions of the problem and, in this regard, independently make adjustments to the applied scheme of action by searching and identifying even more general grounds for action, i.e. the principles of its constructions.

Despite the fact that this characteristic is fundamental in determining the levels of formation of the control action, since it is able to fully disclose their content, it still has its drawbacks. Nevertheless, this characteristic has some inaccuracies, the results may depend on the peculiarities of perception and understanding of the situation by the observer.

The study of the practice of using methods to identify the level of control formation showed that most often in studies the levels of control formation are divided into three directions: low, medium, high. The basis for dividing the formation of the control skill into three levels is the degree of awareness and independence of the student when using the control skill in solving educational tasks, the degree of completeness of the use of the control skill in educational activities.

The low level of control formation is characterized by unstable and unconscious control, all the actions of the student performed by him most often turn out to be incorrect, the mistakes made by him are not noticed and are not corrected, even known tasks are solved with an error. The basis for control in this case is an unconscious or poorly realized scheme of action by the student, which was fixed in his involuntary memory due to repeated performance of the same action. Control, which would be characterized by a purposeful action of the student to correlate the process of solving the problem with the scheme of action learned by him chaotically, due to involuntary memorization of the scheme of action and involuntary attention. In the process of control, the student anticipates the direction of the right actions, therefore he cannot explain his choice and easily refuses his decision. The student, at the request of the teacher, finds an error, but not systematically, often cannot explain both the error itself and the correct option, gives only formal answers such as: "so wrong", "so necessary". New, insufficiently learned actions are even more prone to mistakes that are not noticed and are not corrected.

The average level of formation of the control skill characterizes and distinguishes from the low level of formation of the control skill, first of all, that the student, having made a mistake, at the request to check his actions or find a mistake, does it and can at the same time explain his actions. At the same time, the student is aware of the schemes of action introduced by the teacher and can compare his own process of solving the problem with them. An action performed by a student without conscious control is monitored by the student repeatedly and, if necessary, the required corrections are made. But this also happens at the request of the teacher. Control, which would be characterized by a purposeful action of the student to correlate the process of solving the problem with the scheme of action learned by him, is present, but is carried out at the request of the teacher and after the end of the action. Moreover, the student has difficulty performing a new action and its correlation with the scheme. But, the student performs well-mastered or repeatedly repeated actions almost without errors, and in case of their occurrence, he can correct them on his own. At the same time, correcting a mistake, the student uses a learned and conscious scheme of action and can explain it.

A high level characterizes the fact that the student is focused on a conscious and effectively learned scheme of action and safely correlates the process of solving the problem with it. The result of this is an error-free execution of actions by students, but still the mistakes made are independently identified and corrected, cases of their repetition are minimized. At the same time, the student explains his actions, explains them correctly, without making mistakes, can solve a large number of



different tasks based on the same action, skillfully correlating them with the learned scheme. When performing a task together with other students, a student with a high level of control skill formation consciously controls the actions of other students. The given characteristics of a high level of formation of the control skill relate to the actions of the student, which they have learned and are well familiar with. But, when solving problems that he had not previously solved, or changing the conditions of the old one, the student may face difficulties, since it will be necessary to change the scheme of action that is well known to him, which he will not be able to do. In general, this level reflects the student's ability to control both the process of action and its outcome and, during the execution, compare the actions performed with the ready-made scheme, but at the same time cannot control the compliance of the scheme of actions with the existing new conditions.

In order to conduct an intermediate determination of the level of formation of the control skill, a set of questions can be used, which are divided into groups according to the components of educational activity.

The questions may be as follows:

- does the student make the same mistakes when solving familiar problems?;
- can a student, when solving familiar problems, independently find and correct a mistake?;
- does the student know how to correctly explain the error on the studied rule, on the application of a known method?;
- what does a student do if he is shown the presence of a mistake by the teacher, students and their parents?;
- if a student uses a method that leads to errors to solve a problem, can the student discover that this method is the cause of the error?;
- can the student give an explanation of the reasons for such errors (correlate the methods of action, the validity of the suitability of one and the unsuitability of the other)?

The first level will have students in relation to whom the answer to the question: "Does the student make the same mistakes when solving familiar problems?" will be an affirmative and a negative question: "can the student find and correct the mistake made by himself when solving familiar problems?".

The sixth level has students whose attitude is given the answer "can independently" to the question: "If a student uses a method that leads to errors to solve a problem, can a student discover that this method is the cause of the error?".

Thus, it is possible to distinguish the following indicators of control formation among students:

- the ability to plan it before starting work;
- the ability to change the composition of actions in accordance with the changed conditions of activity;
- the ability to consciously alternate expanded and abbreviated control formulas; the ability to move from working with a natural volume to working with its a symbolic and symbolic image.

Summing up the first chapter, it is necessary to conclude that the action of control consists in comparing the action performed or its result with the corresponding samples: specifically given or existing in consciousness. Based on this, the structure of the control action assumes:

- the model of the result of the action;
- the process of comparing the image and the result of the action;
- making a decision on the continuation of the action or its correction.

Control in math lessons, at the same time consists of such actions as:

- checking the correctness of copying the example;
- checking the correctness of the order of actions;
- checking the first action;

- checking the second action; – checking the final result;
- comparison with a ready answer.

Determination of the level of control development in younger schoolchildren is carried out using criteria:

- the need for control (the desire for self-verification and attitude to external control);
- mastery of various types of control (the ability to act according to a given pattern, the ability to act strictly according to instructions, the ability to adhere to the inspection plan, the ability to program and plan, the ability to perform the task and guide their actions in accordance with the specified rules);
- the level of arbitrary control (the ability to accept the educational task and its preservation, independence, concentration, included in the work).

It is possible to distinguish the following indicators of control formation among students:

- the ability to plan it before starting work;
- the ability to change the composition of actions in accordance with the changed conditions of activity;
- the ability to consciously alternate expanded and abbreviated control formulas;
- the ability to move from working with a natural volume to working with its symbolic image; the ability to independently compile systems of verification tasks.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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METHODOICAL CLUSTER - AS AN INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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**Annotation:** This article provides recommendations for the organization of methodological services based on innovative approaches that affect the quality of higher education. At the same time, the effectiveness of the methodological service depends on the quality of staff and the need to adapt the goals and objectives of the educational institution, based on the requirements of social order, to the qualification requirements of future professionals. In particular, the stages of the "Methodological Cluster" and the content of the work carried out in these stages are given.

**Key words:** higher education, methodical service, foreign experience, mixed training, professional competencies, "Methodical cluster", innovative environment, professional sensitivity.

Today, within the framework of the tasks envisaged in a number of documents on the issues of strengthening methodological service in improving the quality of education, applying foreign experience to its practice, organizational and legal strengthening of variational approaches, "SMART" ("Specific", that is, specific, derived from the essence of the direction, "Measurable", that is, the results have clear indicators, are measurable, "Attainable", that is, that is, special attention is paid to the issues of revealing the essence of the innovative approach of the "methodological cluster", based on the principles of "determination of the tasks expected to be completed in a certain time frame" and creating an experimental field based on the results achieved. In particular, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "on the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" PF-4947 "on further improvement of the system of continuing education, increasing the possibilities of quality educational services, continuing the policy of training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of [1;28].

The development of professional competence of teachers of general secondary and special educational institutions is mainly formed and improved in the innovative educational environment. First of all, it is advisable to implement plans aimed at harmonizing the goals and objectives of an educational institution based on the requirements of social magnification with professional motivation in teachers, adapting them to changes.

Today, in the conditions of virtualization of life activity and public communication, flexible new approaches are being implemented to the extremes of a student of the XXI century. Recently, in the educational system of advanced qualifications, the technology of "converted education" "Perevyornutiy class" (this technology was used in the study in this sense) has been widely popularized, this technology is considered a form of mixed education. This is due to the application of technology, first of all, to the change of times, the humanization of activities between the student and the teacher, creative freedom, the ability to make independent decisions. In addition, the regularity of economic and social transformations encourages students to use the forms and approaches to Independent Education. Therefore, professional sensitivity is required in the choice of forms and methods of organizing educational activities that allow the preparation of quality personnel before the teachers of higher education institutions. N.V. Tikhonova revealed the importance of using the technology of "transformed education" in an educational institution. In his book about "converted education" M. Lebrén says: "converted education" is not a new method, but a new image of thinking, through which audience work is optimized in exchange for activities outside the audience, in which

100	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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the teacher's task is to encourage students to seek independent knowledge outside the audience, in which the focus is not only on the search for information, but also on the analysis of  
Based on the study and analysis of these foreign best practices, we have included the following among the necessary social competencies for future specialists:

- sociability;
- tolerance;
- self-analysis;
- self-expression;
- setting goals for the near and long term.

It is known that the listed competencies are devoted to socio-cultural competencies, becoming more specific for a particular area. That is, it harmonizes with the specific aspects of pedagogical activity. Their development in educators allows them to get acquainted with professional values and becomes the basis for the effective implementation of professional activities in the context of socio-cultural communication.

Through the "methodological cluster" we organized the teaching of educators to design their activities at the following stages:

1. Motivational stage. The stage of mastering the necessary knowledge for activity and effective acquisition of communication in the profession. In this case, the tasks of setting a goal for the work to be carried out and predicting its implementation are also carried out. This stage was interpreted as the stage of the formation of skills and abilities in its content and essence. Because educators were attracted to finding and selecting data and using them in professional communication (with teachers, students, parents and other professionals involved in activities). These constitute the composition of professional competencies, which are composed of the elements of communication of educators.

2. Constructive stage. A plan of work is drawn up, which is envisaged by educators to carry out independently. It is predicted how many parts the project will consist of. In addition, the project, that is, where the work that is expected to be carried out is carried out, the tasks of preparing jobs are also performed here.

3. Correctional stage. Preliminary analysis is carried out on the fact that the work is being done correctly. As a result, if it is necessary to change the work plan or general condition, appropriate filling is introduced. Most importantly, determining how long it will take for these changes is an important component. Because in practice it became clear that students do not correctly distribute the time that goes to the preparation and presentation of the result of the work that they should do during the period of independent activity. In order to prevent this situation, we have presented recommendations that allow educators to understand the importance of setting the time it takes to do each job separately.

4. Reflexive stage. At this stage, educators evaluate their work on their own, and then present it to specialists for analysis. The task of this stage ends with the implementation of the presentation of the project (by type) created by educators.

The listed approaches ensured the effective organization of the activities of teachers of Higher Education. The "methodological cluster" is such a mechanism through which it is clearly noticeable that everyone is equally responsible for the quality of Education. Healthy competition arises between teachers. Monitoring each stage of the cluster and the activities of the pedagogue in it also made it possible to objectively assess how much personality-oriented principles are used in general and special education.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that it is necessary to allow teachers to create, for them it is necessary to create favorable conditions for mastering innovations. The most important thing is that by increasing the efficiency of higher education, we do not forget that it is in our power to grow quality personnel and, on the basis of this, provide lighting.

<b>101</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF SPORTS  
MOTIVATION

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**Annotation:** based on the theoretical analysis of scientific and methodological literature, the essence and content of sports motivation and the features of its connection with the personal qualities of athletes are determined. The pedagogical conditions for the formation of sports motivation of volleyball players aged 15-16 are revealed.

**Keywords:** motive, sports motivation, sports activity, personality traits, level of claims.

**Introduction**

Motivation occupies a leading place in the structure of personality, permeating all its structural formations: personality orientation, character, emotions, abilities, mental processes.

Motivation of behavior is impossible outside the emotional sphere. Emotions orient a person, indicating the importance of the environment for a person, the degree of their importance, their modality. The degree of significance indicates the acceptable level of material and functional energy costs necessary for the implementation of impulses.

In the psychological literature, it is proposed to distinguish between the concepts of motive and motivation. Motives are understood as: 1) subjective dynamic forces (tendencies) aimed at freeing a person from oppressive states of tension; 2) subjective images of objects that satisfy relevant needs and give personal meaning to activities aimed at them; 3) special stationary installations that determine readiness for activity in appropriate conditions and in a certain direction; 4) stable evaluation settings.

Motivation is considered as a mental state formed as a result of a person correlating his needs and capabilities with the specifics of a particular activity and serving as a basis for setting and implementing his goals. The specificity of sports motivation is due to the qualitative originality of the subject of sports activity. R.A. Piloyan defines sports motivation as "a special state of an athlete's personality, which is formed as a result of correlating his abilities and capabilities with the subject of sports activity, which serves as the basis for setting and implementing goals aimed at achieving the maximum possible sports result at the moment."

Sports activity is characterized by such psychological characteristics as orientation to the maximum level of achievements and high emotional stress associated with the subjective significance of the results of activities, the severity of rivalry, publicity of performances at competitions. In the duration and effectiveness of sports, a significant role belongs to the motivational sphere of the individual.

According to A.V. Rodionov, the motives for playing sports of the highest achievements include the need for extreme physical effort, experiencing a state of strong mental stress, overcoming an opponent, checking one's own physical and mental capabilities.

The priority of motives, the peculiarities of the structure of motives are influenced by the specifics of the sport, the level of sports achievements, age, gender, sports experience of the athlete, as well as self-assessment of their personal qualities.

Sports psychologists suggest distinguishing between sports motives and sports motivation. In particular, V.K. Safonov identifies two levels of sports motivation:

1. General motivation. Its formation is the task of the entire educational process. A prerequisite for this is the setting and fixing of a distant goal in the athlete's mind.

2. Motivation of an athlete at this training session, at a specific stage of preparation, which, refracted through general motivation, is actualized through awareness of the tasks of this stage of preparation and self-assessment of their condition, functional capabilities. The development and functioning of sports motivation implies the need for a high level of development of a number of personality qualities: 1) positive attitude to sports and overcoming the difficulties of sports activity; 2) emotional and volitional qualities - determination, determination, perseverance, self-confidence, self-control, resourcefulness, emotional stability; 3) a sense of collectivism and its manifestations.

Sports motivation is defined as the actual state of an athlete's personality, which serves as the basis for setting and implementing goals aimed at achieving the maximum possible sports result at the moment. It is revealed that, on the one hand, motivation affects the nature of training activities and directly on the competitive result, on the other hand, increasing the effectiveness of competitive activities enhances sports motivation.

E. G. Babushkin suggests distinguishing between training and competitive motivation in the structure of sports motivation. In turn, two components are distinguished in competitive motivation: the motivation to achieve success and the motivation to avoid failure.

Athletes with a dominant motivation to achieve success are distinguished by the desire to win, the ability to "fight to the end", positive emotions, a tendency to dominate, a desire for risk, insensitivity to threat, low anxiety, an attacking style of action. combat operations, high intensity of efforts and effective behavior in extreme situations.

It is revealed that the motivation to achieve success affects the purpose and content of the action, the intensity of effort and behavior in extreme situations. B. I. Stepansky found that with the dominance of the motivation of achievement, effectiveness is determined by the current level of regulation of activity, i.e. its psychophysiological characteristics. If the motive of avoiding failure prevails at any level of regulation of activity, its effectiveness will be low. The manifestation of sports motivation depends on the characteristics of athletes' self-esteem of their personal qualities. According to the results of the study A.V. According to Shaboltas, significant parameters of self-esteem, regardless of the sport and gender of athletes, are self-confidence, satisfaction with sports results, authority, and health. In particular, it was revealed that self-confidence is closely related to sports achievements, the motive for achieving success and the emotionality of sports activity.

In a number of works, the correlation of motives and goals of sports activity is considered. G. D. Gorbunov writes that the process of subjective goal-setting and the motivational sphere of an athlete are closely related, and self-affirmation plays a decisive role in this. The development of such a motive should be considered in connection with the formation of an athlete's value system, which should be based on a critical assessment of personal behavior and achievements. An athlete's critical attitude to his behavior is impossible without a sense of self-worth and identification with generally accepted social and social norms.

The personal values of an athlete determine his level of claims to himself and to his achievement.

An important prerequisite for the implementation of the regulatory function of the gate is the subjective acceptance of their athlete. The more clearly an athlete realizes the tasks facing him, the more deeply he understands and experiences the importance and social significance of solving these tasks, the stronger the desire to solve them. The more difficult and serious the goal, the more effort athletes make. The complexity of the goal chosen by the athlete

characterizes the level of her claims in the field of sports activity. The level of the athlete's claims should correspond to his capabilities.

As stress increases, persons with a strong nervous system overestimate the level of claims, and persons with a weak nervous system underestimate it. E. P. Ilyin gives signs of the behavior of athletes with high and low levels of claims. The former overestimate their abilities, demand high marks from others and experience failures. Athletes with a low level of pretensions underestimate themselves, do not strive to rise above the achieved level, are reluctant to take on difficult tasks, are afraid of failures. The level of an athlete's claims can be influenced by past successes and failures, the ability to realistically assess the current situation, the ability to anticipate the course and result of an action. The athlete's volitional activity, his desire for the intended goal, the higher the motive is more important and the higher the level of claims (the goal is more difficult).

In general, the results of the study indicate a close relationship between motivational attitudes, the level of claims, self-esteem and personality traits. Summarizing the results of research by domestic and foreign researchers, it can be concluded that they identify the following motives associated with the process of sports activity: the need for motor activity; aesthetic pleasure; the desire for competition; active recreation and entertainment; the need for excessive physical effort; the desire for a state of stress and overcoming it.

Along with this, the authors identify the motives associated with the results of sports activities: checking their own physical and mental capabilities; the desire to become healthy, strong, physically, achieve a beautiful physique, improve physical capabilities; personality formation: the desire to harden the will, become courageous and persistent; improving social status, social self-affirmation; achieving success in sports; focus on possible negative consequences

success; desire for contacts in a sports team; material needs, social conditions; preparation for professional activity; accumulation of special knowledge and skills, knowledge about their opponents; lack of pain and psychogenic effects; desire to attend competitions in other cities of the country and, especially, abroad; desire to become a coach in the future; ethical motives: awareness of the importance of sports activities, the desire to glorify their country, the desire for sports improvement for the successful performance of a sports team.

The development of motivation for sports activity is due to the interaction of internal and external factors that change their significance in the process of sports activity. As internal factors of motivation development, there are: age, the makings of motor abilities and a tendency to activity of a certain content. The role of external factors is played by the social environment, which reflects both the traditional socio-moral norms inherent in society and the attitude towards the athlete's personality.

The development of internal and external factors is carried out through their interaction in the process of sports activity. As a result of the development of internal factors, the goals and objectives of sports are formed, adequate, on the one hand, to personally significant needs, on the other - to the capabilities and features of the activity performed.

The development of external factors manifests itself mainly in the improvement of the organization of the educational and training process (training conditions, organization and methodology of classes, high emotionality of training sessions) and competitive activities.

For the development of motivation, high satisfaction of athletes with the results of sports activities is crucial, taking into account their compliance with its goals and objectives (as a result of effective interaction of internal and external factors), information about which is promptly received by the athlete from the coach through feedback channels.

The ultimate goal of psychological training is the formation and increase of sports motivation of the individual by daily (during each training and competition) stabilization of the athlete's attitude to the process and results of sports activities, to the coach and teammates, to himself. Psychological training aimed at the formation of sports motivation is carried out in unity with other types of sports



training. Therefore, all physical exercises and rehabilitation activities performed by athletes should be considered in relation not only to their physical conditions, but also to the actualized mental states of those involved. The literature does not reflect such issues as: features of competitive and training motivation for volleyball in adolescence; the relationship of sports motivation, self-assessment of sports capabilities and strong-willed qualities; management of the formation of sports motivation; the relationship of sports motivation with the characteristics of the athlete's personality and the level of his athletic fitness. This determined the relevance of our research. Our long-term studies of this problem with volleyball players aged 15-16 years allowed us to come to the following conclusion.

The formation of relationships underlying sports motivation is carried out through psychological mechanisms "from the bottom up" and "from the top down". The action of the "bottom-up" mechanism is ensured by the directed creation of special external conditions in the process of out-of-training, training and competitive activities (for example, situations of success, the need for timely decision-making in a personally significant and uncertain situation, etc.), which objectively require athletes to actualize the formed motives and volitional qualities and lead to independent the decision to perform the appropriate actions.

Simultaneously with putting into specially organized external conditions of sports activity, the coach, using the methods of suggestion and persuasion, brings to the consciousness and understanding of athletes what orientation and emotional coloring should be the attitude to these conditions, in which high efficiency of sports activity is achieved (the action of the "top-down" mechanism).

Theoretical analysis and generalization of the literature data allowed us to identify a number of pedagogical conditions, the fulfillment of which in the process of sports training through psychological mechanisms "from the bottom up" and "from the top down" should ensure, according to our assumption, the emergence, functioning and development of the attitude of volleyball players to the goal of sports, sports success, their capabilities, training and competitive activities, to the team and coach.

The stabilization of these relations leads to the formation of motives for sports, strong-willed qualities, the ability to subjective control and self-management, which subsequently become the personal basis of internally organized sports motivation.

At the same time, in our opinion, it is necessary to comply with the following pedagogical conditions, which we have identified:

- formation of a favorable attitude to the purpose of sports;
- formation of a favorable attitude to sports success;
- formation of a favorable attitude to their abilities;
- formation of a favorable attitude to training and competitive activities;
- Formation of a friendly attitude towards the team and the coach.

Summarizing the results of the study, we can conclude that with the practical implementation of the pedagogical conditions identified by us, the following is observed in the educational and training process of volleyball players aged 15-16:

- 1) Acceleration of the pace of development of strong-willed qualities of determination, perseverance and perseverance;
- 2) weakening of the importance of the motive of emotional pleasure and increasing the importance of the motives of success, social and physical self-affirmation;
- 3) Strengthening sports motivation and competitive motivation;
- 4) Increasing the level of subjective control and the ability to self-manage communication, behavior and activities.

To manage the formation of sports motivation, it is necessary to create pedagogical conditions for the emergence, functioning and stabilization of these relationships through psychological mechanisms "from the bottom up" and "from the top down".

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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<b>111</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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**Bringing children with hearing problems into inclusive education in the context of an educational cluster**

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**Annotation:** currently, there are a number of problems in the implementation of the inclusive education system in our republic. The article will cover the issues of bringing children with hearing problems to inclusive education under the education cluster.

**Keywords:** child with hearing problems, inclusive education, education cluster, rehabilitation, adaptation.

Currently, special attention is paid to inclusive education as the basis for sustainable development all over the world [1]. Flexible education for all children eliminates barriers to connecting with the world and entering the life of society as a whole, giving all children the opportunity to receive quality education [2]. The concept of development of the public education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2030 has been established to create favorable conditions for inclusive education in all educational institutions, to achieve the quality of Education.

Achieving the quality of all children's education by creating a flexible, comfortable environment for bringing children who need special attention as a social order of society, entails the need to further improve the work system of special educational institutions, revise professional training programs for teachers in the system of training, advanced training and retraining, conduct numerous scientific research aimed at identifying needs.

In the field of special education, various studies have been carried out on the problems of improving the education and upbringing of children with hearing problems, in which the issues of preparing students for social life are studied in a general way, although the problems of preparing weak hearing students for Inclusive Education have not been studied from the scientific-theoretical side,

Researchers of Inclusive Education fear that in the beginning of the study and solution of these problems it is necessary to clarify the issue of the approach to disability [3, 5, 10].

Currently, all over the world there is a solution to the issue of disability – problems related to persons with disabilities on the basis of various approaches, the most common types are medical, social, loving approaches.

In states where the freedoms, equal rights of members of society are recognized, Of course, are successfully divided on the basis of a social approach to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. In accordance with this approach, all children should be able to mature together from the smallest age. That is, under normal conditions, the level of Education received by students in need of special attention, matured in the general education system, has a direct impact on the success of their social rehabilitation, adaptation and effective adaptation to the life of society [3,5]. In particular, every person who received education in the conditions of the general education system, acquired the skills and profession that are considered necessary for living in social life, has a disability of Kandy, quickly and comfortably adapts to the process of change, providing a higher standard of living for the population of the country through the well-being of his

Inclusive education is a new approach in the education system, a product of a new vision that is increasingly expanding towards all members of society, regardless of physical, intellectual, national, racial and other characteristics based on humanity. Flexible education for all children eliminates obstacles to connecting with the world and entering the life of society as a whole, giving all children the opportunity to receive quality education.

Working with children in need of special care is a process as long as it is within the scope of the work activities of ordinary schools:

Fight against the illusion of isolation;

The creation of friendly humane communities, the construction of a society that has received individuals with special needs in its composition;

The most effective means of achieving the goals of education of all children should be" [5].

The main goal of such schools is not only to effectively educate all children, but also to end discriminatory changes, creating a society with an inclusive and warm attitude towards children with special needs.

In a number of studies, the direction of development of education is discussed, including the aspects of achieving the tasks of social adaptation of the child through the special organization of the educational space.

S.Stubbs argued that in the process of planning inclusive education, it is necessary not only to define its general concept, but also to draw up a realistic plan of action [10], D.Mitchell notes that the negative attitude towards inclusiveness is a serious obstacle, and that it is necessary to work on relationships, and thus achieve the organization of a suitable and interesting education for all children, since the level of resources spent in this process is not suitable [5].

T.V.Zakharova said that it is important to adopt the ideology of inclusion by the leader or leader of the inclusive process, that disputes continue in educational institutions about the importance of inclusiveness between educators and parents regarding the change of established norms [5], S.V.Alexina emphasizes the need to develop a model of the vertical of continuing education as a mechanism for the development of inclusive education at all levels [5].

M.A.Alekseeva substantiates the need to rely on broad coverage, dependence of the activities of the founders, common goals, principles of continuity, professional competencies in order to create a vertical of Continuing Education [6].

V.I.Lubovsky separately points out where a child with disabilities should be trained on the basis of approaches to special education, educational conditions, effective organization of the educational environment, regardless of whether he is in a special educational institution or is educated in the context of integration [3]. New Zealand scientist D.Mitchell also emphasizes that teachers should pay significant attention, as education occupies an important place in the life of a child in need of special assistance, regardless of which institution it is organized in [3].

Russian scientists E.A.Klimov, V.A. Yasvin, S.V.Tarasov points out that the educational space occupies an important place in the socialization of children of different categories, and it should also consist of spatial-subject, content-methodological and communicative-organizational structures [3,7,8].

Based on the opinions put forward by the researchers, we believe that the inclusive educational environment is a type of educational environment in which all subjects of the educational process provide opportunities for effective self-development. Based on the study of a number of works

devoted to the coverage of the scientific, theoretical and practical aspects of inclusive education, we found that the development of inclusive education, including the tasks of social adaptation of the child, through the special organization of the educational space, in particular, on the basis of a cluster approach, are problems that are actively discussed.

In a number of studies carried out by the researchers of Horij, the direction of development of education, including the achievement of social adaptation of the child by a special organization of the educational space, is discussed.

Researchers characterize the educational space by a number of features, such as the presence of content, flexible or rigid structure, level, as well as Organization. Its distinctive features are manifested in the degree of existence, the abundance of subjects, the presence of a multi-level variable.

When modeling the space of inclusive education, it is important to take into account the psychological support and multifaceted development of targeted systemic activity of parents with pedagogical communities, as well as students who are subjects of activity, socio-pedagogical adaptation of their children to the educational space. Also, when modeling the educational space, it is important that we choose the vertical of inclusive education, which is a hierarchical structure that includes multi-level educational institutions that are flexible, interacting with each other.

The unification and coordination of educational institutions into a scientific and educational cluster contributes to an increase in the effectiveness of a special educational system. The most important criterion in determining the scientific and educational cluster is the presence of a single common goal for all its components, which can be expressed in practically Unified scientific and educational and socio-educational projects, during which positive qualities are formed in the participants, in particular, for each of the students, and just as well as the new vital, social

Cooperation within the framework of the cluster is organized in accordance with social ethical standards, voluntarily, respecting mutual interests, with the aim of developing opportunities. By developing an educational system based on this approach, the subjects strengthen the partnership and interact with each other, while the individual items also reinforce the advantages of the cluster. The cluster approach provides undeniable advantages over other approaches and becomes an important strategic mechanism for implementing new educational policies.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**REQUIREMENTS FOR CREATING MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS FOR STUDENTS OF THE 9TH CLASS OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS**

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**Abstract**

The article recommends the use of multimedia electronic textbooks in the teaching of informatics in secondary schools. Suggestions for creating a multimedia electronic textbook on IT science are presented.

**Key words:** electronic textbook, multimedia, informatics, teaching methods

The development of science and technology, development shows the achievement of high results and the demonstration of the power of the state. The development of technical technologies requires the introduction of the latest modern computer technologies directly into the educational process. One of the major problems of today is training of competitive personnel who can meet world standards. The main link of continuous education is the application of the most modern methods, methods, and educational technologies in general education schools.

Many scientific researches have been carried out on the teaching of informatics taught in general schools. However, the use of e-learning, the organization of lessons and the didactic requirements of e-textbooks have not been sufficiently researched.

Application of computer technologies in education S.V. Panyukova, M.A. Fayziev, O.J. Bobomurodov, N.I. Tailakov, Q.T. Olimov, A.G. Khaitov, A.Kh. Gaffarov and others in their scientific research emphasized that the effectiveness of teaching will be high..

Yu.M. Kolyagin, A.A. Abdukodirov, U. Yu. Yuldashev, F.M. Zakirova, I. Mirmakhmudov and others conducted scientific research on teaching computer science.

N.I. Tailakov, Q.T. Olimov, A.Kh. Ghafarov, V.S. Toiskin, V.V. Krasilnikov, V.V. Gura et al. have provided scientific advice on creating a new generation of modern educational literature and electronic textbooks.

By teaching "Informatics" science, it helps students to develop computer literacy, information reading, and extracting the necessary competencies. Pupils with the necessary competencies are the basis for the development of worldview, thinking, creative work skills.

In the process of teaching computer science, it will be understandable and interesting for the student to have data in the form of graphics, diagrams, images, and numbers. In addition, it is necessary to use modern computer technologies to make the data more accurate and fluent.

**Along with the use of electronic textbooks, various software products can be used in the teaching of computer science. For example, PowerPoint, Apple Keynote, LibreOffice Impress, Google Slides, Prezi, etc. can be used for presentation.**

**An electronic textbook** is a learning software system complex, a didactic cycle of the entire educational process: theoretical information, participation in educational activities and control of the level of knowledge, and it differs from other textbooks by the presence of an information search system.

The use of color computer animation, high-quality graphics, video fragments, schemes, formulas, the fact that the topics of the studied subject are embodied in the form of a sequential



presentation or connected in the form of a branching dynamic chain, opportunities for managing the processes of extracting and presenting the necessary information are created.

The main difference between an electronic textbook and a printed textbook is that it has the ability to use text, speech, hypertext, sound, video, games, tests, exercises (trainer), 2D and 3D graphics, color images, etc. It does not require any funds to update and complete the electronic textbook.

Structure of sections of electronic publication:

**single-volume** e-edition-e-edition designed as a computer-readable medium;

**multivolume electronic publication** - electronic publication, consisting of two or more parts, on any independent computer-readable media, representing a whole with itself in content and form;

**e-serial-serial** e-publishing, covering all roofs, combining general plans, thematic, selected purpose, one type formalized release [2,5].

Olimov Q.T [9] emphasized the creation of electronic literature in the process of continuous education.

The electronic textbook is a modern means of education, which implements communication in the order of learner-textbook-pedagogue. The more active introduction of electronic textbooks in special subjects is noticeable within the framework of practical training. This can be explained by the following factors:

- ❖ reduces the amount of manual work of teachers in the formation and verification of individual experience and practical training;
- ❖ the possibility of conducting practical training will be significantly expanded through the convergence of collective access centers to remote experimental stands;
- ❖ It will be possible for vocational colleges to come closer to higher education institutions and leading production enterprises [9].

Bobomurodov O.J. [8] stated in his research. It is emphasized that the computer should free the teacher from confusion and monotony, and that computer technologies should first of all ensure the creative approach of students and be a step that increases the productivity of the educational process. The following arguments prove the correctness of this position:

- ❖ mastering all methods of using the computer as a tool for learning and independent activity;
- ❖ use of computer as a learning object.
- ❖ Currently, thousands of training systems have been created, and there is no general classification of them. These systems can be divided into the following types:
  - ❖ exerciser (trainer);;
  - ❖ strengthening knowledge, skills and abilities;
  - ❖ cognitive training is designed to master working concepts in a mode close to programming;
  - ❖ imitative and modeling;
  - ❖ playful;
  - ❖ implementer of acquired knowledge control;
  - ❖ information and information provider [3].

Targeted electronic tools are divided into the following groups depending on the educational goals:

- for schools;
- for undergraduates;
- for highways;

- For adults [2].

**E-textbooks allow the learner to organize his lessons according to the speed and sequence he wants. From this, it can be determined that the learner can change the type of lesson at any time, control theoretical information, game technology, knowledge testing, etc.**

The scientific requirements of e-textbook teaching must first of all have sufficient in-depth educational materials with the latest scientific innovations. Realization of scientific principles of teaching:

- the leader finds the principle of selection of the content of the studied subject, which makes sense of the educational subject;
- it is necessary to ensure a dialectical approach to the basis of each newly studied subject and phenomenon, to consider the impact on other subjects and phenomena.
- to ensure the requirements of expressing scientific terms and concepts in this discipline;
- the relevance of the described scientific concept to the context, comparing the scientific theory or hypothesis and the studied concept to the opposite concept;
- to reveal the history of the studied phenomenon;
- to give an idea of the openly studied phenomenon using the scientific method of search.

The scientific requirements of the modern information technology tool of electronic textbook teaching provide an opportunity for the realization of new and high-quality imitation scientific research and scientific innovations. Using scientific research to simulate mathematical elements and modeling, the teaching subject is comprehensively in-depth, and the application of processes provides information-absorbing multimedia and virtual reality programs.

Convenient opportunities for teaching using a multimedia electronic textbook means determining students' age and individual characteristics, as well as the level of theoretical complexity and deep mastery of the educational material. The fact that the learning material acquired by the students is too complex and heavy leads to poor formation of knowledge. It is necessary to consider the accessibility of the necessary interdependence of its scientific principle. Learning should never be too easy, never too difficult [2].

Experts say that the level of mastering the material is 10% when reading, 20% when listening, 50% when seeing and hearing, and 70% when discussing with others. Therefore, multimedia combines several methods of information transmission - text, static image (image and photo), dynamic image (multiplication and video) and sound (digital and MIDI) - as an interactive product[4].

In the teaching of informatics in general secondary schools, it provides many different types of information to the needs of students, and in real life (under natural conditions), it shows the natural processes that continue for months, years, and hundreds of years.

The use of modern computer technologies in the educational process creates a wide range of opportunities for teachers. It will be an important factor in improving the quality of education and accelerating it. As a result of training based on new technologies, the quality of trained personnel improves and contributes to development.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE AS A MOTOR FACTOR OF MENTAL PERFORMANCE  
OF ADOLESCENTS

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**Annotation.** There is a close connection between the mental and physical development of a person, which is fully clarified when studying the human body and its functions. Mental growth and development require appropriate development of physical education.

**Keywords:** physical activity, musculoskeletal system, people, activity, performance, physical development.

The need for movement is one of the general biological needs of the body, which plays an important role in its vital activity and the formation of a person at all stages of its evolutionary development. Development occurs in an inextricable connection with active muscular activity. If this need is not fulfilled, the body begins to weaken, leading to hypokinesia. Due to insufficient physical activity, people develop diseases of the cardiovascular and digestive systems, diseases of the nervous system and musculoskeletal system, weakening of the body's defenses.

Recent studies have convinced us that muscle hunger in children can lead to more pronounced functional disorders, significantly affecting the development of the body, overall physical and mental performance. Prevention of inactivity should be carried out throughout life, starting with intrauterine life. The more diverse the motor activity, the more perfect the structure of the body, the higher the level of functional and physical capabilities, the longer life. Life expectancy is proportional to the degree of motor activity.

Normal functioning of the body is possible only with a certain organization of a variety of muscle load, which is necessary for human health all the time. It is a combination of various motor actions performed in everyday life, movements, organized and independent physical education, sports and united by the term motor activity. Of great importance is the determination of the optimal amount of motor activity, which achieves the best functional state of the body, a high level of efficiency.

Maximum loads can lead to overwork and a sharp decrease in performance. The strengthening of health, the development of physical strength in the process of physical education are a necessary condition for the normal mental development of children. This was also noted by the outstanding scientist P.F. Lesgaft. In his fundamental work Manual on Physical Education of School-age Children, he wrote: There is a close connection between the mental and physical development of a person, which is fully clarified when studying the human body and its functions. Mental growth and development require appropriate development of physical education.

According to Y.M. Pratusевич, mental performance is the functional state of schoolchildren, their ability to master various academic subjects. It is rightly noted that there is currently no generally accepted definition of the term, so many authors, arguing about changes in working capacity, their

causes, methods of measuring it, refrain from defining this concept. The definition seems to be the most impressive.

Mental performance is a certain amount of mental work performed without a decrease, established at the optimal level of functioning of the organism for a given individual. An indicator of a favorable functional state is high mental performance. That is why the level of mental performance serves as one of the main indicators of students' mental health and maintaining its high level. In order for the brain to work without dangerous overstrain, it is necessary to create the best conditions for the vital activity of the body, which is achieved by a reasonable alternation of loads, rest, sleep.

For successful mental and physical performance, you need not only a trained brain, but also a trained body, muscles that help the nervous system cope with intellectual loads. Stability and activity of memory, attention, perception, processing of information is directly proportional to the level of physical fitness. Various mental functions largely depend on certain physical qualities – strength, speed, agility, endurance and flexibility. Of great importance is the optimal amount of motor activity, which achieves the best functional state of the body and a high level of efficiency.

Organized motor activity and optimal physical activity before, during and after the end of work can directly affect the increase in overall performance, which is necessary for optimal adaptation of a person to the conditions of study, work and living environment. The latter can be obtained only with proper physical education. Meanwhile, physical education should, in the same way as mental education, promote a conscious attitude to one's actions, the ability to act persistently, with increasing tension, cope with spatial relationships and distribute one's work over time. The greatest secret of education is that physical and mental exercises serve each other as a rest. If you want to form the mind of your student, exercise his powers, which the mind should control, develop his body persistently, make him strong and healthy so that he becomes wise and reasonable.

Give him the opportunity to work, be active, run, jump, be constantly on the move, so that he is a cheerful person, and he will also become a reasonable person. The assumption that the exercise of the body harms mental activity is a pathetic mistake; as if both these activities should not be in agreement, as if one should not constantly act on the other. It is not uncommon to see a combination of developed mental activity with a very weak body. Such a violation of harmony in the construction and activity of the organism does not go unpunished – it inevitably entails the impotence of external manifestations: there may be thought and understanding, but there will not be the proper energy to consistently test ideas and persistently pursue and apply them in practice.

In such cases, due to the predominant development of some organs to the detriment of others, the general harmony of the activity of the organism is disrupted, the activity of which becomes abnormal. At school, we must teach a young person to own and control himself both mentally and physically. At present, the world, being oversaturated with more and more new ideas, is becoming more and more "intellectual. But the more powerful the intellect, the greater the gap between the brain and the body. Scientists, teachers, doctors pay attention to the fact that "the race on the spot, the rush of sitting threatens not only the adult body, but also the child. Six hours at school at a desk.

Another two to four hours of homework. This is eight to ten hours of immobility... The main form of physical activity at school is physical education lessons. Two or three hours a week of physical education lessons will not make up for the lack of motor activity in which a student spends sitting at a desk. The result of a lack of motor loads is a low level of physical and mental development, a high percentage of morbidity in children and adolescents.

It is known that under the influence of systematic training in various sports, physical and mental development significantly improves, the work of all organs and systems is activated, the body's work to mobilize functional capabilities increases. Teenagers who attend sports clubs are more adapted to the effects of the external environment, process and perform a large amount of information than their peers who limit themselves only to physical education lessons, and even more so than those



who skip such lessons. A very important task remains the organization of classes for as many children and teenagers as possible in various sports sections.

Our empirical study of differences in the academic performance of adolescents with different levels of motor activity convincingly proves that among adolescents with a high level of physical (motor) activity, academic performance at "excellent" and "good" is much more common. Such academic performance indicates that these students have a high level of mental performance. In conclusion, I would like to quote the words of Hippocrates about the role of physical and motor activity for the activity of any person: "Gymnastics, physical exercises, walking should firmly enter into the daily life of everyone who wants to maintain working capacity, health, a full and joyful life."

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS  
BASED ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES**

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**Annotation.** The article examines the features of students' value orientations on physical activity, physical self-improvement and a healthy lifestyle, presents the optimization of socio-pedagogical conditions for the organization of continuous physical education of young people, expanding opportunities for the development of physical activity in accordance with the needs of students.

**Keywords:** students, formation, motor activity, healthy lifestyle, physical education, stages.

The fact of the usefulness of physical exercises and recreational sports is recognized worldwide as a preventive means of maintaining and strengthening health, contributing to reducing the risk of non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular, coronary heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity, etc.), as well as an effective means of preventing deviant behavior, the spread of phenomena such as alcoholism, smoking, drug addiction.

Constant close attention to a healthy lifestyle of a student is associated with public concern about the health of specialists graduating from higher education, the increase in morbidity in the process of professional training, and the subsequent decrease in working capacity. It is necessary to clearly understand that there is no healthy lifestyle as a kind of special form of life activity outside the lifestyle as a whole. Various state social programs aimed at physical education of students set the following goals: ensuring comprehensive harmonious development of personality; preservation and strengthening of health; formation of the need for a healthy lifestyle and regular physical activity; mastering the system of physical culture and sports knowledge, literacy and competence in the field of physical culture as part of the general culture of the individual; education motor skills and abilities, the ability to use the acquired knowledge in further life.

The research of specialists is aimed, first of all, at the formation of students' value orientations on physical activity, physical self-improvement and a healthy lifestyle, as well as at optimizing socio-pedagogical conditions for the organization of continuous physical education of young people, expanding opportunities for the development of traditional and non-traditional types of physical activity in accordance with the needs of students.

The formation of physical activity of students is based on need-motivated processes that allow an individual not only to achieve the goals of physical improvement, but also to strengthen mental and physical health, as well as contributing to the achievement of social well-being and improvement of the emotional state.

Dosed muscle load helps to discharge negative emotions, relieves nervous tension and fatigue, increases vitality and efficiency. In addition, impulses coming from working skeletal muscles stimulate the course of redox processes, the functional activity of various organs and systems. This is

important for maintaining health, increasing life expectancy and increasing the body's resistance to adverse environmental factors. Systematic motor activity improves the functional state of the heart and lungs, dilates arterial blood vessels, enriches the human body with oxygen, calms the excited nervous system, gives a positive emotional stimulus.

One of the mandatory factors of a healthy lifestyle of students is systematic physical activity corresponding to gender, age, and state of health. They are a combination of various motor actions performed in everyday life, in organized and independent physical exercises and sports, united by the term "motor activity". Sports and physical culture are not only a healthy lifestyle, it is generally a normal and healthy life, which opens up new and new opportunities for the realization of their strengths and talents. This is the path that a sensible person takes in order for the life he has lived to be fruitful, bring joy to himself and others.

Students' acquisition of physical culture and sports knowledge should be considered as a means to make their physical activity more effective. Then it becomes isolated in a special field of activity, and physical exercises begin to serve not as a goal, but as a means of acquiring knowledge. The task of physical education is to transform their attitude to the social value of physical culture at the level of human culture, to influence the formation of the position of students.

Understanding the socio-biological inheritance of the health-improving effects of physical culture is of particular importance for the reorientation of public consciousness in the field of physical culture, allowing us to consider the impact of physical exercises on the body not as a temporary, transient phenomenon, but as a large-scale and long-lasting, the beneficial results of which are enjoyed not only by the student, but also by his children, offspring.

In order to form a prestigious image of a sports lifestyle, the value of one's own health, it is necessary to convincingly tell young people about why they should engage in physical culture and sports, what their value is and what significance they have for each person individually and for society as a whole, what is the relationship between physical activity of people and the solution of socio-economic problems, healthy lifestyle, personal well-being. It is necessary to explain to students what a motor mode is, what place it occupies in everyone's life, what it should be and how to achieve its fulfillment. It is necessary to constantly talk about the positive experience (personal, family, collective) of organizing physical education classes using scientifically proven hardening systems, nutrition, breathing, etc. with the obligatory comment of specialists.

It is known that physical exercises and sports have a positive impact on the physical, mental and social health of a person and are of crucial importance throughout his life – from early childhood to old age. Students need to be taught so that they understand that physical activity improves mood, well-being, relieves anxiety, fatigue, depression and psychosocial stress, and can also stimulate cognitive processes.

Preparation of a student for active independent life activity is carried out through his active social actions, conscious transformation of himself and the world around him in the process of purposeful activity and in conditions of physical activity, in particular, through the attitude to physical culture (physical culture and sports knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as needs, motives and interests, regular physical exercises on classes and in the free time mode).

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

The effectiveness of activities aimed at forming a positive attitude among young people to regular physical exercises also depends on the correct interaction of the pedagogical system and social

infrastructure, the scientific substantiation of new approaches to improving the effectiveness of physical education of students, the development of basic and variable curricula of physical education.

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**The main approaches to the formation of the control action in younger schoolchildren in the process of teaching mathematics**

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**Abstract:** In this article we are talking about one of the topical issues at the same time - this is the question of the formation of control skills in the teacher as an essential component in the general context of personality formation.

**Keywords:** primary school teachers, control, respondent, information and communication technologies, professional competence, questionnaire, pedagogical supervision, conversation.

Primary school age is of great importance in the development of a child, because a child, in school conditions at this age, passes the initial stage of personality formation. The age of the child, which falls on the period of his education in the lower grades of school, is characterized by significant biological and social changes: the nervous system is improving, the functions of the cerebral cortex are strengthening, the psyche is rapidly developing.

The preschool period preceding primary school age leaves a certain imprint on the child. Starting school, younger students are characterized by instability of perception and disorganization. But, at the same time, schoolchildren in this period are inquisitive, eager to acquire new knowledge and skills. So, a junior high student may make mistakes in educational activities, but will show an enviable curiosity about the events happening around him and everything new.

The first stage of school ends with the fact that the child's perception becomes more complicated, becomes more analyzing, differentiating, and takes on an organized character.

The learning process in primary school is characterized by the need to develop a culture of attention among students. Because they still have it involuntarily, not fully stable, limited in volume. The thinking of younger schoolchildren develops from the emotional-figurative to the abstract-logical. As K.D. Ushinsky notes: "The child thinks in forms, colors, sounds, sensations in general." With this in mind, he recommended that teachers build educational activities at the beginning of school education. Continuing his reflections on the peculiarities of primary school age, L.S. Vygotsky noted that the child at the very beginning of learning has different functions of perception and memory, but the function of intelligence is relatively weak. Therefore. The role of the teacher during this period is especially great. Since with different organization of the learning process, changes in the content of teaching methods, methods of organizing cognitive activity, it is possible to obtain completely different characteristics of students' thinking.

Primary school age gives unlimited opportunities for the formation of certain qualities in students. A significant influence on the formation of the younger's personality is exerted by his relationships with others, communication with them, new types of activities. The possibility of forming qualities in a student at this age is predetermined by still unformed character traits: schoolchildren at this age are malleable. They are suggestible, trusting and prone to imitation. In addition, the authority of the teacher is very important for younger students.

At the same time, a special role is assigned to the formation of the control skill at primary school age, since it develops the habit of the student to make the right decisions independently, without using outside help.

The formation of the control skill is carried out by the teacher at all stages of the educational process, in all lessons, at various stages of the lesson and during a variety of activities. The methods of forming the control skill in elementary school students are used by the teacher and in math lessons.

The traditional program of teaching mathematics at school today is largely criticized. According to many teachers and psychologists, the modern program lacks the basic principles and concepts of mathematical science, it does not ensure the proper development of mathematical thinking of students, does not have continuity and integrity in relation to primary, higher, secondary school. To date, the primary role in teaching mathematics is given to the mathematical side, while according to opponents of the traditional program, attention should also be paid to theoretical-cognitive and logical-psychological aspects.

The task of the educational process in the study of mathematics in elementary school is to form students' understanding of the concept of a real number. The starting point of such an understanding is the students' mastery of the concept of magnitude and the study of its general properties [3, p.179].

✦ The analysis of scientific literature has shown that the stages of development of the control skill are:

✦ – independence of the control action and independence from the main educational action, orientation to external supports, samples;

✦ – gradual integration with the main educational activity;

✦ – combining the control action with the main educational action; – control begins to outpace the action itself, to anticipate it.

✦ Generalized correction is characterized by the presence of a student's general ideas about the implementation of correction. A specific correction, on the contrary, implies an indication of a specific error. The time of receiving information about the error is the basis for dividing the correction into immediate and delayed. The immediate correction is related in time to such information. Delayed correction and error information are separated by a certain period of time.

✦ The formation of computational skills is one of the most important

✦ primary school tasks because. That their presence is necessary when studying arithmetic operations. The essence of the computational technique can be revealed thanks to a specific example. Let it be necessary to add two numbers: 3 and 8. The reception of calculations in this case will consist of a number of operations:

✦ ▪ replacing the number 8 with the sum of convenient terms 4 and 4;

✦ ▪ addition of the summand 4 to the number 3;

✦ ▪ addition of the summand 4 to the result of the second operation (number 7).

✦ In this case, the application of specific actions and their order are determined by the theoretical basis of the method – the application of the property of adding a sum to the number: replacing the number 8 with the sum of convenient terms, then adding each term to the number in turn. Other knowledge is also applied. So, when replacing the power of 8 with the sum of terms, knowledge of the composition of the number of the first ten was used.

✦ Therefore, we can say that the calculation method consists of a series of sequential actions, the execution of which leads to finding the result of the required arithmetic action on these numbers.

✦ The presence of a student's computational skill is an indicator of a high level of mastery of computational techniques. In the lower grades of school, in order to obtain the result of an arithmetic action, it is advisable to use theoretical foundations of different contents, which will lead to different methods of calculation. For example, an equation of type  $12 \times 6$  can be solved in the following ways:

✦  $12 \times 6 = 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 = 72;$

✦  $12 \times 6 = (10 + 2) \times 6 = 10 \times 6 + 2 \times 6 = 72;$  ▪  $12 \times 6 = 12 \times (2 \times 3) = (12 \times 2) \times 3 = 72.$

In the first case, the solution of the example is based on understanding the specific meaning of the multiplication action. To solve the example in the second way, the method of multiplying the sum by a number is used. The third solution to the given example uses the property of multiplying a number by a product. At the same time, the nature of the constituent methods of calculation is different. A large number of actions that make up the calculation technique are themselves arithmetic actions. They play a big role in the process of mastering computational techniques. In this connection, arithmetic operations can be considered the main actions. For example, for the case of  $12 \times 4$ , the main operations will be:  $10 \times 4 = 40$ ,  $2 \times 4 = 8$ ,  $40 + 8 = 48$ . Other operations are auxiliary.

The operations that make up the reception and their number are predetermined by the choice of the theoretical basis of computational reception. The following example can be given: when adding the numbers 35 and 48, the property of adding the sum to the number can act as a theoretical basis, then the reception will include three actions:

- replacing the number 35 with the sum of the numbers 30 and 5;
- addition of the summand 30 to the number 48;
- addition of the summand 5 to the result obtained.

In the event that the theoretical basis is chosen for the property of adding the sum to the sum, then there will be five actions:

- replacing the number 35 with the sum of the bit terms 30 and 5;
- replacing the number 48 with the sum of the digit terms 40 and 8;
- addition of numbers 5 and 8;
- addition of numbers 40 and 30;
- addition of the obtained results 70 and 13.

In addition, the number of actions depends on the numbers on which arithmetic operations are performed and may decrease as the technique is mastered.

Practical data show that not all students can solve the problem correctly, which means they cannot control the correctness of their own algorithm for solving the problem. Only a conscious assimilation of the process of working on a task forms control skills.

At the same time, the quality of assimilation of the material covered is important. The broader the basis for solving problems, the more solid the knowledge, which is predetermined by the need to determine the type of task, and then choose an action when solving it. Students should be able to distinguish between such concepts as "more by...", "more in...", "less by...", "less in...", "as much", "as much", "how much in total", "how much in total" and "how many times", know and understand the meaning of the actions of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. At the same time, students should also be able to explain them. The teacher needs to achieve the meaningfulness of performing certain actions of the student, which excludes the possibility of acting on a guess, thoughtlessly.

Before the teacher familiarizes the student with the content of the task, he must set a goal. According to S. E. sarevoy: "text tasks can be used for various purposes: to prepare for the introduction of new concepts (in particular arithmetic operations), to familiarize with new



concepts, to deepen and expand the mathematical knowledge and skills being formed, to form computational skills, to teach methods and techniques for solving problems at different stages this training, for many other purposes" [45, p.12].

The understanding of the problem, the separation of the known from the unknown, the distribution of the problem into its component logical parts is helped by illustrating (recording the conditions of the problem, drawing up a diagram or drawing (table, figure)).

The ability to clarify the plan of solving the problem, to determine with the help of which arithmetic actions it will be solved and why it is so (the meaningfulness of the solution) helps to divide the composite problem into its simple ones.

The actual solution of the problem consists in choosing a solution method in the form of a task entry:

- by actions with an explanation;
- by actions without explanation;
- expression;
- a solution with a plan.

In the methodology of teaching mathematics, checking the solution of an arithmetic problem is understood as checking the solution of a problem. Practice shows the effectiveness of the use of additional (creative) tasks for the formation of control:

- on the solved problem;
- work with tasks that do not include an explicit and complete solution; - selection of data for the task.

All this helps the student to better understand the problem, comprehend it, choose the right way to solve it, while controlling himself at the same time.

In the learning process, the teacher should take into account that different students have different levels of mental and mental characteristics. At the same time, the task of the teacher will teach everyone to solve problems and independently control their actions. Therefore, when organizing work with the whole class, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics of students. For students with a low level of mastery of educational skills, it is advisable to assume cards with auxiliary questions, where brief data and a solution plan are already recorded. Those students who have a high level of mastery of educational skills can be offered additional tasks with an already solved task.

A large number of methods and techniques that encourage students to control are aimed at forming an adequate retrospective and prospective self-assessment. Here are examples of techniques that include self-regulation mechanisms:

- mutual control, mutual verification, mutual evaluation in pairs, groups;
- independent selection of tasks according to the level of difficulty;
- comparison of an individual response option with a group and a reference one (checking the strength and confidence in one's own knowledge);
- carbon copy work (one copy for the teacher, the other for the student; they check and evaluate both, then compare their options);
- without errors, but with a mark (the checked works are returned to the students only with a mark; the task of the students is to understand why the mark is what it is, to find errors that led to a decrease in the score);
- without a mark, but with errors (in the verified work, the teacher indicates only errors, the task of the students is to put a mark adequate to these errors);
- without marks and without errors (the verified works of students are issued without signs of teacher evaluation, he leaves all his notes only in his workbook; the student is invited to look at his own work again, correct the errors found and put the appropriate mark);

- students' comments on the questions for the test work on the degree of their intelligibility-incomprehensibility, attractiveness – unattractiveness. The teacher pays special attention to those issues that are characterized as incomprehensible and uninteresting at the same time;
- "clean slate" - initially, everything that needs to be remembered is written on the blackboard, then at each step of the work a part of the material is erased, and the students verbally restore the erased;
- comb (students on a scheme similar to a comb independently assess the level of activity, correctness);
- reflexive questions that encourage the student to comprehend lesson results;
- contract at the beginning of the quarter with an application for the final mark.

A modern lesson should ensure the assimilation of the basics of science, the development of skills and abilities specific to each subject, develop emotional sensitivity, motivate self-acquisition of knowledge and their use in theoretical and practical tasks.

Primary school students should master the techniques of academic work, be independent in choosing the method of acquiring knowledge, and therefore be able to use educational and reference literature, visual materials, master techniques that help to perceive educational material.

One of the important parameters of the control of primary school students in mathematics lessons is the level of generalization of reality, the development of which requires obtaining a full-fledged mental action. The formation of the control skill of primary school students in mathematics lessons should begin even before the study of numbers, figures, solving examples, because an important parameter of control is the level of generalization of reality. Students may be offered the following tasks:

- identification of differences at first glance in the same picture (Which objects are drawn on the top picture?. Check if all the objects are drawn in the picture below, complete the drawing);
- finding identical objects (find the same ball and color it, find two identical mittens, color them);
- search for irregularities in the drawn picture (for example, an apple plus a leaf equals a bitten apple);

Only after that it is possible to introduce tasks with numbers into the educational activity:

- check if the same numbers are crossed out on the card and on the sample;

– find a number among the many depicted in a mess.

Verification with a sample is the most common method of forming a control action. However, it is necessary to have a certain level of mastering the educational material before the formation of the control skill. Therefore, a teacher in a math lesson, before proceeding to the formation of a control skill in younger students of the control skill, must ensure the assimilation of a pattern of action. Then the patterns of actions will be perceived by students organically, not as random, but as necessary and mandatory.

Therefore, the presence of control among students in math lessons does not detract from and does not reduce the role of the teacher in educational activities, but on the contrary, strengthens it. The role of the teacher is to systematize and analyze the student's mistakes, the reasons for their occurrence and the adoption of tactical and unobtrusive measures to prevent them.

As you can see, the reconciliation with the sample, being one of the methods of forming the control skill of elementary school students in math lessons, consists in getting an answer, checking the result of calculations with the answer given in the textbook. When using the "checking with a sample" technique, the conformity of the result obtained with the task condition is not established. In this connection, such a method of forming a control skill as "checking with a sample" in itself is not effective for achieving the goal of forming a control skill in students.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals. Conclusions. So, being a continuous process, the formation of control among elementary school students is carried out at all stages of training under the strict supervision of a teacher. The formation of the control skill is carried out with the help of special techniques that should be used when teaching children according to the system of D. B. Elkonin - V. V. Davydov. In accordance with this system of developing learning, "the action of control in the process of solving educational tasks should be given special importance. It is it that characterizes all educational activities as an arbitrary process controlled by the child himself. The arbitrariness of educational activity is determined not so much by the intention to do something and the desire of the student, as by the control over the performance of actions in accordance with the sample" [7, p.63].

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**Direct guidance of Speech Therapy games in the process of speech therapy training**

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**Annotation.** The implementation of the process of development of socio-pedagogical work of future speech therapists is intended to regulate its interrelated elements, follow Speech Therapy games in speech therapy classes, direct orientation to the goal, direct leadership of Speech Therapy games in the process of speech therapy training.

**Keywords:** speech therapist, speech therapist game, toy, plot - role-playing, Correctional, speech is not fully developed.

We took into account the theoretical-purposeful, meaningful - technological, result-evaluation and organizational-pedagogical elements, 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 when creating a model for the development of socio-pedagogical competence of future speech therapists. The implementation of the process for the development of socio-pedagogical work of future speech therapists is intended to regulate its interrelated elements, follow Speech Therapy games in speech therapy classes, direct orientation to the goal, direct leadership of Speech Therapy games in the process of speech therapy training.

In Speech Therapy games – a force that can target the content of the game, achieve the preservation and development of children's independence in the game, such as participation in the children's agreement, lowering, helping, giving advice during the game, proposing a new theme of the game – should be the person leading the game.

Direct guidance for him in the process of speech therapy training is one of the main tasks of the speech therapist, the educator. He takes part in children's games – taking this or that role, he can participate as a maslan, mother, Doctor, Teacher. Such an approach allows children to play together.

And the role in which the speech therapist performs serves as a model for imitation. The role-playing participation of the speech therapist in children's games can be directed to the enrichment of the goal of the game and the actions of some children. The speech therapist talks to the children in the process of the game, showing them the motility that is done with these or those toys.

Depending on the degree of occurrence of the narrative and plot of the game's actions, children begin to voice their roles in words. In this case, the questions of the speech therapist, the work will help to refer to the child as qahramani. All such actions will help the plot role-playing game find content.

However, observations show that it turns out that the development of Speech Therapy games in this way – naturally-is not inherent in the nature of all children. In this case, there is a need to study children in a special stratified Correctional way to play actions, moral elements of the game, the skill of building the plot.

The main way to solve these tasks is that the speech therapist acts together with the children. Speech uses a ready-made plot proposal of different levels of complexity, a demonstration of the game's action pattern, that is, speech therapy uses the method of introducing its substitutes in the game, which are among the toys. The effectiveness of the indicated methods is ensured by The willingly acting of adults in the game with children.

It is important that the speech therapist from time to time organizes games, entertainment games with the participation of all children in the process of speech therapy classes, organizes plot,

role – playing games in the content he conceived. For example, it will be appropriate to celebrate the doll's birthday, arrange such as a cheerful party.

During the speech game, the children's attention is focused on the choice of basic play equipment, helps to prepare the missing ones, teaches elementary planning of the game, organizing the game situation. Speech-pedagogue during the game, children need to give advice to them, from one or another aspect of the game, can throw a question. In large groups, the speech therapist can participate in the process of games – a little less in the performance of roles, but if they really want to get into the role, then the children willingly accept it for their games.

So, a plot-role-playing game is the main type of game for children of preschool age, and this game is a phenomenon that makes all the features of the child disappear. At the same time, such games are built on the ground of the interaction of children with adults. It is characteristic of such basic game qualities as emotional wealth.

Plot-role-playing games as an activity are a secondary stage in the child's knowledge of *vagyelik*, but in a plot – role-playing game, the child's knowledge, *taasurots* do not remain unchanged, on the contrary, they are filled, clarified, qualitatively changed and re-feared.

This feature makes the game a practical form of cognition of wakefulness in the environment.

Types of Speech Therapy games in speech therapy classes for children of preschool age who are not fully developed are used for the following purposes:

Purpose: to teach children to pronounce horses in their speech.

A bunch of toys are standing on the table. Educator speech therapist offers children to list these toys on the table, and then keep their lambs closed. The teacher-speech therapist takes away one of the toys, then asks the children to open their eyes and look at the dolls on the table. Asks which toy is missing. The correctional goal pursued from this is to teach children to pronounce horses in their speech.

The game of applying the pronoun “this” in speech.

The child must find who is speaking in a blindfolded position. But one child says the name of the toy, the presenter finds out who said it.

- This is Alisher, he is a boy.
- This is a princess, she is a girl.

"Animals, birds and their movement", " Top what do I have?" games.

The goal is to learn to ask and answer questions. Children are three to four and are divided into two groups. In the first group there are cards with a picture, and in the second group, Children Say, respectively, animals, birds and their actions. For example, as follows:

Speech therapist: children:

- Duck..... - floating in the water
- Cat..... - lying under the table.
- Bear..... - honey licks.

Game " counting from one to ten”.

Speech therapist-educator:

-I will tell you one number, and you will put so many toys on the table. - "Five”

Nargiza: - here are five cubes.

**Theme: "Colors”**

Speech Therapist-Educator

- How, guys, what beautiful puffs do I have. Whichever bubble you want, push: yellow, red, green, zangorimi – kukmi, ask, " the children are asked questions.

Children one after another:

"give me a red balloon," lagged the red balloon - the educator finds among the bubbles in the slave and takes it to himself.

- Give me a cookie....
- I need a red bubble.

In the same zail question and answer, children get acquainted with the colors.

Educator-speech therapist:

- I will turn my back, and you will take colored pencils and hide them. And I find what kind of pen you have. If I find it, you will give it to me, and if I do not find it, you will tell me its color.
- You have a red pen.
- No, I have a green pen.
- You have a yellow pen.
- True, I have a yellow pencil.

Now all animals, wild and domestic animals are standing on the table in a state where they have gathered together on one ground. They want to live as a family. But they help them to live in agreement with each other. Where, who will be what? Bear-grandmother, Fox – grandmother, rabbit – son – granddaughter, squirrel – daughter – granddaughter, Wolf – father, horse – mother, sheep-son, cat-daughter.

The game "riddle" is a useful activity for the child's mind. The riddle itself is a creative task.

Children of preschool age, whose speech is not fully developed, will have a great interest in finding riddles.

For example:

If I say" O", it opens, if I say" B", it closes, (mouth)

- The mother is one, the child is a thousand (moon and stars)
- Door opener without hands without feet (Shamol)
- The two brothers do not see one another (eye)
- Four-legged-with an iron hoof (horse)
- Friend to man, guardian to the house (dog)

Game "great bag"

Summary of the game. The educator shows the children a beautiful backpack with objects and pictures with the sound of A. First, take something from the inside of the bag and indicate the name. When we say the name of a thing, it pronounces the sound of a in relation to other sounds, separating and stretching. Then the children also take turns taking one of the objects or pictures inside the bag and saying its name. In doing so, they pronounce the sound a more elongated than other sounds.

Game" cat and mice"

Summary of the game. Children walk in circles, in the middle sits a child in the role of a cat. Children walk up and say the following poem in a low voice:

"Slow mice, slow mice.

There is a mush on the roof head.

Mouse, mouse, be careful!

Do not let Mushik catch you!"

The child describing the cat meows loudly when the text of the poem ends, and the children chase after it. The caught child will be a mushik. It is necessary that the children's voice is neither too loud nor too low.

Summing up all the ideas developed in the children's sections above, we can say that. Speech speech speech speech speech of a child of an incomplete preschool age occupies an important place in the correctional development of mental activity of speech defects, in the relationship and communication of people around him.

With the help of Speech Therapy games, the personality of the child is formed.

Speech speech speech speech speech speech speech of children who are not fully developed will serve as a correctional tool in eliminating speech defects.

The use of Speech Therapy games arouses interest in speech therapy training in children who are not fully developed. The desire to perform classes Awakens, urges them to gain knowledge in speech therapy classes.

The lesson and speech therapy classes should be aimed at developing the ability of preschool students to analyze thinking, memory, attention processes, sound pronunciation and fomemas.

Children of kindergarten age have the property of rapid fatigue, boredom. One of the favorable factors in preventing this and achieving the intended goal is the use of didactic games in training.

The games used in training help children to acquire certain knowledge and skills, in addition to gaining interest in training, to eliminate speech defects.

When conducting speech speech therapy games in children of preschool age who are not fully developed, the following should be observed:

1. Taking into account the age and individual characteristics of children whose speech in preschool education is not fully developed.

2. Taking into account the interest of children whose speech at preschool age is not fully developed;

3. The variety of toys when performing speech speech speech therapy games in children of preschool age that are not fully developed attracts the attention of the child;

4. The specific purpose of correction in the conduct of speech speech therapy games in children of preschool age who are not fully developed;

5. Speech in preschool age correctly determines the rationality and methodology of speech speech therapist when conducting speech therapy games in children who are not fully developed.

Conducting speech therapy games, following the above, can eliminate speech defects in children whose speech at preschool age is not fully developed.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL WORK NECESSARY FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION INTO PRACTICE**

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**Annotation:** the article examines the proposed conclusions about the problems for which the current topic is waiting for a solution to changes in the practice of inclusive education.

**Key words:** inclusive class, inclusive school, special auxiliary apparatus, (hearing aids, lens, magnifying glass, wheelchairs).

The changes taking place in all areas have had an impact on education, especially in inclusive education. Education of children with special needs in a general educational environment is organized taking into account their specific characteristics, type of defect, level and number of children in the class. First of all, it is worth noting that although the youth of the students is the same, but they are not like each other. All children are individual psychologic personality traits, acceptance rate, zexn and perception are different. Therefore, the issue of organizing the educational process in inclusive classes, where a child with special needs is studying, requires solving more complex problems in the. In an inclusive class, it is possible to achieve a successful course of the lesson process only if the teacher can take into account the possibility of children and plan classes accordingly, find out how the disability of children affects the acquisition of knowledge, use effective ways to overcome these difficulties, fully establish school and family cooperation, and confidently look into the future Each child develops at the level of his ability, the famous psychologist scientist L. S. It can be confirmed by Vigotsky's opinion that "progress will continue even in any zinc or physical defect. "The tallium of new ideas for inclusive education is National. requires organizational and methodological reforms. Children in need of special education are children whose needs are not met in the current school system. For this reason, schools must meet the common goals, aspirations, interests of all children in different ways and ensure that they receive knowledge. For the development of inclusive education, it is important to make structural changes to the general education system. The barriers between" general education "and" special education " must be removed. Despite the fact that special education is part of general education, two educational systems are used in practice, consisting of its own students, teachers, management team and supply system. In the "inclusive school", which meets the requirements of all students, there is no need for such a system. Reforms can control the practice of educational goals, but cannot directly control their pedagogical practice. For this reason, in order to be effective, the isolates must be discussed in detail and considered by the administrators of the education system as well as those who put it into practice. Inclusive education can be organized under the following conditions: public preschool institutions, groups of general secondary education school classes)in the form of obtaining general and special assistance, obtaining correctional and pedagogical assistance in speech rooms, obtaining special education in correctional classes (groups). In the activities of the medical-psychologo-pedagogical commission by the Departments of public education of the region (city, district) of children in need of special assistance to the system of inclusive education "Republic, Region, District Medical- it is adopted on the basis of the regulation"on psycho-pedagogical commissions". Children's education with special needs in an inclusive educational institution is carried out in the prescribed manner using special techniques and tools based on educational plans,



correctional programs. In schools (mousses) where inclusive education is introduced, in addition to the general principles of general education, the following special tamaniils should be followed: Correctional orientation of education; identification of a defect, complex in teaching (clinical- geneticist neurophysiological psychologist-pedagogical) approach; early detection of defective function, medical-psychological proofreading; preparation and adaptation to social life in the means of providing general secondary education and vocational guidance; differential and special approach; ensuring continuity of education, etc. In the introduction of inclusive education in the general education system, reforms should also be carried out in the work tasks of the institution's employees at a conspicuous level. Forms of Organization of inclusive education and prerequisites for education inclusive education is teamwork, responsibility rests with the entire team of school and preschool institutions. Methodological assistance in inclusive education takes many forms, which include: counseling and assistance to the class teacher; providing the necessary teaching aids and supporting materials: providing the assistance needed by parents, volunteers or senior teachers; issues of adaptation to the criteria of the curriculum, lesson schedule, assessment and acclimatization to change; formation; creation of conditions for improving the skills and abilities of teachers; it consists in the organization of a positive school environment, which includes an active supportive leader and the like, and the formation of a friendly attitude in the educational process. Identification of defects in children in this educational system relevant specialists in their treatment-rehabilitation, implementation of correctional and pedagogical factors (special resource pedagogues, psychologists, medical workers, father - mothers, etc.) should regularly provide direct assistance to school educators. Children with extremely complex defects in some cases receive education with the help of correctional programs in special schools and special rehabilitation centers or special classes under schools. The educational supply in these schools is of course envisaged to be carried out with the child's need in mind.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

In conclusion, the regular educational process implies the organization of various forms of joint training with the surrounding community, using individual Correctional techniques and adapted training plan, programs and other factors according to the personality characteristics of a child with disabilities, as well as the implementation on the basis of the use of special auxiliary apparatus, (hearing aids, lenses, magnifying glasses, wheelchairs) various technical In turn, educators of special educational institutions should operate in places as advisory departments and Resource Centers for general education students, parents, state and non-state community organizations.

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**Annotation:** this article covers the role of speech therapy in modern Speech Therapy, information on the work carried out in this regard, especially the motivation of future speech therapists to acquire the skills of being able to apply their theoretical knowledge in practice in future activities.

**Keywords:** speech, speech therapy, therapy, kinesthesia, cortical speech zones, afferent impulses, neuropsychic functions, speech therapy, special pedagogy, development, systematic approach, principle, speech disorders, speech-motor, auditory analyzers.

As you know, with the reform of the education system, serious changes have taken place. The law "on Education" determined the universal and legal foundations in this regard. To this end, the change in the stages of Education led to an increase in its quality efficiency, a radical renewal of its content.

Children with disabilities in the development of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students in theory improve in practice in special institutions, in the preparation of bachelors in higher education. The skills of applying theoretical knowledge to practice, research work are formed.

Speech therapy is a pedagogical science about the reproduction, correction and Prevention of speech disorders by means of special education and upbringing about speech disorders. Speech therapy studies the causes, mechanisms, symptoms, composition of speech activity disorders. Therefore, they add it to the secret of special pedagogy.

R. E. As a pedagogical science, Levina was one of the first researchers to develop the principles of analyzing speech disorders that were adequate to speech therapy tools. He distinguished three principles: development; systematic approach; consideration of speech disorders in the connection of speech with other aspects of the child's mental development. These principles remain a leader in speech therapy in the analysis of speech disorders[1].

Thus, the consequence of difficult pronunciation can be a limited active speech of the child. Lack of passive vocabulary, difficulties in mastering the composition of sound disrupt the normal course of mastering the grammatical structure of the language, that is, there is a manifestation of speech in the child. This, in turn, leads to difficulties in mastering the letter. In the development of cortical speech zones, speech kinesthesias (impulses arising from the movement of articulatory organs during speech) play a large role, which are impaired during articulation disorders. The flow of afferent impulses to cortical speech zones decreases, as a result of which their maturity is delayed, which can lead to a general delay. and so on. the pronunciation of sounds violates the articulatory support of speech perception, and since there is a connection in the work of speech-motor and auditory analyzers, it is also formed in these cases with a delay. Uncertainty in the perception of sounds can be the cause of a delay in mastering the sound composition of a word, the principles of development include an evolutionary-dynamic analysis of the appearance of a defect. It is important not only to describe a speech defect, but also to conduct a dynamic analysis of its occurrence. In children whose neuropsychic functions are in the process of continuous development and maturation, it is necessary to evaluate not only the direct results of the primary defect, but also its delayed effect on the formation of speech and cognitive functions. Analysis of a speech defect in the dynamics of the child's age development, assessment of the origin of its occurrence and prediction of the consequences require knowledge of the features and patterns of speech development at each age stage, the conditions and conditions that provide it.

The study of the practical field of speech therapy is important for all future speech therapists. It plays a leading role in the correct Organization of work, especially with preschool children. Because during this period, a significant increase in speech disorders is manifested. Currently, in order to eliminate such shortcomings, there are various directions of modern speech therapy, one of which is speech therapy. This speech therapy at an early age is rapidly developing in speech therapy: the features of pre-speech development of children with organic lesions of the central nervous system are being studied, criteria for early diagnosis and forecasting of speech disorders, methods and methods of prevention are being determined. All these areas of research have significantly increased the effectiveness of speech therapy work.

Speech therapy is the science of speech disorders, methods of their prevention, detection and elimination through special training and education. Speech therapy studies the causes, mechanisms, symptoms, course, structure and system of corrective actions of speech disorders. Speech therapy is based on numerous modern studies by domestic and foreign authors, testifying to the great compensatory capabilities of the developing child's brain and the improvement of methods and techniques of corrective action of speech therapy. I. P. Pavlov, emphasizing the extreme plasticity of the central nervous system and its unlimited compensatory capabilities, wrote: "Nothing remains motionless, defiant, but can always be achieved and changed for the better only if the appropriate conditions are met"[2].

Speech disorders are studied by physiologists, neuropathologists, psychologists, linguists, etc. At the same time, each person considers them at a certain angle in accordance with the goals, objectives and tools of his science. Speech therapy considers speech disorders in terms of prevention and elimination with the help of specially organized training and upbringing, which is why it is called special pedagogy. Since correct speech is one of the most important conditions for the further full development of the child, the process of social adaptation, the identification and elimination of speech disorders should be carried out earlier. On the basis of psychological analyzes, important information was obtained on the mechanisms of the most complex forms of speech pathology (aphasia, alalia and general underdevelopment of speech, dysarthria). Speech disorders are studied in complex defects: in oligophrenia, in children with diseases of the visual, auditory and musculoskeletal system. Modern neurophysiological and neuropsychological research methods are being introduced into the practice of speech therapy. The connection of speech therapy with clinical medicine, pediatric neuropathology and psychiatry is expanding. Speech therapist should be an example for others, not only for children, but also for adults. The speech therapist provides a single speech regimen.

Speech therapy includes:

- walking in different directions;
- exercises for the development of breathing, voice and articulation;
- exercises that regulate muscle tone, activate attention;
- speech exercises without music accompaniment;
- exercises that form a sense of musical tempo;
- rhythmic exercises;
- finger, communicative games;
- singing;
- exercises for the development of fine motor skills

All exercises are performed by imitation.

Knowledge of speech therapy is very important for all defectologists, since speech disorders are more common in children with developmental disabilities..

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**The system of formation of lexical and grammatical structures in children with speech impairments**

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**Annotation:** Today there are a lot of preschoolers with speech defects. Often these are children with defects in all components of speech: sound pronunciation is impaired, vocabulary lags behind the age norm, the lexical and grammatical structure of speech is not well formed, coherent speech is not developed. Such children do not fully master the general educational program of the kindergarten and in the future it is difficult for them to go to school. The main difficulties are manifested in detailed answers to complex questions of the school curriculum; children do not know how to consistently, competently and logically express their opinions, and are not able to repeat the content of textbooks.  
**Key words:** speech defect, speech therapist, pronunciation, phoneme.

Currently, there are two classifications of underdevelopment of General speech in Speech Therapy: Clinical-pedagogical and psychological-pedagogical, which consider speech disorders in different aspects.

E.M. developed by clinical and pedagogical classification. Mastjukova is focused on medical education and brings together different children in its clinical composition, among which three main groups can be distinguished:

- an uncomplicated version of the general underdevelopment of speech in the absence of clearly expressed signs of damage to the central nervous system. The underdevelopment of all components of speech in children is accompanied by " minor neurological dysfunctions;

- a complex version of the general underdevelopment of speech when the speech defect itself is combined with a number of neurological and psychopathological syndromes (high cranial pressure syndrome, movement disorder syndrome;

- gross and persistent underdevelopment of speech due to organic damage to the speech areas of the cerebral cortex. As a rule, this group consists of children with motor alalia.

The other approach. R.E. Levina and employees of the speech therapy Department of the Institute of Defectology, which developed a psychological and pedagogical classification. This classification is based on linguistic and psychological criteria, which allows it to be widely used in correctional and educational work.

A detailed study of children whose general speech is poorly developed shows that the underdevelopment of speech in them can be expressed to varying degrees. Thus, there are four levels of speech development:

Level I - the complete absence of common speech-these are the so-called "children without words". In independent communication, they use a number of non-verbal means: gestures, facial expressions, intonation. The sound side of speech is characterized by an unstable phonetic design.

<b>171</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Phonemic development is at the initial stage. There is a significant deficiency in the formation of the affective side of speech in children; Level II of speech development is defined as "the beginning of General speech." Children's speech skills increase significantly, communication is carried out constantly, not only with the help of gestures, but also with the hum of words, even if they are very distorted in phonetic and grammatical terms. The sound pronunciation and syllable structure of words are coarsely impaired; the third level of speech development is characterized by the fact that children's everyday speech turns out to be more or less detailed, the absence of gross lexical-grammatical and phonetic deviations, the presence of only separate gaps in the development of phonetics, vocabulary and speech. grammatical structure. Level I of speech development is expressed in a small violation of the components of the language system so that the underdevelopment of General speech can manifest itself at different levels of speech development. Such children need the help of timely correction. But the main contingent of special preschool institutions consists of children of the third level of speech development. Therefore, we will dwell on the description of this level in more detail. Since the main contingent of special preschool institutions consists of preschool children with underdeveloped general speech at Level III, we will dwell in detail on the characteristics of these children.

The third level of development of children's speech is characterized by the presence of detailed phraseological speech with lexical-grammatical and phonetic-phonemic underdeveloped elements. Children can communicate more freely with others, but they will need the help of parents (educators) who will give appropriate explanations in their speech, since independent communication is difficult for them.

The pronunciation is varied. Sounds that children can pronounce correctly in an individual case are not heard clearly enough in independent speech. The pronunciation and differentiation of a large number of phonemes can hurt. In speech, there is an undifferentiated pronunciation of resonant, hoarse sounds, affricates and sonors, alternation of certain sounds with other sounds, the articulation of which is simpler. In some children, there is a fuzzy pronunciation of the sound y, insufficient pronunciation of consonants b, d , d in words and sentences, as well as alternation and mixing of sounds k-g-h-t-d-d .

The process of distinguishing phonemes also suffers. Phonemic is poorly developed in unformed processes of sound differentiation, characterized by subtle acoustic-articulatory signs, but sometimes children do not distinguish more contrasting sounds. These difficulties delay the assimilation of children's sound analysis and synthesis. The underdevelopment of phonemic perception in the performance of elementary movements of sound analysis is manifested in the mixing of children's given sounds with sounds close to them. This is manifested in the fact that with more complex forms of sound analysis in children, it mixes the given sounds with others diagnostic indicator of children's speech at The described level is a violation of the articular structure of words. Correctly repeating 3-4 complex words, children often break them in independent speech, usually reducing the number of syllables (children blinded a snowman - "children win a beginner"). When transmitting the sound filling of words, a lot of errors are observed: reorganization and replacement of sounds and syllables, contraction with a combination of consonants in a word (cabinet - "line"). For children, it is usually necessary to make joint maneuvers (hockey player - "hachist"), wait (bus - "astbus"), add unnecessary sounds and joints (Lemon - "Lemon"). The nature of the errors in the structure of the joint depends on the state of the child's emotional (phonemic) or motor (articulation) abilities.

It should be noted separately that the phraseological speech of children of the III degree is approaching the low age norm. Their daily vocabulary is much weaker than their peers, who have a simple speech in quantitative terms. Children cannot name a number of words from pictures that are appropriate for their age, although they are in passive Reserve (steps, pages). At the same time, an insufficient development of passive vocabulary is noted.

The main type of lexical errors is the incorrect use of words in the context of speech. Without knowing the names of parts of objects, children replace them with the name of the object itself (dial - "clock"), the name of actions is replaced by words similar to the situation and external characteristics (hemming - "sewing" ). Often, correctly indicating the actions prescribed in the pictures, in independent speech, children confuse them: instead of pouring it, "pour soup into the katyulya." From the recommended number of actions, children do not understand and cannot show such actions as darn, pouring, jumping; most often, they do not know the names of colors (orange, blue, gray). Children also poorly distinguish The Shape of the object: round, oval, square, triangular. There are few generalizing concepts in children's vocabulary, mainly toys, dishes, clothes, flowers. Antonyms are not used. Insufficient orientation in the sound form of a word negatively affects the assimilation of the morphological system of the native language.

Thus, it is difficult to make a horse in children with the help of reducing-loving additives and some adjectives (small - "pomalyuskin chair"). Children have special difficulties in applying verbs with prefixes, expressed in a large number of errors (passes - "goes"). Thus, the limited vocabulary, the repeated use of words with the same sounds with different meanings, makes children's speech weak and moldable.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**TEACHING OF THE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTER OF WRESTLING IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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**ANNOTATION**

In this article, the historical development of the national wrestling sport, directions, methods, wrestling, the development of the strength of wrestlers, the main principles of training, the importance of right and left hands in wrestling, the methodology of teaching wrestling, the role of wrestling, sports wrestling, the specific features of sports wrestling are highlighted. Improving the training of wrestlers. The long-term structure of the process of training skilled wrestlers is based on the laws of objective formation of sports skills characteristic of some types of martial arts. There is a lot of physical evidence that scientifically supports the history of our struggle. For example, from Pajikent found two warrior hero described fresco Sogd of statehood unique monument, that is. Medium young \_ Serious mistakes made during many years or years of training, that is, long-lasting structural elements that are difficult to fill in the future, mistakes in the development of individual training. programs or microcycles relatively easily next meaningful the work with overcome.

**KEY WORDS:** wrestling, national wrestling, belt wrestling, wrestling terms, preliminary training, strength development experience.

**INTRODUCTION**

Under the slogan of a new worldview, the way to reforms was opened in Uzbekistan not only in politics, but also in the fields of physical education and sports. In particular, on the basis of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 4, 2020 "On measures to develop national wrestling and further increase its international prestige" No. struggle and its influence in the world community. created the basis for its growth.

Wrestling has been one of the most famous and favorite national games of the Uzbek people for centuries. Wrestling is an ancient form of individual wrestling, whose roots originate from the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. There is a lot of physical evidence that scientifically supports the history of our struggle. For example, from Pajikent found two warrior hero described fresco Sogd of statehood unique monument, that is. Medium young \_ Rare finds, artifacts and stone resources art from Surkhandarya, Zaravshan oases, Ferghana Valleys, Sarmishsay gorges, as well as a number of ancient settlements with a history of three and a half thousand years. East literature masterpieces, that's it such as "Shakhnoma", "Qabusnoma", "Zafarnoma", "Baburnoma" also contain bright lines, colorful images about the image of wrestlers, descriptions and descriptions that excite their spiritual world. Such as \_ heroes Alpomish, Alp Ha Tonga, Pahlavon Great and holy In our country born grown up, blessed names Mahmud, who entered the legends and epics, glorified the Uzbek land to the whole world with his struggles. According to ethnographic studies, wrestling developed widely in our country in the 9th-10th centuries of our era, and wrestling competitions became commonplace on all holidays. Abu Ali ibn Sina Kitab Al - Momo Air fittib also will give valuable battle about information. Struggle was source physical training and strength troops Amira Temur. In particular, Amir Temur paid big Attention competitions and conducted the types of fighting and called his troops to learn the science of fighting. Amir Temur was it's not only state character, intelligent, enlightened, a historical person who knows military affairs perfectly, and at the same time,

a strong fighter who knows the art of fighting. Mahmoud Kashgari writes \_ own in the book famous book Devoni lugatit - turkish " bu wrestlers each other from the waist keep the opponents lift with legs. Incomparable heroes of warriors and feats Tabiri 's "History", Firdav 's "Shahnom", Shiraz 's "Devon", Nizami 's "Khamsa", Navoi's "Khamsa" sung \_ Farhad and Sweet and Boburskaya Boburnoma. It is known that Uzbek wrestling developed in the 9th-13th centuries. During this period, wrestling became one of the most popular forms of entertainment. Wrestlers so \_ How Pakhlavon Mahmud, Jalaluddin In this Manguberdi, Darveshmuhammad \_ time Uzbek struggle glory spreading

Prestigious competitions have been held in our country since 1992. dedicated international tournaments memory of Amira Temur Shahrisabzda, At- Termizi In Surkhandarya, Bahauddin in Bukhara Naqshband, Babur \_ in Andijan Contribution of Mirza, Pakhlavon \_ Mahmud Khorezm added the climb Uzbek struggle on new level and his entry into world sport. On September 6, 1998, the founding congress of the International Wrestling Association (IKA) was held in Tashkent with the participation of representatives of 28 countries of Latin America, Europe and Asia. At the same congress, the ICA Executive Committee was formed and the rules of international wrestling were unanimously approved. Islam Karimov elected honorary President International struggle association. Like "Kurash", "Tazim", "Stop", "Side", "Chala", "Dakki", "Honest" Uzbek words different to the nation belongs to judges in the language tall in the voice sounded and this the words brought great joy to the hearts. judges. judges. our people.

#### Main conclusions and results

The phrase "Uzbek wrestling" has become an important and effective tool for showing the qualities of honesty and humanity, tolerance and fighting among world athletes. National wrestling federations of 127 countries are full members of the International Wrestling Association. Wrestling is considered a national sport in extensive scientific research conducted by the leading scientists of our country. Uzbek wrestlers Abdullah Tangriev, Rishad Sobirov, Khushvakta Roziklov, Sabir Kurbanov, Sayfiddin Khodiev and others started his struggle career.

The main part. The main task is to form the main components of the wrestling training system, to develop the competition and training system in higher educational institutions. Proper planning of undergraduate education is one of the factors of managing the sports training system, which requires large financial costs and prior organization of the following components: national sports competition schedule, training schedule and others, as well as material and technical support of sports. sports training. It starts with security issues. Only after these plans are approved will sports activities be scheduled. The long-term structure of the process of training skilled wrestlers is based on the laws of objective formation of sports skills characteristic of some types of martial arts. These rules determine the effectiveness of competitions and the optimal structure of training, adaptive features of the national wrestling sport, means and methods of pedagogical influence, the duration of the main competitions and the age of achieving their best results, long-term training, macrocycles. duration and other reasons. These various factors a lot yearly teaching stages duration, purposefulness and content defines, macrocycles, cycles, meso - and microcycles, training of the process relatively integral, independent and mutually depends structures.

It would be very wrong to distinguish between primary and secondary components in the training system. For example periods or phases to consider the main wrong elements structures, microcycles and actions How second level elements, and on the contrary, microcycles or actions, weeks or months of the structure main cannot be considered as elements. Each element of the structure, regardless of its duration, is related to the solution of clear, precise and specific tasks. The educational process should be considered as a combination of various structural elements.

These elements are subordinated to the main strategic task of training - to ensure full technical-tactical, physical, psychological and comprehensive training of wrestlers in accordance with the laws

<b>179</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
	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 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>



of formation of high sports skills in a specific national type of sport. Serious mistakes made during many years or years of training, that is, long-lasting structural elements that are difficult to fill in the future, mistakes in the development of individual training. programs or microcycles relatively easily next meaningful the work with overcome \_ However, this is certainly not a basis for dividing various elements of the preparatory structure into primary and secondary elements. In the monograph "Improving the methodology of initial training for national wrestling", the author emphasized the need to improve the initial stage of wrestling training in higher educational institutions, increase hours and loads, and conduct it in an intensive stage.

The main components of the management system of the training process of wrestlers can be justified by the following tasks:

1. Creation of a unified system of accounting and analysis of educational and competitive loads.
2. Determine the most effective means and methods of teaching.
3. Optimizing the construction of the educational process, that is, looking for ways to rationally distribute teaching tools and methods at different stages of education.
4. Development and unification of the system of control of the level of preparation of the wrestler.

In wrestling, high results cannot be achieved if physical qualities, especially mental abilities, especially quick thinking, visual memory, distribution of attention, and the ability to switch from one thing to another are not well developed. Over time, the demands on the fighter's mental abilities will increase significantly, because only a high level of these qualities will allow:

- 1). Conducting competitions in a mode characterized by a high concentration of intellectual operations under conditions of increased physical fatigue, which ultimately determines the efficiency and stability of the results;
- 2). Equipping the fighter with tactical combat tools, as he chooses the best option from a large number of actions that can be used in the absence of opportunities, planning the nature of combat interaction and directly with the enemy It takes ten times to fight.

Problems of adaptation to training and competition loads in sports - the complexity of the problem of managing the training of wrestlers is determined by the multifactorial nature of the components that determine the state of preparation, and the sports result depends on its manifestation. The interaction of physical and mental factors in the sport of national wrestling is determined by the complexity of actions, the unpredictability of tactics, and the high emotional intensity of the activity. The high intensity of motor movements, as well as not only running, but also the extremes of training conditions, especially in competitions and competitions, cause great reactions to loads. The accumulation of such loads leads to changes in adaptation processes, which can lead to their incompatibility and failure to adapt to loads.

Training improves adaptation not only in a certain direction, but also in intermediate mechanisms of adaptation, increases the tone of the body, develops its general flexibility. However, the customization options are not unlimited, so downloads may result in incorrect customizations. Therefore, it is necessary to interpret physical exercise as a complex contradictory process, a process that includes the simultaneous regression of a number of functions and structures of the body. Many years during determined pedagogical experience optimal options loads (this including that's it including increased load, intensity and specialization) provides efficiency in the circumstances exercise to do high Degree morphofunctional development organism qualified wrestlers.

Short-term adaptation to working conditions is prepared and is based on well-formed physiological and psychological mechanisms. Such reactions appear immediately after the appearance of the stimulus, but can only adapt to its relatively short-term effect. Long-term adaptation includes reactions that do not have ready-made mechanisms for implementation, only genetic conditions that allow gradual formation of environmental factors with repeated and long-term

exposure. Controlling the athlete's training process is long-term adaptation, that is, the gradual formation of mechanisms necessary to achieve high physical fitness.

The development and application of effective means of teaching wrestling is considered at the level of practical mastery of the skill, emotional-rational perception and memorization, that is, mastering the skill at the skill level. When starting to teach OO students basic technical skills, it is necessary to consider the nature of the training process. This is determined, first of all, by the requirements (content and content) of competitions in each type of sport, their effective conduct, actions and conditions of competitions, physiological laws of development of movement abilities. One of the ways to improve the sports training system is to strictly coordinate the training system of athletes with the specific requirements of the chosen sport. The development of competitive activity takes place in the reverse order: first, the initial quality-balance and functional base is created, on the basis of which special physical qualities and abilities are developed, then the techniques and tactics of competitive actions are mastered and used in a complex manner. technical and tactical arsenal and game activity in competitions.

In parallel with the algorithm of mastering competitive actions, there are exercises and competitive tools used to develop competitive skills. As a result, all this is expressed in training activities - training components: general and special physical training, technical, tactical, complex training. The structure of the educational process includes theoretical and psychological preparation: acquisition of special knowledge and development of personal will. Preparation of a novice wrestler for special throwing movements is carried out based on the skillful application of certain methodological principles:

- 1) the principle of consciousness and activity;
- 2) principle of universality;
- 3) principle of regularity;
- 4) principle of accuracy;
- 5) the principle of stability.

The application of these principles to the coach's practical activity in working with novice athletes is achieved by using a methodically based system of teaching technical and tactical movements. When training wrestlers, you need to know three main principles:

1. The principle of sequential learning from simple to complex, taking into account the movement of the body and its parts at the required speed in time and space.
2. The principle of adapting the speed and duration of movement to the training goals and the safety of the training process, depending on the certain level of muscle tension and relaxation.
3. Strict adherence to the principle of safety of the training process, which requires special measures to ensure the safety of the participants. It is desirable to build the process of teaching technical and tactical movements in wrestling based on the principles of universality and consistency, which requires the selection of individual exercises depending on the strength and capabilities of the participants. It is important to take into account the age and individual characteristics of students, that is, differentiated education. The principle of gradually increasing the load is mainly related to the development of the quality of movements, and both of these rules are related to the process of acquiring knowledge and skills. New motor skills build on previously acquired skills. According to the "I learned or I didn't learn" principle, the content of each previous lesson serves as a stepping stone to the content of the next lesson. For example, in wrestling, interval exercises should be used to train the back.

Achieving training goals and solving set tasks is carried out by organizing participants using various tools and methods accepted in the theory of physical education and sports methods and integrated into the classroom influence system. In each case, the feasibility of using one or another method is ensured by a number of requirements.

The lack of training in wrestling techniques and the lack of specific tasks do not allow choosing the right training methods, for example, the task of training a participant to lift a belt. The task was defined and the learning method had to be divided into parts:

1. a) capturing the enemy; b) cutting the opponent off the carpet; c) opponent's game; d) Throwing the opponent and throwing him over the belt.
2. The principles of the teaching methodology should be based on the relevance and implementation of the entire system. As you know, this principle is implemented through the entire system of methods.
3. Correspondence to the specific characteristics of the studied material. There is a correlation between teaching methods and types of exercises. In some cases, it may be appropriate to limit the verbal method, while in other cases, more complex problems may require the demonstration method. For example, games, compressions, attempts, etc. However, each of these types tends to use more of one type of style and less of the other. The deeper this connection, the better the educational outcome.
4. Adequacy of individual and group training of students. For example, well-prepared students may benefit from learning some movements step by step, while less-prepared students may be better off starting with introductory exercises. When using oral methods, special attention should be paid to the general knowledge level of students.
5. Matching the coach's individual characteristics and capabilities. It goes without saying that every teacher should master all teaching methods. Both methods are expected to yield approximately the same results in each case, but it is best to use the one the trainer is most familiar with.
6. No style is considered unique and basic, universal. Great success is achieved in many ways.

The use of standardized or differentiated exercises in the formation of technical-tactical movements (techniques) specific to a particular sport, depending on the size, intensity, physical qualities of the participants in sports practice, depending on their age, gender and physical capabilities., has a positive systemic methodological effect. It is known that the effectiveness of training or the formation of technical and tactical skills is determined by the appropriate development of physical qualities characteristic of the chosen sport. However, in all sports, especially in situational games, in addition to specific physical qualities, physical and functional components play an important role in the structure of physical, technical and tactical abilities, in which the fate of the athlete is at a high level. may depend. competition. These include right and left rotation under static and dynamic stresses of movements, as well as components that maintain balance under the influence of this process. As mentioned above, such components are of prime importance in wrestling, especially in the practice of belt wrestling. Pedagogical observations, surveys and modern studies have shown that in the training of wrestlers, little attention is paid to the formation of balanced components capable of increasing the effectiveness of technical and tactical methods. In the wrestlers who participated in the study, these components turned out to be very poorly formed. However, experience shows that such components, which expand the range of physical and technical capabilities and increase their functional value, can be effectively formed with long-term regular use of special exercises developed by us. The implementation of this complex of exercises in the practice of wrestling training and its application requires compliance with certain methodological techniques, normative requirements and technological instructions.

## CONCLUSION

It is necessary to modernize the system of training wrestlers in vocational education institutions based on innovative technologies and modern methods. The main goals and objectives of the research discussed above are to clarify the curriculum, develop a plan for the implementation of foreign joint programs, attract qualified trainers, improve existing methods, systematically implement initial training, and other stages. It is important to popularize the complex modeling system, establish

a system of regular training of general and individual sports-pedagogical skills, as well as create a generation of modern literature, develop and develop multimedia tools in this regard.

Studying world experience, conducting skill classes by local coaches in foreign sports schools, and establishing practical cooperation relations also serve the further development of wrestling. Wrestling also creates opportunities for research institutions and representatives of the private sector in national sports, and creates a healthy and competitive personnel and environment in the system.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**Theoretical foundations of the formation of the professional and moral culture of the future teacher**

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**Annotation:** This article is intended to highlight the essence, components, factors and pedagogical prerequisites for the formation of the professional and moral culture of the future teacher.

**Keywords:** professional –ethical, educational, pedagogical, model.

Among the tasks of higher pedagogical education, giving special importance to future educators to the formation of competencies related to professional and moral qualities kelinmoqda.Bo together with the theoretical, methodological, practical training of teachers, the formation of qualities related to professional and moral culture in them is one of the urgent problems of today.

In the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the establishment of a nationalistic state by raising human dignity and further development of a free civil society; ensuring spiritual development and bringing the sphere to a new level; approach to universal problems based on national interests” was defined as a priority.

The process of training future teachers in our republic is determined as one of the priorities of our government and education system to increase the prestige of the teaching profession based on national traditions, culture, values, develop interest in the teaching profession, develop a culture of pedagogical morality in future teachers in accordance with the requirements of the new period of development of Uzbekistan, Improving the pedagogical mechanisms for the development of moral culture in future educators on the basis of an interactive approach in this direction, the main tasks are to clarify the didactic possibilities of preparing future educators for effective collaborative activities, to clarify and test in practice the pedagogical conditions that serve to form the qualities of moral culture in future educators. When social and psychological factors of the development of moral pedagogical culture in future teachers are considered important and referent groups as social factors are considered the basis of the family, the educational process, it is necessary to include in psychological factors the personal qualities of the subject, precisely the orientation to motivational value, empathy and the ability to reflex.

The composition of professional and pedagogical culture in future teachers includes the following algorithmic sequence: love for one's profession, students

love, confidence in people, optimism, the desire to set a goal and achieve it, be able to distribute Time, consistently improve their skills according to the plan, strive to increase the effectiveness of education, the ability to creativity, commitment to work , perseverance, discipline, activity, be able to find the right solution to problem situations, have an active social position, be able to

Hence, professional pedagogical culture is the high moral qualities of a pedagogical, active life, moral and pedagogical position, socio-pedagogical activity at a high moral level.

The moral and pedagogical image of the future educator-first of all, his loving optimistic approach to his profession, to everything related to him, is an understanding of the essence of his profession - an active achievement of the goal of understanding-a professional - personal, including, by sabot, the skill of achieving moral pedagogical perfection, pedagogical creativity, social activity, discipline and responsibility, a responsible approach. The spiritual and moral side of the personality of future teachers, which is an important component of the teacher's professional and moral culture, is considered to be a craving for extensive research, which includes etiquette, spiritual and moral

knowledge, spiritual and moral qualities, the teacher's culture of morality, his criteria, the role and culture of etiquette in the professional pedagogical image of

Morality is a set of laws on the basis of public opinion that stimulate, regulate the behavior and activity of people, refraining from negative behavior.

Morality-morality in society is considered its principles, the rules of the norm in social activity, serves as the theoretical basis of moral education and is of practical importance. It should be noted that pedagogical etiquette is aimed at spiritual, moral education, where not only the rules of pedagogical attitude play an important role, but also external factors. That is, greeting, addressing, showing competence, communicative-moral skills and abilities stand. Communicative abilities as the main abilities in pedagogy, the teacher's student, their father-with their mothers, colleagues, heads of educational institutions, the qualification is to establish a pedagogically purposeful relationship. Pedagogical spiritual and moral attitude is a pedagogical attitude aimed at creating a positive spiritual-psychological and human-moral environment, optimizing relations with educators using democratic methods in the organization of educational activities, carried out with the aim of certain moral and pedagogical tasks.

The professional and moral culture of the teacher includes the following dynamic sequence in his person:

Patience	decency
Empathy	self-control
Heavy pressure	fairness
Mature	accessibility
Heart width	ability to listen
Emotional restraint	ability to work in a team
Fluent and persuasive speech	assertiveness

Proceeding from this, it can be said that professional and moral culture implies the possession of the concepts of decency, hissy restraint, reasonable optimism, patience, a sequence of sincere human qualities and feelings, the desire for spiritual and moral perfection, tolerance, a critical approach to oneself, an assessment of one's own spiritual and moral image.

The following components of the category of qualities that are part of the competence of the professional and moral culture of the future teacher were clarified:

1. Personal components (integrity, truthfulness, hard work, exactingness, perseverance, patience, strong faith, independence, sincerity, kindness, humanity, tolerance).
2. Professional components (ownership of pedagogical, psychological competence, Organization of the educational and educational process, diagnosis and prediction of education and upbringing, modeling the educational process, team management).

In the process of our study, the following were clarified as the main criteria for the professional and moral culture of future teachers:

1. Impressive-positive and optimistic mood-heavy in moderation-to reasonably move towards a specific goal with restraint.
2. Having in the process of his professional activity his own professional spiritual moral reasoning, views, beliefs, principles.
3. Stability of the process of carrying out socio-communicative activities at a high professional spiritual and moral level.
4. A stable manifestation of professional spiritual and moral qualities (humanism, social collectivism, self-observation, understanding, analysis, assessment, description) in behavior is implied.

When clarifying the components of the complex criteria of the professional and spiritual qualities of the future educator, it is envisaged that the student will have knowledge of their

professional spiritual qualities, a good understanding of their original goals and results of activities, as well as the possibility of substantiating the basic applied algorithm of behavior in the necessary situations and improving the skills

The formation of the professional spiritual and moral qualities of the future teacher in the process of pedagogical education is a complex, long-term, consistent, sequentially developing process that requires the interaction of the pedagogical team and students in this situation. The effectiveness of the development of the professional spiritual and moral qualities of a future teacher depends on such factors as the scientific basis, creativeness of educational activities carried out with them, the creation of the most optimal conditions for self-spiritual and moral development for students. Because the professional spiritual and moral culture of the future teacher is an important stage in the normative regulation of behavior and consciousness of the future teacher in all spheres of his life and activity, forming the strategy of behavior of the future teacher.

In this regard, in the organization of spiritual and educational events in pedagogical higher educational institutions, “the worldview of young people, the changes taking place in their feelings, including self-realization, the history of the nation to which he belongs, today, feeling pride in the future, as a result of which work on himself, the formation of a desire for Independent Education,

This allows the successful formation of professional and moral competencies on the basis of healthy ideological immunity in the minds of the future teacher, which arise on the basis of mastering a professional and moral culture-knowledge, skills and abilities related to the spiritual and educational sphere corresponding to the requirements of the state and society.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**Stages of pedagogical and psychological rehabilitation of children with cochlear implants with hearing impairments**

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**Annotation:** This article covers the methods of providing psychological and pedagogical assistance to children with hearing impairments and the problems of proper education and upbringing of children with hearing impairments as a result of the joint activities of family and specialists in the upbringing of weak hearing and deaf children, their formation as individuals, raising their position in society.

**Keywords:** Psychological-pedagogical, memory, observability, family, deaf child, weak hearing child, behavior, reablitation, speech, factor, speech activity, hearing impairment

Today, in our country, attention is even more increased for children with such hearing impairments. Free implants for children under 5 years of age are being developed under the state program in the Republic for the restoration of hearing sensation by installing a cochlear implant in children with hearing impairments. A wide range of work is also being carried out on the pre-and post-cochlear implantation work.

We gave information about this miraculous construction in our previous columns. Cochlear implantation is considered one of the effective methods of rehabilitation of deaf children, allowing people who do not hear at all to hear and understand speech. In this case, it is only necessary to pay the main attention to the fact that, unlike the usual hearing aids, which simply amplify the sound, the cochlear implant reaches the non-working parts of the ear and delivers the signal directly to the auditory nerve. In this way, a system of electrodes is inserted into the inner ear of a child with hearing impairment during the operation, which provides the possibility of feeling sound information through electrical stimulation of the preserved fibers of the auditory nerves.

Cochlear implantation does not give deaf children the opportunity to distinguish sound signals from their introduction into the speech process and use speech for communicative purposes. Therefore, for the first time, when adjusting the processor is carried out, the child will need pedagogical support in terms of auditory perception and speech development. Cochlear implantation is a holistic system of a number of measures, not just surgery. Currently, the analysis of the rehabilitation of children after surgery, based on different approaches of scientists and personal experience, has given the opportunity to develop some recommendations for parents:

- What do educators and parents need to know about the postoperative rehabilitation of children?
- For the last 5-6 weeks after the operation, the processor does not connect until it has settled down. The child loses hearing skills, accepts material by reading the lips.
- After the operation, it is necessary for the child to wear an individual hearing aid in the non-implanted ear.
- It is important to remember that the cochlear implant is very sensitive to injuries and it is necessary to be extremely careful for the first 6 weeks (Prohibition of noisy games, running, jumping, swimming in the pool, preventing children from catching a cold).
- It is necessary to keep the child's head from various blows, therefore, when choosing sports, caution is required. When participating in action games (football, basketball, volleyball), it is necessary to take off the upper part of the cochlear implant, and put on a headdress (hat) on the head. During this period, children are not allowed to play boxing and ice hockey.

Caution is also necessary when performing gymnastic exercises, it is necessary to untie the outer part of the implant.

- It is not recommended to use telephone headphones (headphones) due to the fact that when working with a computer, the implant shrinks the area of the head where it is located. Also, the sound quality is impaired and the child's risk of getting an electrostatic charge is born.
- The duration of the last rehabilitation of congenital deaf children from cochlear implantation is a period of 3-5 or more. For the development of children with cochlear implants, it is up to the pedagogue and parents to carry out daily correctional work.

Since the sounds and speech transmitted through the cochlear implant are sliding, children do not hear as clearly as children who hear in moderation even after education. This causes children to hear poorly in noisy conditions, requiring them to be under pressure during the hearing process. It is necessary to give assignments to the implanted child individually, in such a way that only he is addressed in order to attract the child's auditory attention. The assignment is repeated several times until the child is understood. Hearing attention disorders, difficulty keeping speech material in mind are associated with the fact that the auditory centers of the brain did not receive information and did not develop during the pre-operation period.

- It is necessary to stand at a distance of not less than 1 meter on the side on which the implant is installed when communicating with the child.

- It is necessary to talk slowly with the children.

The main goal of the rehabilitation of children with cochlear implantation is to teach the child to feel, distinguish, understand and recognize the surrounding sounds, understand their essence and apply this experience for the development of speech.

For this, the postoperative rehabilitation of children includes the following components:

1. Adjusting the speech processor of the cochlear implant.
2. Develop a sense of hearing and speech.
3. General development of the child (nonverbal intelligence, motor skills, memory, attention, etc.).
4. Psychological support for the child and his loved ones.

The results of the work and examination carried out after cochlear implantation differ depending on a number of factors.

1. The degree of development of the sense of hearing and the presence of hearing experience up to cochlear implantation.
2. To the level of development of speech capacity and speech activity of children.
3. Individual psychological characteristics.
4. The presence of additional defects (vision, intelligence, etc.).
5. The presence in parents (or persons in their place) of the opportunity to actively participate in the rehabilitation process.
6. The fact that the surgical operation was successful.
7. Stability of speech processor tuning.
8. Constant carrying of a cochlear implant.
9. The emergence of positive experiences in the development of auditory and colloquial skills.

It is known that when the speech processor is first tuned, the child is able to hear only the strongest (loud) sounds (which he may not even show in any way), but as a result of slowly adapting to new sensations, correcting the setting, he manages to perceive calm sounds. Observing this process, the pedagogue evaluates the development of the ability to find quiet low-frequency and high-frequency sounds in a child.

Children with cochlear implantation quickly learn to imitate individual sounds, words and even short phrases of speech in the process of training. In all tasks designed to develop a sense of hearing, it is necessary to have two stages: at first, signals are given to the child through hearing so that he can see sound-giving movements, and then only perceive them by hearing.

In the development of hearing perception of children after cochlear implantation, it is necessary to keep in mind the following: when the signal is given, it is necessary to attract the attention of the child's hearing and sight; in the initial periods, until the adjustment of the KI processor reaches a sufficient level, children with KI do not hear quiet sounds and it is In order to have an effect, they have an extended latent period of time to sounds, so that after the sound is transmitted, it is necessary to give time to give a response reaction by taking a pause (temporary stop) for a while. If there is no answer, the signal is repeated. When operating a movement reaction to sounds in children, it is necessary to change the duration of the interval between signals, and in some cases, discard.

Work experience with children after cochlear implantation as a result of continuous systematic work of educators and parents, shows that the hearing capacity of children after Ki develops faster than children with a normal hearing aid. This condition is especially characteristic of children who have lost hearing and have hearing experiences during the period of speech acquisition.

In order for the child to understand speech, it is not enough to find speech signals, to distinguish, to be familiar and taught to know. It is necessary that the child master the language system, that is, the meaning of many words, the composition of the sound, the change and combination of words in a sentence and the skills of using language tools in communication. The purpose of such training is to study the meaning of words and collect impressive vocabulary. The leading role in the enrichment of vocabulary is played by parents. First of all, it is necessary to form the need for speech communication in the child. The results of the development of oral speech in children vary. However, at the end of Stage 1 of education in the conditions of intensive parental support, the child begins to actively feel the meaningful characteristic of the speech of those around him. In many children, 1.5 years after the operation is carried out, the idea is divided into managed to form the skill of being able to say using several words, in which the composition of the child's empirical vocabulary will be no more than 50 words.

The development of a child's speech and hearing directly depends on the level of his psychophysical development. Therefore, after cochlear implantation, it is necessary to conduct training on the development of non-verbal functions. The development of children's non-verbal functions after cochlear implantation is based on the age and software requirements of the school and includes the development of:

- a) movement activity (large and small motor skills, subject activity);
- b) perception of the surrounding world (perception) (imagination of the properties and functions of objects and its parts, imagination of spatial and periodic relationships of things and phenomena);
- C) development of attention (such characteristics as vision, hearing, involuntary, voluntary, volume, stability, distribution, displacement of attention);
- g) memory development (hearing, sight, movement);
- d) development of imagination;
- e) development of thinking (organization of visual-moving and visual-figurative thinking using construction-making tasks, Organization of the whole from pieces, selection and separation of objects according to size, color, shape, quantity, and organization of B, nonerbal categorization and series of plot pictures );
- j) development of the emotional-volitional sphere (formation of the skill of completing the work started, overcoming difficulties, being able to restrain one's desires and calculating with the wishes of others, which will be necessary for the child to receive education, etc.).



Rehabilitation of children with cochlear implantation takes 3-5 years, and we can see its ultimate goal as a preparation for a public school for most children. And this requires the joint activities of specialists and loved ones of the child. Classes with children of the early age period in the post-cochlear implantation period do not have a clear structure and are not sorted by age periods.

Despite the fact that humanity has invented many methods in order to provide assistance to children with hearing impairments, the study of the mechanism of the sense of hearing remains some distance from progress. Implantans, different hearing aids, vibrators, surdopedagogues with different methodologies and so on. But none of these methods can give a guaranteed result. In any situation, this will be an experiment equal to the life expectancy of the child. Through an operation or by having the most improved hearing aid, the child acquires not many skills that are similar to the speech of the surrounding hearing aids. All that remains can be done only with the methodology that is carried out every day tirelessly and diligently. However, not only as an example of the problem of hearing loss, but also what is needed to do more in the early age periods of the child is evident and proven in the experiences of many people.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**Annotation:** *this article provides for the implementation of tasks aimed at improving the standard and quality of life of persons with disabilities, providing them with medical and social assistance and rehabilitation, improving education, expanding inclusive education, creating an information environment, international legal framework for the introduction of inclusive approaches to the educational process, international legal documents, as well as the laws of modern Uzbekistan, confirms the right to education regardless of socio-economic status and the right to receive information that does not discriminate against it on any basis.*

**Keywords:** *inclusive education, integrated education, method, surdopedagogy, correction, individual, visualization, children with weak hearing.*

The decision of the head of state dated October 13, 2020 PD-4860 “on measures to further improve the system of education and education for children with special educational needs” made the targeted and targeted implementation of reforms based on world standards in the educational system of our country a topical issue. On the basis of this document, the implementation of tasks aimed at improving the standard and quality of life of persons with disabilities, providing them with medical and social assistance and rehabilitation, improving their education, expanding inclusive education, creating an information environment is determined.

In the social reforms carried out by the government of the Republic, special attention has been paid to solving issues of achieving the perfection of the younger generation, in particular, the problems of education and upbringing of persons in need of special attention. Among children who need special help, to one degree or another, children who are deprived of hearing are the majority.

This category is the main problem of providing Correctional assistance to children in special educational institutions based on our national value and territorial conditions, full development of general and private goals, objectives, content and principles of Education, Scientific Foundations of working methods suitable for the capabilities of these children, standing on the agenda of the special education system and waiting for its operational solution.

The essence of the modern system of education and upbringing of children with problems in development, its it is important to understand the specificity and achieve the effectiveness of the system of special education, in particular, language training in a special way, to in-depth study and analysis of ideas, approaches put forward by advanced surdopedagogists and scientists who have lived the history of the development of surdopedagogy at different times in its improvement.<sup>1</sup>

As evidenced by the entire history of pedagogy, its advanced manifestations have all the time carried out research aimed at determining the principles, conditions, factors, methods, organizational

<sup>1</sup> Р.С.Шомахмудова. «Интеграция детей с ограниченными возможностями в Узбекистане» Материалы международного форума «Современные тенденции социальной защиты и инклюзивное образование детей» Т., 2008. С. 28- 29.



forms of education that ensure the harmonious development of a person in accordance with the socio-historical conditions of society. At this point, it is permissible to cite two aspects of the concept of "Education": on the one hand, this is the process of transferring social experience to an growing generation, that is, the process of teaching, and on the other hand, it is the process of education that a person acquires social experience, that is, an approach to education. On the basis of such an interpretation given to education lies the understanding of its content as one of the factors of the development of society. The educational process is forced to provide an opportunity for a child with such developmental problems as a healthy child to self-manifest itself in the leading types of activities characteristic of his age, opportunities. This possibility is defined as a two-way process: on the one hand, this process is understood as the transfer of knowledge, skills, skills of mental activity from the sciences, and on the other hand, it is understood as a positive decision-making and explanatory assimilation by the participants in their educational process. The assimilation of educational material in an emotionally favorable process depends on a number of factors:

- Tolerance attitude of students and community of general secondary schools towards a child with special needs.
- Direct targeted participation of parents or loved ones with special needs in inclusive education.
- A narrow range of specialists of an inclusive class teacher (speech therapist, defectologist, psychologist, pediatrician, neuropathologist, psychiatrist, rehabilitator...) work in close cooperation with.
- The presence of information about inclusive education by the head of an inclusive school, subject teachers, psychologist, leader and other employees.
- A healthy and stable psychological environment that allows a child with special needs to feel comfortable in the classroom.

On the basis of the listed factors, one should not forget about the specific aspects of creating an inclusive educational environment. They are:

- the magnitude of the need to prioritize the optimal visualization of the presentation of educational materials in all subjects for children;
- dependence of the possibilities of mastering children with special needs in subjects on the level of speech development;
- an important condition for relying on individualization in determining the levels of difficulty of educational assignments in subjects;
- the dependence of the effectiveness of the teaching of each educational subject on the content and organization of the preparatory period;
- the relevance of relying on interdisciplinary integration in ensuring the implementation of state educational standards in subjects.

One of the urgent issues is the integration of children with hearing problems in their development in subsequent years into general educational institutions and their education with their peers in inclusive classes and groups, and their integration into society as a whole. On the basis of an integrative approach to children with disabilities, experiment - testing work is carried out by foreign specialists and positive results are achieved.<sup>2</sup> The content of the teaching of children with disabilities,

<sup>2</sup> «Xalqaro forum materiallari». Toshkent. Respublika bolalarni ijtimoiy adaptasiyalash, 2005.

which is available in current practice in Russia, emphasizes the development of methods and methods suitable for general education institutions by analyzing and creatively approaching the teaching of children with disabilities in general education macabs , drawing up a separate personal training plan, programs. T.S.Zikov The introduction of new methods in the modern system of defferential education based on the exprimenti and many years of experience carried out in primary classes with children with disabilities, the use of special means of hearing in the process of teaching children with disabilities in a general educational institution, the introduction of new methods in the modern system of defferential education,, it has shown that on the basis of the development of auditory perception, the formation of various forms of speech is important. L.A.Aksenova specially created conditions, as described by Aksenova, it will be possible to enter into speech communication with the help of sound amplification, the arrival of the speaker directly closer to the ear, the use of sound amplifying instruments, hearing.

With an inclusive approach, it is necessary not to adapt students with various learning difficulties to the existing requirements of the usual school, but to study other pedagogical approaches to reforming schools and teaching in such a way that the special educational needs of all students from whom they arise can be fully taken into account.

Inclusive education is one of the main directions of reform and transformation of the special education system in many countries of the world, the purpose of which is to carry out educational rights without discrimination. The transformation of the special education system in a global context and the development of inclusive approaches to education is based, first of all, on the declarations and conventions drawn up by the most important international legal acts-the United Nations (UN) and the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and culture (UNESCO, sponsor.<sup>3</sup>

International legal framework for the introduction of inclusive approaches to the educational process

Table 1

<b>№</b>	<b>Name of international legal acts</b>	<b>Place and time of admission</b>
1	Universal Declaration of human rights	(UN, 1948).
2	Declaration of the rights of the child	(UN, 1959).
3	Convention Against Discrimination in education	(UNESCO, 1960).
4	Declaration of Social Development and development	(UN, 1969).
5	Declaration of the rights of persons with disabilities	(UN, 1971).
6	Declaration of the rights of persons with disabilities	(UN, 1975).
7	Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women	(UN, 1979).
8	Sanberg declaration	(UNESCO, Torremolinos, Spain, 1981).
9	Universal program of action in relation to people with disabilities	(UN, 1982).
10	Convention on the rights of the child	(UN, 1989.).

<sup>3</sup> «Ta’lim hamma uchun milliy dasturini joriy qilish masalalari» mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. T., 2005.

11	Universal Declaration on education for all-meeting the basic needs of Education	(World education conference for all, Jomtien, Thailand, 1990).
12	United Nations standard provisions on equal opportunities for people with disabilities	(UN, 1993.).
13	Salamanca declaration of principles, policies and practical actions in the field of education for special needs	(World Conference on the satisfaction of special needs, Salamanca, Spain, 1994).
14	Hamburg adult education declaration	(V International Conference on Adult Education, Hamburg, Germany, 1997).
15	Dakar basics for action. Education for all: fulfillment of common obligations	(World Educational Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 2000).
16	Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	(UN, 2006).

These international legal acts, as well as the laws of modern Uzbekistan, confirm the right of each person to education regardless of gender, race, religion, cultural, ethnic or language dependence, health, social origin, socio-economic status, and the right to receive information that does not discriminate against him on any basis

A number of scientists and specialists on the issues of teaching children with disabilities in Uzbekistan in the general education system R.Shamakhmudova, L. Mominova, U.Feyzieva, D. Nazarova, F. Kadirava and X. In scientific articles and methodological recommendations, Kalbaeva recognizes that it is important to carry out in the future measures to create certain organizational and methodological foundations for the education of children with weak hearing in an inclusive educational institution.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Based on the study of foreign and national studies, it is worth noting In conclusion that such qualities as compassion, assistance to others, support for those in need are an important supporting factor in the effective organization and development of inclusive education in our country.

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**Annotation:** early identification of Disabled People, their involvement in special education, - comprehensive development. in the spirit of humanism, self-sacrifice, information is given about upbringing, training, vocational guidance, prevention and recovery of disability, preparation for life and adaptation to the Society of normally developed people.

**Keywords:** deaf child, weak hearing child, psyche, consciousness, physical defect, mental defect, classification, upbringing in the family, differentiation.

Early identification of people with disabilities, their involvement in special education, - comprehensive development. in the spirit of humanism, self-sacrifice, upbringing, training, vocational guidance, disability prevention and recovery, preparation for life and adaptation to a normally developed society of people are one of the current tasks. If in the family a child is born physically or psychically disabled, then in this family the problem increases, it is important for a disabled child to be brought up by parents, medical personnel, a teacher. As a result of scientific research, this is evident. the earlier Help is given to children with physical and mental disabilities, the faster the deficiency in them is eliminated. For the differential Organization of children with hearing impairments, there is a classification of different principles. The study of students of this school showed that teaching work in these schools is carried out mainly only when the primary defect is taken into account. The first classification dates back to the 16th century. Italian scientist D. Cardano 3 group in the separation of Deaf is based on the dependence of deafness on the time of occurrence and the degree of speech development: congenital deaf. Those who were deaf early (until their speech developed); those who were deaf Late (those whose speech was preserved). 18th century French pedagogue R. A. Sikar suggested that children with different hearing impairments be divided into groups and taught them fragmented. Russian surdopedagogue in the first half of the 19th century V. I. Flary suggested that deaf and weak hearing students, late deaf and weak hearing should be trained in pieces. Doctor of the Institute of deaf and weak hearing aids in Paris J. Itar divided the five groups of deaf people according to their hearing of sounds and speeches: those who hear high speech and sounds near their ears; those who distinguish vowels and consonants; those who distinguish some vowels and consonants; those who do not hear speeches, but hear loud sounds; those who generally have hearing impairments. However, the differentiation of deaf children did not give positive results, only with the training of those who lost hearing at different levels.

In the second half of the 19th century, Petersburg was a place of knowledge of deaf and weak hearing pupils Ya. T. Speshnev formed two divisions: for deaf children with different types of speech; Ya for those who communicate on a sign basis. T. Children with hearing impairments by Speshnev are differentiated to improve the level of speech, the level of the main defect is not taken into account.<sup>1</sup> This circumstance did not give the desired effect during their training. High absorbency of children with very hearing impairments on the other hand, impaired absorbency of children with hearing impairment is observed. And this circumstance forces teachers to separate and teach students on their mental development. L. V. Neumann marks three stages in the history of the study and classification of hearing impairment in childhood: from the initial attempt to systematize hearing

<sup>1</sup> Bogdanova T. G. Surdopsixologiya. –M. : 2002. – 118 s.

verification in deaf and weak hearing learners, to the practice of profiling the hearing aid equipment from the kamerton set; the period from Kamerton to audometer; the audiometer included in the practice that meets the current demand. L.V.Neyman divides the Deaf into four groups, based on the range of reception using the field of auditory frequencies<sup>2</sup>.

Those who receive frequencies that are most defective in Group 1 –125-250gk.

These children cannot distinguish any of the sounds, but only hear a loud sound in front of the ear. (shout, The Voice of the train gudogi. )

Group 2 accepts frequencies of 125-250-500gk.

These children divide the vowels “o” and “he”, not only by hearing. At close range, they hear the sound in the environment.

Group 3 was defective and averaged 125-250-500-1000gk. receives frequencies.

Children of this group pay attention to the voices of colloquial height in front of the ear, perceive 3-4 vowels, many of them perceive some familiar words.

Group 4 125-2000gk. Most children in this group hear sentences in front of the ear and not far away. They distinguish familiar sentences and words, vowels and consonants.

The level and character of speech development in hearing impairment occurs on the basis of a number of reasons. R. M. Boskis has shown that the level of speech development is associated with the following four factors. It is not correct to group weak hearing children as deaf children, depending on the size of the frequency of hearing. Because most weak listeners receive a wide range of 4000gk and a high frequency. Each group is determined by the possibilities of hearing certain sentences by weak listeners. In weak listeners of Level 1, the decrease in hearing in the sound range does not exceed 50dB. Their frequency reception is around 125-8000gk. At a distance of more than 1m, there is an opportunity to distinguish sentences at the height of the spoken sound. It is possible to communicate with them. In weak hearing aids of Level 2, the decrease in hearing in the sound range is up to 70db. At a distance of less than 1m there is an opportunity to distinguish sentences at the height of the spoken sound. It is somewhat more difficult to communicate with them. In Group 3 sound diposone, the decrease in hearing is higher than 70db. At the height of the sounds of words, the separation of sentences is also difficult in front of the ear; communication is carried out only at a loud sound near the ear. In weak listeners, the difficulty of an independent speech process, a decrease in hearing ability is formed at 15-20dB. This Is Done By L. V. Neumann offers to take as an approximate boundary between good listeners and weak listeners. The approximate limit between weak hearing aids and deaf people is 80dB.

Thorough knowledge of the pedagogical classification for each surdopedagogue serves as the basis for carrying out work in which each category directs children with a broad meaning, with a special purpose. Under this classification, children receive a referral to special institutions. Mental characteristics of individuals with hearing impairments have attracted the attention of educators and doctors-psychologists since the middle of the XIX century. V.I.Fleri, F.A.Ostrogadsky, I.M.Logovsky, F.A.The pedagogical activity and research of such scientists as Rau made a great contribution to the development of surdopsychology.<sup>3</sup> In their scientific work, opinions are given regarding the observation and identification of the mental characteristics of children with hearing impairments. In Particular, V.I. Fleri describes the features of movement skills in children with hearing impairments and emphasizes that incorrect coordination, distrust of movements are observed,

<sup>2</sup> Surdopedagogika / Pod red. M. I. Nikitinoy. –M. : Prosveshenie, 1989. -54 b

<sup>3</sup> Bogdanova T. G. Surdopsixologiya. –M. : 2002. – 158 s.

N.M.Logovsky admits that children with hearing impairments can activate and develop auditory perception. This scientist separately emphasizes the importance of visual perception in compensation for mental development disorders in deafness.

By the 20 years of the XX century L.S.Under the leadership of vigotsky, the process of systematic research of urgent problems of special psychology was carried out. The scientist studies the problems of deaf, blind, mentally retarded children and their education, who have various defects in their scientific background. In 1924-1926, the first scientific works dedicated to this problem will be published.

L.S.Vigotsky, based on an analysis of genetic principles, highlights the characteristics of the psyche of children with hearing impairments. The development of a deaf child admits that social conditions justify the observation of psychological new cases. L.Vygotsky's feedback has made a great contribution to the development of special pedagogy, allows you to take a special look at the problems of stratification of children with developmental disabilities. His theoretical teaching influenced experimental psychological research that investigated compensatory possibilities for children with hearing impairments in stimulus conditions. L.S.Vigotsky's comrades L.K. Zankov and Sh.M.Solovev has a developmental defect in particular hearing impaired conducted psychological studies studying the features of memory and speech development of children's perception and published the results of the study in 1940. Summed up in the monograph " on the psychology of a deaf child". In 1930-40, a number of studies were carried out that studied the cognitive activity of children with hearing impairments, in particular K.I. Veresotskaya perception of subjects of children with hearing impairment, L. V.Zonkov and D.R.Mines developed the skill of remembering visual material, M.M. Nudelman presents deaf students, Z.S.The constancy of the perception of Bain sight, N.I.Features of the perception of colors by children with defects in the hearing of Shif, M.E.Votsev studied the writing speech and reading skills of deaf students. The studies carried out during these years were of character, children with hearing impairments were examined by analogy with hearing or mentally retarded children. Such an approach would make it possible to develop recommendations that would allow you to effectively work with children of all categories.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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## The enhancement of lexical competence of students on B2 level

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**Annotation:** This article reviews the notion of lexical competence and semantic competence. Since the president of Uzbekistan issued a decree on popularizing and further development of learning foreign languages, to be precise English.

**Key words:** *lexis, range, vocabulary, context, chunk, lack, unknown, familiar, competent, competence, communicative, semantic.*

**Introduction**

In the XXI century the knowledge of English and being proficient in it is considered to be a major requirement not only in everyday life but also in the sphere of education, since it opens new vistas for students and helps with their future career. Thus, educators should put into practice the best ways of teaching vocabulary to their students and improve their lexical competence by broadening and developing vocabulary; the development of vocabulary is deemed as a key factor in acquiring a language. Because there is a lack of interaction with foreigners and exposure to the language in Uzbekistan, it is problematic for students to get used to using English during classes and outside. Moreover, students tend to use their mother tongue due to their inadequate vocabulary.

**Research object and methods**

Teaching students lexical competence on B2 level of higher educational institutions is considered to be one of the major issues these days. The lexical competence is the ability to produce and understand the words of a language. Lexical competence is an aspect of both linguistic competence and communicative competence. The term *lexis* derived from ancient Greek, which means “word” referring to all the words of a language and vocabulary. The attainment of language competence by students is proclaimed by the state educational standard as the main goal of language education in educational institutions.

“*Competentia*” derives from Latin and in Uzbek dictionary it has such meanings as: “a person knows well”, “an experienced person”.

According to Hutorskoy A.V. - *Competence* is the awareness of a person in one field and the level of his knowledge in it.

According to **the State Educational Standards** the notions of competence and being competent are defined as:

*Competence* – the ability to apply knowledge, skills and personal qualities successfully in one field;

*Being competent* – the ability of a person to apply gained knowledge, skills and personal qualities in one sphere during his work experience.

In this work we observed the terms and analyzed different points of view of a number of scientists in this field. Moreover, we analyzed different approaches, linguistic strategies and techniques to improve students’ lexical competence and vocabulary.

**Discussion and results obtained**

The term *competence*, which was brought in linguistics by N.Chomsky in XX century, is the ability to use i.e. performance of language skills in real life communication within various spheres. A competent person should be able to utter accurate sentences and comprehend the conversation. Thus, it meant the ability to keep the conversation at natural condition and pace, which in its turn caused the term “*communicative competence*” to emerge.



To Garcia (2007) *Lexical competence* (dependant variable): the basic synthetic understanding that it is necessary to use correct linguistic expressions.

According to Solovova (2003) Lexical competence - knowledge of the vocabulary of the language, including lexical elements, and the ability to use them in speech. Lexical elements include words, regular combinations of words, stable combinations (phrasal verbs), complex prepositions, phraseological units.

Shchukin (2004) says that Lexical competence - the ability of students to determine the contextual meaning of a word, compare its volume in two languages, identify in it a specific national, characteristic of the culture of the people who speak this language.

The definition given by Shamov (2007) to Lexical competence is an integral part of communicative competence, the formation of which proceeds as a graduated process; several levels can be conditionally distinguished in it. Under the level of formation of lexical competence, we mean the ability of students to solve problems related to the assimilation of a foreign word in the practical use of it in speech on the basis of acquired knowledge and relevant skills.

Lexical competence, i.e. lexical knowledge is considered to be one of the paramount aspects of the communicative competence that teaches to understand, learn, recall and bear in mind vocabulary items with a success. Folse (2004) states that “vocabulary seen as the achievement of words with its semantic and pragmatic function is perhaps the most important component in L2 ability”. Apart from the aforementioned he also make it clear that the way of mastering a foreign language and its value is beyond the knowledge of the language’s form or structure, which in its turn, makes a contribution into the growth of different questions and considerations on how to teach a foreign language, English in our case; hence, lexical competence is related to the semantics of the language, when students are provided with a variety of alternatives in understanding the meaning whatever the speaker’s purpose might be.

Akhmanova (2010) says that vocabulary - the whole set of words that make up a language or dialect.

The definition given by Azimov to lexical skill – it is an automated action for choosing a lexical unit that is adequate to the idea and its correct combination with other units in productive speech, automated perception and association with meaning in receptive speech.

Lexical aspect of language competence is expressed in the ability of a learner (student) to put lexical minimum into use in communicative competence. The range of vocabulary on subjects being learned by students must reach the point of 2000 lexemes.

Grammatical aspect of learning a foreign language is expressed in their ability to use grammar rules in receptive and productive forms during the act of speech.

The term competence, which is applied to language in this case, entails the knowledge on structural basis of a language and semantics of its lexical grammar units.

N. Chomsky claimed that in the theory of competence the central idea is that a person possesses the ability to express the knowledge of a language, and the existence of specific competence in the form of mental models.

Lexical competence is formed and developed during the process of socialization, and the learning, i.e. education plays a crucial role in it.

According to Azimov *competent approach* – is a complex of general principles of forming learning aims and performing intercultural/interpersonal communication with native speakers suggesting a practical acquisition of a foreign language.

To Garcia (2007) lexical competence is a natural ability to utilize words in a proper way during a verbal interaction. He also emphasizes its connection to communicative competence.

According to Rose (2006), the processes of learning vocabulary is when learners collect and store lexical units in their brain, i.e. which is a collective process. Learners need to use the words learned and gain the feeling of understanding how they are used naturally.

According to Liu (2009) educators ought to show their students the ways and approaches to learning new words, and not just give ready vocabulary. Nowadays the teaching process in the class and all activities ought to be aimed at students, i.e. learner-centered. Hence, teachers should provide students with independence and make an environment conducive to learning so they become able to cope with new lexical units in context.

Nowadays it is believed that teaching vocabulary is done better with not just learning individual lexical units, but as chunks and patterns. Chunks are the group of words found together, some of which are fixed expressions. However, collocation is a type of chunk which entails two lexical words. Leo Selivan in his book called "Lexical grammar 2018" writes:

Selivan states that language production is not a matter of simply combining words and rules but rather retrieval of the language that we are primed for, i.e. the patterns and combinations that we have previously seen and heard.

He claims that children from the very early ages learn language with the help of patterns, so to say recorded pieces of language during their daily interactions with others. It continues with repeating of what was heard and said previously, i.e. words (e.g. a ball) or phrases (e.g. let me go, where is your father?). Then they try to modify a little and turn the chunks into patterns. For example:

Where is your father?

Where is your cat?

Where is your car?

According to Selivan, the learning process of new structures better to start with getting exposed to chunks. Since the number of chunks which are stored in memory expands, the ones applying to the same pattern start feeding into the grammar system step by step. This is when grammatical competence with a particular structure begins to emerge.

According to I.L. Bim, "competence-based approach is nothing more than a further development of an activity-based approach to education, focused on the results of formed activities, acting both in the form of material products (...) and in the form of spiritual increments, including in the form of knowledge, skills, value orientations and at least minimal experience in the practical implementation of the generated activities.

As we can see, the modern goal of teaching foreign languages is not limited to the formation of language skills and speech skills. The competence-based approach expands the pragmatic component of the learning goal: in the process of language learning, students develop their communicative competence, through which the formation of the remaining key and (at the profile stage of education) the most elementary foundations of professional competencies takes place in order to solve the problems of social activity in its various fields.

The structure of lexical competence includes: a cognitive component, an effective-practical component and a reflective component.

Shamov claims that the cognitive component is represented by lexical knowledge. Lexical knowledge is understood as knowledge of a specific lexical unit, knowledge of the meaning of a specific lexical-semantic variant, knowledge of the form of a word (phonetic, graphic, grammatical, morphological, derivational, lexical, semantic, syntactic tiers of the language).

The effective-practical or procedural component involves a strategy for mastering the word, which includes certain actions on the word. These are linguodidactic strategies.

Linguodidactic strategies reflect the model of a secondary linguistic personality, the model of mastering the system of a non-native language and culture. These strategies - semantic, linguosystematizing, cognitive-conceptual (linguocultural) provide a constant search for meanings in

a wide socio-cultural context, the selection and accumulation of linguistic means, the expansion of the language base, the generalization of the language being studied into an ordered, personally significant system, its constant replenishment and updating using one's own language and speech experience, including in the native language, mastering the appropriate system of concepts, concepts, penetration into the culture of a native speaker, understanding national and cultural specifics at the level of intercultural communication. This allows the student of the language to build his own system of concepts in the language and culture being studied, to personally refract, appropriate this system, and develop a "sense of language".

Koryakovtseva states that semantic strategies include the following techniques:

- selection of new meanings in the context, clarification of the contextual meaning;
- search (selection) of the necessary meanings (linguistic means) according to certain criteria: formal (root commonality, root family, word-formation model), semantic (polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, close meaning), according to the features of use (compatibility, structural-semantic model, speech situation), stylistic, conceptual sign (correspondence to the topic), communicative-functional sign (expression of a certain communicative intention - assessment, request, motivation, emotional-evaluative means); observation, search for new words in a known context and known words in a new context;
- definition of meaning in accordance with the main idea of the text, meanings in accordance with the broad context, etc.

Koryakovtseva(2002) points out the following linguistic systematizing strategies which include techniques such as:

- correlation of the new value with others in a number of known ones;
- generalization of meaning within the semantic field according to certain characteristics;
- alignment of conceptual and thematic series of language means;
- system-comparative analysis of the language means of the native and studied languages;
- building a system of signs of a language unit (lexical, grammatical, phonetic, spelling);
- building a system of signs (markers) of the speech situation;
- building a system of signs, supports, signal means in the context.

According to Koryakovtseva(2002) cognitive-conceptual (linguo-cultural) strategies include such techniques as:

- correlation of realities with the historical and socio-cultural context;
  - interpretation of linguistic means reflecting the features of a different mentality;
  - critical understanding and generalization of the manifestation of national and cultural characteristics in language and speech behavior (beliefs, values, institutions);
  - knowledge and understanding of cultural images, symbols, facts, names, basic categories;
  - adequate understanding: models of everyday behavior, lifestyle, socio-cultural norms of behavior.
- [2002: 74]

Lexical skills are strong and stable if the work on them is carried out in a relationship and system.

Shamov (2007) claims that lexical skills ensure the inclusion of the word in productive and receptive types of speech activity, which ensures high combinability of lexical material, which is expressed in the automatic use of lexical material to confirm one's own thoughts, as well as in understanding the thoughts expressed by other participants in the act of communication.

Lexical competence - being an integral part of the communicative one, it is knowledge of the vocabulary of the language, the ability to determine the contextual meanings of words, call the necessary lexical units in accordance with the situation, and determine the national characteristics of a foreign language vocabulary. The structure of lexical competence includes: cognitive, effective-practical and reflective components. Along with the process of formation of lexical competence, the

development of lexical skills of a productive and receptive nature takes place. A lexical skill will be strong if you work on it in the system.

According to Azimov, a lexical exercise can be called a type of exercise, the purpose of which is the formation of lexical skills.

The system of lexical exercises assumes a certain concept for the assimilation of vocabulary.

When compiling a system of exercises in a foreign language, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. Determine the types of lexical exercises.
2. Highlight the possible stages of the process of learning vocabulary, the formation of lexical skills.
3. Arrange all the exercises in a certain sequence.

Thus, the system of exercises is nothing more than the arrangement of exercises (their various types and subspecies) in a certain order, in a certain quantitative proportion to achieve the goal in the process of learning a foreign language.

The process of mastering the word proceeds in stages. Scientists identify several main stages in the formation of a lexical skill.

N.I. Gez believes that the main stages in the formation of lexical skills include: familiarization, initial acquaintance, development of skills and abilities to use vocabulary in various types of speech activity.

One of the significant scientists Dik stated firmly that it could be obvious to determine lexical competence as being capable of using words appropriately and effectively in interacting verbally, i.e. as a part of the communicative competence. (1997, p.5-6)

Laufer (1998) claimed that significant and the most obvious difference between native and non-native speakers of a foreign language was the number of lexical units they possessed. Thus this idea implies that broadening vocabulary is one of the pivotal tasks for language learners, which will let them make it easy to recognize and interact in various contexts. Moreover, he suggests that learners of English, especially those from countries where English is not spoken have a need to emphasize on real life conversations towards achieving appropriate English proficiency.

According to Wiegand (2000), we should not see lexis only as a part of linguistics, but as the discipline which is independent and has significance. However, CEFR which stands for the Common European Framework of Reference for Language deems lexis to be the part of the linguistic competence and it is defined the knowledge and ability to use the vocabulary of a language.

### Conclusion

We want to point out that lexical competence is the most significant basis of a foreign language which determines the vocabulary in the teaching/learning process; apart from what has been said, it also shows learners' ability in knowing, learning, and putting the words into practice.

We can assume that lexical competence is being able to choose and use words effectively and appropriately during speech, and is part of communicative competence, which was introduced by Hymes (1972), since he states that it includes "not only the ability construe and interpret linguistic expressions, but also the ability to use these expressions in appropriate and effective ways according to the conventions of verbal interaction prevailing in a linguistic community".

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**NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRENGTH QUALITIES  
YOUTH**

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**Annotation.** The article deals with the results of the conducted research on the problem of the development of the power qualities of young men. Strong muscles help maintain correct posture, while weak muscles contribute to the curvature of the spine.

**Key words:** strength qualities, bodybuilding, physical training, educational and training process.

It has long been known that bodybuilding contributes to the development of physical qualities. In the theory and methodology of physical culture, a number of basic physical qualities are distinguished: strength, speed, endurance, flexibility and dexterity. It is no coincidence that in this list of physical qualities, strength is given the first place. It is the strength preparedness of a person in its many manifestations that mainly determines his physical fitness, and along with this, his health. As a rule, physical qualities develop in a complex way, with the dominance of one of them. Most often it is the quality of strength.

The manifestation of the improvement of strength depends, as a rule, on two types of factors - congenital (genetic) and acquired during life. Any progress will be of little effect if it is not controlled and corrected. Therefore, knowledge of the features of control over changes in the level of strength training is the main component of this process. And, finally, you need to know well the content and technique of exercises, the technology of their application.

Bodybuilding classes shape a person not only from the physical side, but also from the psychological side. It has been established that athletes involved in athletic gymnastics are more purposeful, balanced, disciplined, they have highly developed moral qualities. This suggests that athletic gymnastics improves a person both physically and spiritually.

Medical statistics states that up to 35% of students have posture disorders (scoliosis), mainly due to weakness of the back muscles. The percentage of conscripts who, due to health and physical fitness, are not suitable for military service, is approaching a critical level. A large number of students are injured at home due to muscle weakness. Strong muscles help maintain correct posture, while weak muscles contribute to the curvature of the spine.

Age and, in particular, anatomical and physiological characteristics of a person are the most important factor in the technologically correct organization and content of strength training. If we are talking about young athletes starting a sports career, then the process of strength training, its technology is determined by the coach. When it comes to the improvement of the child's body, its harmonious development, it is better to use the means and technologies of general physical training. But if you use pronounced strength exercises at the same time, then only under the guidance of experienced specialists who own the technology of strength training for people of different ages.

There are no strict restrictions in the means and technologies of general physical training. Another approach should be to the beginning and content of targeted strength training, and this is especially important for teenagers.

Modern living conditions create favorable conditions for the accelerated formation of the body shape of a teenager. The period from 12 to 17 years is characterized by the intensive development of the body of a young man, when the skeleton is actively growing, the musculoskeletal system is strengthening, and muscle mass is gradually increasing. At the same time, there is some lag in the development of the cardiovascular system, which is the most important factor in choosing the right technologies for strength training of young men with the main task not to harm, to prevent those excessive physical and mental stress that can cause negative changes in the body.

At the age of 13-16, adolescents and young men have favorable biological opportunities for building muscle mass and developing strength. In adolescence, it is important to create a functional basis for power loads, for the possibility of using weight training in the future.

To achieve this goal, two main tasks must be solved:

- 1) the formation of a sufficiently strong muscular corset of the trunk and main articular joints;
- 2) creating favorable conditions for the formation of the musculoskeletal system, as well as for the development of the cardiovascular, respiratory and nervous systems.

There are two main limitations to be aware of in the process of strength training. The first is heavy weights that can adversely affect the emerging spine and cause inguinal hernia. The second limitation is associated with high strain exercises, which are also undesirable for a growing organism. Starting positions for strength training of young men should contain exercises with low weights with a gradual transition to the use of weights of 40–60% of the maximum.

For the experiment, 20 athletes aged 16–18 were recruited.

Athletes were divided into two groups - control and experimental, 10 people each. Athletes in the control group trained according to the traditional program.

The program of the experimental group included additional exercises using training devices aimed at developing strength qualities.

Throughout the training process, classes were held three times a week. The duration of each complex was 8–12 weeks, after the completion of the complex, a week's rest was given before proceeding to a new complex. On average, the duration of one training session was 70–90 minutes.

It is now known that when planning the load, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the duration, frequency, volume, intensity of training, as well as the type of exercise performed. The duration and frequency of training should be linked to other training components. It is advisable to conduct classes at the same time, providing for rest intervals between individual exercises. Rest intervals between sets depend on the objectives of a particular lesson. When building muscle mass, breaks should be on average 2-3 minutes; when improving the volume and relief of muscles, they are reduced to 1.5 minutes, and in the pre-competitive period - up to 30 seconds.

When exercising on simulators, a more selective effect on certain muscles is provided. This gives a good result during the period of work "on the form" and "on the relief".

When planning the magnitude of the training load, one should take into account the level of preparedness of the athlete, the speed of recovery, i.e., correctly alternate large and small loads.

In order to test the effectiveness of the developed experimental methodology, control tests were selected to assess the dynamics of the indicators of the strength qualities of young men of pre-conscription age involved in athletic gymnastics.

At the initial stage of the experiment, testing of young men of pre-conscription age involved in athletic gymnastics was carried out in order to determine the actual values of the indicators and compare them in the experimental and control groups.

During the experiment, under the influence of training loads, there were significant positive changes in young men of pre-prescription age in both groups in all measured indicators.

Analyzing in more detail the dynamics of the studied data in the experimental group, it can be noted that significant changes occurred in this group, which were the result of purposeful training of the young men of the experimental group based on the developed program of the training process.

Analysis of the data shows that in the group of young men who trained according to the usual method, there were changes in the indicators towards their improvement, however, they were not as significant as in the experimental group.

Thus, senior school age is the most favorable for the development of strength abilities. Athletic gymnastics allow during this period to develop strength qualities to the greatest extent.

It has been established that the developed experimental methodology should include the effective parameters of strength exercises used by the subjects during the pedagogical experiment with a clear regulation of rest, the number of repetitions, the number of series, the nature of the rest.

Analysis of the obtained results showed that the subjects of the experimental group significantly improved the indicators of the level of development of strength qualities in comparison with the subjects of the control group.

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**Annotation.** The article analyzes the main directions and tools used in the modern system of higher education, and notes the introduction of innovative technologies in teaching practice. Under such conditions, new forms and methods of physical activity at the lessons of physical education of university students can contribute to the formation of a healthy lifestyle.

**Key words:** health, youth, healthy lifestyle, innovative health technologies, physical culture.

Health is a key factor influencing the desire and ability of a person to study well, develop, and receive new sports and health technologies. Improving the health of the younger generation and preventing diseases is one of the priorities of health care and education. The results of a medical examination of student youth show that the higher education system does not fully ensure the health of students. Many researchers have noted the deterioration in the health and physical fitness of students over the past decade.

Most young people with disabilities enter the first year of higher education each year; almost 20% of students are overweight, about 47% have deviations in the development of the musculoskeletal system. Studies of the incidence of university students have shown that pathologies of the respiratory system, cardiovascular, nervous system, and sensory organs are in the lead among chronic diseases.

In senior years, the number of students with disabilities will increase from 18 to 25.5%. During the years of study in high school, the incidence of future professionals will increase 3-8 times than socialists. For comparison: a fifth of every thousand students of the first year of study receive dispensary registration. 25-30% of students report feeling unwell and in poor physical shape. 50-60% of students did not pass the control standards.

There is evidence in the scientific literature that the effects of cardiovascular dysfunction and psycho-emotional effects on the respiratory system persist until the end of stress. The negative impact of higher education on the health of students - stress, relationships - specific diseases of the university profile.

The need for disease prevention, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, the formation of appropriate attitudes in the upbringing of the younger generation should be put in the first place. The problem of preserving the health of the younger generation is now recognized as a pedagogical one. In this regard, the study of ways to preserve, preserve the health of the younger generation in the context of the pedagogical process and pedagogical methods continues. Long-term scientific researches in the field of formation of students' healthy lifestyle skills are based on the use of various algorithms in the system of physical education in higher educational institutions. Leading experts in the field of physical culture and sports have developed the conceptual foundations of the theory and methodology of physical education, focused on the priority of human health.

At the same time, the variety of curricula of higher educational institutions in physical education is not aimed at educating students in the priority of health as one of the most important human values. The curricula and plans include all the various sections of the education of a healthy lifestyle with its manifestations: optimal physical activity and immunity training, rational nutrition and psychophysical self-regulation, hardening and the proper organization of the work and rest regimen.

In addition, in the modern system of physical education at the university it is used mainly in the mode of ready-made knowledge, that is, in the presentation of knowledge in finished form. With this method, the physical education teacher proposes a specific set of tasks, providing standard information for sensation and repetition. With this approach, the personal characteristics and motivation of students are practically not taken into account, and creative activity is reduced to a minimum. As a result, loss of interest in physical education, decreased activity, disrespect for the subject and the teacher, consumerism.

The assessment of motor abilities and abilities is usually carried out on the basis of several indicators of standard standards, which do not take into account the personal achievements of the student, there is no dependence on age characteristics, and there are no intermediate points.

A feature of the modern concept of physical education should be to increase the role of the educational orientation of the personality of the pupil, and not special physical education, because innovative means of physical culture are aimed at increasing the general level of education and ensuring the psychophysical readiness of pupils for future professional activities. A student's orientation towards a healthy lifestyle within the framework of the discipline "physical culture" can be realized through the active use of its theoretical part.

At the same time, it is difficult to fully implement the theoretical part of the discipline "physical culture" in university practice. On the one hand, it takes a lot of time to master this section, on the other hand, training is not for physical exercise.

The need to increase students' theoretical knowledge of the basics of a healthy lifestyle and the development of motor qualities is contradictory. It can be solved through the introduction of innovative information and communication programs, independent development of the theoretical section. The use of modern information technologies is the main way of high-quality information delivery. Informatization of the discipline "physical culture" allows solving the problems of personality development (thinking and aesthetic perception), forming a new information culture and information worldview, increasing the information orientation of the educational process.

Computer support of the educational process allows you to independently acquire knowledge, create conditions for self-control, stimulate and increase interest in doing exercises, and consolidate knowledge gained in practice. The introduction of information and computer support for the process of physical education in higher educational institutions allows remote training of students in special medical groups. The advantages of distance learning in this case are undeniable.

Acquiring knowledge at any convenient time allows students not only to stay in a familiar environment and maintain their usual rhythm of life, but also to choose an individual training program. You will have the opportunity to choose the most suitable sports and health programs. Such a system of education opens up new opportunities - education and creative self-expression, eliminates anxiety and self-doubt caused by subjective factors.

Effective forms of computer support in the process of physical education are: electronic teaching aids, multimedia innovative programs for improving physical qualities, methods of self-assessment of the level of physical development, psychosomatic and functional state of the body, methods of self-control of basic health indicators. This education system enhances the humanitarian component of the process of physical education, allows you to use the potential of the Department of

Physical Education, meet the needs and needs of students, encourage them to engage in physical education.

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<b>227</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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## METHODOLOGY FOR CHECKING THE SPEECH ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS WITH A WEAK PRIMARY SCHOOL MIND

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**Annotation.** This article is covered on the basis of several techniques in the development of speech activity in mentally retarded students. In this, methods have been improved based on cognitive activity of mentally retarded students.

**Keywords:** speech, communication, cognitive activity, pronunciation, perception, hand Matrix, vocabulary, correction.

Today, the upbringing of the younger generation as a mature person in all respects is one of the issues that are currently relevant. Based on the analysis of special literature and the results of our study, the following factors in the cultivation of speech in children with mental developmental disabilities: mental capacity and degree of impairment; we observed the correct and timely implementation of correctional work on the state of speech of the child (pronunciation skills, vocabulary Reserve and grammatical system), correctional work, the formation of a full-fledged implementation of a comprehensive, mother-tongue system in teaching educational and Correctional disciplines on colloquial speech. A research methodology has been developed that studies the cultivation of speech in children with mental developmental disabilities.

The importance of folk oral creativity in the development of children's speech is great. Therefore, in the "book of reading "the section" Fairy Tales-reach for good " is given. The fairy tales included in it are important for children to be taught to prosperity, to develop spiritually. For example, peasant and rich characters from the fairy tale "beat the bat " form in the minds of readers an idea that one should hate good and evil, get away from it. It is believed that boastfulness, Justice, greed are very bad habits, generosity, kindness to a friend, truthfulness help a person to achieve spiritual growth. Children are said to prepare to make two schedules. It is emphasized to write together words about good, and to the other words that are the opposite of it. Students are divided into two groups, when children in the first group find words such as kind, generous, sweet, cute, beautiful, beautiful, hardworking, attentive, modest, intelligent, knowledgeable, while children in the second group say such words as bad, ugly, rude, deceitful, cunning, hooligan, disorganized, stingy, ardent. It is useful to carry out work on the cultivation of speech in connection with economic education. It uses words such as family, household, Grace, solidarity, cooperation, austerity, profit, loss, autocracy, respect. The work of growing students ' speech is associated with the enrichment of their vocabulary. The more vocabulary children have, the more fluently he will speak. As we all know, speech is a means of expressing thought, through which a person expresses his opinion, views. In addition, we evaluate the inner world of a person, the level of knowledge, also based on his speech. Therefore, to grow speech, which is considered effective in mastering knowledge, collecting information about nature and being, as early as school age, it is necessary to attach special importance to the use of such methods as memorizing the speech of Primary School students, explaining the meaning of words or retelling, but the use of games that are an interesting activity for them, especially Because the game occupies a key place in the activities of students of younger school age. Based on the age and psychological nature of children, we can say that play is the main tool in the understanding of the world and oneself, in the cultivation of coherent speech. In the lessons, we give examples of several games and methodologies in which students participate with excellent interest.

**Methodology " checking the understanding of simple sentences"**

<b>229</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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The boy is shown situational pictures and is told a series of simple statements with the following manifestations: “The Girl is sitting”, “the girl has a red ball”, “the boy is running”, “the boy has a car”, “the puppy is running” and hokazo. After that, the child should show a picture depicting the incident being told. It is also asked to indicate the following: olmahan's momic tail, where the girl is jumping, running, writing, flying slippery.

Then the method of executing commands in the form of a word is used, which involves the execution of 1.2.3 consistent characteristics that come in one sentence. For example:” Stand, go next to the table“,”take the toys and put them on the floor”. "Take the ball, hit the floor and give it to me.” Then it is determined that children understand grammatical constructions.

1. Understanding nouns in singular and plural. The child is shown pictures on things, his acquaintance and show skills are determined: where is the car, where are the cars, where is the doll, where are the Dolls, where are the apples, where are the apples, and so on.

2. Shrinking is the understanding of words that have a pampering attachment.

The child is given pictures on things and the skill of seeing the following is determined: where is the table, where is the table with the toy, where is the spoon, where is the spoon, where is the rabbit, where is the rabbit and the hokazos.

3. Understanding the content of coherent speech. This section examines the understanding of the content of poetic and eloquent texts. For this, children are offered a poetic text.

In-depth examination of the internal speech of students of school age, whose speech is not fully developed, helps to determine the sluggish vocabulary of children in the General Order of mental-speech-examination, as well as the state of some aspects of their mental activity, since logical perception is considered to be complex specialized perceptual thinking-mnemonic activity of a person. Internal speech affects the connections and activities of students with people, turns out to be a weapon of planning speech and non-speech actions.

#### Game "story"

**Purpose:** to cultivate the speech of students with mental development disabilities.

The teacher writes a few words to khattakhta. For example: Nafisa, like clock, rain, book. Readers independently compose a story with the participation of these words. In this, along with an increase in their vocabulary, the ability to correctly compose sentences, correctly tallaffuze sounds, creative and independent fixation is formed. The fact that the teacher encourages active participants from time to time increases students ' self-confidence and encourages them to be active in the bundan. These games can also be freely used in extracurricular activities and circles.

#### Methodology "study of the state of vocabulary"

At the time of the conversation, readers observation gives certain ideas about the wealth of the child's vocabulary. But in order to determine the shortcomings of speech in detail, it is necessary to determine the level of vocabulary of the reader, aimed at the goal.

To check the level of vocabulary, special methods are used: to name things, to name things according to their description, To summarize the name of things, etc.

The reader is offered pictures with images of objects or objects, their movement, quality and signs. Things and pictures are selected by topics: toys, dishes, household appliances, clothes, shoes, body parts of a person, pets and wild animals, plants, people's profession, seasons of the year.

The child is again offered the following tasks:

- name the action of the work shown by the pictures and;
- "what is the child doing?"- the act of work is shown in practice;

Name things. A picture of what the reader should name or what their action, quality marks are depicted on is displayed. In this, the speech therapist addresses the child through questions: “What Is It”, “Who Is It”, "What is it doing", "how", "whose",

- to name things according to what is described: "which animal gives milk", "what do we write with?" and others;

- generalisational word separation: name a series of objects or pictures of things with one common word. Example: apples, pomegranates, grapes, quince, figs, apricots, dates, lemons, bananas or their pictures are shown and the question is asked: "how do we name what is shown in one word?" in this case, the pronunciation of words with different syllables is checked as much as possible.

- it is proposed to name with their action using images. The reader is offered to see pictures, in which the child must tell how the thing in the picture can move ( the Swallow is flying, the doll is sitting, the child is running, the girl is swimming). The child can be approached with the following question: "What is the child doing?" and other.- determining the sign of a thing. How is the sky? - (air color), whose is the coat? (my mother's).

- identification of meaningful words and antonyms: hot-cold, bitter-sweet, high-low, creamy-thin.

- knowledge of one-core words (garden, garden, gardener).

- generating quality from horses: "the table is made of wood". "What table?" (Woody); "the car is made of iron". "What kind of car?" (with iron). "Rice dish". "What kind of food?" (with rice). Methodology " examination of independent speech of children"

To check the connected speech of children, they are offered to perform the following tasks:

- compose a story without the use of subject images, toys, things. For example "this is a doll". the doll is very beautiful. A large bandage is attached to her hair. The doll is dressed in a large satin dress. He has a tapochka at his feet."

- build a story using serial images. The speech therapist recommends the reader 3-4 series of pictures, and depending on these pictures, it is proposed to compose a story, determining the sequence.

Drawing up a story on a given topic. Speech therapist will contact the reader:

"Think, what did you do at home yesterday?", or " what cartoons do you know?", "Do you like to go to the guest?", "Who did you go to mexmon?".

Evaluation:

- the story is structured correctly. The content of the story was able to shed good light. The story is structured in 5-6 sentences;

- the story was able to compose. But could not shed light on the content to the end. The story is composed of 3-4 sentences;

- many mistakes in the story. Could not shed light on the content. The story is composed of 1-2 sentences;

- he has no independent speech.

Materials for finishing:

Model of thing, mulch, handouts (pictures, constructors), probes, spatula, mirror (wall and table mirror).

Didactic materials: a set of toys, toys that can be played on the table (loto, domino).

Collection of albums or pictures, expressive and plot about things, continuous clipping pictures.

A set of objects of different sizes and shapes to determine different number materials, mozaika, optical-spatial representations.

Objects of different sizes or their drawings.

Set of sound toys: drum, flute, piano, sound-making animal-toys.

Set of pictures (toys): household appliances clothing, dishes, transport, pets and wild animals, vegetables, fruits.

Special manuals for checking phonemic perception: pictures, syllables, words about a pair of objects.

Methodology " checking the understanding of words"

The verification begins with the fact that the reader is told the names of things and is asked to indicate them. For example: body parts - eyes, forehead, face, nose, hair, daxon, arms, legs, etc.

Then the reader is offered to show home equipment: a table, a chair, a wardrobe, a chandelier, a mirror; from toys: a doll, a car, balls. The next step in checking the interpretation of words will be to determine the familiar skill of what is depicted in the picture. In this, the child will be shown pictures with images of objects that belong to different subject groups and differ from each other in shape, color, size and number. In these pictures, pets and wild animals, toys, vegetables, fruits, dishes, transport, as well as the seasons of the year will be tainted. This didactic material distinguishes it based on the age and individual characteristics of students. **"into place methodology instead"**

**Purpose.** Development of speech and memory of students with mental developmental disabilities.

Transfer tehnika. On the table, 5 or 6 pets are placed in pairs along with their children, and it is assigned to let the pets name by name. The reader is told to remember a certain amount of time given, and the pairs of pictures on the table with their eyes closed are changed. Then the child is handed over to place the pictures in their place with the eyes peeled off. Depending on the cognitive activity of the child, the methodology can be complicated. It is possible to use birds, fruits, vegetables and other subject images.

**Methodology "which one was taken"**

**Purpose:** development of speech and memory of students with mental developmental disabilities.

Transfer tehnika. In this, generalized pictures are placed on the table: house and wild animals, fruits, vegetables, birds and other generalized pictures. The pictures are typed in rows, and the child is asked to carefully observe the pictures and memorize them. Then one of the pictures is taken away in the case not shown to the child. The child is told to find the picture taken. In this case, it is important how developed the child's visual memory is. Further variants of the methodology are complicated by the change in the number of images.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**Annotation:** Down syndrome is a congenital defect disease characterized by the fact that children remain from a different level of growth, both physically and mentally. The article provides information about children with Down syndrome, family and school cooperation in their upbringing.

**Keywords:** Down syndrome, chromosomal trisomy, genetics, hereditary factors, anomaly, Alzheimer's disease, epicanthus, hypotonia, prenatal.

Down syndrome (chromosome 21 trisomy) is a form of genome pathologies in which the karyotype is often represented by 47 chromosomes instead of the normal 46, since the 21st pair of chromosomes is three copies instead of the normal two. This syndrome was named after John Down, an English physician who first described it in 1866. The connection between the origin of the congenital syndrome and the change in the number of chromosomes was determined only by the French geneticist Jerome Lejeune in 1959.

In the 20th century, Down syndrome became a fairly common diagnosis. People with Down syndrome have been reported a lot, but only part of the symptoms could be stopped. Most people with Down syndrome have died in infancy or childhood. Until the middle of the 20th century, the causes of Down syndrome remained unknown, but it was known to science that the relationship between this syndrome and mother age and the syndrome can be dealt with with equal probability by representatives of all races. In those days, the theory reigned that the syndrome was caused by a combination of genetic and hereditary factors. Other theories have promoted the notion that the syndrome develops due to injury during childbirth.

Down syndrome is not a rare pathology-it is observed on average in one case out of 700 births. Currently, due to the prenatal diagnosis, the frequency of birth of children with Down syndrome has decreased from every 1,100 cases to 1, since abortion is resorted to when the fetus finds out about the disease. The probability of having an anomaly in both sexes is the same.

The number of children born with Down syndrome is 1 for every 800 or 1000 babies. In 2006, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention assessed it as one case for 733 live births in the United States (5,422 new cases per year). About 95% of them are chromosome 21 trisomy. Down syndrome can occur in all ethnic groups and in all economic classes. The mother's age affects the likelihood of conceiving a child with Down syndrome:

- If mothers are between 20 and 24 years old, this probability is 1 to 1562;
- Up to 30 years old-1000 to 1;
- 35 to 39 years old — 214 to 1;
- In the case of over 45 years of age, the probability will be in the ratio 19 to 1.

Despite the fact that the probability increases with the age of the mother, 80% of children with this syndrome are born in women under 35 years of age. This condition is associated with a higher overall fertility rate in this age group. According to the latest data, the age of the father increases the

risk of developing the syndrome in a child, especially if he is over 42 years old. Usually, Down syndrome is accompanied by the following external signs:

- "Flat face — - 90%
- Brachycephaly (anomalous skull) — 81%
- Skin layering on the neck of newborns-81%
- Epicanthus (vertical skin layer covering the medial corner of the eye slit) — 80%
- Joint hyperharic activity — 80%
- Muscle hypotonia-80%
- The flatness of the nape-78%
- Arm-leg bitch-70%
- Brachimesophalangia — numbness of the fingers due to underdevelopment of the middle phalanges) - 70%
- Cataract development after 8 years-66%
- Openness of the mouth (due to low muscle tone and special structure of the palate) - 65%
- Dental anomalies-65%
- 5-finger clinodactyly — oblique silent) - 60%
- Arcane palate-58%
- Flatness of the nose sash — 52%
- Burushgan language-50%
- Transverse Palm layer-45%
- Short wide neck — 45%
- Congenital heart porogi-40%
- Short nose-40%
- Strabismus — let's cry) - 29%
- Chest deformation — 27%
- Spots on the edges of the colored curtain-19%
- Episindram-8%
- Stenosis or atresia of the duodenum-8%
- Congenital leukosis (white blood disease) — 8%.

<b>237</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Down syndrome cannot be cured, but there are many techniques that can help patients gain social and other skills. Today, individuals with Down syndrome have an extended life expectancy, a period that exceeds 50 years. Many people with this syndrome get married. Men will have a limited amount of sperm, while most men with Down syndrome are infertile. Women have a regular menstrual cycle. At least 50% of women with Down syndrome can have children.

In 35-50% of children born to mothers with this syndrome, Down syndrome or other disability is diagnosed. There is information that patients with Down syndrome are less likely to have a cancerous tumor. However, such people are more likely to suffer from Cardiological diseases (usually congenital heart defects), Alzheimer's disease and acute leukemia. People with this syndrome have a weak immune system, so children (especially at an early age) often suffer from pneumonia, they have a difficult experience of infections that occur in children, stomach disorders are often noted.

In different cases, the cognitive development of children with Down syndrome is significantly different. Nowadays, it is impossible to determine in advance how good the child's assimilation and physical development will be before birth. Determination of Optimal methods is carried out after childbirth using early intervention. Since each child has a wide range of opportunities, their success in a standardized educational program at school can vary significantly.

Mastering problems that exist in children with Down syndrome can also occur in healthy individuals, so parents can try to give their children to normal schools. In most cases, children have speech problems. A certain delay is observed between the perception of the word and its pronunciation. Therefore, it is recommended that parents take the child to the speech therapist.

Subtle motor skills are delayed in development and significantly lag behind other motor skills. Some children can start walking from the age of two, and some at the age of 4. Physiotherapy is usually prescribed to speed up this process.

Often the speed of development of speech and communicative skills is delayed, and this helps to identify hearing problems. If they exist, this is corrected by early intervention or by marking hearing aids. Children with Down syndrome are usually divided into special classes at school. This is due to the fact that they have a low ability to learn and a high probability of lagging behind their peers.

It is children and adults with Down syndrome who live longer due to socialization and a positive attitude in society — this applies not only to persons with disabilities, but also to persons without disabilities. It is true that individuals with Down syndrome can think more slowly than others and take a long time to assimilate information. But although their movement and appearance may be similar, each child with Down syndrome will have different abilities.

According to scientific research, children with Down syndrome have IQ (intelligence measure) in the light to medium low range and speak more slowly than other children. But this does not mean that they cannot read. The effects of the syndrome on learning are usually mild to moderate. The problem is the lack of individual conditions for the manifestation of many strong abilities of a person with each Down syndrome.

In developed states, people with Down syndrome, along with all, go to ordinary schools, work, participate in making decisions that relate to them, start a family, vote and contribute wonderfully to society.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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**SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH IMPAIRMENT  
ADAPTATION FEATURES**

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**Annotation:** This article details the features of socio-psychological adaptation of children with speech defects, the analysis by scientists of issues of adaptation to changing socio-psychological conditions and the mechanism of adaptation of boalas in preschool age.

**Keywords:** Socio-adaptation, speech, cognitive processes, associative behavior, neurotic reaction, secondary affective disorder, sensory, intellectual, affective-volitional sphere.

The changes taking place in the life of our country in subsequent years, the development of society, the change in social relations, like all spheres, have had their impact on the education and upbringing of children. In the transformation of educational goals and means, most scientists distinguish children's adaptation to socio-psychological conditions, establishing interaction as a dynamic system in micro and macropores; personality development and adaptation of the child to the interpersonal and external environment in the introduction to the social environment.

Socio-psychological adaptation is considered as a process of social communication that fully exposes the capabilities of the individual.

Personality opportunities reflect in themselves the level of development of self-awareness and the totality of personal resources that provide self-control and self-control in modified conditions.

Adaptation to changing socio-psychological conditions is complex enough. Entering the team, as well as adapting to socio-psychological conditions, in most cases is accompanied by a feeling of airiness, discomfort, decreased activity and even a deterioration in health.

Often a person is unable to adapt to new conditions that lead to associative behavior, neurotic reactions and other phenomena that hinder adaptation.

In later times, there is an increasing number of children who cannot adapt to preschool institutions. Crisis period at 3 years old not only the personality of the child (L.S.Vygotsky, D.B.Elkonin) (71) and is considered a senzitive period not only for the development of the nervous system, but also for the development of speech. (E.A.Dyakova, Ye.M.Mastyukova) (39) It affects the identification of the influence of preschool children on speech development, its adaptation to new socio-psychological conditions.

Speech activity is one of the components of the mechanism of adaptation of children of younger preschool age. The level of speech development is one of the scientists of adaptation success.

Speech activity is formed and realized in inextricable connection with all psychic processes taking place in the sensory, intellectual, affective-volitional spheres. Speech inadequacy in children of small school age affects their general development: stops the formation of mental functions, limits the possibilities of cognition, disrupts the process of social adaptation.

In most cases, adaptation in such children is severe, which is reflected in the appearance of neurotic reactions, airy-frightening disorders, etc.

There are some, but not sufficiently systematized, information about the observation of stuttering, NTR, dysarthria, alalyk in children as a secondary affective disorder of fear and anxiety. (V.I.Seliverstov) (50) children with various speech defects reflect the risk group for the development of an airy-fear state, since in them the world is understood not only immature, but also through rare sensory and sensory systems.

An airy child without any fear or reason significantly changes his behavior, which negatively affects his mental development, changes his character qualities, has a negative effect on his education

and upbringing. Mental changes that occur due to fear lead to a violation of the ontogenetic socialization process, the development of socio-psychological isolation of the individual.

For the emergence of such affective states, the sensitive period is the period of complication or exchange of the system of relations “man-to-man”. (V.N.Myasitshev, A.M.Prikhajan) (26, 27). In preschool age, factors that arise with such emotional-stressful factors and deepen fear-anxiety reactions are the period of primary adaptation of the child to educational institutions. (N.D.Vatugina, A.I.Zaharova, A.A.Kolchadjan, A.A.Solntseva, R.V.Tonkova-Yampalskaya)

Researchers (V.I.Seliverstov) (50) comments on the fact that such children are focused on their own defect and have different attitudes towards it. (anxiety, fear, insecurity).

In modern child psychology and psychotherapy, an integrative approach to the correction of the anxiety-fear state is much more common. Cognitive - behavioral strategies are widely used in the correction of situational and personal anxiety. In the correction of physiologically emerging airiness in children, experts resort to a behavioral approach and use the relaxation method. In the correction of negative experiences, cognitive-behavioral techniques are used, which teach children to evaluate and analyze airy conditions, expand ways to overcome them, teach them to apply methods of self-help in strong weather, seek self-defense strategies from the qualifications of their past and current conditions.

In the proofreading of self-assessment and interpersonal conflicts (conflicts), through self-realization, awareness of airy and neurotic conflicts, along with the awareness of the falsity of the “idealized “I”, strategies are developed to eliminate internal conflicts, conditions are created for free, spontaneous games, conflict conditions are created to get rid of emotional pressure in conflict situations, stories are told, pictures are shown. To increase the effectiveness of correctional work in young children, it is necessary to apply techniques aimed at changing family environments, any of the parents should participate in a child-parent therapeutic group, which will focus on counseling and teaching parents, teaching educators to communication skills, as well as conducting special psychological training in children to weaken the mood in relation to negative

Also, the adaptation of children with speech defects to the social environment around them depends not only on objective reasons: need, motivation and orientation of speech communication, but also on the active life positions of parents. Early rehabilitation can be when parents understand the need to go to a specialist in a timely manner. Most children with speech defects will need the help of various categories of specialists, educator, child psychiatrist, neurologist, as well as a surdologist, oculist, endocrinologist, doctor-genetic counseling.

Airy-the main techniques that determine cases of fear: obtaining a questionnaire about cases of fear from children and parents (A.I.Zaharov questionnaire), methodology for monitoring the adaptation process (L.V.Kuznetsova), an air test (V.Amen, M.Doki, R.Temml), a picture on the theme of the fairy tale” scary dream " (A.Duke's tale).

In children with speech impairments of preschool age, the average level of anxiety in particular is observed, but in conditions of communication with peers, in all children with various speech impairments-a higher level is observed. A qualitative analysis of the adaptation parameter shows: daytime sleep, emotional state, communication of children with adults, adherence to rules, activity in the game are considered high indicators, correction the connected zones of children, and airy-can serve as a source of deepening or emergence of states of fear.

Airy-a state of fear makes it possible to identify violations in the development of personality in the issue of approximate hypothesis of the possibility of adaptation of children, and allows you to identify some trends precisely, the risk of the formation of a depressive personality.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.



Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Thus, a good speech environment, timely identification of the defect, the correct Organization of correctional work, the interaction of all specialists create a desire to give the child an emotional approach and participate in the game process both with adults and with peers, and in speech communication, easily develop and improve his speech skills, thereby facilitating the passage of adaptation of children with speech.

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**Technologies for the development of professional competencies of students of Higher Education**

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**Annotation:** the article covers such issues as a number of possibilities of effective technology project technology used in Higher Education, Project technology components recommended for use in the educational process, the tasks of professors and teachers of a higher educational institution when teaching the use of technologies.

**Base concepts.** Technology, friendly attitude, information, component, Independent Education, competence, educational activity, pedagogical opportunity.

Today, at each stage of continuing education, various design options are used. Especially in the process of Independent Education of future logopedists, we cite the views of a number of scientists on this approach, finding the design option based on cooperation as the most effective.

The use of Project technology in higher education has a number of opportunities in the preparation of future speech therapists for professional activities. In the application of Project technology in general, the American scientist J.A. Dyu's special place is occupied by theory of pragmatism.

Uzbek scientist J.Boronov's book "technologies of collaborative learning "it is written:" through collaborative learning, a process of quality education arises, which is based on the priority of friendly relations between the student, teacher and administration." From this opinion of the scientist, it can be concluded that in the effective organization of Independent Education of students, great attention should be paid to creating or designing an atmosphere of friendliness.

Based on the data we studied in scientific and theoretical sources, we summarized a number of possibilities of Project technology. As a result, the project technology, which is recommended for use in the development of professional competencies of future logopedists, in particular, in the process of Independent Education, includes the following main components:

1. Allowing to visualize the form and content of the work that the student must do, that is, the imposition of the initial problem.
2. Analysis of the problem posed, providing information about the necessary information, scientific sources that provide its solution.
3. Setting partners and experts. In this process, basically, the teachers of the institution where the students undergo pedagogical practice can be as partners, the teacher of the higher educational institution where the module is taught, or the teaching staff designated from the dean's office can be experts.
4. During the implementation of the project, it is necessary to foresee the obstacles, problems that students may encounter and take the necessary measures in their elimination.
5. Assessment of the awareness of the problem under study by the project executor. Through this process, the final result of the project can be changed to the content or form. Because the student, from the point of view of his worldview, analyzes the form of project implementation and the scale of the content. If his analysis is in doubt about the fulfillment of tasks in predetermined plans, it will be possible to reshape the problems.
6. Who is planned to be able to work in partnership with.
7. Operational diagnostics and monitoring. In this case, the teacher of a higher educational institution and the student analyze the steps schematically, having made a series of quick reviews of



their plans. As a result, the teacher of a higher educational institution brings to the eye the student's potential in relation to the implementation of the project he planned in the process of Independent Education.

1. The design by the teacher of a higher educational institution of Independent Education of students according to the module” speech therapy " was also chosen as an effective mechanism in achieving the expected results. That is, we also used the types of work that teach the design of classes in the seminar program, which we prepared for teachers of a higher educational institution. (The Seminar program is brought in 3 applications). As a result, we achieved the development of competencies of teachers of a higher educational institution for the use of Project technology in their activities. In this, we have separated for teachers of higher educational institutions the principles that should be paid attention to in the process of Independent Education of students. They are as follows:
  2. 1. Orientation of the content of Independent Education to the future speech therapist. It was taught to take into account the specific age and psychophysiological characteristics of each student, to focus on creating a comfortable working environment for them.
  3. 2. The view of tolerance skills as a priority aspect in the content of Independent Education. In addition, under this principle, the task of forming skills and abilities for an analytical attitude towards a speech problem is solved.
  4. 3. Cross-orientation of Independent Education. As a result of the tasks performed under this principle, future speech therapists realize the importance of moving from diagnostic activities to communicative activities, from correctional activities, from developmental activities, and from them to life situations of children with speech impairments.
  5. Among the principles listed above, the orientation of Independent Education to the student's personality is important in the content of motivation for research in students. The project technology, which is recommended to be used in the process of Independent Education of future logopedists, is suitable for the labor market, has its own position in any situation, is able to make a significant contribution to the development of the state and society, is able to apply Correctional-compensatory skills, provides for the training of mature people of their profession.
  6. In teaching future speech therapists the use of Project technology in the process of independent education, we allocated the following tasks for professors and teachers of higher educational institutions:

The use of all stages of educational and cognitive processes in teaching students to design their actions in the process of Independent Education and their analysis from a defectological point of view. In particular, cognition “(assimilation of Information),” Explanation “(awareness of information, separation of its main idea),” application in practice “(application of assimilated information in new situations),” Analysis “(Analysis of the achieved results, dismemberment),” synthesis “(incarnation of results in the center of a particular idea),” summary " (justification of the possibility of making final hulses, in what order and forms Blum's taxonomy was used to form specific steps to the listed learning-knowledge processes.

7. Interpretation on a didactic basis of teaching methods and technologies related to the content of independent education, as well as educational elements included in them from a defectological point of view. In this case, there are such stereotypes in practice that, for example, the approaches “how the presented technologies are, so that they are applied, without changes” reduce the creativity of teachers of a higher educational institution. This flexibility necessitates adding new elements to certain technologies and methods based on industry characteristics. In design technology, however, any approaches are adapted depending on which area they are used in.

8. Based on the results obtained in the process of independent education, it is required to carry out systematic, algorithmic and pedagogical activities of future speech therapists, periodic correction of targeted behavior, development of certain areas. It requires the teacher of a higher educational institution to consider the work performed by each student, as well as make the necessary adjustments without reducing his interest. Most importantly, it is desirable that the teacher of a higher educational institution rely on approaches that do not quench the professional motivational aspiration of the student.

When teaching future speech therapists to use project technology in the process of Independent Education, the learning environment should be guided by regular, situational, developmental and analytical foundations according to its description.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the independent educational process, the desire of the teacher of a higher educational institution and future speech therapists, orientation in their profession, awareness of professional actions, activity have found their proof in practice. However, from our observations it became clear that the traditional learning environment regarding the module “Speech Therapy” and the methods and means used in it are somewhat slow to abandon the tools of the OTM teachers. As an important factor in preventing this situation, we considered the interaction of teachers and students as a goal orientation, and developed a number of recommendations in this direction.

To prepare future speech therapists for professional activities through the use of Project technology in the process of independent education, it is necessary to carry out:

- a) build mutual trust and friendly relations between students and practicing teachers;
- b) creating a comfortable working environment for students to succeed;
- C) submission of the address of educational materials intended to be mastered during the period of Independent Education;
- g) harmonization with students ' knowledge, personal experience, orientation to practice in each task.

Important pedagogical conditions are considered to correlate the components of the pedagogical process, such as the choice of teaching methods, teaching, teaching, when teaching future speech therapists to the use of Project technology in the process of Independent Education, to explain their capabilities in achieving the goal.

Thus, in order to teach future speech therapists to use project technology in their professional activities, it is required that the teacher's activities focus on productivity and efficiency at each stage of Education.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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<b>251</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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<b>254</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FUNCTION OF SPORT IN SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the attention paid to the field of sports in our country today, its role in the spiritual and physical development of young people, its socio-pedagogical functions in the formation of the qualities of patriotism, tolerance, and activity in young people through sports, and the need for its improvement.

**Key words:** sport, national games, youth, spiritual maturity, patriotism, tolerance, activity.

It is not for nothing that they say that physical exercise, i.e. sports, is a socio-pedagogical phenomenon that has been tested by mankind for centuries, and is a guarantee of the formation of a healthy philosophy of life. Because sport is one of the factors that create a wide range of opportunities for everyone, regardless of nationality, race, and religion, to form a healthy lifestyle. Therefore, our President Sh. Mirziyoev says the following about this: "From now on, we attach great importance to the rapid development of sports, the encouragement and support of athletes who have achieved high results in international competitions." [1] Sport forms high spirituality and morality in a person. The development of sports contributes greatly to our goals and policies to increase the sense of kindness in our society, will be far away from vices such as avarice, envy, etc. Such children will never show their strength by going to obscenity on the street, because a new perspective and new human emotions enter their inner world through sports. Our historical traditions and values through national sports the fact that it is being instilled in the minds of our youth, that it is being warned about the evils that negatively affect their worldview, and that the methods and means of popularizing sports among the population are being improved, is giving its positive results.

Today, our country pays attention to sports at the level of state policy and a number of activities are carried out. In particular, the regular organization of three-stage sports competitions of schoolchildren and students, such as "Sprouts of Hope", "Barkamol Avlod", "Universiada", as well as national games, festivals and tournaments, has its practical effect.

To educate young people, who are the owners of our future, to be spiritually and physically mature, to give accurate and clear, at the same time interesting information to young people about the history of the origin of national sports games, to instill in their minds the national sport. It increases the love for our mothers and teaches them to appreciate them. At the same time, it is of great importance for athletes to proudly protect the honor of their Motherland during competitions. Today, sport is a political and social issue with sufficient influence, and even sports has created an opportunity to unite a large group of people and lead them to certain goals.

Many researchers studying the history of world sports stated that sport has already become the object of such sciences as psychology, philosophy, sociology, and history, which study behavior in the field of humanitarianism.

When thinking about the socio-pedagogical function of sport, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to its connection with the spiritual and moral environment of the society.

The spiritual and moral environment of the society improves according to the needs and requirements of the time. Today's social development of Uzbekistan requires the development of the spiritual and moral environment of the society with new concepts, moral values, principles and norms. Basing on ideal level values in personality formation and spiritual and moral education gives expected results.

Sport forms morality in a person, it is appropriate to consider concepts such as will, duty, and responsibility when determining the level of morality.

Studying the dialectic of aggressiveness and pleasure in sports on the basis of historicity and rationality, the fact that combative and deadly sports games are accepted as habits in different cultures in the historical stages of society, that there are no formalized and legalized rules, and even that some peoples have sports death. It should be noted that there were cases of human sacrifice among the yins. While some cultures value belligerence and aggression more, others value friendly relations and tolerance more.

Conducting modern sports on the basis of universal rules and paying attention to the further development of universal values in them remains one of the important aspects of the socio-pedagogical function of sports. This, in turn, is of particular importance in educating young people to be loyal to national and universal values. At the same time, sport not only makes a person physically strong, but also improves him from an aesthetic point of view. Most of the young people who play sports are determined and strong-willed to achieve their goals.

Along with the formation of moral qualities such as patiently overcoming any difficulties, treating others with respect, they themselves show beautiful movements and serve to get aesthetic pleasure. Today, sport has risen to the level of art, and modern sports equipment brings pleasure to the audience.

One of the important principles of the national idea at the present time is tolerance. In particular, the actual activity of the principle of tolerance can be seen in the effort to create national, religious and social tolerance among the population, and to create a healthy spiritual and physical environment. It began with the formation of mass sports and physical education, which is an important area for educating young people to be well-rounded and tolerant. Physical education and sports are a factor in the development of people, their tolerance in solving social and economic tasks. Only mentally and physically fit people can successfully carry out the creative work typical of the present era. After all, "education of tolerance is one of the important conditions for the justification of civil society" [2].

In countries where civil society is developing, every person can fully demonstrate his physical fitness and all his capabilities. In particular, in the conditions created for physical education and sports in our country, conditions have been created for the formation of tolerance in all young people and the full realization of their potential. In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan says: "I think you all understand that in this world, no matter in which field, any achievements and results do not come by themselves. In particular, it is no secret to anyone that in order to achieve high goals in the world of sports, first of all, you need a solid foundation, talent and desire, and most importantly, strong will, tireless work and courage" [3].

Popularity of sports is one of the main conditions for raising a well-rounded person. "Exactly in sports, the values important for modern society such as equality of chances of victory, striving to be the first, defeating not only one's opponent but also one's self are clearly manifested" [4].

The field of sports research complements traditional medical and pedagogical research with philosophical, historical and social research. In the era of globalization, ideological or ideological struggle, development of mass sports instead of national competition, development of moral qualities such as fighting like friends and heroes in sports are the basis for the emergence of tolerance in people. Our great scholar, the Sultan of the world of medicine, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, emphasizes that the

development of physical culture and sports not only improves a person's body, but also enriches a person with moral qualities. "From the moment an athlete realizes that he is guided not by fear, but by moral norms, he will be polite to his coach, friends, comrades, athletes, not because of fear, but because of the dictates of his conscience. The development of sports greatly contributes to our goal of increasing the sense of kindness in our society" [5].

Playing sports forms high moral qualities in children: the child becomes kind, avoids vices such as rudeness, tolerance, envy, collectivity, tolerance, his own group and training. pride in their training, humanity, patriotism and move under the flag of the Motherland regardless of nationality. Raising a healthy and strong generation was connected with many social, organizational and moral problems. These problems began to be solved one after another. On the agenda, there was a need to organize a new direction in Uzbekistan, a national movement related to sports. That is why in the past twenty years special attention has been paid to the development of physical education and sports in our country. Laws "On Education", "On Physical Education and Sports", "National Program of Personnel Training", "Physical Education in Uzbekistan" adopted after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of education and sports", "On the creation of the fund for the development of children's sports of Uzbekistan", other decrees and decisions fundamentally social, political, economic, spiritual, and creating cultural changes.

Everyone in the society strives for it, is interested in it, because playing sports strengthens the will, makes one physically strong, and provides health. Sport is a tool that improves physical culture, it forms a socio-cultural process, and as a result, it is a multifunctional social activity that forms peace, friendship, tolerance in young people, and moral qualities. According to the researchers, when the word "athlete" is pronounced, not only the image of a strong, resilient and agile and tall young man or girl is embodied in our eyes, but also strong-willed, correct, truthful, always optimistic about life. we understand a person who is optimistic, easily overcomes any difficulties, humble and calm about his achievements [6].

It can be concluded from this that, firstly, sport is a social activity that serves the benefit of society and chooses a unique way to form tolerance; secondly, sport eliminates vices such as indifference and indifference in society, improves physical and social tolerance in individuals, and carries out constructive activities; thirdly, if a culture of tolerance is formed through sports, equality, sympathy, mutual respect, patience and respect for the diversity of spoken languages, and integration of interests will occur in interpersonal, ethnic, and interstate relations.

In order to raise a healthy and well-rounded generation and to develop a high moral ideal among young people, the great work started in the field of physical education and sports in accordance with the state program "Year of a Well-rounded Generation" without slowing down, especially the further development of children's sports, every city and building sports complexes and stadiums in the village that meet the requirements of the time, modern sports it was specially emphasized that the issues of providing equipment, highly qualified sports teachers and coaches are widely occupied. The formation and popularization of sports is the reason for the strengthening of spiritual and moral integration, the formation of international and inter-ethnic tolerance. Especially in our republic, the work of creating sports and mass healthy lifestyle ensures the principle of tolerance even more priority.

In conclusion, first of all, sport is a socio-pedagogical phenomenon has its history of origin, essence, functions, place and importance in society and human life. Secondly, by studying the development trends of the dialectic of nationality and universality, sport fulfills an important socio-pedagogical task in educating young people in the national spirit. Sport remains an important factor that leads to physical and mental beauty of a person and serves to educate him in all aspects.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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<b>259</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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## THE IMPORTANCE OF FUNCTIONAL TRAINING IN THE ATHLETE TRAINING SYSTEM

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**Annotation:** *In order to improve the level of high performance achieved by today's athletes, the article talks about the improvement of the training methods of highly qualified athletes and the functional training and its essence and importance in the training of athletes. Also, the authors focused on the main characteristics of functional training and control of functional systems.*

**Key words:** *sport, athlete training, sports result, functional training, descriptions of functional training, control of functional systems.*

The future and prosperity of our country largely depends on the health, knowledge, knowledge, potential, talents and beliefs of children, youth of the present period. The upbringing of the younger generation is an important task facing the nation, and not just for the family. The role of physical education and sports in the upbringing of a healthy child and a harmonious generation is also incomparable. Therefore, physical education and sports in our Republic are among the priority issues raised to the level of Public Policy, and several dozen directive documents on it have been adopted. In terms of their implementation, the material base of physical education and sports is first formed and its popularity is growing. At the same time, favorable conditions and opportunities are being created for the young generation to play sports. These expand the possibility of qualifying talented young people for sports toboro. As the president noted: - "naturally, at the center of all our noble intentions is the desire to grow our children healthy, both physically and spiritually, to see their happiness, a prosperous future, to raise a generation that will not be inferior to anyone in the world."

In the early years of the new century, sports science was separated from the structure of the theory and methodology of physical culture as an independent science. The objective reasons for this are the theory and practice of sports science, recommendations and conclusions of research work. They extend sports training from theoretical and practical aspects to the rise of sports results.

Until the last years of the last work, the main attention was paid to the aspects of theoretical, general-physical, technical-tactical and mental training in the training of athletes, and they formed a component of sports training, using methods, methods and Means specific to the types of training in order to develop them.

Over the past years, the term functional training has taken a wider place than the content of the theory and methodology of sports science. Field experts C.Khaladov, S.Kuznetsov (2007), V.Vasilkov (2008) s considered functional training an important section of sports training, describing it as stimulating the supply and activity of the neuromuscular apparatus with energy resources, providing it with plastic material, and studying the excretion of decay and decomposed products from the body.

Traditionally, the aspects of physical, technical, tactical and mental training of athletes are officially distinguished in the preparatory jatayon. The applied classification of types of training in sports activities is quite conditional and is used for a specific formalization purpose. It is desirable at a certain stage of training to determine the general directions in the development of one or another component of the athlete's training, for the convenience of working with tools and methods.

At the same time, each feature, ability or quality of movement is based on certain functional capabilities of the organism, and they are based on specific functional processes and physiological mechanisms. For example, such quality as durability and all its types are largely determined and

limited by the level of development of energy supply mechanisms - anaerobic and aerobic productivity, as well as the level of “functional stability”.

In recent years, it has become increasingly clear that sports training, which consists in achieving the highest sports result, is aimed at developing the level of functional capabilities that an athlete is able to provide this result. N.G. The opinion of ozolin (1970) is very remarkable: “describing the system of General Sports Training, we can say that this is a long-term, year-round, specially organized, educational process that increases training, development, growth and the functionality of an athlete....”.

Functional training determines the economy and optimality of performing movements, and in the end directly affects the sports result.

The functional training of an athlete is expressed in training and competitions in indicators of the adaptation, reactivity and resistance of the athlete's body to mental and physical influences. (V.Vasilkov, 2008).

Functional training is a systematic, multi-factor process of managing individual biological reserves of the human body using various means, methods of physical, technical, tactical and mental training.

Function (from the Latin funtion - fulfillment) – 1)commitment, scope of activity, Role; 2) a specific manifestation of the holistic activity of biological cells, tissues, organs and the body. Functional training determines the structural indicators of the organs of the human body and organisms, the supply of the functioning of the neuromuscular apparatus, as well as some functions of the functioning of the neuromuscular apparatus, a demonstrative description of the supply.

Such supplying organs and systems include: the first Supply Group: cardiovascular, respiratory, thermoregulatory, nervous and endocrine systems. The first Supply Group provides the neuromuscular apparatus with the substances necessary during the period of its activity; the second Supply Group: the digestive and excretory systems, when the neuromuscular system is activated, they sharply reduce their activity and are activated in peace.

The task of functional systems includes ensuring the elimination of substances and developed split substances necessary for the functioning of the nervous (nervous)-muscular apparatus, the creation of energy reserves, buffer volumes for working with substances and in great tension, and the restoration(synthesis) of new ones instead of tissues that have failed during the period of movement activity.

As the main descriptions of functional training, the following can be indicated.

1. Indicator of specific activity of cardiovascular, respiratory, humoral, thermoregulatory, excretory, protective and other systems when performing movement activity.
2. The degree of adaptation to physical nagruzkas.
3. Recovery time after nagruzkas.
4. Economy of functional systems during the period of movement activity.
5. Types of reaction of the nervous system (normomotonic, hypertonic, hypotonic, dystonic, stepped).

It is necessary to know that physical and functional training has different times of development, improvement and recovery (giterochronism).

6. Strength of bone, muscle and connective tissue.

Control of the functional systems of the body is controlled by recording the possibilities of adaptation of the cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrine, immune, nervous-system and neuromuscular apparatus. The entry of the time” tension " is determined, after working in certain intensity zones there will be exhaustion, distress(pathalogic stress) will occur. For this, hemodynamics studies are used, index and pointers are measured during the test or when taking the probe many times. To assess the functional capabilities of the body, indicators such as YUQCH(frequency of heart contractions),

AQB(arterial blood pressure), NOCH(frequency of breathing), Ruffe – Dijon index, Kedro index, universal cardiorespirator pointer, one-minute Heart Volume Index, Heart-Lung appoic probe, moderate dynamic AQB, pulse acceleration percentage, oxygen consumption coefficient are used. To assess the functional capabilities of the athlete's organism, dosed nagruzkas tests are used: orthoclinostatic probe, Martine probe(20 sit-ups for 30 seconds), Letunov probe, Harvard step-test, PWC 150 and PWC 170 tests, etc.

The excretion of the neuromuscular apparatus with energy sources, plastic material and metabolic breakdown substances from the body depends on the functional system of the body, prepares organs (cadiorespirator, nervous, endocrine, immune, digestive and excretory), the improvement of their activity falls into the concept of functional training.

Mechanisms for increasing the functional Jay of athletes.

At the heart of increasing functional capacity are the processes of developing the body's adaptation to physical stress and mobilizing functional reserves.

Adaptation (adaptation) of the body to physical stress is a reaction of the whole organism aimed at ensuring muscle activity and maintaining or restoring the stability of the internal environment of the body - homeostasis.

Adaptation is one of the most important physiological foundations of the training activity of athletes. The entire training process is aimed at the formation of adaptation to the specific activity of the muscles.

The entire process of sports training can be represented as the interaction of two main factors that determine the improvement (increase in functionality) of athletes ' adaptation.

One of these factors will be physical activity, which acts as the main irritant - an adaptogenic factor that causes corresponding functional reactions.

Another factor is the effectiveness of recovery, during which functional and structural changes in the body are combined.

Both of these factors are organized according to different parameters through the sports training management system.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that functional training affects the athlete's preparation for the competition and the growth of sports results. The lack of the necessary functional training leads to the fact that the athlete is injured and suffers from diseases. The development of today's athlete from all angles (both physical and mental and moral) also requires that he be prepared physically, technically tactically, mentally, functionally.

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**Annotation:** *this article provides recommendations on improving the effectiveness of work on the formation of creative thinking skills of weak hearing students, creativity in weak hearing children, and the formation of skills in abilities.*

**Keywords:** *weak hearing, thinking, experience, memory, description, psychology, Psychic Development, Special Education, auditory perception, process, intonation, defect.*

At the present stage of the development of society, the reforms carried out in our country are aimed at educating every person living in this society as a free, creative person who can realize his capabilities. The issue of the development of creative abilities of Primary School students in the processes of globalization in the world is defined as one of the urgent tasks. In particular, the qualities of the United States associated with creativity and a non-standard way of thinking are defined as an important criterion that determines in primary school students. In schoolchildren in Singapore, creativity was included in the top three in the line of important qualities.

In recent years, the Republic has been creating a modern methodological support for the design of the creative educational process of weak auditory students, the development of creativity skills through interactive methods, the normative basis for increasing the social role of ensuring the quality of Education. The intellectual-creative-creative activity of weak auditory pupils is of great socio-pedagogical importance, it is a factor in the development and improvement of the basic qualities and abilities of the harmonious generation. From this point of view, an important place is occupied by the modernization of the content of primary education on the basis of advanced foreign experience, the formation of an innovative educational environment based on competencies, the further improvement of the pedagogical mechanisms for the development of creative abilities in weak auditory students based on the widespread introduction of interactive teaching methods and technologies into practice.

The phenomenology of creativity has attracted the attention of thinkers at all times of World Culture. At the same time, the problem of creativity in modern science has not yet lost its relevance, but D.B. In the words of bogoyavlenskaya, it still stands "on the territory of the near future development" of psychology and pedagogy. Hence, it is advisable to study the phenomenon under study from a historical point of view. The phenomenon of creativity was associated precisely with divergent thinking. The researchers found that the connection between IQ intelligence coefficient and divergent thinking is one-sided. High indicators of divergent thinking in cases where it is usually at the IQ level have not been recorded. However, the high level IQ does not guarantee that there will also be high performance, such as divergent abilities.

**Creative thinking** – the structure and content of general and special abilities, creative abilities, concepts of creativity and their products still remain the subject of scientific discussion today. It is worth mentioning that there are differences, disagreements not only in the correctness of the application of terms, but also in the definitions of phenomena under which the above-mentioned terms are understood. At the same time, the quality of scientific research will largely depend on the theoretical reflection of the conceptual apparatus of the concept of its embodiment. That is, first of all, it is necessary to limit the area of \ u200b \ u200bThe terms, and in its context it is necessary to study the hierarchy of interrelated

concepts and express the main initial definitions that will be overshadowed by the topic of the dissertation.

**Creativity.** The importance of creativity in pedagogical activity in the psychological and pedagogical literature is an indisputable fact (V.V.Davidov, V.I.Zagvyazinsky, N.G.Asukhova and others.).

A.I.Arnoldov argues that creativity is a unique aspect in general and is one of the raw and most important qualities of an individual to himself, his conscious activity aimed at changing the natural and social world. When describing this phenomenon, it is necessary to draw on the concepts of creativity in broad and narrow meanings that have settled in literature. In the right sense, "creativity " consists of creating innovation. However, the concept of creativity dictates personal Genesis (unity, origin, beginning), and the word corresponding to it is used mainly in relation to human activity. F.In the article "creativity" (1901) by batyushkov, presented in the encyclopedic Dictionary of Brockauz and Efron: in this generally accepted sense, creativity is a conditional term that refers to psychic activity, which is reflected in the concentration, restoration or attachment of information of our consciousness in a new form, in the field of abstract thinking, in literary and practical activity.

Y.A. Clayberg to According, this expression given to creativity has a psychological meaning regarding the deep personality. First of all, creativity requires the presence in a person of abilities, motives, knowledge and skills that allow him to create a product that will stand out from others for its novelty, originality, uniqueness. Secondly, the study of these characteristics of the personality shows that the need of its imperceptible components, as well as the individual to realize their potential and capabilities, to open up and expand the possibilities of their creativity, when they feel and see imagination, intuition, mental activity, plays an important role. At the same time, the lack of a scientific diffrenance of the phenomenology of creativity leads to the fact that it is possible to apply the expression "creative" (creative) to almost any process of activity, except for highly automated actions.

D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya to According, common expressions of this concept do not give a full-fledged reflection of the essence image of creativity. As the author noted, not only in the minds of ordinary people, but also in the scientific literature, the expression of creativity, formed not on the basis of the procedural side – mechanism, but also on the basis of the result – product (creation of a novelty (thing, idea), is widespread. However, "expressing creativity according to the criterion for creating innovation is nothing more than giving creativity an expression according to its phenomenology, only in terms of its manifestation."

The tendency to creativity is a high manifestation of human activity, the ability to create something new, unlike others, and this ability can be seen in any area of human activity. And in a broad sense, creativity is a cross-development (Y.A. Panamarev).

In a broad context, D.B.Bogoyavlenskaya, Z.I.Kalmikova, A.M.Matyushkin and other researchers express creativity as going beyond the limits of existing knowledge.

V.M.The problem that gives impetus to creativity from a reflexological point of view, according to Bekhterev, leads to the formation of a dominant, and around it the necessary reserve of past experience should be viewed as "creating something new" in a situation where it gathers to solve a problem .

The importance of the axiological aspect is also not inferior. For Example, D.B.Bogoyavleniskaya represented the humanitarian approach M.M.Bakhtin's " creativity is not limited to the way of doing work, but is a spiritual and moral motivation to act "" M.M.Bakhtin, 1975), agrees with his views.

The productive activity of a person without receiving an incentive from the situation is not just a manifestation of interest in obtaining abstract knowledge, but spiritual aspiration (intention). However, despite the seemingly humanitarian aspect of problem analysis, the process in which this analysis is described can be viewed as a direct operational "psychological filling" of the concepts of creativity and talent.

D.B. According to bogoyavlenskaya, the concept of “creative” is a much broader term than the term “creative”. At the same time, creativity is not the high level of intelligence (intelligence, intelligence) itself (D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya, V.N. Druzhinin, N.S. Leites et al.).

Psychologists of the humanistic direction (G. Olport and A. Maslow) the initial source of creativity is the stimulation of personality growth, which is not subject to the homeostatic principle of pleasure. A. According to Maslow - this is a person's need to realize his capabilities and potential, to freely realize his abilities and life opportunities.

A number of researchers assume that motivation for achievements is necessary for creativity, while others think that motivation (motivation) is an obstacle to the creative process. For example, in favor of the first of the main points mentioned above on the basis of empirical data A.M. Matyushkin made a conclusion that in our country there is not motivation for growth among creative workers, but precisely motivation for achievements.

Some domestic researchers defend the idea that creativity will always be strictly related to a particular type of activity. In a word, it is impossible to talk about creativity in general terms, after all, there is artistic creativity, scientific creativity, technical creativity and other types. Other experts argue that the nature of creativity is one (holistic), the ability to create is of a universal nature.

There is also a view that creativity is inherent in logic, considering its main personal qualities as independence, personal values, and not external assessments. Usually such people are called creative personalities. Researchers continue to look for an integral indicator that describes a creative personality. Against this background, first of all, vague and potential abilities are investigated.

Abilities. Types of general and special abilities are distinguished, as well as creative and special creative abilities of the individual. The question arises, How do these concepts relate to each other?

In the historical context, two theories were formed: the theory of innate abilities (Francis Galton, late nineteenth century) and the theory of the abilities to be formed. According to the theory of the abilities to be formed, abilities are not innate and develop throughout the process of human life. At the same time, the formation of abilities does not negate the indirect influence of the progenitor factor (hereditary factor). Hence, such an influence on abilities is considered as a methodological basis for the organization of the educational and educational process.

The psychic development of a child is primarily associated with his formation of abilities (A.V. Zaporozhets, L.A. Hungarian). Against this background, abilities are understood as indirect systems of orientation methods in reality, which are formed throughout life. With the separation of traditions of the interpretation of cognitive abilities L.A. Hungarian abilities not only without the result of the cultural and historical development of a person, but also allow the child to independently interact with culture.

B.M. According to teplov, abilities are not limited to skills and abilities, and according to the success of the implementation of a certain activity (relatively) distinguish one person from another. B.M. Teplov distinguished three signs of abilities:

abilities-individual-psychological characteristics that distinguish one person from another;

abilities-features that depend on the degree of success in performing only one activity or several activities;

although it causes ease and speed in mastering abilities, they cannot be limited to already mature (formed) knowledge, skills and abilities in a person.

So, on the one hand, abilities are created in activity, reflect the norm, measure of assimilation, are a condition for the success of the performance of an activity and are manifested in such dynamic characteristics as speed, depth, ease and strength of means and methods of mastering it. On the other hand, the success of carrying out an activity is determined by the fact that it is accompanied by a set of abilities inherent in each person and demonstrating the characteristics of his personality.

According to some authors, according to different types of activity, general-intellectual and special abilities are distinguished, while according to another group of researchers, general and special abilities are distinguished. The authors of the second group are supporters of the point of view that intellectual (mental) abilities will be present in the structure of all other types of abilities. And the cure that their opponents put forward is as follows: even those who are not intellectually (mentally) developed can have special (for example, artistic or musical) abilities.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

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**Abstract:** This article examines the features of the process of adaptation of athletes to the higher education system after entering a university at the faculty of physical education. The nuances and difficulties of the process of their adaptation are noted in comparison with students of other areas of education, and an attempt was made to investigate the causes of these difficulties and indicate ways to overcome them.

**Key words:** physical culture, adaptation to the social environment, volume of physical activity, adaptation to the student community, strong psychological stress from mental activity, resource opportunities.

Today, all spheres of the life of New Uzbekistan have become the arena of deep reforms. In our country, in recent years, practical work on the organization of all stages of the educational system on the basis of modern requirements has entered a decisive stage.

The main part of the reforms carried out in the field of education, of course, is the reforms in the system of Higher Education. In particular, setting priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, modernization of Higher Education, the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the decree of the head of state of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019, in order to develop social and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies, serves as a prelude to new reforms in the field.

The question of studying the trends of adaptation of young students to the educational process in various educational institutions remains an urgent problem of our time. The adaptation of universities to training in Physical Culture and sports areas has its own characteristics in relation to other areas.

The process of scientific cognition takes place in parallel with the changes in the essence of the concept of “adaptation”. This is due to the following two situations: firstly, the fact that the problems of the illuminating process on the basis of the concept of “adaptation” are not sufficiently worked out theoretically in the fields of biology and medicine; secondly, the objective complexity and versatility of the subject of research itself is the presence of different views on the modern interpretation of the

The Encyclopedia cites the following review: “adaptation is the essence of the body's adaptation to external conditions, as well as its physiological effect on the constant, stable maintenance of the internal environment – hemostasis.” Adaptation should be recognized as a process of formation of a state that corresponds to existing conditions and provides for the implementation of the necessary activities. In this definition, both biological and social aspects of adaptation are expressed.

Today it is worthwhile to mention that the existence of two different forms of adaptation, namely biological and social adaptation, is recognized by the general public. Naturally, unlike animals, a person is socially accustomed to new conditions by his nature. However, the biological nature of humanity, which acquires a social character in the process of its historical development, makes it possible to research it as a natural, fundamental factor. Understanding adaptation from a biological (including physiological) point of view consists of a general and private description of the

process in which this phenomenon occurs. These descriptions are relevant for the entire system, regardless of the development and organization of the characteristics of the organism.

Physiological adaptation is understood as a stable level of activity and interconnection of the functioning system, organs, as well as the control mechanism. At the same time, the possibilities of human adaptation are determined by the fact that in most cases the activity is organized in a natural or artificial environment. After all, it is in these environments that the Reserve capabilities of the body come into play. The physiological basis of adaptation depends on the elasticity of the operating system, their interconnectedness and conditioning. Accordingly, adaptation occurs at two different rates – in the form of rapid (short-term) adaptation and slow (long-term) adaptation.

In the case of rapid (short-term) adaptation ensures that adaptation occurs in an evolutionary way, while slow (long-term) adaptation provides an opportunity for adaptation reactions to be triggered many times under certain conditions. This only happens under influences with a certain force, time of action and speed. The structural structure operating in the body is considered the main stimulator (inducer to action) of adaptation processes, which occurs at the expense of the consumption of power capacity, the movement of the internal environment. The structural basis of the action inducer (stimulator), the synthesis of a combination of proteins and the working structures are the possibility of power for practical activity, which is always the main formator. In connection with it, on the one hand, there is an increase in the efficiency of the functioning system, as well as its tolerance to a factor that is not suitable for it, and on the other hand, there is an increase in the phenomenon of adaptation in the body.

Among the studies that shed light on the essence of the adaptation process, the main place is occupied by works on the description of the body's influence on physical loads. The adaptation of the body to physical loads is directly reflected in the process of rapid (short-term) adaptation, in which muscle activity takes place. Their most important function is the renewal of power reserves, the supply of oxygen to the operating muscles, the supply of oxygen, the elimination of the last factor in the process of power exchange, the creation of conditions for the plastic supply of muscle activity, the provision of additional synthesis of new molecule enzymes on the way to additional maintenance of muscle activity. In addition, maintaining the constancy of the internal environment of the body in the process of rapid adaptation is reflected as the main task. The division of the state of homeostatic control when muscle activity is observed in the general structure of the adaptation process is considered the main, base description. [1]

The adaptation of young people to Student Life is considered a complex process that requires the adaptation of an organism whose social and biological reserves are not sufficiently formed. In the process of adaptation, students face difficulties associated with the transition to a teaching system in the form of Higher Education. These difficulties are explained by:

1) the transition of the system of continuing education to new forms and methods of educational work, which are strikingly different from the stages of the system of continuing education up to higher education (general secondary schools, secondary special educational institutions and academic lyceums; the conditions created for the organization of educational activities, as well as the specificity of each activity, the organization of pedagogical approaches to the educational process-organizational forms of training (lectures, seminars and practical classes), the imposition of pedagogical requirements of various levels, the manifestation of specific features in the personality of educators;

2) The occurrence of specific difficulties in adapting to the student body, in particular, when faced with a special social environment, overcoming the mental barrier between students and educators;

3) the conspicuousness of the difficulties associated with familiarizing yourself with the content of professional activity in the field of specialization as a future specialist.



The main place in adaptation to the educational process in higher educational institutions is clearly manifested by the activities of students of the first stage. That is why the first year of education is called adaptation directly to higher educational institutions.

Higher educational institutions, first of all, provide for the improvement of the special education and behavior of students, which are based on a significant level of self-awareness. The emergence of a need in this regard:

- 1) lack of daily control over daily tasks and their implementation;
- 2) explained by the presence of great freedom in the conduct of independent work for students and the establishment of a way of life.

The transition to the form of education in higher educational institutions, the main supporting element in the distribution of study time, as well as the factor ensuring the occurrence of a number of difficulties, are independent works, the constancy and systematicity of which in most cases depends on the successful assimilation of the curriculum.

A kind of acute process in the life and activities of students is considered to be a period of Final control. In addition, the following factors are considered characteristic for the tension of mental activity: strong mental tension (in most students they acquire a negative character); distrust of one's own strength; excessive anxiety, fear of losing one's own social status (a student can undoubtedly be seen as a separate social group). The psychophysiological state of educators is constantly changing during the period of final controls. During this period, such phenomena as exhaustion from strong mental labor, lack of time in preparation for exams to strong emotional tension in the waiting period for exams, as well as the renewal of all forces in the body during the passing of exams occur. All this leads to a decrease in workaholism and the occurrence of depression. Depression, caused by tension and prolonged duration of mental activity, is considered a reversible process, a process that acts as a kind of signal to change the type of mental activity caused by the nature of rest or depression. Increasing mental performance at the expense of functional strain is considered dangerous for the body and leads to a strong depression. Strong depression, in turn, requires the implementation of special medical rehabilitation work. Also, severe depression can be the cause that causes serious illnesses.

In general, education, which is organized in higher educational institutions, is characterized by the presence of significant emotional and mental tension arising from situations of hypoxines (muscle and base apparatus, as well as pathological slowness of movement activity) and depression. It is known that the educational process takes place, mainly in a team, in a strictly defined time frame. And in order for the educational process to be successful, it is important for students to study independently at a high level, organize a household lifestyle and rest. At the same time, the effectiveness of Education also depends on the individual activity and its pace, which is organized by the student in the process of cognition, which requires a certain rhythm and systematic course. [3]

According to this aspect, adaptation can be considered a quality that manifests itself in a person in his appearance, ensuring his adaptation to certain conditions or becoming an obstacle. Therefore, adaptation is an innate or acquired individual qualities in a broad sense, mental and physical abilities, personal description, mental and physical perfection, tolerance to life difficulties, passion for education. Adaptation is manifested, first of all, in difficult life situations, in certain test periods, in unfavorable natural climatic conditions. It should also be emphasized once again that adaptation is not only an innate, but also an acquired quality. Accordingly, a high level of Innate adaptation can also subside if unfavorable conditions arise or an unhealthy lifestyle is decided. Likewise, at a low level, congenital adaptation can accelerate the adaptation process that is being carried out. Applying the principles of a healthy lifestyle in practice also helps a lot to ensure the effectiveness of adaptation.

It should be noted that the influence of physical education and sports is necessary in increasing the body's ability to adapt to the organization of mental activities. Without having a certain volume

<b>274</b>	<b>ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &amp; Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022</b> <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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of base activity, the body will not be able to accumulate energy for its vital activity, resisting moderate daily exertion. The duration of mental labor characteristic of obtaining education in a higher educational institution is manifested in the change in the functioning of all organs and systems. That is:

- 1) the activity of the cardiovascular system changes;
- 2) gas exchange increases;
- 3) hemodynamics occurs in the brain;
- 4) body temperature rises.

Accordingly, mental activity requires a sharp exchange of psychophysiological state in the body.

It is under the system of physical exercises that functional changes occur in the body (blood circulation in the muscles and nutrition of the heart are improved, the amount of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the blood increases, the workability of the brain cells increases, and they become more resistant to negative influences). Accordingly, the general adaptive capacity of the organism rises to an even higher level.

For this reason, physical education teachers are required to take into account many social factors that influence the lives of students, as well as to focus on them in training.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Studies on increasing workability in students have shown that stability in production, high workability, general adaptation in the exchange of periods of their decline are associated with the response of a psychophysical microorganism to training loads. Training loads are determined by the specificity of the organization of education and the way of life activity of students. The laws of change in workability determine the use of a physical education tool for organizing educational activities and increasing the effectiveness of the educational process in higher educational institutions.[1]

Adaptation to education in higher educational institutions takes place in the following two forms:

- 1) adaptation to existing conditions;
- 2) adaptation to the re-formation of existing conditions.

The pedagogue, applying the achievements of Pedagogical Sciences to practice, focuses on the efficient use of the second form.

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<b>275</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND MODERN  
REQUIREMENTS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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**Annotation:** In this article, the educational system of our country, educational issues, the national personnel training program and its goals, state educational standards, the results expected in our modern educational system, and the current requirements for the audience and pedagogues are discussed. comments are made.

**Key words:** continuous education, school, lesson, pedagogue, personnel, qualifications, training, law.

**Enter**

In Uzbekistan, everyone is guaranteed equal rights to education, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, belief, personal and social status. The education system is uniform and continuous and consists of the following types of education:

- preschool education and upbringing;
- general secondary and secondary special education;
- professional education;
- higher education;
- post-higher education;
- retraining of personnel and improvement of their qualifications;
- extracurricular education.

The forms of education that we want to focus on are pre-school education and upbringing, general secondary and secondary special education, higher education, retraining of personnel and improvement of their qualifications. In the current globalization conditions, it is an important task for us to adequately control any form of education by the state and to provide educators, pupils, listeners and students with programs created on the basis of national interests. These are the aspects and shortcomings that we need to pay attention to in order to prevent their pursuit of knowledge, innocent childhood and youth from serving various foreign ideas, as well as ideologies that are outside of our national interests and dreams of our people. there is. As a result of our observations and scientific research, thinking about such problems and shortcomings that we have made in the education system or mistakes that may pose a danger to us in the future, and eliminating them in time is the guarantee of our prosperous life in the future. it is no exaggeration to say.

**Preschool education**

The procedure for organizing preschool education and training is determined by the Law "On Education" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Preschool Education and Training". Preschool education and training is a type of education aimed at teaching and educating children, developing them intellectually, morally, ethically, aesthetically and physically, as well as preparing children for general secondary education. Preschool education and upbringing also includes one-year compulsory preparation for primary education for children aged six to seven years. It is in this direction that the child reaches the peak of development. For the child, any body, action or inaction, every sentence spoken, as well as phrases spoken separately from them, seem interesting, and there are many cases of trying to find out why these things happen. But adults consider these cases insignificant. Unfortunately, such trivial circumstances can later cause serious problems in the

development of the child's personality. According to the research of scientists, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the development of the personality of a child between three and five years of age. So, at this age, the child expresses a high level of perception of the environment, keeps the information given to him in his indelible memory. President of our country Sh. One of the points that Mirziyoyev emphasized is the preschool education system. Today, the attention paid to the preschool education system and the opportunities created in Uzbekistan are highly appreciated. The upbringing of the younger generation, who hold the future of our country in their hands, and their coming of age with their own thoughts and words, will start a new era in the stages of development that we are waiting for.

### **General secondary and secondary special education**

General secondary and secondary special education is aimed at mastering general education programs, necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

The stages of general secondary education (grades I-XI) are as follows:

- primary education (grades I-IV);
- basic secondary education (grades V - IX);
- secondary education (X — XI classes).

General secondary and secondary special education is one of the main forms of education, which includes the middle link of the form of education. It is also a center of knowledge that takes the first steps towards the formation of a child's personality in order to reach the level of a specialist and, if necessary, a world-recognized scientist in the future. The issue of human capital, which the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoev, emphasized in the book "New Uzbekistan Strategy", is the issue of increasing attention to the education system at the school level, involving pedagogues and scientists in forced labor. In addition to national wealth, cotton picking, beautification and similar main tasks, there were also cases of sending them to work. Today, we live in a land where human dignity is glorified, and it is the duty of all of us to be loyal to this idea. Therefore, investing in the education of a child between the ages of 3 and 22 in European countries is a serious investment for them. This experience has also been proven to be 15-17 times more useful in the future. So, if we use simple arithmetic, a child from 3 to 7 years old receives general secondary and special secondary education in preschool educational institutions from 7 to 17-18 years old. Therefore, the head of our state, while focusing on higher education, emphasized that our main task is to increase the number of graduates with higher education to 60-70% in the coming years.

### **Higher education**

Higher education-baccalaureate education areas and master's work activities ensure the training of highly qualified personnel.

Training of highly educated personnel is implemented in higher education organizations (universities, academies, institutes, higher schools). General education (eleven years of education), secondary education (nine years of basic education and two years of secondary education) are accepted. At the same time, higher education is related to the art of education, which is one of the invaders of education in the development of our country.

In our opinion, the filter of the entire higher education system is calculated. After all, it is possible to engage in other types of education without higher education, but "you can't breathe fresh air" and you can't fix India at this point. why should I close my windows and block the entry of fresh air. In fact, our organizations, which we call higher education, today, to prevent the entry of such dust, foreign ideas into our minds and consciousness, our mentality, at the lower levels of our educational system mentioned above, make effective use of modern information technologies and the achievements of world sciences, science and technology. Higher education is definitely a place where specialists are trained.

The education system in developed countries shows that the knowledge that was practiced a century ago is changing and updating day by day. A new approach, creative ideas, management potential, informational system, scientific and technical achievements, which are expected to be recognized on a global scale, as well as training and training of personnel who fully meet the advanced requirements, to serve the country, are also on the agenda. From the first years of independence, our Constitution was adopted in Uzbekistan, taking into account the historical experiences and expressing the profound thoughts of the high morality of our people. This constitution clearly states the noble aspirations, national interests, rights and obligations of our people. We would like to focus mainly on the mention of the article on the guarantee of education from the state. Article 41 of our current Basic Law states that "Everyone has the right to education." Free general education is guaranteed by the state. School work is under state control. From the content of this article, it can be seen that anyone can learn and teach knowledge.

The summary of this article shows that anyone can learn and teach knowledge. But one should not forget the unique features of the national education system. In particular, on August 29, 1997, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the "National Personnel Training Program" were adopted. According to this law, the purpose of education is to make every young generation a perfect generation for the happiness and well-being of the secular democratic society. Every law can be solved in time. Once the issues are resolved, new rules will be adopted for the new period. One such law is the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" published on September 23, 2020, which, unlike the previous law, consists of 11 chapters and 75 articles. and several changes and new terms were introduced. types of education were introduced. According to the planned concept of development of the education system until 2030, we can see huge changes and demands. An example of this is the establishment of Presidential educational institutions established by the special initiative of the head of our state. We believe that the youth of Uzbekistan will realize the third renaissance period, serious demands are placed on the educational process. It is no secret that intensive work is being done to improve education in independent Uzbekistan.

In our country, which is building a new democratic society, it is envisaged to improve the content of education in the following ways:

- reflect new achievements in science and experience;
- get rid of secondary and overly complicated materials;
- to determine the list of studied subjects and the amount of materials, and to determine the optimal amount of qualifications and skills that the student must acquire;
- to clearly state the main concepts and leading ideas of educational subjects;
- equipping students with knowledge about pedagogical technologies: computer, photocopier, e-mail, etc., and forming their skills in using these technologies.

In addition to the norms established by the law, the qualifications and experience of the pedagogues, as well as their love for the profession, are taken into account in order to organize classes based on the state educational requirements. Education, continuity, consistency, technological innovation and a number of other factors can continuously improve the skills of a pedagogue.

The demands placed on the activities of pedagogues in conducting lessons - clearly defining the educational tasks of each lesson, enriching the lesson with information, optimizing its content taking into account social and personal needs, introducing the latest technologies of perception, appropriately using various forms, methods and views, lesson including a creative approach to the formation of the structure, the use of various forms of students' independent activities together with collective activity methods, providing operational feedback, implementing practical control and management, ensuring the scientific goal and skillful conduct of the lesson.

The educational requirements for the lesson include determining the educational possibilities of the educational material, activities in the lesson, forming and setting educational goals that can be clearly



achieved, defining educational issues that arise naturally from the goals and content of educational work, educating students in universal values, vital qualities (diligence, orderliness, responsibility, discipline, independence, ability to do work, ability, attentiveness, honesty, etc.), to be attentive to students, to follow the requirements of pedagogical etiquette, to cooperate with students and to be interested in their success. Developmental requirements that are always implemented in all classes include positive initiative and qualities of students' learning activities, interest, creative initiative and activity, formation and development, studying and taking into account the level of students' perceptive abilities, designing the immediate zone of development, organizing educational activities at the level of excellence, encouraging new changes in development, anticipating leaps in intellectual, emotional, and social development of students, operational restructuring of educational activities based on taking into account the beginning changes.

In conclusion, it can be said that the attention given to education today and the opportunities created are based on the soil of our beloved homeland, which has been recognized as the center of science for thousands of years, and the glorious past of our encyclopedic scientists who lived there and left behind. there is a generational education that embodies the noble ideas of introducing our rich spiritual heritage to the world.

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**Annotation.** *The article proposes geometric and mathematical models of PVVP, allows the method of constructing a torus grid to perform images of a given model according to given parameters, and finds characteristic key determinants that enable the fundamental component of architectural shaping in CAD.*

**Keywords:** *closed helical surface, enclosing torus, prismatic, open torus, torus with a pinhole, sphere, parallels, meridians, cell, right hand, left hand, natural size. characteristic elements of the drawing, closed curve.*

One of the most important directions in the development of scientific research in the field of natural and technical sciences is the expansion of theoretical and applied research, in particular, applied mathematics, machine science and machine parts, aimed at improving and effectively using material resources in the national economy.

A significant acceleration in the development of mechanical engineering is facilitated by the creation of more efficient technologies that reduce the consumption of materials and energy intensity. One of the main characteristics of machines is: performance, efficiency (COP), weight, overall dimensions and cost. It is especially important, without changing the mass, overall dimensions and cost of machines, to increase productivity and efficiency several times. These characteristics can be achieved by designing some parts according to given parameters using closed helical surfaces instead of the existing cylindrical and conical surfaces.

Relevant for applied geometry is the applied problem of a graph - an analytical description of closed helical surfaces under given conditions.

When performing design work in which PVVP are used, it is necessary to know the rules for the graphic execution of these surfaces. On the basis of their stage-by-stage implementation, the geometry of the stage-by-stage production of their three-dimensional models from various materials is determined.

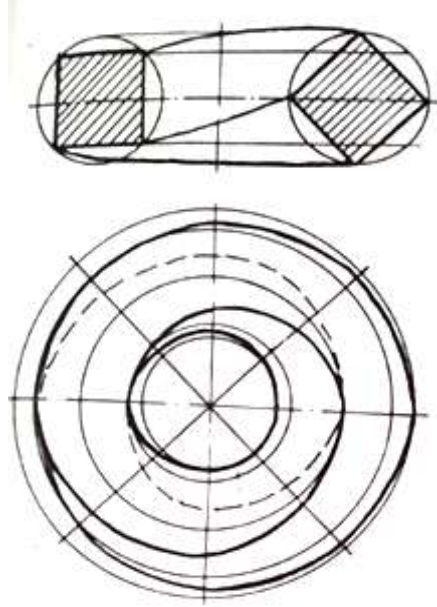
We list those characteristic determinants, in the presence of which the graphical execution of the VIZ is possible:

1. Number  $\kappa = P/m$ ,  $\kappa$ - the ratio of the number of parallels  $P$  to the number of meridians  $m$ , which make it possible to obtain an image of the edge (or edges) of the VEP on the surface of the enclosing torus;
2. Type of ZVP: right or left;
3. VIZ type: petal, prismatic or other form of meridional section;

4. The type of the enclosing torus into which the PVVP fits: an open torus, a torus with a pinhole, or a sphere.

Let us dwell on examples in which specific arithmetic quantities appear in the generalized formulation of the problem condition for the graphical construction of the VEP.

In Fig.1. A drawing of the left-hand PVVP is given (with  $\kappa=4/1$ ), inscribed in an open torus (for which  $D=55\text{mm}$ ;  $d=30\text{mm}$ .). This PVVP has one edge and one grain.



**Fig 1.**

The algorithm for the process of depicting this surface in a drawing, consisting, for example, of frontal and horizontal projections, can be written as follows:

Draw a torus according to the given dimensions. In this case, the most traditional position of the torus in relation to the main direction of orthogonal projection is taken to be that when the axis is horizontal.

We build a grid consisting of  $P$  parallels and  $m$  meridians ( $P=4$ ,  $m=1$ ), choose one of the meridians of the torus, and divide it into 3 equal parts, draw parallels through each division mark. Of course, such a grid does not allow obtaining the exact edges of the VEP, so the number  $k$  is multiplied by another number. In Fig.1. accepted  $m=8$ , as a result  $K_1=3 \cdot 8 / 1 \cdot 8 = 24/8$ . So we are dealing with a trading grid consisting of 24 parallels and 8 meridians. In this case, we begin the construction of the meridian and parallel from a common point, which it is desirable to place on the characteristic elements of the drawing.

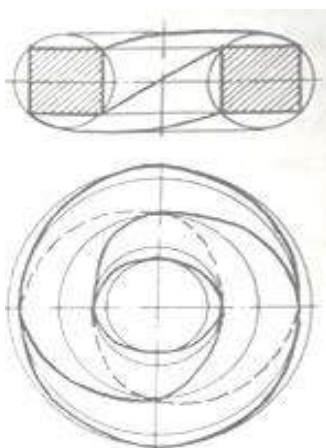
3. In the projection, in which the equator of the torus is depicted in full size, the VVP edge is depicted as a successive row of diagonals of trading grid cells. As you know, there are two such diagonals. Then, if the diagonal on the visible part of the torus goes from the large circle to the small ones, then this will be the link of the edge of the ZVP of the right move. For our example, we choose this option. If the movement started from point A, and the desired PVVP has only one edge, then it ends after three revolutions at the same point. Considering this fact and checking its correctness performed on the drawing, we will obtain a horizontal projection of the VZP rib.

4. We find the frontal projection of each working vertex of the trading grid, and then, by connecting them in series, we get the frontal projection of the RBVP edge.

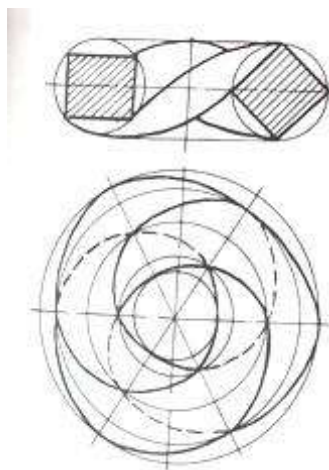
5. We form a surface by drawing a common edge, which PVVP is a circle coinciding with the circumference of the torus axis. Distinguish visible and invisible sections of the projection of the rib. In Fig.2-4. drawings of left-hand prismatic VVPs are given, in which the enclosing torus is characterized as  $D=40$  мм и  $d=20$  мм. The following options are given: In Fig.1.  $\kappa = P/m=4/1$ ; On fig. 2.  $\kappa = P/m = 4/2$ ; In Fig.3.  $\kappa = P/m = 4/3$ ; In Fig.4.  $\kappa = P/m = 4/4$ .

### CONCLUSION

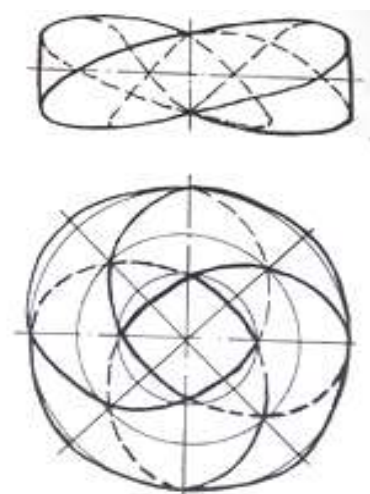
The paper considers the issues of geometric modeling of PVVP. In connection with the tasks set, the following results were obtained.



**Fig 2.**



**Fig.3.**



**Fig.4.**

1. Those characteristic determinants are listed, in the presence of which the possibility of graphical execution of the PVVP.
2. Based on the analysis of the methods of geometric constructions, the PVVP is proposed allowing one, two and tetrahedral models, whose meridian section is a square.
3. A universal toric grid is proposed for obtaining PVVP, which allows to accurately build drawings and models of PVVP.

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EXPERIMENTAL AND PRODUCTION FACILITY FOR ANAEROBIC  
PROCESSING OF ORGANIC POULTRY WASTE

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**Abstract.** The article presents the technical characteristics of the plant for the anaerobic processing of organic poultry waste, gives a broad overview of the justification and assessment of the capabilities of the device for obtaining biogas from organic poultry waste, as well as the use of a biogas plant and alternative energy. sources. parameters of an anaerobic processing power plant for the production and fermentation process of organic poultry waste.

**Keywords:** waste, anaerobic, processing, biogas, alternative energy, organic fertilizer, biofertilizer, biomass, biosludge.

**Introduction**

In the world, much attention is paid to improving the economic performance of energy devices based on the generation of renewable energy in a relatively short time as a result of the processing of organic poultry waste in an oxygen-free environment. Conducting targeted scientific research, including the choice of operating modes of the device for anaerobic processing of pure organic waste of birds without adding additional products and ensuring its highly aggressive operation, as well as automatic process control, is a necessary condition for improving the ergonomic indicators of biofertilizer and introducing modern types of such installations and substantiation of its parameters while maintaining the composition of biogas while ensuring the aggressive operation of the plant [1,2,3].

**Putting the issue.** Since poultry waste is a complex component in the anaerobic process, it is not possible to use different technological processes or devices. In order to eliminate the shortcomings of the analyzed technologies and devices for anaerobic processing, a pilot plant for anaerobic processing of organic poultry waste was assembled. (Fig. 1).Solution method

**Research method.** When designing the proposed device to maintain the required level of the anaerobic process of organic poultry waste and ensure its operation in the dilution mode, the internal part was divided into several stages and the control of the device providing dilution was implemented [3]. The working volume of the device is 960 liters. The pre-treatment tank is equipped with a small compressor to absorb the harmful gases generated during the feeding period of free ammonia contained in organic poultry waste. [5,6,7].

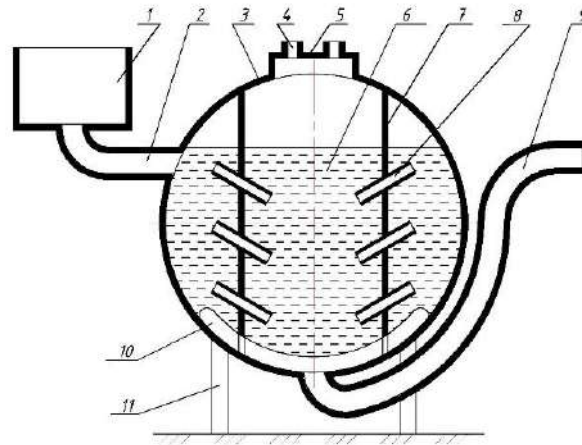


Fig.1. Experimental production plant for anaerobic processing of organic waste of birds.

1- batcher loading daily biomass; 2- eyeliner; 3- bioreactor; 4- thermostat; 5- tap for connection to the vacuum system; 6- biomass; 7- partition; 8- device for mixing biomass in a bioreactor; 9- drain pipe; 10- heating system; 11- base.

Based on the requirements of the anaerobic process, the pressure and dilution in the experimental test device were increased between the upper pressure limit (100 kPa) and dilution (5 kPa), respectively, and the number of daily mixing of the biomass in the bioreactor was (1; 2; 3; 6; 8; 10; 12 times) and without deviating from the technological requirement [5], the biomass mixing speed was changed by values (2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7 km/h) and the content of biogas and organic waste generated in the process was controlled (Fig. .2). Before the experiments, the experimental test device was checked for tightness. To do this, the amount of internal rarefaction of the apparatus was reduced to 80 kPa and the change was observed within one day. After the daily changes were equal to zero, an air pressure of 150 kPa was applied to the experimental test installation and this pressure was monitored for one day, and after the change became zero, it was concluded that the device was ready for experiments. The main plant systems consist of: heat storage, biomass mixing system in the bioreactor, biogas absorption and dilution system, control and start-up systems, discharge. The plant for biogas production from organic waste of birds is equipped with a bioreactor, a gas tank, a vacuum compressor and a control device, as well as thermocouples and additional devices for controlling the temperature of the plant.

An experimental biogas plant was fabricated by bending a 3 mm thick steel sheet during assembly in the laboratory. During the assembly period of the device, it was checked for tightness during each welding process in order to comply with the rarefaction mode. [1,2]. The experimental production plant consists of 1 container for receiving organic waste; 2- boot device; 3-biomass grinder; 4-pumps; 5-bioreactor; 6 containers for biofertilizer; 7- separator; 8 gas generator; 9-gas filter; 10- gas meter; 11-panel rarefaction and mixing; 12- chopper; 13 - vacuum pump; 14-management of the rarefaction mode; 15- thermometer [9].

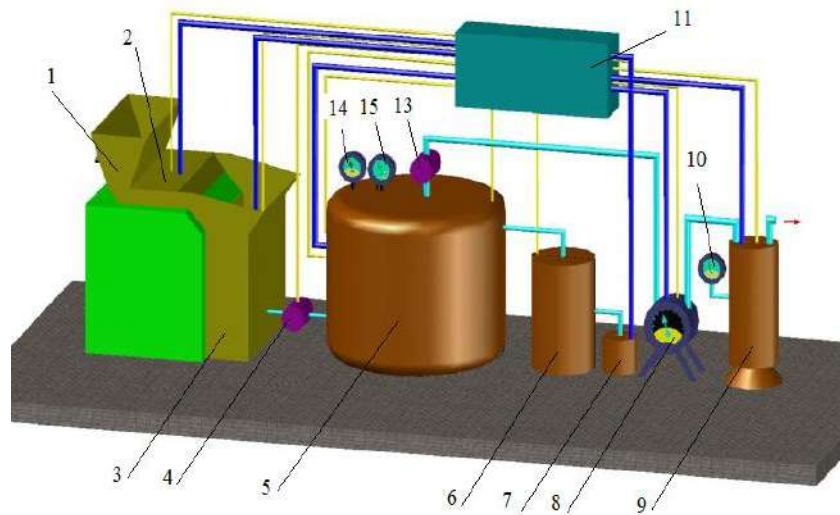


Fig.2. Scheme of an experimental plant for anaerobic processing of organic waste from birds  
 1-container for receiving organic waste; 2-boot device; 3-biomass grinder; 4- pump; 5- bioreactor; 6-container for biofertilizer; 7-separator; 8-gas generator; 9-gas filter; 10- gas meter; 11-panel rarefaction and mixing; 12-chopper; 13-vacuum pump; 14-management of the rarefaction mode; 15-thermometer.

Organic poultry waste entering the pilot plant is loaded into the primary preparation tank 1. The loaded biomass was crushed in a grinder to fractions from 3 to 2...2.5 mm and stored in a preparatory container for loading the biomass into the bioreactor. The poultry waste brought for experiments during the preparation process is stored in a preliminary preparation tank at the temperature regime of the experiment ( $54 \pm 2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Organic poultry waste after settling in a period of 1/3 of the time and is fed for loading. To get rid of malodorous gases that appear during the settling of biomass, control sensors are installed on the rarefaction pump, which will control the amount of these gases and maintain a certain degree of dilution of organic waste. At this time, the fetid gases generated during the fermentation of poultry waste are completely absorbed.



Fig.3. The process of importing organic bird waste for experiments.

The pump for pumping the biomass prepared for loading into the bioreactor 5 is switched on by the time sensor and the finished biomass is loaded into the bioreactor. To ensure constant dilution in the bioreactor 5, the dilution pump is switched on by a "command" from the control panel 11. In this case, dilution (vacuum) will be provided in each node of the bioreactor. The biomass loaded into the bioreactor (any organic waste) begins to ferment in the anaerobic mode of the process when it reaches 120 hours. Due to the complex composition of the organic poultry waste introduced into the pilot test facility, due to the fact that biogas could not be obtained from pure poultry waste in long-term experiments, such waste was introduced into the anaerobic process with great care. Organic poultry waste placed in a bioreactor was brought from the waste collection point of the Yutum Parranda poultry farm, which contains 20 thousand birds of the Zafarabad MFU, Kibrai district, Tashkent region, for the first experiments, 245 kg of organic matter, along with bird feathers, having up to 58-60% humidity (Fig. 3). Poultry waste was accepted in plastic containers and brought separately in plastic bags. Excess organic poultry waste loaded into the bioreactor during the experiments was stored in a refrigerator. At the level of experimental requirements, the biomass was passed through a grinder and loaded into a pre-treatment tank in the bioreactor. The thermal regime of the bioreactor was started from the period of loading the biomass supplied to the bioreactor for introduction into the anaerobic process, and the temperature in the bioreactor was brought to the thermophilic thermal regime by ensuring the temperature regime between the biomass and the heat carrier pipes at a temperature not exceeding 10°C.

### Results

The methods of collecting and keeping records of the produced biogas [6,7], measuring the amount of biogas and monitoring the process were used, as well as, in the implementation of the experiment, a volumetric meter brand VSV-01 with a measuring(interval) of 0-8 l, with an interval between each unit is 0.05 l and with a relative error of  $\pm 2\%$ .

Using the method of collecting the obtained biogas in the gazgolder, periodically changing the gas burner and selecting and controlling the container for the determination of the composition of the gas sample of biogas, taken from the bioreactor, prepared and organized by "AO Neftegaz" Uzbekneftegaza, with analysis of results [8-14].

**Conclusion** It was established that under the rarefaction mode in the anaerobic process of 3 kPa, the number of mixing of the main biomass was 4 times/day. It was determined that with a mixing time of 7 minutes, the amount of biogas produced is 1.6 times higher compared to traditional installations, while it was found that the content of methane gas in the resulting biogas is 69.2% and carbon dioxide 28.6%, the amount of organic nitrogen 6.1%, phosphorus 1.97%, which is an invaluable bio-fertilizer and this high-quality organic fertilizer and the resulting biosludge is recommended to be applied directly to the fields (at the time of application, it is necessary to ensure that the fields correspond to the annual amount of organic waste), plants, in greenhouses or indoor flowers.

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**COMPUTER MODELING OF CHITOSAN ADSORPTION ON A CARBON NANOTUBE**

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**Annotation**

Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulation results for the adsorption process of chitosan oligomer on a carbon nanotube (CNT) are presented. Ab initio DFT calculations are employed to obtain optimal geometric parameters and atomic charge distribution of the chitosan monomer and dimer. Then by means of classic molecular dynamics the binding energy of a chitosan molecule with CNT calculated. It is found that character of the interaction between a chitosan molecule and CNT is non-specific.

**Keywords:** carbon nanotube, chitosan, adsorption, molecular dynamics.

**INTRODUCTION**

The properties of polymer solutions and their interaction with carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have been intensively studied over the past decade [1–3]. This is due to that polymers (especially charged) are good stabilizers for microemulsions and suspensions and therefore have been widely used in practice. For example, in the preparation of both aqueous and organic solutions of CNTs the non-covalent functionalization of CNTs by surfactants or bioactive polymers is being widely applied [2, 3]. Chitosan is of special interest among these biopolymers because it is a kind of polysaccharides and has a number of properties that are uniquely appropriate for nanotechnology [4]. On the other hand, polymers are the building material for living organisms and therefore they are important objects in biology and biophysics. Most proteins and nucleic acids are charged, and their electrostatic field affects the properties of membranes. Due to the presence of long-range Coulomb forces the properties of charged polymers and their interaction with other objects have been poorly studied as compared to neutral polymers. Moreover, counterion condensation and screening effect hinder the theoretical consideration of such systems. In this case, it seems reasonable to employ the molecular dynamics method because it enables the study and analysis of the structure and dynamics of polymer molecules under different conditions.

Thus, the aim of this work is to study the structural and energetic properties of CNT - chitosan complexes by means of the molecular dynamics method.

**MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATION**

A polymer interacts with nanotubes in different ways: by physical (processes induced by van der Waals forces, dipolar interactions, or weak hydrogen bonds) or chemical adsorption. The non-covalent interaction of nanotubes with a macro molecule is very weak; in the case of chemisorption, the efficiency of this interaction is determined by the number of polar groups of the adsorbed polymer on a surface unit regardless of the macro molecule shape. Not only the presence in the polymer of definite functional groups is important here, but also their intensive interaction with surface atoms of the nanotube, e.g., as electron donors. In this work, we studied the physical adsorption of a chitosan molecule on the nanotube. The structure of the chitosan molecule and its electron density distribution

were determined quantum chemically using the GAUSSIAN03 code [5]. The structure of the molecule was optimized by the B3LYP method [6] in different combinations of basis sets (6-31G\*\*, 6-31++G\*\*). Interaction parameters and partial charges used in the work are given in Fig. 4 and Table 1. Interactions between water molecules, the chitosan molecule, and CNT are calculated by the pair potential  $V_{ij}$  represented as the sum of Coulomb and Lennard—Jones potentials

$$V_{ij}(r_{ij}) = V_{ij}^{el}(r_{ij}) + V_{ij}^{LJ}(r_{ij}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} + 4\epsilon_{ij} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right], \quad (1)$$

where  $q_i$  and  $q_j$  are the charges of  $i$  and  $j$  atoms;  $r_{ij}$  is the distance between the atoms. Parameters  $\sigma$  (the van der Waals diameter) and  $\epsilon$  (the depth of the potential well  $V^{LJ}$ ) are found from the experimental data on neutron scattering or solvation energy. For pair interactions of the atoms the parameters were calculated by the Lorentz—Berthelot formula

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_i + \sigma_j}{2}, \quad \epsilon_{ij} = \sqrt{\epsilon_i \epsilon_j}. \quad (2)$$

The chemical structure of chitosan is shown in Fig. 1. A large number of amino groups in the chitosan molecule determine its property of binding hydrogen ions and acquiring an excess of positive charge, therefore chitosan is a perfect cation exchanger.

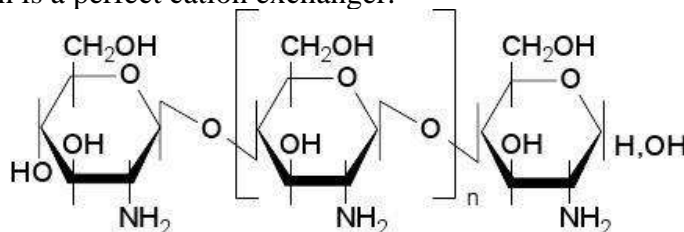


Fig.1. Chemical structure of chitosan.

The structural and energy properties of the chitosan molecule and the nanotube were studied by classical molecular dynamics using the GROMACS 4.0 program [6]. Six chitosan oligomers consisting of eight monomers were selected as chitosan molecules. In order to analyze the effect of chitosan molecules on the energy spectrum of CNT we considered a nanotube of chirality (11,0). The 16.78 Å-long CNT with a diameter of 8.5 Å was placed at the center of a cubic box with dimensions 30×30×30 Å, and the chitosan molecules were located near the nanotubes at a distance of 8—10 Å from the lone passing through the center of the nanotube. After this the cubic box was filled with water molecules that were previously relaxed to the equilibrium state. Since the chitosan molecule is protonated and has a positive charge, negative Cl<sup>-</sup> ions were added to neutralize the system. In the calculations of the energy of dissolved water molecules we used an improved simple point-charged (SPC/E) model that well describes the structural and thermodynamic properties of pure water in a wide range of temperatures and pressures. The length of the covalent bond between oxygen and hydrogen atoms was fixed at 1.0 Å, and the bond angle was 109.47°, so that the geometry of the SPC/E model for water was a rigid structure with partial charges of -0.8476e for the oxygen atom and +0.4238e for hydrogen. Lennard—Jones interaction parameters were determined by the Lorentz—Berthelot rule. The calculations were carried out at constant pressure and temperature with the Berendsen barostat and thermostat algorithm in a cubic box filled with 3000 water molecules (Fig 2).

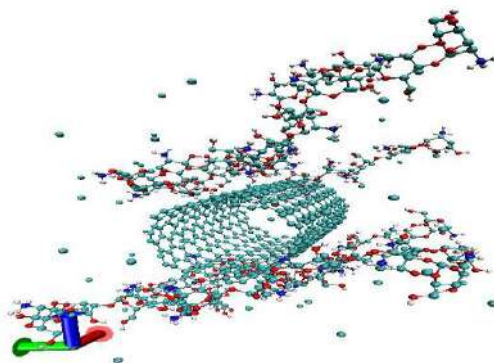


Fig 2. Complex of CNT and chitosan.

Because of cylindrical symmetry and the screening effect of the external electric fields of nanotubes, the partial charge on the carbon atoms in nanotubes is close to zero [7, 8]. Therefore, in the works examining the properties of nanotubes and their interaction with other compounds by the classical molecular dynamics method, the carbon atoms of nanotubes are modeled as neutral particles interacting with other atoms through the Lennard—Jones potential, and electrostatic interactions are not taken into account. Indeed, the quantum chemical calculations have shown that all CNTs have a dipole moment only with open ends, and consequently only the first two carbon atoms at the ends of the tube have a dipole moment, and then starting from the third atom of the nanotubes and up to the middle the exponential decline of the charge distribution is observed [9]. A monolayer nanotube can acquire a dipole moment only as a result of deformation, chemical adsorption, and other atoms (such as hydrogen or fluorine) on carbon atoms and its open ends. Some models involve the electrostatic interaction between the partial charges of water molecules and the quadruple moment of carbon atoms in the nanotube. However, as shown in [10], owing to the quadruple moment and the effects of molecular adsorption on the nanotube surfaces the contribution of the electrostatic interaction to the energy of the system is insignificant, and as a rule, it is possible to neglect its value.

Thus, the carbon atoms of the nanotube were modeled as neutral particles, and the interaction parameters in the Lennard—Jones potential for the CNT atoms were taken from [11] (Table 1).

Tabl 1. Atomic Interaction Parameters for the Lennard—Jones Potential

Atom	$\sigma$ , Å	$\epsilon$ , kJ/mol	Atom	$\sigma$ , Å	$\epsilon$ , kJ/mol
O (water)	3,166	0,6502	O (chitosan)	2,7099	0,5858
H (water)	0,000	0,000	C (chitosan)	3,5999	0,3180
Cl	4,4	0,54	H (chitosan)	2,4200	0,1255
N (chitosan)	3,04	0,29	C (CNT)	3,85	0,44

Equations of motion were solved by the Verlet algorithm with a time step of 1 fs. Long-range Coulomb forces were calculated by means of the Ewald method with an accuracy of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ , and all intermolecular interactions inside the box were calculated inside a sphere with the radius  $R_{\text{cutoff}} = 9 \text{ \AA}$ . The equilibrium state of the system was reached in 50 ps, and this procedure was repeated for each system before the calculation of thermodynamic parameters.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We have obtained the equilibrium configurations of the monomer and dimer of the chitosan molecule. The reliability of the results was proved by the calculation of the vibrational spectra (Fig. 3) of chitosana molecules and a comparison with the experimental data [ 4 ].

As seen from Fig. 3, the intensity of vibrations has a maximum at  $1100\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , which well coincides with the experimental vibrational frequency of the C—O—C bond ( $1070\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and the intensity maximum. Other characteristic vibrational frequencies at 1366 (1390), 1453 (1430), 1674 (1600), 2960 (2950), and 3542 (3490) also well describe the vibrational levels of the chitosan molecule (experimental values are given in parentheses).

Calculation results for the charge distribution of the chitosan molecule are presented in Fig. 4. It is seen that amide groups N ( $-0.89150e$ ) have a high negative charge compared to the OH group.

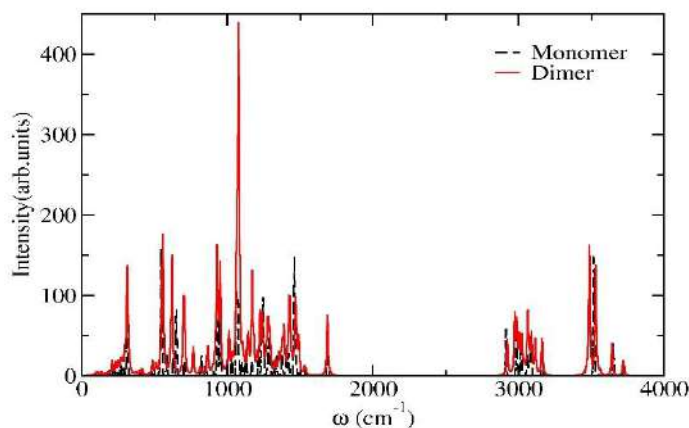


Fig. 3. Vibrational spectra of the chitosan molecule for the monomer (dashed lines) and the dimer (solid lines).

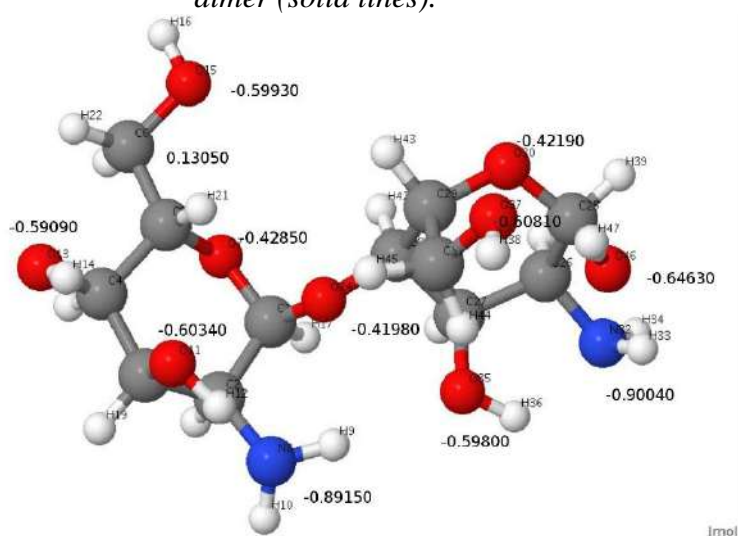


Fig. 4. Dimer of the chitosan molecule with atomic charge distribution (charges are given in elementary charge units).

Fig. 5 depicts the radial distribution functions of the O atom from the  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (a) group and the N atom of the chitosan amino group (b) with CNT. The results show that CNT mainly interacts with two chitosan groups: oxygen from the  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  group and nitrogen from the amino group. The equilibrium distance between CNT and oxygen is  $\sim 5\text{ \AA}$ , and that between CNT and nitrogen is  $\sim 6\text{ \AA}$ .

The radial distribution changes noticeably with temperature for the interaction of CNT with nitrogen, namely: as the temperature decreases there appear two equilibrium distances of 6 Å and 10 Å.

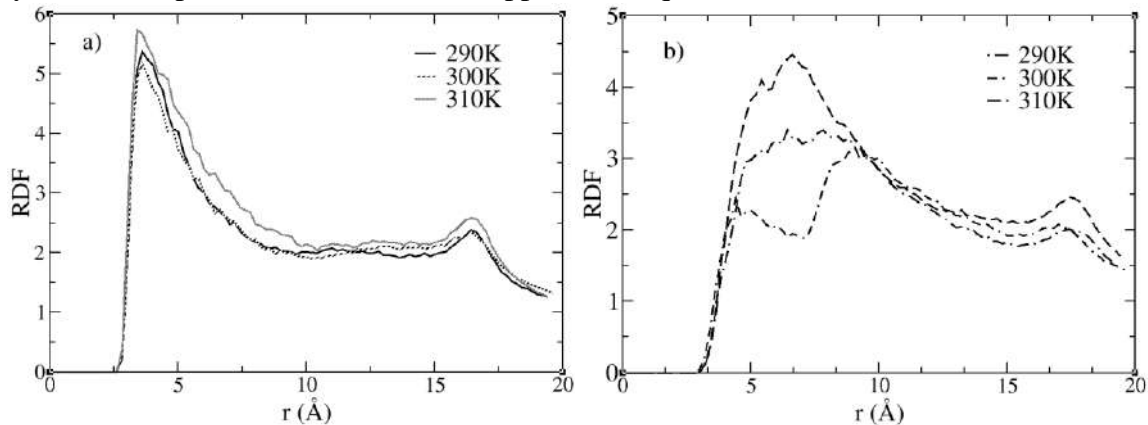


Fig. 5. Radial distribution functions of the O atom from the CH<sub>2</sub>OH group (a) and the N atom of chitosan (b) in the interaction with CNT.

As is known, CNTs are hydrophobic and an increase in the hydrophobic effect is observed with an increase in temperature, as a result of which the polymer molecule is attracted to the nanotube. As the temperature decreases, it is more preferable for the chitosan molecule to stay in the aqueous environment rather than on the nanotube surface. In fact, the attraction having an ion-induced dipole character is always inversely proportional to the relative permittivity of the medium (water, in our case). As is known, water permittivity determined by orientational polarizability is expressed through the Langevin function  $L(x)$  as follows:

$$\varepsilon = 1 + \frac{Np}{\varepsilon_0 E} L(x), \tag{3}$$

where  $p$  is the dipole moment of one water molecule;  $N$  is the number of water molecules in a unit volume;  $E$  is the external field (in our case, this is the field between the chitosan ion and the induced dipole of CNT);  $x = pE/kT$  [12]. As seen from this expression, the permittivity increases with a decrease in the temperature. Physically this means that as the temperature decreases, the dipoles of the environment become ordered, which can be expressed as a decrease in the entropy of the dipole system. Some authors (Mott and Gurnei) interpret this as a change in the entropy barrier with temperature. The permittivity growth with a decrease in the temperature weakens the attraction between chitosan and CNT.

Using the simulation results based on energy parameters, we calculated the binding energy between CNT and the chitosan molecule. To this end, we used the following calculation algorithm.

The total energy of the system is defined as the sum of all total energies of separate components (chitosan, CNT, water, ions) and pair interactions between these components, i.e.

$$E_{tot} = E^{chit} + E^{CNT} + E^{water} + E^{ion} + E^{chit/CNT} + E^{chit/water} + E^{chit/ion} + E^{CNT/water} + E^{CNT/ion} + E^{water/ion} \tag{4}$$

The binding energy of CNT and chitosan can be considered to be an exception from the system of water and ions. The corresponding ensemble CNT+chitosan is constructed by excluding chlorine ions and water molecules of the optimized conformation from the global system, and the corresponding energy  $E^{CNT/chit}$  is calculated from the total energy without subsequent minimization. Then from this ensemble chitosan is removed and the corresponding energy  $E^{CNT}$  of isolated CNT is calculated. Then CNT is removed from the CNT+chitosan ensemble, and the corresponding energy of chitosan  $E^{chit}$  is calculated. Hence, the binding energy between the polymeric matrix and CNT can be calculated by the following expression:



$$E_{bind}^{CNT/chit} = -E^{chit/CNT} = E^{chit} + E^{CNT} - E^{CNT/chit} \quad (5)$$

Total energies of chitosan, CNT, and the CNT+chitosan complex and the binding energy of chitosan with CNT, calculated based on equation (5), are given below.

$E^{CNT/chit}$ , kJ/mol	$E^{CNT}$ , kJ/mol	$E^{chit}$ , kJ/mol	$E_{bind}^{CNT/chit}$ , kJ/mol
$2,23996 \cdot 10^4$	$2,09742 \cdot 10^3$	$2,08216 \cdot 10^4$	500

The average binding energy of one chitosan molecule with CNT is  $500 \text{ kJ/mol} : 6 \approx 5 \text{ eV} : 6 \approx 0.83 \text{ eV}$ . Taking into account that in the chitosan monomer two groups (hydroxyl and amino) interact with CNT, then judging by the binding energy value it is possible to say that the intermolecular interaction between chitosan and CNT has the non-specific character.

Thus, in this work, the adsorption process of the chitosan molecule on CNT is modeled using molecular dynamics method. Based on the calculated total energies of the solution+chitosan+CNT system, we calculated the binding energy of the chitosan monomer and CNT by stepwise exclusion of separate components from the global system, which turned out to be 0.83 eV. As the results on the temperature dependence of the radial distribution function of the  $n$  chitosan molecule show, at low temperatures the attraction of chitosan to the nanotube decreases. As the temperature decreases, the aqueous environment becomes more preferable for the chitosan molecule rather than the nanotube surface. This gives evidence of an entropy character of the adsorption of the polymer molecule on the nanotube surface.

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DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF THE GENDER POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
UZBEKISTAN

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**ABSTRACT:** Gender is a socially applied definition of women and men. It means equality of interests, obligations and opportunities of women and men in all spheres of society. This concept does not mean the biological characteristics of women and men. On the contrary, the concept of gender is based on the concept of tasks and functions of women and men in society, public and personal life.

**KEY WORDS:** *gender equality, rehabilitation, female governors, resource, stereotype, global agenda, monitoring, gender-disaggregated information, statistics.*

Gender is a socially applied definition of women and men. This concept does not mean the biological characteristics of women and men. On the contrary, the concept of gender is based on the concept of tasks and functions of women and men in society, public and personal life. The concept of gender represents the social aspects of relations between men and women in all spheres of society's life and activity, including politics, economy, culture, education and science. It follows that the concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. Perhaps it suggests that both sexes should be given the same opportunity to pursue their dreams and goals and improve their quality of life. One of the requirements of a developed society is the provision of equal rights for men and women.

Uzbekistan was one of the first among Central Asian countries to implement a number of measures to give women equal rights with men. In 1995, Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A number of its articles were included in the legislation. In Uzbekistan, which has entered a new stage of development, the issue of gender equality is being deeply reformed. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a number of laws on equal rights for women and men in our country. In fact, the empowerment of women is one of the important factors in accelerating the process of sustainable development. As a result of the acceptance of the concept of gender equality as one of the main principles of human activity by the UN in 2000 together with the entire international community, a number of positive changes were achieved in this direction. In Uzbekistan, in the last five years, significant steps have been taken to strengthen the position of women in the socio-economic and political spheres. In particular, in order to further improve the legal basis for ensuring and protecting women's rights in Uzbekistan, in September 2019, on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, on protection of women from oppression and violence Laws on protection were adopted. In addition, in order to further strengthen the guarantees and support of labor rights, rehabilitation and adaptation of victims of domestic violence, as well as suicide prevention republican center and Women's new structures such as the center for girls' entrepreneurship, the family scientific-practical research center under the Government were established.

The Decision of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 was signed. According to him, legality, democracy, openness and transparency are the main principles for ensuring gender equality.

Strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (hereinafter - Gender Strategy) Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" , was developed in accordance with the priority tasks of the country's development and national goals in the field of sustainable development until 2030 and other legislative documents defined in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Within the framework of the gender strategy, the concept of gender equality means the equality of rights and opportunities of women and men in all spheres of society's life and activities, including politics, economy, law, culture, education, science, and sports.

### **CURRENT SITUATION AND EXISTING PROBLEMS**

As a result of comprehensive reforms carried out in recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has established a strong policy on the issues of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of public life and activity, and protecting women from harassment and violence. Since 2017, fundamental changes have been implemented in the health care system, strengthening the reproductive health of the population, teaching citizens to be conscious and responsible for the birth of healthy children, and realizing the reproductive rights of women and men. Systematic work was carried out to create equal opportunities. Media activities are also important for promoting and achieving gender equality. The number of radio broadcasts and television shows that reflect the image of modern socially and politically active women and highlight the opportunities created for women and men has increased.

In order to organize systematic work on the consistent implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations Global Agenda, the national goals and objectives of Uzbekistan in the field of sustainable development until 2030 have been adopted in our country. In order to ensure gender equality and expand the rights and opportunities of all women, the necessary measures in political, social, economic and other fields have been determined within the framework of these tasks. The activities of the Parliamentary Commission for monitoring the implementation of national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development have been launched. Regulation of issues related to labor migration has gained special importance for Uzbekistan. In particular, in 2019, the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the International Organization for Migration. A special fund was established under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations in order to support persons working abroad and protect their rights and interests.

At the same time, there are issues that require serious attention to expand the participation of women in the construction of the state and society, socio-economic, education, health care and other socio-economic fields. In particular, women's participation in decision-making on current issues of state and community management on an equal basis with men is not ensured enough, their involvement in the socio-economic development of the regions remains weak.

The negative views of the society about the activities of women and girls in state power and management prevent them from advancing their ideas in political processes. In most cases, women are charged with non-economic and unpaid household work. There are sharp differences between women and men in education, and today more than 70 percent of general secondary education teachers are women.

The share of women studying in the fields of pedagogy and humanitarian sciences (philology, pedagogy, psychology, culture and art) is 68 percent, while their share in engineering (information technology, energy, engineering) and law fields is 68 percent. it still remains low (24 percent). In the regions of the republic, especially in rural areas, the low quality of health care services, the underdevelopment of private medical services, and the insufficient medical culture of family planning among husbands and wives are the reasons for the persistence of maternal and infant deaths.

Gender aspects of external and internal migration, its impact on women and men, their families, and children are not sufficiently researched. propaganda work is not being organized properly. In addition, there is no gender analysis of media products, there are traditional views on the role of women and men in the family and society in the mass media, and the contribution of women to the development of society is not adequately covered in the print and electronic media.

Persistence of the above problems and shortcomings not only limits the possibility of fully ensuring human rights and freedoms, but also negatively affects the image of the country in the international arena, its place in international rankings and indexes. In particular, it ranks 139th out of 190 countries in the World Bank's "Women, Business and Law Index", and 89th out of 167 countries in the "Women, Peace and Security Index" maintained by the Georgetown Institute of the USA. Uzbekistan is not included in the global report "Global gender gap" prepared by the World Economic Forum based on the statistical data of international organizations providing the index. In this regard, the implementation of the Gender Strategy is based on political, economic, social, etc. between women and men.

1. Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of voting rights In order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of electoral rights, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

to involve women and men in the electoral processes of political parties on an equal basis, to encourage the activities of recommending women to leadership positions;

monitoring whether political parties ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men when nominating candidates to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Dzhokorgi Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local Councils of People's Deputies;

- to change the negative attitudes towards women formed in the society by increasing the political activity of women;
- to analyze the full observance of the rights of women and men to vote and be elected to representative bodies of state power;

Ensuring equal representation of women and men in the composition of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regional, district, city, district, precinct election commissions for conducting elections and referendums.

2. Providing equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the field of public service.

In order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the field of public service, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

- to gradually increase the share of women in leadership positions by introducing the mechanisms of appointment to leadership positions of state bodies on the basis of competitions;
- strengthening the participation of women in solving socio-political issues in the life of the society and making decisions of urgent importance and their implementation;
- to expand the opportunity for women to represent the state and the state body and organization in which they operate at the international level, and to participate in the work of international organizations;
- expansion of the practice of solving the problems that concern the population by women working in leadership positions;
- increasing their activity in the socio-economic development of regions by expanding the practice of appointing women to leadership positions of local executive authorities;
- development of criteria for ensuring gender equality aimed at creating equal opportunities for promotion in state bodies and organizations based on the experience of advanced foreign countries;

- establishing systematic measures to improve the qualifications of women recommended for leadership positions in public authorities and management bodies at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- to establish a system of training, retraining and upgrading the qualifications of experts on the gender-legal examination of normative legal documents and their projects;
- keeping information on the ratio of the number of women and men working in relevant positions in state bodies and organizations;
- strengthening the legal basis for conducting gender audits in state bodies and organizations on the basis of a comprehensive gender approach, developing its principles.

### 3. PROVIDING EQUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MEN IN EDUCATION, SCIENCE, SPORT AND HEALTH

In order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the field of education, science, sports and health care, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

- development of continuous education system, encouragement of opportunities for women and men to study throughout their life, expansion of coverage of women in need of social protection with higher education;
- widely involving women in scientific activities, supporting their software development based on modern information and communication technologies, innovative ideas, inventiveness, rationalization activities;
- to increase the gender literacy of citizens by introducing the topic of gender into the curricula of preschool, general secondary, special secondary, and higher educational institutions, taking into account modern pedagogical technologies and methods;
- attract women to study and improve their qualifications in local and foreign educational institutions in areas of high need;
- to establish the practice of gender examination of existing and future school textbooks, educational materials and other publications in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of gender;
- helping women from troubled families in need of social protection to get an education and guide them to a profession;
- supporting activities to involve men equally with women in pre-school education, general secondary education, health care and other areas where the share of men is low;
- to increase the medical culture of women and men regarding family planning, to ensure that they have free and equal access to the necessary information and services, to support the prevention of interference of third parties in their personal life in family planning;
- to improve the quality of medical and social services provided to women and men in the regions, especially in rural areas, to support families in need of social protection, to improve their healthy lifestyle; support for patients suffering from socially significant and infectious diseases;
- to analyze the differences between women and men in the fields of education, science, sports and health care, to support scientific, practical and fundamental research in this regard;
- to increase the medical culture of women and men, to strengthen their reproductive health, to prevent marriages between close relatives, to strengthen social partnership between state bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in preventing direct and indirect gender discrimination .

### 4. PROVIDING EQUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MEN IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC AREAS

<b>299</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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In order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in socio-economic spheres, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

support the development of network gender strategies and action programs aimed at expanding the economic and financial opportunities of women in state bodies and organizations;

development of women's entrepreneurship in the country, expansion of women's opportunities to obtain loans, own land and property;

increasing the number of women working in various directions of economic and monetary policy, as well as in management positions of fisheries, forestry, agriculture, farmers and peasant farms;

strengthening the capacity of non-governmental non-profit organizations on women's issues, supporting their participation in the implementation of gender policy;

take the necessary measures to create decent jobs for women in rural areas, pay equal wages to women and men for the same type of work, and ensure the employment of unemployed women through self-employment 'rishi';

taking into account the poor and needy social protection and unemployed women, especially women in border (or enclave), remote and hard-to-reach remote (mountainous, desert) areas, promoting their employment to provide and expand the scope of measures for their social support;

support the creation of decent jobs and guaranteed working conditions in the labor market for women and men with secondary and secondary specialized education;

to support self-employed women and men, to expand the types of services provided by such persons, to stimulate the population's interest in self-employment;

for women to carry out labor activities, participation in community life along with family obligations, including a network of child care institutions that provide opportunities for work.

comprehensive analysis of external and internal migration, its impact on the socio-economic development of the country, improvement of legislation in this regard;

support the adoption of national strategies and programs for the prevention of the effects of climate change, taking into account gender aspects;

support programs for improving the skills of women and men employed in the agricultural sector, expanding opportunities to use environmentally safe modern equipment and technologies.

#### 5. ENSURING EQUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MEN IN PREVENTING HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE

In order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the prevention of oppression and violence, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

improvement of the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation of victims of persecution and violence and financing from the state;

supporting victims of harassment and violence, implementing measures to ensure their safety, physical and mental rehabilitation and adaptation;

conducting preventive measures in all offices and organizations, regardless of ownership, to prevent cases of oppression and violence against women and men and to improve the culture of mutual relations with them;

strengthening social partnership relations between state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-commercial organizations and other institutions of civil society in preventing harassment and violence against women and men;

keeping records of families, workplaces, penal institutions and other objects where oppression and violence have been recorded, as well as identifying persons with antisocial behavior who are prone to oppression and violence or who have committed it, preventive measures to them improving the system and measures of influence and behavior change;

considering measures to improve Uzbekistan's position in international rankings and indices that assess the situation of oppression and violence in countries;

<b>300</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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to analyze the reasons and conditions that lead to oppression and violence in society and to take measures to eliminate them, to conduct public control in this regard, as well as to support scientific, practical and fundamental researches;

to create an environment of intolerance towards oppression and violence against women and men, to strengthen propaganda and campaigning activities with the participation of mass media to eliminate gender stereotypes.

#### 6. PROVIDING EQUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MEN IN THE FIELD OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND CHILD EDUCATION

In order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the field of family relations and child education, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

strengthening the family, increasing the responsibility of all family members in family relations, improving the current mechanisms to prevent any person from arbitrarily interfering in family matters;

analysis of the causes and conditions of early marriage, marriage between close relatives, early childbirth, family separation, support of scientific, practical and fundamental research in this regard; strengthening of families on the basis of national values, positive customs and traditions formed over the centuries, strengthening of social partnership relations between state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the prevention of family separations ;

to change the negative views formed in the society about the role of women and men in family relations, to support propaganda work in this regard with the participation of mass media;

increasing the responsibility and role of men along with women in all-round intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, taking into account advanced foreign experience;

further improvement of the system of counseling for women and men regarding problems related to family life, psychological-pedagogical, legal and other issues;

to protect families from misconceptions based on the idea of superiority of one of the sexes, which lead to violation of the moral principles of young people, negate family values, promote immorality, as well as form a disrespectful attitude towards parents and other family members;

information and educational activities about the rights, freedoms and obligations of women and men in family relations.

It is envisaged to achieve the following results by performing the tasks defined within the framework of the gender strategy:

the practice of appointing women to leadership positions of higher and lower state bodies will be expanded;

by encouraging political parties, women are widely involved in electoral processes;

Guaranteed equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the field of employment, as well as creating decent jobs for them, providing employment to families in need of social protection and low income, especially in rural areas, and providing them with social support. the efficiency of support work will increase, the scope of self-employed persons will expand;

the system of prevention of harassment and violence against women and men will be improved, the level of negative attitudes towards women will be reduced in the society;

the necessary conditions are created for women and men to carry out labor activities, participation in community life along with family obligations;

the system of protecting the rights and freedoms of women and men who are labor migrants will be developed, their legal literacy will be improved;

the responsibility and role of women and men in the strengthening of family values in the society, intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children in all aspects is increased;

mechanisms for preventing family disputes and ensuring the rights of women, men and children in such negative situations will be developed;  
the medical culture of women and men regarding family planning will be increased, the possibilities of using the necessary information and services will be expanded;  
the quality of medical and social services provided to women and men in the regions, especially in rural areas, will be improved, the system of supporting and providing medical and social services to patients with socially significant and infectious diseases will be improved;  
local and foreign educational institutions will be established in areas where the need for women is high;  
men are attracted to pre-school education, general secondary education, medicine and other fields where the percentage of men is low;  
by implementing an open and transparent budget policy, measures will be taken to reduce inequality between women and men, provide targeted public services to women and men, and improve their quality and efficiency; "Gender-oriented budgeting" system will be introduced step by step;  
the capacity of ministries and agencies for planning and budgeting from the gender point of view will be increased, the practice of mandatory gender examination of all drafts of normative legal and other documents related to budget issues will be introduced.

#### MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENDER STRATEGY

Systematic monitoring of the implementation of the gender strategy, general coordination, prompt consideration and resolution of problematic issues that hinder the development of the sector, involving official state bodies, mass media, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society of Uzbekistan It is carried out by the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic. Monitoring of the implementation of the Gender Strategy is carried out on the basis of indicators of the evaluation of the activities of the competent bodies on the timely, high-quality and complete implementation of the activities provided for in the Gender Strategy.

The reports prepared on the results of the monitoring of the implementation of the gender strategy were considered at the meeting of the Commission on Ensuring Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan and at the meetings of the Committee on Women and Girls and Gender Equality of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. will be released.

It follows that the main objective of the Gender Policy/Strategy is to enable equal access of women and men to the services provided and to achieve a balanced participation and participation of women and men in the Board. To date, almost 80% of women in the Republic are working mainly in two social spheres - education and health care. But now, the number of women in positions of importance in state administration, such as politics, diplomats and ministers, is expected.

In conclusion, it can be said that at the level of legislative and executive bodies in the republic, it is progressive and reliable for the implementation of the state policy towards women and men aimed at ensuring the constitutional principle of equality between women and men in legal, organizational, financial-economic, social and other fields. the base is created.

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## LINGUISTIC ANALYZES OF WORDS DENOTING INTERJECTION IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

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**Abstract:** Words that express emotion and command and do not grammatically connect with parts of speech are called exclamation words. Although the pronouns express emotions such as excitement and driving, there is no name for emotion and driving. While you can define interjection words as those usually used to express feeling, reaction or emotion, they do have a variety of other functions too.

**Key words:** phraseological units, phenomenon, euphemisms, extralinguistic, conventional, ideographic, stylistic, stylistic-ideographic, euphemisation.

Interjections do not have morphological features and cannot be made morphologically. However, by repeating and pairing the interjections, some interjections were formed: ehhe, voy-boy, voy-voy, e-ha, e-voh. The role of tone in urges is strong. Consequently, words express emotion only when they are uttered in a certain tone. For example, when o is simply said, the sound is represented. Oh, my friend is ignorant. I wish I could see you even though I'm blind. The o sound in the sentence does not have a strong emotional meaning, so it means "sadness," "regret."

Exhortations are of two kinds according to the nature of the meaning: emotional exhortations, command-exhortation exhortations. Excitement refers to different emotions, experiences: o, oh, e, eh, uh, ey, voy, dod, he, a, obbo, ha, oho, ehe, attang, vodarig, thank you, hello, ofarin, balli, barakallo, etc. Tone is important in the emotional expression of these types of urges.

Emotions have the following meanings in Uzbek language: 1. Joy and happiness. Wow, that's great. Who is the owner? - Obbo, great man! Four and a half hundred will come. 2. Represents sadness, fatigue, severe mental distress. Evoh! It was not in vain that he had long been afraid of the prince.

3. Represents the meanings of emphasis and surprise. Oh, my dear, my dear! Oh, repent! I wonder what he promised! 4. Represents the meanings of tradition. You go out to the office after you get some sleep, bye.

The correct interjection definition is that it's a word or phrase that expresses sudden or strong feeling. This word type is also defined as being grammatically independent from the words around it - it doesn't modify or get modified, like other parts of language. However, while a sentence will usually function fine if you take away the interjection, some of the emphasis or emotion will be lost. In English: To express pain - Ow, ouch. To express displeasure - Boo, ew, yuck, ugh, shoot, whoops, rats. To express surprise - Gosh, goodness. To express pleasure - Yay, yippee. To express congratulations Cheers, congratulations. To express commiseration - Oh well, oh no. To express fear - Eek, yikes.

Command-call calls are mainly used to call, drive, move, or stop animals and birds: beh-beh, bah-bah, tu-tu-tu, chu, ish, pisht, xi-xi, tur, (dog), chigi-chigi, hosh-hosh, kish-kisht

Some command-and-control exhortations are also applied to man. In this case, pronouns are used instead of nouns to denote an appeal: hey, hey, hey, like. O nephew, you have put a curse on my head. (S.A.)

Information about metaphors.

Words that mimic the sounds, movements, and state of a person, object, or animal are called imitation words. Imitative words serve to express an idea figuratively, effectively. There are two types

of imitation words according to their semantic properties: words that imitate sound and words that imitate action.

Words that imitate the sound: qars-kurs, gumbur-gunibur, tap -tup, tapur-tupur, gurs-gurs, piqir-piqir, pix-pix. Words that imitate sound represent imitations of sounds as follows: 1. Imitates a human-like sound: squeak, squeak, squeak. 2. represents the sound of animals and birds: like meow-meow, ku-ku, gur-gur. 3. Represents the sound produced by the movement of objects and objects. such as pish-pish, qars-kurs, tars-turs, sharaq-shuriq, gusur-gusur

. Words that mimic the action of Shula are semantically as follows: 1. Words that mimic the appearance of Shula-action: lip-lip, yalt-yult. He walked silently as he stared out of the tram window at the lowrise courtyards. (O.U.) He took one in his hand and turned it over, and at the small dawn coming down from the window, a bright light began to shine. (O.U.) 2. The appearance of the object, the words that mimic its appearance: milt-milt, lapang-lapang, molt-molt. The mother's heart sank as she stared at him, tears welling up in her eyes. (S.A.) 3. Words that mimic the state of a person or object: lang, dong, hang-mang, pish-pish.

Dildor took a blanket from the bed and covered it. He was sitting on his feet, asleep. (S.A.) (P.Q.) Imitative words are used singularly: shaq, qars, gurs, gup, lip, yalt, as well as in repetition. When metaphors are used repeatedly, the second part of the words can be changed phonetically: qars-kurs, hang-mang, paq-puq, garch-gurch. Imitative words are close to independent words in terms of syntactic function. Because metaphors come in the functions of all parts of speech in a sentence. Imitative words become possessive, complementary, determinative, hoi, cut when fired. The roar of ducks and hawks has taken over the world. (S.A.) Imitative words are used to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs: like applause, grunting, gleaming, flickering, guppilla.

Some quotes are meant to convey a specific emotion. For example, the urge to disagree can be a sign of disagreement or disagreement. A hoy urge is used to attract the listener's attention. Many of the slogans are spoken in different tones and serve to express different emotions. Such an event, which is interpreted as a different meaning of the call, is defined in the context of speech, in the context (environment). For example, if the vowel eh is used to express "joy", in one tone, to express "sadness" is used with a different tone. It is difficult to reflect in writing that the same urge expresses such a different emotion. As a result, non-verbal cues are used to determine the emotion of the exhortation: Oh, what a beautiful sight!

This multifaceted nature of pronouns makes it difficult to classify them according to their meaning. In the literature, pronouns are referred to as the second type of meaning of pronouns. These are very different from emotional units: they tell you not to do anything.

1) Encouragement to action to animals and birds relative to: chu, tss (horse), xix (donkey) etc.

2) Exhortations not to perform an action are also used mainly for animals and birds: dirr, tak (horse), ish (donkey), etc. There is a separate group of appeals - units of communication between people. The inclusion of these units, which have not yet become lexemes, but which have not yet become lexemes, is very conditional, and serves to convey the following meanings:

1) means to see, to say goodbye: assalomu alaykum, goodbye, etc. 2) means congratulations, wishes, gratitude and the answer to it: hormang - yes be healthy congratulations - service; thank you - as

worthless.

3) Highly positive evaluation of an activity: balli, barakallo, ofarin. K. Sapayev comments on the definition of "imitation words" as follows. Man imitates with his own voice the various sounds, ghosts, movements, and manifestations of things in existence, or creates a state in which they are thought to be sounds.

<b>304</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Any scientific research relies on certain methodologies and techniques. Just as every science develops on the basis of experience and research, so does the methodology of teaching the mother tongue develop on the basis of advanced experience and different opinions. Because it is difficult to cover all aspects of mother tongue teaching in a single case, teachers take a creative approach to mother tongue teaching at school, supplementing the ideas presented, taking into account the current situation and situation in the classroom.

There are many imitation words and phrases in our language that do not belong to either independent word groups or auxiliary word groups, and bringing students into the world of these words plays an important role in their speech development.

Improving students' vocabulary and speech development is important both in the study of pronouns and in working on their meaning groups. The given urges are semantically emotional urges (e.g., oh, eh, uh, o, e, wow, ura, ofarin, thank you, hormang, balli, hay-hay, bay-bay, well) and driving-. Divide into consonants (for example, kish, chuh, beh-beh, pösht-pösht), that is, to continue both lists independently, to determine whether they are used alone or repeatedly, and to interpret their spelling. Practical work, such as working on the subtleties of the meaning of a word, composing sentences or composing a text using them, and working on the use of narrowed meanings in speech, such as sighs, cries, and groans. important in increasing. It is especially important to find examples of encouragement from works of art and folk epics. Work on semantic groups of pronouns is combined with work on their spelling. In studying this topic, one of the age-old traditions of our people is to pay special attention to the introduction of words of gratitude, such as hormang, bor, thank you, thank you, barakalla, ofarin, balli.

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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INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATION - AS AN EFFECTIVE METHOD THAT DIRECTS THE READER TO INDEPENDENT THINKING

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**Annotation:** this article discusses the problems of students of a secondary school in the analysis of classical works in Literature lessons. As a support in solving these problems, methods of using interdisciplinary communication were recommended as a solution in the analysis of Muqimi works given in the school textbook-complex “literature”.

**Keywords:** Muqimi, group, method, integration, table.

The use of interdisciplinary communication in Literature lessons has an impact on the formation of students' professional skills, on the further increase in their love for nature, the environment, for themselves. Therefore, it is an important task to conduct literature lessons in connection with various disciplines, in which the worldview of its students and the ability to apply the knowledge gained in literature in practice will increase even more.

Of particular importance in the cultivation of the skills of independent thinking and speech activity of high school students is the conduct of literature in connection with the native language in their understanding of the work of art as a science of art. Taking classes in the native language and literature with a teacher –this makes it possible to teach subjects in interaction.

In grades 5-6, when students first get acquainted with a means of provoking laughter-pilgrimage, of course, they are required to find these tools in the text. Pupil emulation, they have no difficulty finding exaggeration, but they stumble a little when separating adjectives. Accordingly, attention should be paid to exercises related to the definition of means of artistic image from the text of the work. In this case, the application of types of work based on the integration of work methods used in Literature lessons is an effective tool. It is necessary that the teacher does not forget the direction of the mother tongue lesson and does not forget the lesson given in literature.

R.I.AK'betkova says about the order of reading works with laughter-provoking means: “humoristic texts should be read aloud in the classroom. It is better for the teacher to do this. If this work is submitted to the student, it is necessary that it be prepared in advance. A bad, expressionless work does not frame children, consequently, the set goal is not achieved. It will be possible to consider the grammatical means that provoke laughter only after the readers are fed up with laughter” [ ] .

The main issue that needs to be implemented in the lessons of the mother tongue and surprise consists in regularly cultivating in students a sense of interest and attention to the word, explaining to them the place of importance of the word in different texts. Students study the section “lexicology” of the native language in the 5th grade, “morphology” in the 6th grade. The teacher provides students with information about the word and its lexical and grammatical meaning. All these concepts are closely related to literature. Because fiction serves as an important source for readers to increase their native vocabulary.

When performing this task, a “research method” is used – a method that serves to develop students' skills for independent analysis of a work of art. When describing the heroes of students' works of art, research assignments are given. The research method is in many ways close to the heuristic method. This type of work is also carried out in groups. In the 5th grade, after the passage of paired and repeated words, professional terms, phrases, the word's own and portable meanings, and a number of other topics, work is carried out aimed at showing their importance in the literary text.



In this way, from lesson to Lesson, an acquaintance occurs with the skills of summer workers to use words. These works allow readers to use the word as if it were used by a poet or writer in the future. In this regard, K. Mavlonova recommends the following types of work:

- reading the text, identifying and interpreting the coloring and figurative words in it (words with a meaning, contrary meaning, formative words).(uses the types of analysis you get in elementary school);

- reading the text and identifying and interpreting the paintwork in it;

- reading the text and identifying and interpreting phrases in it;

- to read the text and explain the reasons why certain words and phrases in it cannot be replaced by their meaning, etc. [.232-233]. We saw the organization of training as follows, relying on the recommendations of the scientist, as one of the optimal ways to work with groups. The following assignments are given by the teacher. In particular, group 1: writing the names of a person in a work of Art in one column, words with opposite meanings, meanings and forms in their description in Column 2, and then determining which word category they belong to, Group 2 is assigned the task of finding place names, even and repeated words consisting of a compound noun, Group 3 writing down Assignments are organized as one of the creative games.

Creative games play an important role in the development of students ' creative search, independence, logical thinking, meeting their needs for additional knowledge. As a creative game, it is advisable to give the assignment to interpret place names in Uzbekistan, places where the climate of Uzbekistan is described. In doing so, students use a table. "Linguists", "Nomads", "seekers", etc.K is marked. Every" expert " is looking for creative and supposedly discovers news in science. Having completed the tasks recommended by the teacher, they substantiate their answers, relying on the Natural card of Uzbekistan and visual aids. In these didactic game lessons, all students work in cooperation, acquire new knowledge, supporting the previously mastered knowledge in new situations. This instills confidence in the students ' knowledge, talent, and each student begins to gain knowledge diligently and realizing that serious training is a guarantee of success.

Before studying a new topic, the teacher divides students into 3 groups of an equal number and assigns them the status of "scientists" operating in a particular area, as we noted above, scientists of Group 1 take the status of "linguists" and extract from the information in the text of the work the names of persons, names of objects and place names. By correctly placing the question of words, they fill out the table below:

Person name. Who?	The quality given to it	The form and meaning of the word in the original text
Xoja Iso	Badkar	Cancellation (left unemployed)
G'ozi	The land will be offended by him for being a tyrant	A clumsy man
Eshdavlat aka	Miser	
Mirza Umar	Carpenter	
Mingboshi	Cunning, raven-like	
Hoji	A lowly man	
Hoji Zuhur	Arrogant, boastful	
Hofiz Umar	Ugly man	
Baqqol	Character thief man	

Scientists of Group 2 have the status of "Nomhsunos" and find place names in the work.They will examine the materials on the current location status and fill out the table below:

<b>309</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Place names	Territorial location	Why is it called that? Do you know?
Qudash	On the south-west side of Kokand	
Yakkatut,	Located on the south-west side of Kokand	
Yayfon	Located on the south-west side of Kokand	
Nursux	Located on the south-west side of Kokand	
Konibodom	Located on the south-west side of Kokand	

"Scientists", after studying the corresponding part of the topic set for themselves, describe their lectures on the basis of visual aids. A question and answer, a learning debate is held between the groups.

Control and assessment of students' knowledge mastered on a new topic is carried out on the basis of the tasks given in the textbook.

One of the methods of teaching students to think independently is the "method of comparison". This method encourages the child to make a logical conclusion to think independently. This is about Methodist scientist B. Mominova says "observation in comparative analysis effectively affects the development of students' thinking capacity, ability to master, allowing to establish common similar and specific features between things-objects, events, processes, people".

These thoughts require that a sought-after teacher organize literature lessons using pedagogical technologies in the development of the mental abilities of students. The use of the comparative method in the reinforcement part of the lesson will give a good effect. When organizing training, the teacher should pay special attention to working with groups. Depending on the number of students in the Class, A group is organized.

For this, students are divided into three groups. Group 1 is given the task of "Nursukh in the past and Today", Group 2 is given the task of expressing an opinion on "my father in the past and Today", Group 3 "let's come and see." Each group tries to interpret its answer using the "Venn diagram". This is because this technology helps students to analyze the topics studied by comparing theoretical knowledge, information or facts close to each other and is significant in that it focuses on a deeper understanding of the subject. In the context of the application of this technology, each group will achieve the fulfillment of the task separately and will be able to independently express their thoughts.

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**Abdurakhmonova Olmoskhan Ilkhomjon kizi**

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD)

**Annotative.** The article provides information about the rhyming poem system used in oriental classical literature. Information is given about the poet Amiri, who created in the Kokand literary environment, and his skill in using rhyme.

**Key words:** Amiri, classical literature, rhyme, muqayyad rhyme, absolute rhyme, mujarrad rhyme, murdaf rhyme.

In Eastern classical literature and literary studies, rhyme is highly valued as an important element of poetry. For example, Ahmed Tarazi in his work "Funun ul-Balogha" highly appreciates the place of rhyme in the science of art and emphasizes that rhyme is the pillar of poetry: "...the result of poetry is poetry, and the root of poetry is rhyme, and poetry is impossible without rhyme"[5; B 61].

Rhyme means "to follow", "to follow" in Arabic, and implies "the use of rhyming words in a specific system in a poetic text" [7; ].

There are 4 types of rhyme in classical literature:

1. Specific rhyme
2. Absolute rhyme
3. Single rhyme
4. Murdaf rhyme

Amiri's poetry also makes good use of rhyme. Rhyme serves to clarify the reader's imagination. Because rhyme is not only a word that creates a melody, but also an artistic element that summarizes the essence of the idea that the creator wants to express. In most of Amiri's poetry, the solution of the thought expressed in the verse is embodied in the rhyme. We can clearly see this situation in the poet's ghazal, which begins with the line "Korsaturlar jilva birla bislara gulzorlar". The place of rhyme and its unique artistic function are clearly shown in it. The ghazal consists of 13 stanzas. The frame is designed in a unique mahzuf weight; the words gulzors, chamanrukhsors, dilosors, yorars, khushraftors, ayyars, patients, shakarguftars, khors, ayyars, khunkhors, ashors, dildors are used as rhymes; The consonant "r" came in the role of a narrator, and based on it, an absolute rhyme with an attack was formed.

One of the aspects that adorns this ghazal is that it was created based on the art of husni matla, one of the art of rhyme:

Ko'rsaturlar jilva birla bizlara gulzorlar, a  
 Noparvarlar, sumanbarlar, chamanruksorsorlar. a  
 Ishq elin qatl etguvchi berahm dilozorlar, a  
 Jam' o'lub bir bazm aro suhbat etarlar yorlar [4; B 117]. a

Another peculiarity of the above stanzas is that the words denoting the qualities of the lover in them, in harmony with the words used as a rhyme, created the art of counting. Also, the main content of the verse is expressed in the rhymes of the second stanza. Who are "Dilozors"? "Berhams who execute people of love." Who are "Yorar"? "Jam' olub bir bzm interlocutors": If you pay attention, the rhymes (chamanrukhsors and dilosors) expressing contradictory concepts in the first and second stanzas are interpreted parallel to each other. This situation caused the poet to vividly express the content through rhyme.

In the fourth stanza, Amiri shows even stronger skill:

Bir boqish birla ko'ngul qasrini barbod ettilar,  
 Ofati din nomusulmonlar, ko'zi ayyorlar.

In this stanza, the art of tawze' is used by means of the "b" sound, which served to increase the melodiousness of the work and the connection of the words in the stanza with the rhyme.

Ahmad Tarazi emphasizes that simple, compound, double words are used as rhymes in Eastern literature. Amiri mainly chooses single words for rhyme. It's not for nothing. In this regard, the poet's skill is shown in the fact that the words he chooses are the culmination of the thoughts and feelings expressed in the stanzas. Tarazi gave information about a special type of art related to rhyme [5; B 78]. In this case, one letter is repeated before the narrator, ridf and tasis in the rhyme. Based on this rule, Amiri referred to this type of enot, i.e. iltizam, in his ghazals. For example, in the following stanza, the poet uses the art of rhyme in this way and can draw all the attention to the rhyme:

Savodi zulfing aro istadi farog' tarog'  
 Ajab emaski, bu savdoda bo'lsa dog' tarog'  
 Chu sarv sunbulini shona qilmoq etti havas,  
 Sanubar ayladi shamshoddin so'rog' tarog'.

In these verses, "g" is the narrator, and the letter "r" is the letter that creates the art of enot. The poet manages to maintain this state in the following stanzas:

Chu ko'rdi shohidi sunbul kamanda zulfungni,  
 Soching yulub-yulabon tashladi tarog' - tarog'.  
 Soching savodida ruxsoring orzusun qildi,  
 Kecha qorong'u edi, istadi charog' tarog'.

The matla of some of the poet's ghazals was also created based on the art of enot:

Qomating naxlini bog' ichra xiromon etting,  
 Sarv bo'ynini egib, gulni parishon etting.

In this place, the art of enot was created by means of the letter "r", and "n" was used as a narrator.

It can be concluded from the above mentioned ideas that Amiri's artistic skill and originality in his works are also reflected in the principles of using rhyme. Pays great attention to rhyme as an important artistic element. It seems that studying the place and function of rhyme in a poet's poetry is important in determining his skill and the uniqueness of his work. We tried to reveal only the absolute rhyme types used in the poet's work. In Amiri's work, there are still many issues that await his research related to his rhyming aspects.

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**Linguistic peculiarities of image-bearing lexical stylistic devices  
in English and Uzbek fictional works**

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**Abstract:** Image-bearing stylistic device are considered language means which serves as figurative language in fictional works. They are used to enable to the reader to imagine the events, characters and settings as the author wishes. Examples of this type of language devices can be found in English and Uzbek literature.

**Key words:** stylistics, stylistic device, image, image-bearing, metaphor, metonymy.

INTRODUCTION

It is true that one of the important branches of linguistics is stylistics which has been encouraging linguists to make a huge amount of contributions to this field. Stylistic devices as essential and inseparable part of stylistics have been in the center of interest of linguists. It is evident that many linguists usually apply for different fictional works to investigate peculiarities and functions of these figurative devices. Actuality of this article is that there is a need for further investigations of lexical devices used to create images in fictional works of English and Uzbek writers. This article mainly deals with definitions of several lexical devices and their usage in both languages.

As we try to define image-contributory lexical-stylistic devices - metaphor and metonymy, we get the same general definitions in both languages. Metaphor is a stylistic means used to transfer one similar aspect of an object to another one whereas metonymy is refereeing to on object using the name of other object. In English, many linguists give their definitions to these stylistic devices. According to Galperin, he term ‘metaphor’, as the etymology of the word reveals, means transference of some quality from one object to another. From the times of ancient Greek and Roman rhetoric, the term has been known to denote the transference of meaning from one word to another. V.I. Shakhovsky states that “the metaphor can be defined as a deliberate use of a word (words) in two meanings - dictionary and contextual. The basis for such use is a vague similarity of notions.” Metonymy, on the other hand, is defined by these linguists as a device based on physical and logical associations on notions of two objects. For instance, V.I. Shakhovsky defines that metonymy serves as a basis for associations that connect notions. Another similar definition is given by so-called Uzbek linguist M.T.Irskulov: “Metaphor is naming one word with another word on the basis of similarities of these two words. It increases the influences of the meaning of a word.” He also defines that metonym is the transference of the meaning between two words on the basis of permanent relationships of objects and events in particular time and events. As can be seen, the definitions given for these lexical-stylistic devices are similar and now it is better to move on their usage in English and Uzbek fictional works.

The importance of using SD of metaphor and metonymy in fiction is stated by V.I. Shakhovsky: “The chief function of metaphor is to create images. They will reveal the writer’s views indirectly and thus give the reader the pleasure of decoding the message hidden in the metaphor.” Therefore, it seems highly impossible to create a fiction without using these figurative means of language.

O. Henry one of the famous American writers, deserves to achieve fame through his masterpiece story “Last leaf”. According to many reviewers of the story, the popularity it gained is

<b>315</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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mainly due to the figurative means of a language by the author. He, for example, widely uses several metaphors to create images in his work. Main characters of the story are Johnsy, Sue and Behrman. The writer skillfully describes the condition in which Johnsy gets ill in the beginning of a story in this way - "A cold unseen stranger visited the city, the doctors called him Mr. Pneumonia". In this chunk unseen stranger is characterized the illness called Pneumonia. The similarity between unseen stranger and the illness is that the illness is invisible (unseen) and doctors knew very little (stranger) about it. This is the good example of metaphorical language. Another nice example is given in this way: "He touched young and old with his icy fingers, and those he touched fell ill". 'Icy fingers' here is a metaphor which is similar to cold condition because of which the people are infected by the illness.

Furthermore, the author uses a set of other metaphors to describe Behrman who painted the last leaf on the wall on the chilly night to save Johnsy's life. Since he draws the attention of the reader to the similarity between Behrman's appearance and mythical creatures a satyr and an imp, the reader can have a nice image in his mind: "Behrman had a Michael Angelo's Moses beard curling down from the head of a satyr along the body of an imp."

O. Henry can also touch the feelings of the reader by saying "The loneliest thing in the world is a person who is getting ready to go on his mysterious, far journey". 'Mysterious, far journey' represents the upcoming death and the Johnsy's life on Heaven. It is true that life on Heaven is out of our imagination (mysterious) and forever (far).

As can be seen, the value of this work given by the readers is mainly because of its imagery peculiarities. Metaphoric features, no doubt, can keep reader's interest till the end of the story.

As metaphor and metonym are used in English literature, Uzbek writers also rely on them to make their work more influential. Although terms of metaphor and metonymy were taken by Greek language, first use of these devices in Uzbek literature dated back to earlier centuries in history. Yusuf Khas Hajib also used this method of semantic transfer in his work and achieved the effectiveness of the meaning of the word.

*Tili yolg'on erning jafo xulqidir,*

(The person whose tongue ('til') lies ('yolg'on') harms other people)

*Jafo kimda bo'lsa osha yilqidir.*

(This person is considered a violent animal, not human)

The word 'til' (tongue) originally meant "an organ located in the oral cavity that serves to produce complete cognition and speech sounds". From this first meaning "organ" arose the meaning "the ability of man to speak, to express himself, and to serve as a means of communication". In this case ('til' (tongue) is yolg'on (lie), the word 'til' (tongue) retreats from its main meaning (organ). As a result, the phenomenon of metonymy is observed.

Many modern Uzbek writers also use these figurative means of the language to enrich the influence of their work. Stories of Sobir Unar are created in traditional realistic style using metaphor to stress the social, mental and deductive problems in people's life. More specifically, in the story "Watermelon" Sabir Unar reveals the degradation of man through the actions and psyche of the image of character of Hudoykul who prefers money and the world to humanity, rather than true friendship. In the story, the watermelon is a metaphor. Bringing a watermelon to a friend's house, bringing watermelons to the table when Hudoykul's wealthy friends came, and taking watermelons out of the trash were all intertwined and served to express an important artistic idea in the story. In our opinion, Hudoykul is actually reminiscent of the appearance of a watermelon with its disgusting appearance, shiny on the outside, but trembling on the inside. Just as a watermelon is smooth, shiny, and fragrant, we can say that Hudoykul is a symbol of a man whose nature is smooth, but who has a dull and rude sense.

## CONCLUSION

<b>316</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Lexical-stylistic devices, particularly, metaphor and metonymy are figurative tools to help the writers to create images in their work. Definitions given for these device possess the same character regardless of language of linguists. They are widely applied not only in English works of fiction, but also in Uzbek literature.

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<b>317</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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**Abstract:** Today, there is an increasing demand for research aimed at studying the features of the relationship between language and culture. The object of study of this article is allusions as units, which serve to transmit information of cultural importance. Within the framework of the linguoculturological approach, the classification of allusions according to their function in speech, and according to tradition, a hint is used to describe any object and create a comic effect. Decoding allusion-represents a criterion of belonging to a certain group of society with a similar individual and personal culture.

**Keywords:** allusion, linguoculturology, classification, feature.

Intercultural communication, the relationship between language and culture are increasing topics related to the study of economic, cultural and scientific relations of countries and their peoples, while the study of the identity of the language is becoming more and more relevant. Each person belongs to one or another national culture, which includes traditions, language, history, literature, as well as national culture. Linguistics of the XXI century is actively developing all directions of the language, language is considered not only as a means of communication and cognition, but also as a cultural code of the nation. Cultural linguistics is one of the leading areas of linguistics, which is based on the idea of an inextricable connection between language and culture. K.As Levi-Stros points out, language is both a product of culture and an important component of it, as well as a condition for the existence of culture. Linguoculturology was formed as an independent branch of linguistic research. V.A. Maslova gives such a definition of linguoculturology: it is the field of study of the manifestations of the culture of folk linguistics, which is reflected and enshrined in the language, which arose at the junction of linguistics and culturology. V.A. According to Maslova, the task of linguoculturology is to explain the cultural significance of a language unit based on the correlation of the prototype state of the phraseological state by a linguist, as well as its symbolic reading of it with the cultural codes known or possible to offer to the native speaker. Within the framework of this article, examples of the linguomadanic functioning of allusions are given.

Among the units that transmit culturally significant information, allusions occupy an important place. Allusions can be expressed through phrases, proverbs and also popular phrases, names or titles related to texts, cultural and historical realities, various works of art, which are part of popular quotes. The essence of all definitions of allusion that exist today is to interpret this allusion as an indirect reference to certain facts (person, phenomenon, text) that are assumed to be known. N.A. Kuzmina understands allusion directly to the world as a link to his truths. Allusion is a three-way unit: it is a signal that there is both a part of the new text and a part of the old text. Within the framework of the linguoculturological paradigm Z.Z. Chanysheva proposed a typology of allusions, taking into account four criteria: 1) the source of Origin, 2) the nature of the manifestation of gestures, 3) the distribution of their cultural sphere, 4) the nature and size of semantic connotations. In addition, within the framework of this paradigm, it seems that the classification of allusions can be distinguished from the point of view of their activity: 1) the description of the object and 2) the creation of a funny effect. Traditionally, the sign acts as a means of expanding the properties and qualities of the signs mentioned above. In other words, a sign is a type of twisted information in which an object is used to describe information. As a result, speech gets rid of excessive description, which facilitates the perception of information. Hence, allusion is a means of saving language resources, and the brevity of the form, in

turn, increases its content. Expressiveness and emotional impact on the reader or listener. The allusion can be defined as a mention of the name of a real person, rather than simply a person, historical event or literary character direct information (such as "Hercules was an ancient Greek hero") but gives rise to some additional meanings, embodying some adjective or character that came in place of the word. So Scrooge bacilli, Hercules the strong man, is a beautiful woman like Venus. Oxford Dictionary the purpose of citations is to identify and explain many such allegories used in English through citations from various literary works and other texts to describe their use.

*What about the doctor down in Hillsborough? The one with the runaway daughter and the fistful of amphetamines he's scattering around like Johnny goddam Appleseed?*

**MAX BYRD** *Finders Weepers*, 1983

Johnny Appleseed was the nickname of John Chapman (1774-1847) because he built fruit gardens for settlers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was famous for his wood crafts and helps pioneer settlers.

The following example talks about involuntary religious allusion that goes beyond the limits of national culture, but is used by them against the background of a clearly understandable national culture.

According to the Biblical account of 'Creation', The Garden of Eden is the home of Adam and Eve. It is conceived as a beautiful beauty place " a tree that is pleasing to the eye and good for food grows. *His eyes rested happily on the spreading green of the bread-fruit trees.*

*'By George,*

*it's like the garden of Eden.*

**SOMERSET MAUCHAM** *'Mackintosh' in The World Over*, 1951

*For the first seven thousand feet it is the Garden of Eden, a luxuriance of orchids, humming-birds, and tiny streams of delicious water that run by miracle alongside every path.*

**LOUIS DE BERNIÈRES** *The War of Don Emmanuel's Nether Parts*, 1990

*Flowers, shrubs, saplings had been brought here with their roots and earth, and set in baskets and makeshift cases. But many of the containers had rotted; the earth had spilled out to create, from one container to the next, a layer of damp humus, where the shoots of some plants were already taking root. It was like being in an Eden sprouting from the very planks of the Daphne.*

**UMBERTO ECO** *The Island of the Day Before*, 1994

**Arthur Conan Doyle** (1859-1930) was a Scottish "Lost World" writer who was remembered for creating an interesting adventure and an image of Sherlock Holmes stories.

*I told the story well, . . . I described an attack on my life on the voyage home, and*

*I made a really horrid affair of the Portland Place murder. 'You're looking for adventure,' I cried;*

*'well, you've found it here. The devils are after me, and the police are after them. It's a race that I*

*mean to win.' 'By God!' he whispered, drawing his breath in sharply, 'it is all pure Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle!*

**JOHN BUCHAN** *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, 1915

The authors of the Macmillan English Dictionary classify cultural, literary, biblical gestures, as well as jokes and irony. Culture is a cultural reference that contains references to knowledge and experience common to a particular group. Accordingly, the source of the culturological designation of language units is reality itself, which is closely related to it. Thus, the ability to explain the meaning of allusions is a criterion for belonging not only to the national culture of "we" or "they", but also to one or another group. The division of people with a similar individual personal culture, that is, "we" and "they", can also occur in a circle. Linguocultural community-individual personal culture of the recipient "...assimilation and activism is the process of reproduction of social experience by an

individual ..."as a result, he becomes a person and acquires knowledge, the skills, skills necessary for life between people, the ability to communicate and interact with them in the process of solving, performs certain other tasks, absorbs the culture of human relations, the social norms necessary for interaction with different people.

**Conclusion :** Cultural information encoded by allusions is of great importance for cultural linguistics, since it reflects, among other things, the attitude of the modern average representative of a particular culture to traditional national cultural values. In addition, the frequency of application of certain gestures, the mentality of the nation taking place in it, allows us to see changes in relation to its cultural values. Further studies of linguoculturologically defined language units and stylistic techniques help to better understand the process of interaction between language and culture.

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 TYPES OF JUMPS REQUIRED IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS PRACTICE, THE PECULIARITIES OF JUMPING AND JUMPING ENDURANCE

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**Annotation:** the article analyzes the processes of execution in a more and more scalable way, in which the types of jumps required in physical education and sports practice, jumpiness and jumping endurance are distinguished by their characteristic features.

**Keywords:** jumping, debsinish, endurance, volleyball, sports, endurance, base.

Jumping is a vital movement skill that is performed from a supported position to an unsupported position (on the basis of jumping), from an unsupported position (from the flight phase) to a supported position. Jumping skills are a means of action used in human life, even in animals, to overcome various dangerous situations (jumping from a ditch, jumping over obstacles, jumping from high to low - from low to high, etc.) or to satisfy a necessary need. The ability to carry out such a necessary vital task or vital need with a beneficial result is determined by the courage and endurance of the leap. Therefore, both humans and animals regularly improve their jumping skills through various games, special exercises, and necessary competitions from early childhood until the last stages of adulthood. Of course, there is no doubt that under the influence of such tools (games, special exercises, competitions) jumping skills, jumping skills and jumping endurance are formed. However, the situations encountered in life, their specific requirements, the types of danger that need to be eliminated, the types of jumps that are required to be performed in physical education and sports practice, and the jump endurance and jumping endurance differ by their own characteristics. These distinguishing features are related to taking the initial position for jumping, getting ready, coming from a place or running, jumping, bending legs, active inertial movements of arms, body and body parts. Therefore, it is important for a person, especially in sports practice, to form jumping types, agility, and jumping endurance in accordance with the requirements of the situation, the necessity of the need, and the specific characteristics of the chosen sport. In recent years, in the literature published within the theory of physical education, including the theory and methodology of sports, types of jumping, jumping ability and jumping endurance have been widely studied as objects of research (Yu.V. Verkhoshansky, 1988; V.P. Filin, 1995; L.P. Matveyev, 1999; L.P. Volkov, 2002; V.N. Platonov, 2004; J.K. Kholodov, V.S. Kuznesov, 2008; Yu.D. Zheleznyak, 1998, 2005; A.V. Belyayev, M.V. Savin, 2000, 2009; Yu.N. Kleshchev, 2003 ; L.R. Ayropet'yans, 2006; L.R. Ayropet'yans, A.A. Pulatov, 2013). In addition, in these sources, the phases, coordination, height (or length) and biomechanical laws of jumps corresponding to the technical and tactical methods of jumping in each type of sport, especially in sports games, have not been studied in detail and are not scientifically substantiated. However, for example, in volleyball, the skills of hitting from different zones, blocking, passing the ball, including jumping to score a ball, and jumping are distinguished by their own characteristics. Such characteristics of jumping have not found their expression in volleyball theory at all. It is a separate study that the jump height and vertical jump coordination are related to the quality-technique or tactics of the game methods (attacking shots, blocking, passing the ball, throwing the ball) performed in the air (without support) not included. Educational and scientific sources do not provide detailed information about a number of kinematic factors that ensure agility or vertical jump height. However, the provision of vertical jump height is based on a number of kinematic factors. For example, the fact that the jump height characteristic of volleyball players is not provided only by the quick-power of the legs, but also depends on the active inertial movement of the arms, body and body parts, including the angle of bending and bending of the legs, is not



seriously considered in the development of this quality.

In particular, bending forward of the body during jumping, active movement of arms from back to front-up, creates inertial force. This dynamic position cuts the air resistance and lifts the body up, as if the moving wings under the wings of an airplane. It is known that the plane does not rise into the air only with the power of the engine installed on it, but it rises due to certain aerodynamic laws. In particular, the motor moves the plane forward, the downward deflection (movement) of the moving vanes on its wings overcomes the air resistance and lifts the plane into the air. When running and jumping, bending the leg at the knee in the last steps, leaving the arms (wings) behind, and moving them sharply forward and upward during the jump increases the height of the jump due to inertial force. If the jumper is tied with both hands and the body is not bent down, no matter how developed the explosive power of the legs is, it will not provide the height of the jump. So, the skill of jumping and its height are also related to aerodynamic laws. In addition, when jumping up (vertically) or long (horizontally arced) in the air (without support), the athlete needs to perform movements of a certain coordination nature (movement of the hand aimed at an attack shot or blocking in volleyball) does. Therefore, the type of jump, its coordination feature should be specialized in accordance with the coordination, purpose and tactics of the action performed in the air (without support) (hitting or blocking). It is worth noting separately that a specialized jump type suitable for a certain game style (jumping from different zones, passing the ball, etc.) , but its coordination and biomechanical copy (content) may also be disturbed. So, in addition to jumping ability, i.e. the ability to jump high one or more times, it is necessary to develop jumping endurance. What is the meaning behind the concept of sacredness? - the question arises. Jumping means the ability to jump as high as possible from standing or running, bending the legs at an optimal angle (lowering the center of gravity), and using the active movement of the arms and body. Jumping endurance is considered good if it does not change (maintains) during running, leaving the base position and returning to the base position. Ensuring the endurance of such a jump is determined by the explosive power of the leg muscles, the active inertial movement power of the body and arms, and the optimal bending angle of the legs from the knee. As mentioned above, the jumping skills or elements performed in most sports (types of sports games, jumping types of athletics, gymnastics, acrobatics, diving, figure skating, etc.) differ sharply from each other. But until today, special qualities such as jumping, agility and endurance of jumping, depending on the method of movement (game) performed by jumping in a sport, its coordination, biomechanical copy and, of course, tactical task, have hardly been studied. M.A. Godik (2006) notes that even simple running exercises contain elements of jumping. According to him, when running, a person moves from a support position to an unsupported position by stepping on one leg first - performs the "flying phase", then lands on the other leg and comes to the support position. If this flight phase is long and repeats (cycle) quickly, the specified distance is covered in such a short time.

As can be seen from the discussed issues and opinions, each sport has elements of jumping or jumping, which are distinguished by their own coordination, biomechanical and aerodynamic features. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the coordination biomechanical and aerodynamic features related to the jumping skill or element when teaching movement (game) techniques and tactics specific to each sport.

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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<b>325</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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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.

**Used literature:**

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**DIDACTIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE LESSONS**

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**Annotation.** It is necessary to identify, understand the pedagogical categories in the regulations on the lessons of Physical Culture, before thinking about the laws of its structure, regardless of whether it will be a school physical education lesson, or a sports activity, a wellness training, whatever the training.

**Keywords:** education, upbringing, base concepts, content.

Because, he writes, "...neither in the practice of the physical education (teaching) process, nor in the content of the physical education theory, systematic thoughts about the exact content of the basic concepts such as "the content of the lesson" and "the structure of the lesson" were not expressed until recent years."1

The famous French educator J.J. Rousseau (1712-1778) and the famous Swiss democrat-pedagogue I.G. As a result of the influence of the pedagogical ideas of Pestalotzi (1746-1827), a new type (called philanthropic) - "human-loving schools" were opened in Germany, which gave a significant place to physical education, and physical education was given considerable importance in these schools. In the schools of philanthropists, German gymnastics gradually spread widely and quickly.

Its founders, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and his followers began to treat gymnastics as an important additional activity in the general education subjects at school. Later, gymnastics classes turned into a physical education class. The history of its formation as a lesson began with exercises in the form of performing gymnastic exercises, and then a separate lesson took place. Its original system was developed by the Swedish playwright and public figure Per Henrik Ling. However, the training in the style of gymnastics did not yet have a clear structure as a lesson. After some time, P. G. Ling's son Yalmar Ling, pedagogues Terngren, Balk, Norlander and others developed lesson plans that followed the principle of "no breaks", "slowly", "double-sidedness". Then, based on the mentioned principles, a lesson plan was created, mainly focused on solving hygienic tasks.

Many variants of such schemes have been improved, and by now there is a summary of the four main components of the lesson - physical exercises included in the text of the lesson outline, changes that occur in the student's organism by performing them in the lesson (physiological, biological, biomechanical, psychological, etc.), the activities of the teacher and students during the lesson the tariff of the concept of the lesson representing the content of the physical culture lesson was created. They are: The mentioned aspects are interconnected with each other and they are called characteristic components (aspects) of the lesson of physical culture.

One of the components of the content of the physical education lesson is physical exercises planned for use as educational material in its preparatory, main, and final parts.

Functional, mental, pedagogical and other changes occur in the students' organism by performing these exercises in class. This is the second component of the content of the physical education lesson.

The next components that represent the content of the lesson are the activities of the teacher conducting the lesson and the students participating in the lesson. These aspects of the lesson content include the theoretical knowledge of the teacher, the organization of their activities in the lesson in order to form the students' practical skills, and the teaching methods selected for the educational process.

Physical exercises included in the lesson are the largest characteristic component of the lesson content. But such a concept is one-sided and serves as a subject of activity for students during the lesson in solving the tasks of education, health, and imparting knowledge.

The exercises used in the lesson as a tool of the educational process are only one part of the generalized subject content of the lesson, on the other hand, it is an edge of the lesson content. It is natural that the exercises are different depending on the tasks set for each part of the lesson.

Preparatory exercises for attention, line exercises, exercises for height and stature, general developing exercises performed without bodies and with bodies, preparation, guiding exercises; In the main part of the lesson, exercises of gymnastics, athletics, sports games (volleyball, basketball, handball, football), swimming, wrestling sections of the physical training program are used.

Their scope of influence may vary depending on the functional state of the organism. It has been proved in the theory and practice of physical education that physical exercises planned for the lesson are the main cause of changes in indicators of physical development and physical readiness.

The activity of students in the lesson, which is related to the performance of the exercises recommended for the preparatory, main, and final parts of the lesson, is one of the next major components of the lesson content. This component consists of different forms of intellectual and physical activity of the practitioner, which are:

- listening to the teacher during the lesson, carefully observing the exercise shown to him;
- the initial idea formed about the movement activity that he will master after trying it for the first time and thinking about it;
- to make a mental project of the activity to be performed, to be practiced, and to perform it both mentally and practically;
- control and evaluate one's actions, discuss the problems with the teacher;
- managing one's own feelings, mood, emotions by directing them, etc. forms the content of the student's activities during the lesson.

All of the activities of the students to solve the lesson tasks form the basis of the lesson content (we have covered the materials related to the methods of organizing the students' activities in the lesson in a more detailed way in the next section).

The activity of the teacher is the next component of the content of the lesson, which includes all professional activities during the lesson: assigning homework and explaining it, being able to state the exact task of the lesson and organize its solution, keeping the students under constant control, analyzing their activities, as well as the activities of the students. It includes the theoretical and practical aspects of the educational process and basic situations, such as turning to the path, focusing on the relationship between them and directing the students' activities to effectively solve the lesson tasks.

Physiological, psychological, biomechanical and other functional changes that occur in the body of participants through the exercises included in the lesson are considered one of the next major characteristic components of the lesson content, and they are: movements, breathing during exercises, nervous system, circulatory system, metabolism, movement qualities and consists of related knowledge. Without them, it is difficult to solve the tasks set for the physical education lesson. In particular, knowledge about the mastery of physical exercises, the mechanism of formation of skills, the physical and mental effects of movements on the body, information about biomechanics enriches the content of the lesson, increases its interest, and all this is considered the fourth component of the content of the physical culture lesson.

In this, the results of the teacher's and students' activities will be hidden. Whether the planned educational activities are being implemented or not is currently monitored, corrections are made on how to continue the pedagogical activities, and necessary instructions are prepared by the teacher. It is appropriate to organize the sports disciplines (gymnastics, athletics, movement and sports games,

swimming, wrestling) included in the physical education program of the students of general education schools, taking into account the specific aspects of the sports disciplines noted in the lesson content and its structure. But it is natural that the content of the lessons differs in relation to the specific aspects of the subject.

In conclusion, it should be said that the content of the physical culture lesson is formed from the summation of the theoretical knowledge and actions performed in practice.

A meaningful lesson in a broad sense has a significant impact on the effectiveness of physical education education and training.

Through the analysis of the general and special literature published after the second half of the last century, the debates regarding the definition of the name of the physical education lesson (whether it should be called a physical education lesson or a physical culture lesson) and its content were put to an end, and the main components of the lesson were accepted as the definition. The components representing the content of the lesson are represented in the drawing.

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:** This article deals with the structural and semantic characteristics of the Adjective in the English language, its linguistic presentation in the language, its morphological composition, its syntactic functions, types of adjectives from semantic point of view.

**Key words:** the adjective, morphological composition, compound adjectives, relative adjectives, qualitative adjectives, syntactical function, combinability, semantic features of the adjective.

In The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language, adjectives are characterized as words “that alter, clarify, or adjust the meaning contributions of nouns”<sup>1</sup>, in order to allow for the expression of “finer gradations of meaning” than are possible through the use of nouns alone. At a general level, adjectives gain this capability in virtue of two main characteristics, one of which is semantic and one of which is syntactic. On the semantic side, they introduce properties. On the syntactic side, they are able to function as modifiers, and so may with some restrictions combine recursively with nouns.

According to their morphological composition adjectives can be subdivided into simple, derived and compound. In the case of simple adjectives such as kind, new, fresh, we cannot always tell whether a word is an adjective by looking at it in isolation, as the form does not always indicate its status. Derived adjectives are recognizable morphologically. They consist of one root morpheme and one or more derivational morphemes - suffixes or prefixes. Some adjectives are former participles and therefore retain participial suffixes: charming, interesting, cunning, daring.

The suffixes -ly, -ed, -ful, -ary, -al, -y are not confined to adjectives only. Thus, many adverbs are derived from adjectives by means of the suffix -ly (strongly, bitterly, quickly). Most of the verbs form their past tense and participle II with -ed. There are many nouns with the suffixes -al (festival, scandal, criminal), -ary (boundary, missionary), -ful (mouthful, handful), -y (sonny, doggy), etc.

**Compound adjectives consist of at least two stems. They may be of several patterns:**

- a) consisting of a noun + an adjective:  
colour-blind, grass-green;
- b) consisting of an adjective + an adjective:  
deaf-mute;
- c) consisting of an adverb + a participle:  
well-known, newly-repaired, much-praised;
- d) Consisting of a noun/pronoun + a verbal:  
all-seeing, heart-breaking, high-born, high-flown, man-made;
- e) consisting of an adjective/adverb + a noun + the suffix -ed:  
blue-eyed, long-legged, fair-haired, down-hearted.

All the adjectives are traditionally divided into two large subclasses: qualitative and relative.

The English adjective from the grammatical point of view has neither number, nor case, nor gender distinctions. Some adjectives have, however, degrees of comparison, which make part of the morphological system of a language. Thus, the English adjective differs materially not only from such highly inflected languages as Russian, Latin, and German, where the adjectives have a rather complicated system of forms, but even from Modern French, which has preserved number and gender distinctions to the present day (cf. masculine singular grand, masculine plural grands, feminine singular grande, feminine plural grandes 'large').

<sup>1</sup> Huddleston and Pullum Cambridge Grammar of the English language. Cambridge 2002, p. 526.

By what signs do we recognize an adjective as such in Modern English. In most cases this can be done only by taking into account semantic and syntactical phenomena. But in some cases, that is for certain adjectives, derivative suffixes are significant, too. Among these are the suffix – less (as in useless), the suffix – like (as in ghostlike), and a few others. Occasionally, however, though a suffix often appears in adjectives, it cannot be taken as a certain proof of the word being an adjective, because the suffix may also make part of a word belonging to another part of speech. Thus, the suffix – full would seem to be typically adjectival, as is its antonym – less. In fact we find the suffix – full in adjectives often enough, as in beautiful, useful, purposeful, meaningful, etc. But alongside of these we also find spoonful, mouthful, handful, etc., which are nouns.

On the whole, the number of adjectives which can be recognized, as such by their suffix seems to be insignificant as compared with the mass of English adjectives. All the adjectives are traditionally divided into two large subclasses: qualitative and relative.

Relative adjectives express such properties of a substance as are determined by the direct relation of the substance to some other substance.

E.g: wood — a wooden hut; mathematics — mathematical precision; history — a historical event;

table — tabular presentation; colour — coloured postcards;

surgery — surgical treatment; the Middle Ages — mediaeval rites.

The nature of this "relationship" in adjectives is best revealed by definitional correlations. Eg: a wooden hut — a hut made of wood; a historical event — an event referring to a certain period of history; surgical treatment — treatment consisting in the implementation of surgery; etc.

Qualitative adjectives, as different from relative ones, denote various qualities of substances which admit of a quantitative estimation, i.e. of establishing their correlative quantitative measure. The measure of a quality can be estimated as high or low, adequate or inadequate, sufficient or insufficient, optimal or excessive. Eg: an awkward situation — a very awkward situation; a difficult task — too difficult a task; an enthusiastic reception — rather an enthusiastic reception; a hearty welcome — not a very hearty welcome; etc.

Syntactically Adjectives are combined with several parts of speech. Adjectives are distinguished by a specific combinability with nouns, which they modify, if not accompanied by adjuncts, usually in pre-position, and occasionally in postposition; by a combinability with link-verbs, both functional and notional; by a combinability with modifying adverbs. If there are several premodifying adjectives to one headword they have definite positional assignments. This order of words is not absolutely fixed, since many adjectives may be either descriptive or limiting, depending on the context. The adjectives are not separated by commas, unless they belong to the different type: a nice little old man. However, if there is more than one adjective of the same type they are separated by commas: nasty, irritable, selfish man.

In the sentence the adjective performs the syntactical functions of an attribute and a predicative. Of the two, the more specific function of the adjective is that of an attribute, since the function of a predicative can be performed by the noun as well. There is, though, a profound difference between the predicative uses of the adjective and the noun which is determined by their native categorial features. Namely, the predicative adjective expresses some attributive property of its noun-referent, whereas the predicative noun expresses various substantival characteristics of its referent, such as its identification or classification of different types. This can be shown on examples analysed by definitional and transformational procedures. Cf:

You talk to people as if they were a group. → You talk to people as if they formed a group. Quite obviously, he was a friend → His behaviour was like that of a friend.

The adjectivids fall into two main grammatical subgroups, namely, the subgroup:

- pluralia tantum {the English, the rich, the unemployed, the uninitiated, etc.);

- singularia tantum (the invisible, the abstract, the tangible, etc.). Semantically, the words of the first subgroup express sets of people (personal multitudes), while the words of the second group express abstract ideas of various types and connotations.

The category of adjectival comparison expresses the quantitative characteristic of the quality of a noun referent, i.e. it gives a relative evaluation of the quantity of a quality. The purely relative nature of the categorial semantics of comparison is reflected in its name.

The category is constituted by the opposition of the three forms known under the heading of degrees of comparison: the basic form (positive degree), having no features of comparison; the comparative degree form, having the feature of restricted superiority (which limits the comparison to two elements only); the superlative degree form, having the feature of unrestricted superiority.

It should be noted that the meaning of unrestricted superiority is in-built in the superlative degree as such, though in practice this form is used in collocations imposing certain restrictions on the effected comparison; thus, the form in question may be used to signify restricted superiority, namely, in cases where a limited number of referents are compared. Eg.: Johnny was the strongest boy in the company.

In conclusion we may summarize that the adjective expresses the semantics of property of a substance. Each adjective used in the text presupposes relation to some noun the property of whose referent it denotes, such as its material, color, dimensions, position, state, and other characteristics both permanent and temporary. Unlike nouns, adjectives do not possess a full nominative value. At a general level, adjectives gain two main characteristics: semantic and syntactic. On the semantic side, adjectives introduce properties.

On the syntactic side, adjectives are able to function as modifiers, and so may combine with nouns. The English adjective from the grammatical point of view has neither number, nor case, nor gender distinctions. Some adjectives have, however, degrees of comparison, which make part of the morphological system of a language. There are two main roles an adjective may take in a sentence, and the first role is to act as a predicative adjective, in which the adjective modifies a preceding noun as a predicate, linked by a verb.

Adjectives are used to carry the specific meaning we intend to convey in many different ways. It means that the same adjective can have more than one meaning depending on the context. It is not the same in all situations. The adjectives of quality have the ability as to «metamorphose» in their implications once their context has been changed.

Syntactically Adjectives are combined with several parts of speech. Adjectives are distinguished by combinability with nouns, which they modify, if not accompanied by adjuncts, usually in pre-position, and occasionally in postposition; by a combinability with link-verbs, both functional and notional; by a combinability with modifying adverbs. The adjectives are not separated by commas, unless they belong to the different type: a nice little orchard.

In the sentence the adjective performs the syntactical functions of an attribute and a predicative. The more specific function of the adjective is an attribute, since the function of a predicative can be performed by the noun as well. There is, though, a profound difference between the predicative uses of the adjective and the noun which is determined by their native categorial features. The predicative adjective expresses some attributive property of its noun-referent.

Semantic features of the Adjective is that the adjective expresses the categorial semantics of property of a substance. It means characteristics both permanent and temporary. It follows from this that, unlike nouns, adjectives do not possess a full nominative value. Indeed, words like short, hospitable, fragrant cannot effect any self-dependent nominations; as units of informative sequences they exist only in collocations showing what is short, who is hospitable, what is fragrant.

The semantically bound character of the adjective is stressed in English by the use of the pro-substitute one in the that each adjective used in the text presupposes relation to some noun the property of whose referent it denotes, such as its material, colour, dimensions, position, state. Adjectives are distinguished by a specific combinability with nouns, which they modify, if not accompanied by adjuncts, usually in pre-position, and occasionally in postposition; by a combinability with link-verbs, both functional and notional; by a combinability with modifying adverbs.

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**PECULIARITIES OF ADAPTIVE PHYSICAL EDUCATION, ITS ROLE IN SOCIETY, IMPORTANCE**

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**Annotation.** This article clearly and scientifically explains the peculiarities of adaptive physical education, its role in society, its importance. Also, on the basis of instructions on the content, structural and organizational aspects of adaptive physical rehabilitation, instructions for improving the quality of life and health of human adaptation (adaptation), adaptive (adaptive) physical activity, adaptive physical culture, adaptive physical education and adaptive sports sensorimotor and intellectual disabilities are expressed.

**Keywords:** phenomenon of adaptive physical rehabilitation, rehabilitator, eco-system, reabilitator-pedagogue, "norm", concept of independent life, compensatory, ecosystem, clinical methods.

In terms of the content, structural and organizational aspects of adaptive physical rehabilitation, the following are considered and presented:

-in the system of compensatory biopsychosocial adaptation, the process and result of increasing the adaptive reserves of the body of the rehabilitator (regenerative person) on the basis of the interaction and interaction of people and the environment, the formation of psycho-emotional stability and the "regulatory norm" of the rehabilitator (regenerative person), sufficient elimination of material and socio-psychological barriers of the individual,;

-the multi-factor system of socio-economic, biomedical, psychological and pedagogical and other measures aimed at the targeted activation of the behavior and muscle activity of the rehabilitator (restorative person), helps to form and improve knowledge and skills in changing the psychomotor regulation of activity. Focusing on the eco-system structure of the life of a public organization, the principles of the formation of motivational relations in the bimodal (system of relations"person-society"), compensating for missing functions and using mainly drug-free means and Adapted Physical Education and sports methods;

- an integral part of rehabilitation activities is the pedagogical correction of spiritual, moral, legal, socio-cultural, professional education and improvement of the nation in the entire world public system.

The phenomenon of adaptive physical rehabilitation (AJR) is a systemic phenomenon and a socio-pedagogical process.

The concept of independent life - ensuring the conditions of an "equal person" - considers a person with physical and mental disabilities not from the point of view of his pathology, but mainly from the point of view of ensuring his civil rights and pays attention to the characteristics of the ecosystem, its paths.

At the end of the socio-cultural organization of life and adequate elimination of the material and socio-psychological barriers of the environment, researchers found psychomotor complications

- disorders are increasingly inclined to believe that they are not only a consequence of disability, but are often caused by the peculiarities of the social organization of life.

Adaptation (adaptation) is defined as a dynamic, continuous process of multifaceted interaction of an individual with the environment as a result of the interaction of people in a system of socio-economic, cultural, moral and historical processes.

By introducing oneself (by its individual characteristics) into the ecosystem and adapting, a person not only adapts to conditions, but also "adapts" the environment for himself - changes the

dynamics and potential of the biological and moral components of a dynamic ecosystem. Rehabilitation refers to a set of biopsychosocial measures to recover and improve knowledge, motivational attitudes and skills (in the case of acquired disorders of the psychomotor sphere) or to learn and acquire (Abilitation - in the case of congenital defects in development) to compensate for missing functions.

Adaptive physical reabilitation are objects of study: ecosystems with Psychomotor characteristics, physical activity, Services, "empowerment" - legislative activity and legal assistance. At the same time, an ecosystem is understood as a group of individuals in the process of interaction (social and physical) with the environment and includes individual and internal differences and other components of real life that affect abilities and psychomotor characteristics.

The studied aspects of adaptive physical reabilitation are: human adaptation (adaptation), adaptive (adaptive) physical activity, adaptive physical culture, adaptive physical education and adaptive sports sensorimotor and as a means of improving the quality of life and health of people with intellectual disabilities.

The category "rehabilitator (regenerator, adaptor) " includes: disabled people of Group I, II and III, which are noted in the legislation; people who have recovered from injuries and diseases; elderly people with stable deviations in the state of Health - in general, all children and adults with developmental disabilities, individuals who are shown to purposefully correct the psychomotor sphere and the functional state of the body using

The subject of adaptive physical activity "field "is a much broader concept than "skill-based and well-prepared", which is the field of activity and subject of interest in traditional sports disciplines.

Moving muscle sensations-lie on the basis of the perception of the surrounding reality, with the help of which the spatial and quantitative characteristics of the object are reflected in the human mind.

The main elements of the activity of the rehabilitator-pedagogue:

- a goal that represents the result of future ideal ideas;
- a motive that reveals the socially and personally significant reasons for the activities of the subject of rehabilitation;
- as a necessary and sufficient pedagogical tool for the implementation of activities;
- direct professional and pedagogical actions and functions;
- planned and actual result of the activity;
- evaluate the actual result and, if necessary, correct the activity accordingly.

The task of a rehabilitator-educator is not to immediately correct the actions of children and adults with disabilities, but to activate the disclosure of the potential capabilities and rehabilitation activities of the individual, to cover him with the methods of carrying out such activities and give him a chance. The free, independent and conscious choice of a disabled person is to give motivation to become a subject of his own relationships and life.

The basic principles of adaptive physical activity are as follows:

- perhaps early diagnosis, taking into account the physical qualities of the rehabilitator, deviations in the development of sensory analyzers or intelligence, medical indications and its contraindications to flexible physical exercises and flexible sports;
- perhaps the early onset and purposefulness of rehabilitation, a combination of motor and intellectual development of the rehabilitator;
- the complex nature of rehabilitation, as well as the joint activities of the family, which accompany the rehabilitation specialists and rehabilitators-educators who teach and contribute to the development of training and rehabilitation and adaptation skills;
- individuality and purposefulness of the system of rehabilitation measures;

- independence of the activity of a regenerative person (disabled person) - the whole system, all skills and abilities, each exercise and movement is carried out with the rehabilitator and rehabilitator himself;

-motivational aspects for the individual and society, mitigating the contradictions between the renewable individual and society;

- household (self-service), professionally oriented, reproductive and other types and directions of personality education.

The formation of a system of comprehensive improvement of the standard of living and health of our mamalakat, it is recommended to single out the following rating structure of the directions of education and rehabilitation: spiritual and moral, legal, health, socio-cultural and professional orientation.

The block of the direction of recovery of education and rehabilitation consists of:

a) mainly clinical methods and drugs;

b) mainly active-motor psychological-pedagogical and socio-cultural means without drugs and methods of adaptation and rehabilitation - muscle Gymnastics and breathing exercises, hygiene and hardening procedures, rational nutrition and herbal supplements, household regulation, vocational guidance, etc.

The world experience in adaptive physical education and rehabilitation convincingly confirms: the more the needs of people with disabilities and health problems are satisfied, the more important and significant the product of their material and intellectual work, their contribution to development and improvement. It is also a necessary need for public and state structures and educational institutions - the economy and the social sphere, science, technology and art, education and culture.

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 our country, civil society institutions, non-profit organizations have an important place in the protection of human rights and interests, serving to ensure the balance of interests in society by creating conditions for citizens to realize their potential, increase their social, economic activity and legal culture.

At present, today's tense times, life itself, are setting new, very important and urgent tasks for the upbringing of our youth. Undoubtedly, the role of sports organizations in the implementation of these urgent tasks is incomparable. Therefore, the study of the concept, theoretical foundations, history and types of sports organizations as a subject of international law serves to research in the right direction.

It divides sports organizations into international and national organizations. This is due to the fact that the international sports movement aimed at developing sports and strengthening international cooperation in the field of sports, which is considered one of the most important means of the physical and spiritual development of the individual, was also organized with the advent of international sports organizations. While sports organizations are registered in a particular state, international sports is a member of the organization and follows its legal acts.

**Keywords:** sports, organization, Public Associations, Sports Law, physical education, sports rules and regulations.

Sports organizations are legal entities involved in the training of athletes in the field of sports, conducting sports competitions, education or other activities (including scientific research) in this field. Under this concept, it reflects social and commercial structures. Sports organizations are defined differently in the legislation of each state.

There is a definition of the concept of "sports organization" in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the regulation on national teams by sports and the regulation on the procedure for forming a calendar plan of sports and mass physical education events" is defined as follows: "Physical education and sports organization - regardless of its organizational and legal form, physical education as the main type of activity and a legal entity carrying out activities in the field of sports" [1]. The legal personality of a sports organization is defined in the definition given in the regulation.

In order for an international sports organization to be recognized, its activities must meet the requirements of the Regulations of International Sports Organizations. Such international legal norms are of a general nature and may be legal documents of international organizations related to sports [2]. It is very important to study the state management bodies that implement the laws adopted in the country and manage the state policies and state programs related to sports. Regardless of whether the sports organizations are state or non-state, they are obliged to comply with the legal documents of state governing bodies. Today, the necessary legal framework for the development and support of physical education and sports has been created in our country. In the further development of physical education and sports, measures related to the adoption of programs and their implementation are of particular importance. During the years of independence, many organizational and legal frameworks were developed and implemented in our country by the President, Oliy Majlis, Cabinet of Ministers, and official ministries and agencies in physical education and sports. At the moment, in a legal democratic state and a strong civil society, which has become our ultimate goal, any issue should be implemented only and only on the basis of the legal basis.

State management bodies, i.e., executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan, are exercised under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers. In addition to higher bodies, the system of executive power bodies is also implemented by ministries, state committees and their structures, republic-level enterprises, institutions, organizations, concerns, corporations, associations, companies and other associations, as well as governors and authorities. According to their legal status, they carry out general, sectoral and cross-sectoral higher and central state administration in the Republic of Uzbekistan[3].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures the joint operation of the republic's supreme authority and administrative bodies; creates and dissolves ministries, state committees and other bodies of state administration. Unlike other legal documents, the Presidential Decree is the authority of the head of state.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-75 of February 18, 2022 "On organizational measures to improve state management in the fields of tourism, cultural heritage and sports" and "On organizing the activities of the Ministry of Sports Development Ministry of Sports Development was established in accordance with the decision PQ-136. The central structure of the Ministry of Sports Development consists of the first deputy minister and deputy ministers.

The main areas of activity of the ministry were defined as:

Implementation of a single state policy aimed at attracting large segments of the population to play sports and lead a healthy lifestyle in the field of physical education and sports, educating a physically healthy generation, developing the sports industry and infrastructure, promoting the achievements of our country in international sports fields and its widespread recognition;

Organization of large-scale work on the popularization of sports and physical education among the population, especially among young people, women, the elderly, rural population, together with local government bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, physical education and sports societies, educational institutions, public organizations, regular holding of public sports events, games and competitions in national sports in cities and districts;

The comprehensive development of children's sports, improving the quality of children's sports education, further expanding the network of children's sports facilities in all regions, including rural and remote districts, organizing the holding of three-stage competitions "sprouts of Hope", "perfect generation" and "Universiade", on the basis of which it is possible to strengthen children's health and ensure their;

NOC, sports federations and associations jointly improve the continuous system of selection, training and skill development of talented as well as promising athletes;

The development of professional sports in our country, the introduction of modern technologies in the process of sports training, taking into account advanced foreign experience, the organization of international and regional competitions in sports and hakazo.

Sports federations are international (world and regional) and national non-governmental organizations in the field of Physical Culture, physical education and sports. The first international federation is the Sports Federation, formed in gymnastics in 1881. Today, the largest sports federation is the International Federation for football (FIFA). In total, more than 63 federations operate in Uzbekistan on the types of sports that are not part of the Olympic program and national ones.

International sports federations are international sports organizations that form associations, alliances of national federations in a specific sport (types). The National Sports Federation carries out the development and popularization of a sport or sport in the country and acts on behalf of athletes and other professionals in all events and competitions at the national and international level[4].

International sports federations are formed and operate not only for the development of sports of high results, but also for the development of mass sports. In accordance with this, the relevant norms are also established in the regulations of international sports federations. For example, in the



established part of the Federation tasks of the Charter of the International tennis Federation – the task of laying the foundation for the development of tennis in different countries is noted. A separate group of international sports organizations is formed by international organizations in the field of professional sports. Examples of such organizations are the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Hockey League (NHL), the general Baseball League (GBL), among others. They are sports clubs of several countries of one continent (leagues, alliances, etc.).k.z.) can be recognized as territorial international organizations of professional sports that combine .

At the same time, it should be noted that the regulation on the procedure for maintaining the Register of sports federations (associations) approved by the decision of the Ministry of sports development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the provision of information from it is carried out on the basis of documents provided by the responsible employee by the sports federations (associations), Within fifteen days after state registration, the sports federations (associations) apply to a specially authorized state body about the inclusion of the Sports Federation (Association) in the Register[5].

Sports federations participate in training, selection, placement and professional development of special training personnel and other specialists in their sport, and recommend candidates to enter the state of the executive-executive departments of the federation on a competitive basis, and can send trainers for training abroad or invite foreign specialists to work in the sport of the federation in Uzbekistan[6]. In conclusion, physical culture is one of the common cultures of a person, his healthy lifestyle, which largely determines the behavior of a person in reading, production, everyday life, communication, helps to solve socio-economic, educational and health problems. Caring for the development of physical education and sports is an important component of the social policy of the state and provides for the implementation of humanitarian ideas, values and norms that open up ample opportunities for identifying people's abilities, satisfying their interests and needs, activating the human factor.

At the same time, over the past time, many legislative acts have been adopted in the field of physical education and sports, and their accent has been devoted to the development of children's and women's sports in our country, the promotion of mass sports, state support for individual sports, and worthy stimulation of athletes. These are 10 decrees and resolutions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 27 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of legislative acts of ministries and state committees.

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:** In this article, the concept of textual problem, types of textual problems, modeling of the process of solving textual problems, methods of solving textual problems, non-standard problems, logical problems, economic and statistical problems in elementary grades, compilation of economic and statistical problems in elementary grades, and a brief description of them there is talk about teaching how to write and solve conditionals.

**Key words:** problems related to finding the content of arithmetic operations, problems related to finding the unknown component of the operation, problems related to the relation of several units (or several times), problems related to proportional relationships of quantities, simple problems, content issues.

In primary education, great attention is paid to solving textual problems. Textual problems are of great importance in teaching mathematics, because such problems ensure the connection of mathematics with life, increase interest in science, and teach to create a mathematical model of life situations. By solving problems, students acquire new mathematical knowledge and prepare for practical activities. Solving problems allows them to develop their logical thinking. Textual problems are also important in personal education of students. A primary school teacher should have a clear idea of the structure, types and methods of solving textual problems.

A textual problem refers to a task related to finding an unknown quantity based on numerical data about a life situation.

Any textual problem consists of two parts: conditions and requirements. In the condition, information is given about objects and some quantities characterizing the given object, about the known and unknown values of these objects, and about the relationship between them. .

The requirement of the problem is to show what needs to be found. The requirement of the problem is in the form of a question or command. Mathematical problems are divided into simple and complex problems. Problems that can be solved with one action are included in the sentence of simple problems. Problems that are made up of several simple problems and therefore solved using two or more actions are called composite problems. Two inverse problems can be created for any simple problem, in each of them the number to be sought is considered to be known, and the number that is known under the condition of the correct problem participates as the number to be sought. For example, 5 girls were playing in the yard, 2 of them went home, how many girls remained in the yard? 2 inverse problems can be made to the problem. The first one is, "Several girls were playing in the yard, 2 of them went home, and 3 girls remained in the yard.

How many girls were in the yard before?" The second said, "5 girls were playing in the yard, some of them went home, and 3 girls remained in the yard. How many girls went home?" This issue can be viewed as the opposite of both issue 1 and issue 2. Different types of problems are given in elementary grades: non-standard problems, problematic problems, problems with excessive information, problems with insufficient information, problems with multiple solutions, logical problems, etc.

#### Primary school teacher

1. What is the purpose of each issue?
2. What is the place of this issue in the system of issues?
3. Structure of text problems in the mathematics course of elementary grades
4. The types of text problems that are passed in the mathematics course of elementary grades

5. The stages of solving text problems in the mathematics course of elementary grades
6. To analyze the issue
7. Different methods of problem solving
8. To be able to use different methods of checking the solution of the problem
9. He should know how to draw conclusions from the solution of problems.

Types of text problems

It is convenient to divide the main types of simple problems as follows for use in primary classes: problems on finding the content of arithmetic operations: problems on finding the sum, remainder, problems on finding the sum of the same divisors, problems on division. Issues related to finding the unknown component of the operation (additive, subtractive, subtractive, multiplicative, divisor, divisor). Problems related to the relationship of several units (or several times): directly or indirectly expressed problems of increasing and decreasing the number by several units, problems of differential comparison. Problems related to proportional relationships of quantities. Also, problems related to multiplication, problems related to finding the sum of two products, problems related to finding the difference between two divisions, problems related to uniting by the ratio method, problems related to proportionality, finding the unknown according to the difference of two problems, problems about finding speed according to a given distance and time of movement, problems about finding distance according to speed and time of movement, problems about meeting motion, problems about mixing, etc. Briefly, they can be divided into the following types: problems related to finding the content of arithmetic operations, problems related to finding the unknown component of the operation, problems related to the relationship of several units (or several times) more, problems related to proportional connections of quantities.

All types of simple problems are necessary for the student for the following purposes will be:

- 1) Getting to know the structure of a mathematical problem, i.e. getting to know its conditions, given quantities, question-searched quantities, problem solution, answer and other terms
- 2) Learning to consciously choose the actions to be performed to answer the problem question (problems help to reveal the meaning of the actions)
- 3) To understand elementary functional relations between the quantities included in the condition, connections between the components and results of actions.

Working on changing the text of simple problems helps the student to acquire more abstract concepts. For example, this "Princess bought 8 notebooks." The notebook costs 750 soums. How much did the princess pay? The condition of the problem can be changed with a demand such as, for example, the price of the notebook is 750 soums, and you know how much 8 darts cost.

Preparing the student for solving textual problems is carried out in three stages. In the first stage, the teacher conducts preparatory work for solving problems of the considered type, in which students find connections that serve as a basis for choosing appropriate actions in solving these problems. In the second stage introduces the students to the solution of the problems of the considered type. In this, the students learn to determine the connection between the given numbers and the unknown number, and choose arithmetic operations based on this. forms.

Conducting special exercises in the preparation process will give good results.

1. In many cases, they perform actions on the sets until the issues are resolved. For example, before introducing the solution of many simple problems, it is necessary to give exercises on operations on sets. In this case, the elements of the set must be concrete objects (sticks, papers, cut geometric figures, pictures, etc.) there will be preparatory exercises such as dividing a part, combining sets of equal power in multiplication, dividing a set into subsets of equal power in division.

2. Arithmetic problems are related to quantities (length, mass, surface, volume, speed, time, etc.). Such a problem introduces a new quantity.

3. When solving many problems, it is chosen based on the existing connections between actions and given quantities.

4. Solving complex problems is reduced to solving a number of simple problems.

Modeling the process of solving text problems

When solving text problems, the problem is translated into mathematical language, this is called modeling. A mathematical model of text problems is a numerical expression of its solution (a sequence of operations) or an equation. This depends on whether the problem is solved by an arithmetical or algebraic method.

**There are three steps to problem solving modeling:**

1. Converting the condition of the problem to the language of mathematics: in this case, the connection between the given and sought quantities is expressed in a mathematical way;

2. Solving a structured expression or equation

3. Interpretation: turn the answer into the language of the given problem

Problem models are generally schematic and labeled.

Schematic models are divided into object and graphic models.

In models with objects, the condition of the problem is shown using objects or live (by role-playing).

Graphical models include pictures, conditional images, drawings or diagrams.

Character models are created using words and mathematical symbols. A word model is a shorthand version of the problem. This entry can also be in tabular form.

Models constructed using mathematical symbols are the expression and solution of this problem.

Methods of solving text problems.

To solve the problem, you need to listen to it and read it independently.

In elementary grades, problems are solved using the methods of analysis and synthesis. Analysis and synthesis are cognitive processes, types of mental activity, and they are logical ways of generating new knowledge in science.

In mathematics, analysis is basically a sequence of ideas that leads from the claim to be proven to claims that have been proven or accepted before. It is the path that indicates the formation. The synthetic analysis of the problem is understood as the development of reasoning in which, by combining two pieces of information, it is determined what can be known from this information, after that, the newly found information is combined with other information, and this work continues until the question of the problem is answered. The analytical method of problem analysis consists of such a chain of considerations that the question posed in the problem is at the beginning of this chain. The necessary quantities for the answer to the question of the problem are determined, and these quantities are found through the quantities given in the problem.

Matter. The workshop made as many suits as there were dresses. 3 meters of material was used for each shirt and 4 meters for each suit. If 24 meters of material were used for dresses, how much material was used for suits?

**A short notation of the problem can be written in the table:**

	For 1 garment	Number of clothes	Material total
A shirt	3m	The same	24 m
suit	4m		?

Analytical analysis of the problem goes from the question of the problem to the numerical data

1. What is required to know in the problem?

2. How many materials were used for costumes.

3. Can it be known immediately?

4. No

5. Why?

6. We do not know the number of suits

7. There are as many suits as there are dresses. It is possible to know the number of dresses.

Because it took 3 meters for one shirt, 24 meters for all.

8. How do we find the number of dresses?

9. We divide 24 by 3:  $24:3=8$  number of dresses, and also number of suits, because they are equal in number

10. Now what do we find?

11. We find the material used for all suits by multiplying 8 by 4: 8 - the amount of material used for all suits

12. What is the general expression of the solution to the problem?

13. 32 (8)

It can be seen that the problem analysis, solution plan and solution are being implemented at the same time

A synthetic analysis of the same problem, that is, the path from the numerical data to the problem question, is as follows:

- We look at the table and determine what can be determined according to the given information.

What can be determined from the first row of the table?

- The number of dresses can be found from the material consumption of 3 meters for one dress and 24 meters for all dresses.

- How do we find it?

- Divide 24 by 3

- Is finding this necessary for the solution of the problem?

- It is necessary because the number of dresses is equal to the number of suits. If the number of suits is found, it will be possible to find how much material was used for all the suits

- How can we find out how much material was used in the costumes?

- Multiplying 4 by the result of the first action, i.e. by multiplying by the number of suits

- Does this answer the question of the issue?

- Yes.

After the solution plan is defined, the steps such as writing the solution, stating the answer and checking the answer are followed.

1. Arithmetic method

In the arithmetic method, the answer to the question of the problem is obtained as a result of performing arithmetic operations on numbers. Different arithmetic methods of solving the same arithmetic problem are based on the relations between givens, between givens and unknowns, between givens and sought after, or the sequence of performing these relations when choosing operations. it differs with kets.

Problem. A worker made 120 parts in 8 hours, how many parts does he make in 5 hours?

Method 1.  $120:8=15$ ,  $15 \cdot 5=75$ . Method 2.  $8:5=1.6$  (times),  $120:1.6=75$ . Method 3. 8 hours = 480 minutes.  $480:120 = 4$  (min), 5 hours = 300 minutes,  $300:4 = 75$  details

2. Algebraic method

Algebraically, the answer to the question of the problem is found by creating and solving an equation. It is possible to create different equations for the same problem depending on the choice of unknowns to mark with letters, the ways of reasoning.

Matter. A bowl and two bowls take 740 g of water. A bowl takes 380 g more water than a bowl. How many grams of water are in the cup?



Method 1. Let  $x$  g of water go into the cup, then  $(x-380)$  g of water goes into the cup, 2 g of water goes into two cups  $(x-380)$ , and  $(x+(x-380))$  2 g of water goes into the cup and the cup. The cup and Since 740 g of water goes into two bowls, we have the equation  $(x+(x-380)) 2=740$ ). Solving it, we find that 500 g of water goes into  $x=500$  g bowl.

Method 2. Let  $x$  g of water go into the cup, then  $(x+380)$  g of water will go into the cup, since  $2x$  g of water will go into two cups, the cup and two cups will go into  $((x+380)+2x)$  water. According to the problem, the cup and 740 g of water goes into two bowls. So we get the equation  $(x+380)+2x=740$ . Solving it, we find that  $x=120$ .  $x+380$  is represented by putting its value in place of  $x$  and we find that 500 g of water will go into the cup.

Method 3. Let  $x$  g of water go into a bowl,  $y$  g of water into one bowl, then  $2y$  g of water will go into two bowls.  $(x+2y)$  g of water goes into the cup and two cups, and if  $x$  g of water goes into the cup from the other side, then  $(x-380)$  g of water goes into the cup. Solving this system, we get the answer  $x=500$  g.

Non-standard issues

Issues whose solution procedure is implemented on the basis of certain legal provisions are called standard issues.

Such problems include creating an equation with the help of arithmetic operations, raising it to the level, extracting roots, finding the roots of a quadratic equation, calculating the term of an arithmetic, geometric progression, determining the faces of geometric figures, calculating the differential of a function, problems related to calculating the derivative of a function, the initial function, pre-ma It is solved with the help of known rules, formulas, theorems, facts.

Matter. Tourists plan to travel the distance from the river to the tourist base in 6 hours. But after walking for 2 hours, they reduced the speed by 0.5 km/s. As a result, they arrived at the tourist base 30 minutes late. Find the speed of the first wave of tourists.

The problem is a practice problem with text. There is no predetermined resolution procedure for such issues. When solving a problem, rule-word, rule-definition, rule-fact, rule-theorem, rule-formula, that is, do not obey any of the rules of solving standard problems. There is no typical way to solve such problems. Such an issue is included in the category of non-standard non-standard issues.

1. Jasur, Nadir and Tahir collected money and bought a ball for soums. Each of them contributed no more than half of the money of the other two. How much money did the brave man add?

Solving. Let it be the money added by the brave, the money added by Nadir, and the money added by Tahir. In that case

$$j + n + t = 2850, \quad \begin{cases} j \leq \frac{n+t}{2} \\ n \leq \frac{j+t}{2} \\ t \leq \frac{j+n}{2} \end{cases}$$

It follows from the first inequality of the system:  $2j \leq n + t$ . If we add the third inequality to the second inequality of the system, we get  $2j \geq n + t$ . This follows from two inequalities:  $2j = n + t$ . So,  $j + 2j = 2850$ ,  $3j = 2850$ ,  $j = 950$ . , Thus, Jasur added 950 soums of money.

Logical issues

Solving logical problems plays an important role in the development of students' thinking. The difference between a logical problem and an ordinary arithmetical problem is that it is solved completely or partially by reasoning without arithmetical operations. At first, it is difficult for students to ask logical questions. For example, "1 kg of stone is heavy or 1 kg of cotton", "Seven candles are burning, if two are extinguished, how many will remain?"

Issues

<b>345</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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1. A beetle climbs up 6 meters and descends 5 meters every day along the gorge. If the height of the tree is 10 m, how many days will it climb to the top of the tree?

2. There is a certain amount of water in the pool. On the first day, that amount of water is poured. On the next day, as much water is poured as there was the day before. If the pool is half full in nine days, how many days will it be paid?

3. Out of nine identical coins, one is a counterfeit. The counterfeit coin is slightly lighter than the others. How can you detect a counterfeit coin by only weighing it twice on a scale?

4. Geese were flying in the sky, and one goose standing below said to them:

Hey, hundreds of geese, where are you going?

One of the geese answered him:

— We are not a hundred, if we add so many geese to us, if we add geese equal to half of us, if we add geese equal to half of them and you, we will be a hundred. .How many geese were there in the beginning?

5. How do two parents and children divide three apples whole?

Economic and statistical issues in primary grades

Problems with economic statistical content are problems that contain a certain economic or statistical concept or information that illuminates it. The simplest economic concepts that can be studied in an elementary mathematics course are: economy, productivity, such as product price, quality, profit, basic concepts of statistics: observation and data collection, sorting of collected data, variation series, arithmetic mean, frequency, relative frequency, tables and diagrams consists of.

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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**Problem:** The leftover bread in the school kitchen for 1 day was 1 kg. If this amount of bread is wasted every day, how much bread will be wasted in 210 school days? How many days can an average family eat so much bread?

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**Formation of creativity characteristics in students of higher education organization based on CTEAM educational technology design method**

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**Abstract:** The article provides information about the reforms being carried out with the aim of radically changing the new Uzbek education system, integrating it with international standards, training qualified personnel who will meet the requirements of the labor market, and bringing up a new generation that will implement the idea of the Third Renaissance.

**Key words:** Pedagogy, person, individual, education, creativity, creativity, incon, development, intelligence, spirituality, culture, organization, knowledge.

The creation of the necessary and sufficient conditions for the participants of the educational process in order to improve the quality and efficiency of education, the reforms in the educational system carried out in our country, innovative changes, the training of highly qualified specialists, as well as the creation of special responsibility for the heads and professors of higher educational institutions.

In order to radically change the educational system of New Uzbekistan, integrate it into international standards, train qualified personnel corresponding to the requirements of the labor market, and bring to adulthood a new generation that implements the idea of a third Renaissance, major reforms are being carried out.

It will be a fact, if we say that the training of young people with creative competence, who are able to demonstrate creative skills in professional and everyday activities to pedagogical universities, is the foundation for a new renaissance in Uzbekistan – the third Renaissance. According to the president, "today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Today's people are also not yesterday's people " [speech by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Twenty-Nine anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2020, August 31.].

In this sense, the current stage of the development of society both in our country and abroad is defined as the period of active search for new methods of personal development, the development of its creative initiative, independence, mobility.

Each individual potentially has creative development needs. There is a person who seeks to make the future of himself and his people Great, who must always create and discover himself anew.

Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev visited the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan on December 25, 2020 and expressed confidence that in the process of meeting with young people, today's youth is a great strength of the people's future "we will not apply to any reforms in our country, first of all, we will rely on young people like you, your strength, your perseverance. You all know well that today we have set ourselves huge milestones. We began to create the foundation of the third renaissance in our native land. We consider family, preschool education, school and higher education, as well as scientific and cultural institutions as the most important links of future Renaissance. Therefore, we are carrying out radical reforms in these areas. I believe that our selfless and patriotic youth, like you, will actively participate in the creation of a new foundation for the development of our country and make a worthy contribution," the speeches were made [[https://www.gazeta.uz /uz/2020/12/25/forum](https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2020/12/25/forum)].

These thoughts are aimed at educating the youth layer in our society as competitive in all respects, educating and educating the world in a way that responds to changes in a lively way, can add to the development of the future of a great country with its intelligence, spirituality, culture, organization and entrepreneurship.

Based on the conditions of modern reality, it is necessary to consider the development of a person with creative individuality and a special creative thinking as the main goal of the development of creativity in students of higher education organizations. Only the acquisition of special knowledge is not enough to become a good graduate, and in this it is also necessary to take into account the development of aspects of the individual that correspond in most respects to the individual nature, creative potential [Varlakova, yu. R. Teoria I methodology razvitiya creativnosti budutshikh designerov-pedagogov / yu.R. Varlakova // Vestnik tomskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo University. — 2011]. In our opinion, it is necessary that all this is reflected in the training (teaching them) of students of higher education organizations, whose activities cannot be imagined without creativity, dissimilarity from others and the realization of creative potential.

Higher education (education) is the embodiment of a new type of thinking, characterized by the fullness of knowledge presented in it, at a higher stage of evolutionary development. For the OTM, the teacher is an active researcher, and the student is an active participant in this study, the unity of research and teaching is characteristic.

Unlike a specialized university, a classical University also has the goal of providing additional competence in various areas of professional activity. For example, students of the specialty "national idea, fundamentals of spirituality and law education" in their professional activities, as well as students of the educational direction "history teaching methodology" in their development from pedagogical tasks, in our opinion, further increase the need to develop their creativity and give T'lim originality. Analyzing the state educational standards, we came to the conclusion that creativity, consequently, is defined in the requirements of the ability to creativity as a description of the mujburi essence of pedagogical educational institutions.

In our research work, we consider it necessary to resort to the pedagogical analysis of the concept of "technology". This requires an appeal to the essence associated with the concept of "technology". "Technology" is a concept that comes from the Greek language, and "techne" – formed from the words art, mastery, qualification and "Logos" – concept, doctrine.

In philosophy, "technology" is understood as the science of the transformation and application of matter, Information and power in the interests of Man and according to his plan. From the point of view of pedagogy, "technology" is interpreted as the systematized application of scientific (organized) knowledge to solve pedagogical tasks. It is also necessary to emphasize that technology is unthinkable in it without the participation of a social element (subject, person).

Students of higher education organizations are obliged not to repeat their education in the development of creativity, it is obliged to be (to rely) on pedagogy in many ways. Methodical training, in which training becomes the core of the whole process and the link that forms the system, must be carried out through education [Krivenko, N.V. samostoyatel'naya rabota kak sredstvo razvitiya tvorcheskikh sposobnostey studentov kolledja: avt. dis. ... village. ped. nauk : 13.00.08 / N.V. Krivenka 2008.- 25 c.]. Based on this, the following distinctive features of teaching higher education organizations can be distinguished:

firstly-the orientation of education towards pedagogy, and secondly, its artistic component. These features are reflected in the celebration of the creativity of students of higher education organizations. These characteristics consist in the need to develop the verbal and nonverbal creativity of students.

Creative activity necessitates a high level of nonverbal (artistic) creativity, since it has its own individual specificity and is aimed at creating objects that require perception in a special way. The creators realize their potential in the rassmization of the environment with graphics tools with the application of computer graphics in the fields of printing, design and other types of visual design. 3D design is one of the most demanded areas of modern design, and the design of 3D - animation, 3D -



presentation and interiors (layouts) belongs to 3D - design. Many experts believe that this area has the most prospects, after all, it is closely connected with the rapidly developing field of information technology today.

In the near future, the following specialists are sharply lacking all over the world: ICT specialists, programmers, engineers, specialists in the production of high technologies, etc.

- In the future, such professions will appear that it is even difficult to imagine this now, they will all be associated with the production of techniques and high technologies based on natural and Exact Sciences. These are those in which the demand for specialties such as biotechnology, nanotechnology increases.

- The future requires comprehensive qualified training from specialists with comprehensive training, creative thinking, comprehensive knowledge from various fields such as engineering and technology, mathematics.

The fact that the quality of creative thinking does not meet the requirements of the present, the motivation of students and students, the number of teachers is sufficient but the quality of education is low, the need for good personnel in a market economy creates the problem of searching for a solution to an unsatisfactory self-problem, taking acceptable measures.

The development of the ability to find creative thinking and non-standard solutions based on a technological approach in higher education organizations, in the field of education as a whole, to find unusual solutions to problems, is becoming an important issue of the day. When we got used to external experiments, we observed several advantages and effectiveness of training based on "Kemrij technology". Today in our country, it can be seen that the system of teaching on the basis of this technology is established in the "presidential schools" and is based on high teaching technologies. The main link of the work implemented in "Cambridge technology" is the revision of the curriculum, textbook, national curriculum, adaptation to the Cambridge teaching system, the organization of classes with high technology and high skills, and the Organization of steam training-based practice.

Traditional education in secondary schools is aimed at the formation in students of knowledge, skills and abilities established on the basis of DTS in a particular subject area.

In teaching in natural and Exact Sciences, work on aircraft construction, young technical areas in school and extracurricular education was organized with students on the issues of construction, programming. If in the lessons of Labor Education the necessary skills in certain areas were introduced to different professions, an example can be made of the fact that now various technical devices and equipment aimed at relieving human labor are being improved.

Steam (Science-Science, Technology-Technology, Engineering-Engineering, Art-Art mathematics-mathematics) education is an integrative teaching within the framework of an academic scientific and technical concept based on Real - life requirements.

The education of a competent person in students who can understand nature as a whole being, a single picture of the universe, understand environmental problems, and develop skills of rational use of natural resources, contribute to the development of nature and society;

The Steam approach is changing our view of education and learning. By focusing on practical ability, students develop their will, creativity, flexibility, and learn to collaborate with others. These skills and knowledge constitute the main educational function, that is, it refers to what the entire educational system strives for. How did this new approach to education come about? This is the logical result of combining theory and practice. This will result in the formation of a creative thinking personality [Z.B.Sangirova, J.A.Rakhmatov and head. "Introduction of Steam education for secondary schools (methodical manual)".

Steam education technology based on its design method lies in cognition and artistic research. Such research is carried out in research work on the acquisition of knowledge in the process of

practical activity, and then their re-use in practice, that is, the construction of constructions in games, the support of technical creative elements and the acquisition of knowledge.

The main goal of the introduction of Steam-education is to educate scientifically sought – after, creative personnel by early identification of the interests of students from school age and orientation towards the development of their talent, creativity, bringing innovations to life.

In conclusion, it should be said that in the transition to a new system of Education, serious attention is also paid to the issue of training educators, introducing technologies for the development of creative thinking into the system of training students in higher education organizations. Since the future is aimed at the development of technologies, it was aimed at the teachers who educate students to correctly determine the future of technologies, to overcome any obstacles along the way, to do everything possible and to endlessly expand the worldview of students.

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

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

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

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**Abstract:** In this article, people can find information about importance of independent learning in educating students, types of independent learning skills, methods and factors influencing attainment of knowledge by learners.

**Key words:** learning independently (reading, thinking), mastery, motivation, productive learning skills, quality, experience, activity

Over the past period, the development of education is on the main focus as a state policy, and extensive work has been carried out to ensure that our descendants study in a good condition which is suitable for world standards, and to support for their maturity in terms of the physical and spiritual ability, also to develop their talents and intellectual skills. Training of highly qualified specialists is considered one of the urgent tasks of today. It is not enough tasks and activities during classes to achieve high-level knowledge. In the implementation of this, the activity of independent learning fulfills the tasks of completion and development. In particular, the organization of independent education of students in the general secondary education, which is the highest level of education system, is one of the most important issues. At this point, it can be clear that we highlight the concept of independent education. Independent education - consolidation of acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, additional education is a form of study for the purpose of independent learning of information or material. Independent activity serves to implement the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities specified in the study program of a particular subject and which should be mastered by the student. Based on the nature of the subject, assignments are made on these types of independent work. Among the many proposed definitions of independent education concepts, V.I. Andreev's definition is accurate and well accepted and defines the form of independent education. The educational activities of the students, conducted under the direct or indirect supervision of the tutor, during this period, the students mainly perform various types of tasks or completely independently for the purpose of developing knowledge, skills, abilities and personal qualities.

There are types and forms of independent education:

- independent education (depending on the form of education) can be: individual, group, pair, frontal;
- independent education (depending on the purpose) can be: teaching, learning, strengthening, development, creative, control,
- independent education (depending on the number of participants) can be: collective (the whole team confined), group (groups of 2 and more students), individual (one person).

Independent learning (performance) can be: class. outside the classroom. Also, it is not used in all types and forms of independent work. But, at least, knowing this, we can conclude that the concept of independent education does not mean only the fulfillment of control tasks. The main task of the concept of independent education is to determine what constitutes the organization of independent work of students and how it is carried out. Organization of independent education is the actions of the teacher aimed at creating pedagogical conditions necessary for students to perform certain tasks on time and successfully. The positive features of independent work and independent education are V.I. Andriyanova's teaching of independent work in the Russian language class in the 5th-6th grades of Uzbek schools, O.B. Berdieva's method of forming students' independent work skills and competencies in geometry education, E. I. Zakinov's pedagogical principles of organizing independent studies in grades 6-8, U.N. Sultonova's methodology for organizing independent study

activities of physics students, Sh. Yunusova's formation of students' independent study activities, 3. Nishonova, J. Tolipova and N. Khalilov's independent study forms were considered in their research. The research work of the pedagogue scientist S. Matjonov is devoted to the organization of students' independent works, in which the issues of organization of oral and written creative works of students in the lessons were studied. After all, creative work and independent activity in the formation of a spiritually mature generation require independent thinking. A student who does not have independent thinking, his own point of view cannot be creative, cannot work independently. Each student should determine the main types and forms of organizing students' independent work in their thematic planning, which is logically evidenced in the study of the material. When planning a lesson, students should take into account the place of independent work in the lesson, tasks, the time allocated for completing tasks, determining how students use independent learning during the lesson and what motivates them, as well as the use of all methodological and didactic tools used in the lesson. The main thing that a sleeper should always keep in mind is to calculate the time of independent work. What needs to be clarified here is the form of independent education, that is, control, testing, and etc. We, conditionally, based on our experience, independent work 1. Written independent tasks include the followings: we recommend tasks given for calculation: execution, filling in summarizing and repeating tables, development of technological maps, drawing up reports on laboratory, practical work, various organizers and also to divide into three types organization of student activities and others. 2. Graphic independent tasks can include the following: preparation of various projects, sketching of drawing works, description of sections and intersections (drawing some details and nodes, etc.), schemes, graphs, drawing diagrams, describing the results of work, and similar tasks. 3. Independent assignments of a practical nature can include the following tasks: preparing items and special batches, repairing equipment and equipment, processing products, calculating, designing new devices, making models and models, preparing samples during independent work based on the teacher's assignment. they do. Independent works also from the point of view of the implementation of individual didactic goals.

4. Divided into groups:

- tasks that encourage the initial formation of knowledge and perception. In this case, students should know what is required to achieve the goal. Tasks - will be aimed at assimilation of information and data;
- tasks aimed at mastering information, storing and reviving information in memory, processing. Tasks are given that are performed on the basis of proper engagement and activation of previously acquired knowledge and require application in specific conditions;
- tasks that require a new perspective on the knowledge, skills, and abilities that have been mastered before, have fallen into the mold, and are the result of the accumulation of experience. They are given tasks that require searching for the essence of the problem, finding new solutions, expressing new ideas and thoughts;
- assignments encouraging creative activity. In this case, although new or previously known, they are given assignments and tasks that encourage them to research ideas, that is, gather information, work on them, and express their opinions, as if they were considered from a different point of view. Today, the process of training a qualified specialist cannot be imagined without independent work. Because it is in the process of doing independent work that students develop critical and creative thinking reflexes.

The main task of education in the general secondary school education system is to impart knowledge to the student. That is, it is appropriate to organize an effective teaching process with a long view in the organization of the educational system. When a child goes to school, he or she usually has two main desires, one is to get good grades. However, due to various problems, the child may not be ready to receive the knowledge he received at school, and this may depend on the pre-school preparation

<b>353</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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and its specific characteristics. A child's brain has a large number of nerve fibers, so he learns and solves everything easily. As the child gets older, his or her nerve fibers decrease and his or her learning becomes more difficult. A 6-7-year-old child should have the following skills:

- 1) focus;
- 2) not to be distracted by other activities for 1-5 minutes
- 3) ignoring extraneous warnings;
- 4) performing tasks one after the other;
- 5) the ability to quickly switch from one activity to another

In preschool age, a child is a sponge, he absorbs everything and at a great speed, so it is very important not to miss this wonderful and developmental time in the upbringing and education of children. It follows from this that if the child has developed these skills or at least their foundations have been laid in the preschool age, it will be easier to teach him to learn independently.

In conclusion, the following prevents the student from studying independently: lack of motivation, lack of interest in learning, gaps in learning (neglect of teachers and parents), extracurricular interests (global Internet, social networks, long walks with friends and primary laziness and others), such as a lack of fair skills of independent education. Accordingly, in order for the child to start learning well and with pleasure, it is necessary to fix what is causing it. Of course, if a child has the skills to work independently, does not skip classes, has qualities such as responsibility, discipline, has a well-developed imagination and is motivated for successful educational activities, any independent activity that is suitable for his age and intellectual development can be done with him. very easy to set up. But, often, in life and in practice, this rarely happens, where the human factor plays the main role.

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**Abstract:** During the period of independence, Uzbek athletes have been achieving high results in international competitions and world championships, as well as in the Olympic Games. Depending on the achievements of our athletes on the international arena, the highest places of the awarded. One of the factors that lead countries to the world is their achievements in physical culture and sports. Of course, in order to achieve these results, great responsibility and perseverance are required from our athletes. In our society, great attention is paid to the training of young athletes, the construction of modern sports facilities, and the holding of many international competitions in our country.

**Key words:** sports, physical education, healthy lifestyle, sports games.

The tomorrow, the future development of any country is primarily measured by the physical and spiritual maturity of its people and youth. Currently, the mutual competition between countries, the competition to show their strength, is gaining priority in two areas - sports and physical education and intelligence, that is, in the field of intellectual activity. Scientifically speaking, the realization of the physical and intellectual potential of the people, the formation of appropriate reserves in this regard is becoming a guarantee of development and growth in the 21st century.

Usually, most people understand the term "sport" only as a person's physical development, i.e., he is full of energy and walks in a healthy manner. This is a one-sided misconception. After all, sport is very important for the physical, spiritual and intellectual development of a person. Not only the body of a person engaged in sports, but also his mind and thinking will be renewed, noble qualities characteristic of sports will be formed, he will get rid of unnecessary worries, he will think only of good and noble deeds.

Another main reason why great attention is paid to physical education and sports development in our country is explained by the need to bring up a mature generation not only physically, but also spiritually. Because sport increases the pride of the people, the nation, gives spiritual strength, moreover, it unites the whole society through this sense of pride. The most important thing is that sports, as one of the foundations of a healthy lifestyle, allow young people to use their opportunities and potential, not for all kinds of trivial work, but to increase the reputation of the country, to improve their physical and spiritual maturity. mobilizes to spend on the way. After all, the body and soul of a child who is constantly engaged in sports will be refreshed, his whole body will develop harmoniously. His thoughts are occupied only with the love of showing his talent and winning in various competitions.

In order to raise the popularization of physical education and sports in our republic to a higher level, develop the movement of physical culture, restore national national games, form a healthy lifestyle, train talented athletes in modern sports and improve their sports skills. the decrees and decisions adopted by our government, in particular the President of our country, are an important factor in the popularization of MSOs.

For example, the DECISION of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of the Children's Sports Development Fund of Uzbekistan" (October 31, 2002), "Improving the provision of sports schools for children and teenagers with values" "about" ORDER of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan (May 13, 2005), REGULATION on the Children's Sports Development Fund under the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan (July 6, 2005), O' Composition of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Sports Development Fund of Uzbekistan (Appendix 2 to the Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No. 374 dated

October 31, 2002), on approving the budget of the Children's Sports Development Fund and the targeted program for the construction of children's sports facilities in 2007 Official normative documents such as the DECISION of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 26, 2006) encourage young people in the neighborhoods to participate in the national sports game. created the legal foundations of education through

If we pay attention to the chronology of these events, it should be noted that many scientific-theoretical and practical conferences aimed at the development of MSOs and their wide dissemination among young people were held in the following years. In particular, in 1991, the first festival of National Sports Games was held in Forish district of Jizzakh region. In this regard, it has become a tradition to hold it every year.

"Reasonable ways of training substitute athletes in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (Tashkent, 1992), "Terms in the Uzbek language used in physical education and sports" (Termiz, 1993), "Higher and Uzbek Events such as "issues of physical education and sports development in special educational institutions" (Tashkent, 1993) opened a wide way for the development of the scientific and theoretical foundations of MSOs and its popularization among young people.

In addition, in 1994, the National Festival of Sports and Action Games held in Forish District of Jizzakh Region received the status of the Olympiad. In 1998, a republican festival of folk games and a scientific-theoretical conference dedicated to the 1000th anniversary of the "Alpomish" epic were held in the city of Termiz. In 1999, the "To'maris" festival dedicated to the "Year of Women" was held in the city of Jizzakh. In 2000, the 2nd Republic Festival of "Alpomish" Games was held in Fergana.

In a number of documents of our state on physical education and sports, special attention is paid to the development of national sports and folk games, which are the national value of our people. For example, the physical training and sports complex for assessing the physical fitness of the population was named "Alpomish and Barchinoy".

In addition, the Center for the Development of National Sports in Tashkent, the Center for the Development of Republican Wrestling in Karshi, the Department of "National Sports" at the State Institute of Physical Education of Uzbekistan, specialized sports schools and sections for children and teenagers have been established in all regions. In addition, district competitions in national sports and folk games are held every year, and Republican festivals are held every two years.

Sports games are formed on the basis of human play activities. Game plays a big role in human life. IN childhood play is the main activity, a means of preparation for life and work, an effective means of physical education. Games related to competitive sports are distinguished in a separate group - sports games or team sports.

The characteristics of sports games are determined by the specific characteristics of competitive activities that distinguish them from other types of sports.

Competitive confrontation in the game is carried out according to the established rules using competitive actions specific to a certain game - game technique (technique). In this case, the presence of the opponent is mandatory. In team games, the goal of each fragment of the competition is to deliver the object of the competition (ball, puck, etc.) to a certain place on the opponent's site and prevent it from happening to itself. It defines a competitive unit - a block of actions of the "defense-offensive" type, as well as includes actions for intelligence, disinformation, conspiracy, etc.

In team games, the whole team wins and loses, not individual athletes. No matter how well an individual athlete plays, if the team loses, it loses. And vice versa, no matter how bad the athlete played, if the team won, he also won. Thus, a sports team is the same inseparable sports unit as an athlete in individual sports.

Such uniqueness of team games determines a number of requirements for athletes, their attitudes, attitudes, personal qualities and the nature of their actions in the competition. Ideally, the

<b>356</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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main psychological attitude of the athlete to the game should be the desire to completely subordinate his actions to the interests of the team (even despite the personal well-being, which may "harm himself" in one way or another). Without this attitude, even if each athlete of the team is made up of individually well-prepared players technically, physically and tactically, it cannot have a strong, well-coordinated team as a whole.

Consequently, the education of collectivism, the ability to sacrifice one's own interests for the victory of the community, the desire to see and understand the collective interest in everyone. this moment is one of the most important tasks of the preparation process in competitive team games. Practice shows that the very conditions of the team's competitive activity contribute to the development of this attitude through the influence of the team on the participants of the game. Often, such an influence is very strong, strong, effective, and helps to develop relevant personal qualities in a person.

In this regard, team games are an effective means of education, of course, with the appropriate activities of coaches, educators, teachers and others.

The complex nature of competitive gaming activities creates constantly changing conditions, requires assessment of the situation and selection of actions, as a rule, with limited time. An important factor is that the athlete has a wide arsenal of technical and tactical actions, which allows optimizing strategies that ensure the effectiveness of team actions to achieve results in conflict situations.

An important feature of sports games is many competitive actions - game techniques. These steps should be repeated several times during the process. competitive activity (in one meeting, in a series of meetings) achieving a sports result (winning in a meeting, competition) - therefore, reliability, skill stability, etc. are required.

In team games, competitive activities are carried out by several athletes, and a lot depends on the coordination of their actions, the forms of organizing the actions of athletes in the course of competitive activities in order to win over the opponent.

A distinctive feature of sports games is the step-by-step nature of achieving a sports result. In sports involving single competitive actions (for example, jumping, throwing), the optimal combination of two factors - motor potential and rational technique (basically, even in one attempt) leads to determining the sports result (jumping height, throwing distance, etc.) . In games, this is a kind of first step - "technical and physical". It is also necessary to organize the actions of athletes as a way of realizing technical and physical potential in competitive activities specific to individual, group and team games.

The main criterion of the effectiveness of competitive activity in sports games is victory over the opponent. The number of victories determines the place in the tournament table of all participants. In many years of sports practice, it became clear that the sports result - the place taken in competitions - has become a criterion for evaluating the level of sportsmanship of the team and its members. Research has shown that such a representation of the sports result in terms of the position in the team sports standings does not fully reflect the level of the athlete's skill, as it is objective indicators quantitatively. With the same high skill of all teams participating in the competition, their different positions in the tournament table (first and last places) are inevitable. Even if clearly weak teams participate in the tournament (theoretically), the champion of the country will be determined and the players of the winning team will be given the right to give high marks. sports title. Thus, it is necessary to set objective indicators, on the basis of which it will be possible to successfully plan and control the preparation process.

The number of objective indicators in sports games includes: an elementary set of game techniques (tactical aspect); the ability to quickly and correctly assess the situation, choose and effectively apply the optimal attack or defense action for a specific game situation (technical aspect); special qualities and abilities (requirements for temporal, spatial and power parameters of execution)

on which the performance of the action directly depends; athlete's energy regime; emotional-motor control, etc. It is very important to express all this quantitatively. The availability of such information serves as a basis for determining the content of training of athletes and the management of this process, development of model characteristics, programs, plans, standards, etc.

**Summary**

1. In a number of documents of our government on physical education and sports, special attention is paid to the development of national sports and folk games, which are the national value of our people. , creates conditions for the formation of motivation for physical activity. It is becoming an important issue on the agenda, especially in the neighborhoods to accelerate the activities of MSO.

2. The famous physician Ibn Sina divides physical education, which is one of the folk games, into five main parts, looking at the health of the human body and treating the disease. They are: a) fast movements; b) fine and light movements; c) stronger actions; g) medium strong movements and; d) are special movements for the body. This classification is extremely relevant today, and there is a need to regularly implement it in the activities of young people.

3. It is appropriate to widely promote the tradition of patronage, which is growing and developing in our country. It would be a good thing if industrial and production enterprises and people living in the neighborhood organize delivery of various sports equipment, special clothes, and equipment of sports fields for children and young people.

4. It is a priority for parents to engage in national sports games for young people, to understand that this activity is important for improving the physical health and spirituality of young people. This is at the center of the socio-psychological aspects of this problem.

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

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

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

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**Annotation.** The article given below is about the problem of artistic interpretation in Navoi's lyrics of a lover's dream of a meeting, which was sung by him with unsurpassed skill.

**Key words:** gazelle, psyche, artistic interpretation, commentary.

The image of the moments of the beloved leaving the lover has inspired the birth of many unique verses and even masterpieces in Eastern classical poetry. The passing moments are the end of the connection, the beginning of the separation. These are the moments when emotions are stirred, imagination sharpens, and the imagination of the future paints a scary picture. Saadi Shirazy these moments

Dar raftani jon az badan guyand har nav'ye suxan,  
Man xud ba chashmi xeshtan didam, ki jonam meravad –

He impressively described how the soul leaves the body at the time of death.

An abstract artist like Navoi paid special attention to the scene of Yor leaving his lover, and his high poetic interpretations can be found in the work of the poet. The ghazal beginning with "Koradurmenki borur yoru kolormen meni gumrah" is one of his works.

The lyrical hero watching Matla's distant future reports how helpless and sad his situation is:  
Ko'radurmenki borur yoru qolormen meni gumrah,  
Bora olman, tura olman, ne qatiq holat erur, vah.

The year is going away - along with it, the heart is moving, the light is going out of the eyes. Otherwise, the lover would not call himself a wanderer. In this place, Navai seems to mean two aspects through the word "gumroh". Majozan yor was a lamp on the life path of a lover, when he left, his life turned into darkness, he lost his way, his destination. Literally, the lover followed the trail of his lover until he disappeared from sight, and finally he lost track of where he had gone. Usually, when a person's mental balance is disturbed, he does not know what to do and gets confused. The lover is also in this situation: he can neither follow his lover nor stay in his place. The next stanza explains that there are more subtle reasons for this plight:

Hajridin jonima yuz biym qolayin desa andin,  
Xo'yidin ko'nqluma ming vahm bo'layin desa hamrah.

If he does not follow, his soul will be afraid of death. When he becomes a companion, his heart is filled with a thousand panics because of his actions. A verse is based on the arts of balance and harmony, meaning that the words in both verses are consistent with each other in terms of both weight and syntactic construction. The fact that the stanza is composed of lines of equal position compared to each other served to further illustrate the idea expressed in it - that the lover is in agony, not knowing which of two equally strong decisions to choose. Also, by means of the art of diagnosis used in the verse, it is said that the soul is afraid of staying and the heart is afraid of leaving, which means that the soul and the heart have left the path of the lyrical hero, and the involuntary of the lover. The ghazal is written in the musmali mahbun meter, which is rarely used in Turkish poetry. It is worth noting that Navoi, who perfectly mastered the science of fortune-telling both theoretically and practically, was able to create a fortune-telling melody that corresponds to the heart beat of the lyrical hero, who has lost his heart. Because of the weight of ramali musmali mahbun (failotun / failotun / failotun / failotun), which consists of almost half short hijas, a fast and intense tone is formed.

Ko'yung ummidi, yuzung hasrati birla, agar o'lsam,  
Yovumay ravzag'a valloh, tilamay hurni billah.



Yor left, but the hope of finding his street, the longing to see his face again remained a lifelong companion of the lover. He wants not to be separated from these companions until his last breath, to be together in the eternal world, and he even vows not to approach paradise with a sad face, giving up the hope of the future. In the verse, there is the art of verbal publishing (collecting and spreading): the words "koy", "yuz", "rawza", "hur" are scattered in the style of publication, according to the rule of speech, "koy" is with "rawza", and "yuz" is "hur". is connected with After all, verbal communication is such an art that "it is believed that the listener himself will connect something related to each of the several" (Atullah Husayniy).

The next verse is about the pain of forgetting Hajr:

Mayg'a mashg'ul o'lubon hajrni umdan unutturmen,  
Buzulur zor ko'ngul, kirdi esa yodima nogah.

The lover forgets about the breakup, being busy with love, but suddenly he remembers his wife and he gets upset. In Navoi's works, May is mainly sung as a symbol of divine love, but sometimes it also symbolizes happiness, joy, and happiness, which is the opposite of sadness. For example, this can be seen in the following stanza:

Davr el sog'arini qildi mayi nob to'la,  
Juz mening eski safolimniki, xunob to'la.

Even in the verse that we are analyzing, he is in love with worldly affairs and seems to have forgotten the Hajr. After all, the fleeting excitement of life can make you forget the original goal. But for a lover, this is a temporary weakness. As soon as yor yodi enters the mind, the pain is renewed, the mind increases, and the mind leaves the path of the mind: Акл таклиф қилур кўнглумаким, тарки жунун қил,

Who's a lunatic, if not a fool.

The mind offers the heart to "leave your anger". And the lover accuses the mind of "foolishness" by saying, "If it were not a fool, no one would hope that a madman could leave the jinn."

From the beginning of the ghazal, the poet who observes the contradictions between going and staying, soul and heart, soul and ravza, face and hur, may and hajr, mind and heart, follows this method and when it comes time to give a sermon, admonition - in the verse before the praise, the king and presents his conclusion, which is a product of philosophical thinking, through the symbols of gado:

Shohu soyilg'a nasib ar ko'pu ozdur, ne tafovut,  
Teng nasib o'ldi, chu tufroqqa agar soyil, agar shah.

What difference does it make if the king's share is large and the son's is small? When both the beggar and the king go to the ground, the fate is the same! These thoughts occupy a special place in Navoi's work and are a form of Shah and Gado philosophy, polished in different artistic colors and tones.

Navoi usually ends the ghazal with a stanza, which is distinguished by some aspect, sometimes with an idea, and sometimes with an artistic merit. The praise of this ghazal also attracts with its emotional and poetic sophistication:

Yor g'ofillig'idin zulfida jon berdi Navoiy,  
Sayd o'lar domda, sayyod agar bo'lmasa ogah.

Due to his ignorance of his condition, Navoi got stuck in his hair and died. It is like a hunter who is not alert and his prey perishes in the trap. This stanza, built on the ground of a real life example, awakens in the reader both a feeling of compassion and artistic excitement at the same time. A real work of art is capable of such an effect.

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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## TAHIR MALIK'S "GOODBYE, CHILDHOOD!" THE ISSUE OF REBELLION AGAINST MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE STORY

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**Annotation:** In this article, writer Tahir Malik wrote in the detective genre "Goodbye, childhood!" the issue of spirituality raised in the story is discussed. The role of the writer in the development of this genre and his skills in image creation are revealed.

**Key words:** detective genre, short story, enlightenment, spirituality, family, social environment, creativity, artistic psychology.

The main goal of the fiction based on the art of words is to create feelings of love for goodness and hatred for evil in people. Regardless of which period we look at the literature, it can be observed that this goal appeared as a primary issue. It is true that a work of art does not consist only of a dry set of advices. The writer, while artistically interpreting life's reality in his work, embodies its various aspects in the eyes of the reader, encouraging him to enjoy its positive aspects and not to repeat its negative aspects.

Tahir Malik's stories are also valuable with these characteristics. When we look at the writer's creative heritage, we notice that in almost all his stories, problems related to human spirituality are artistically interpreted to one degree or another. Especially "Satanat", "Dead do not speak", "Goodbye, childhood!", which won the love of a large number of readers. pays special attention to this issue in detective-adventure stories like Literary critic Umarali Normatov spoke about the detective-adventure genre and his assessment of Tahir Malik's stories is worthy of attention: "In recent years, the modern detective-adventure genre, which is widespread in world literature, has been revived, and the pens of such a talented professional as Tahir Malik have appeared... The most important thing is , Tahir Malik brought a high spirituality to this genre in Uzbek literature, freed the works of this genre from disdain and criticism, and was able to raise this genre to the level of honest art»[8; B-51]. Indeed, Tahir Malik managed to renew the content of the detective-adventure genre in one aspect. This aspect is seen, first of all, in the characters not in the open description of their adventures, but in giving their spiritual experiences in harmony with this reality, in going deep into the roots and causes of a crime or a terrible event. The hero reveals the reason for his lack of enlightenment by examining his inner world. Many heroes of the above-mentioned stories fall into the quagmire of error, get lost in life, and lose their lives because of their lack of enlightenment, ignorance of religious and worldly teachings, and contempt for them.

"Goodbye, childhood!" is the first book of the author's work in the series "The long way of crime". it can be observed that this issue is interpreted in a unique way in the story. There is such an image in the introduction of his story.

"The sun shines equally on everyone," they say. It's true. However, not everyone enjoys its light equally.

Barbed wire. Can the morning sun shining through the iron fences and high walls give the soul the same warmth as in a free life? Spring also enters the prison yard surrounded by barbed wire, the buds of the trees here also open their eyes, and the red roses put out leaves. But can the spring guard get over the barbed wire?

Every moment, hour, day... brings them closer to freedom.

Every moment, hour, day... torments them, they live cursing the steps taken without thinking"[6; B-3]

A very impressive image. The writer brings the reader directly into reality through this image. So, the work is about crime among teenagers. By showing the causes and effects of the crime committed, the author focuses on highlighting the vital elements that serve the spiritual maturity of a person by teaching the reader about them. So, how are issues related to human spirituality, especially youth education, adolescent morals, presented in the story? What criteria does the writer interpret and analyze these issues? The story tells about the fate of teenagers like Asrar, Qamariddin, Salim, Dilfuza, Sanjar, who have entered the path of crime for various socio-spiritual reasons. The author pays special attention to the search for the reasons for the tendency to crime in each symbolic character, to show the environment in which the crime occurred, not only to show, but also to illuminate the image of the people who caused the criminal teenager to enter this path. through which he introduces us in detail to people of different natures and their moods. Before our eyes, several complicated and sad destinies are taking shape.

It is shown on the basis of the necessary evidence that Asror, who is in the center of the story, was mainly caused by the family environment and the wrong education of his parents. Asror was not born a criminal. He is a god-given talent. At school, he gets "excellent" grades, he is proud of the school, and he has a strong interest in mathematics. For some reason, he took a long path of crime and became an accomplice to murder. Analyzing Asror's criminal path in several parts of the story, Adib answers such questions. Unwillingly, Asror enters the street of crime. He tries to point out that he is not the only one who is guilty in a terrible situation, but the family, the people around him, his parents, and his teachers are equally guilty. During his adulthood, when he is just beginning to understand world events, the environment in the family, the parents' lack of spirituality, means living. in the pamphlet, it shows that the child's abandonment of life is the reason for the child's corruption, and his entering into the dead end of crime. Asror's father is a shooter. He pulls his son out of a special math school and drags him to a wedding. Even if Asror doesn't want to do it, he can't change his father's opinion. If he doesn't go to the wedding, his father punishes his mother, so he has to go to weddings as if his neck is tied. The inappropriate behavior of the drunks in the wedding hall, the inappropriate behavior of the "dancer" at the wedding, the slanderous words of those who are in love with him, and the attitude of the person who is in a stage where you bend in that direction, extinguishes the pure feelings of a teenager very early. Feelings of indifference to life, people, and feelings of indifference destroy his childhood dreams. Knowing that these lofty dreams will never come true, Asror says, "Goodbye, childhood!" says Family is a sacred place. Unhealthy environment in the family, one-sidedness, fakeness, lack of education in the relations of his parents cause Asror not only to say goodbye to his innocent childhood very early, but also to enter the path of crime. If the parents and school teachers had supported Asror's unique talent, he would have become a good scientist. Unfortunately, Asror's parents did not understand that the best investment is the investment spent on their child's education. The mystery remains under the torture of intense mental anguish. The representatives of the criminal gang welcome Asror, who has lost interest in school and studies due to the neglect of his relatives. This gang was led by a young man named Qamariddin. Who is Qamariddin? At first glance, he is a serious criminal, a ruthless killer. It is a unique puzzle that is difficult to solve. The author leaves it up to the reader to solve this puzzle. Everyone has their own dreams. Qamariddin, who is considered a serious criminal, is not immune to such holy feelings. However, there is no escape from his dreams. Because the life of Qamariddin is a life that cannot be dreamed of. He is a child of adultery. Qamariddin was born as a street child and grew up as a street child. He opened his eyes in the maternity hospital and regained consciousness in the orphanage. Family, parental love is a foreign concept for him. His mother is a light-hearted woman with corrupt morals, and he does not know who his father is. Since he grew up hearing the curses of "we are bastards, we are abandoned", he looks at those around him with hatred rather than love. Humiliations and humiliations at every step turn him into a vindictive person. Seeks salvation from the street of

oppression. Seeks revenge on anyone. Asror, Salim, Dilfuza and other children around him know Qamariddin as the head and leader of the criminal organization on the street. They obey his orders without question. But no one knows that he also has dreams. In the pain of Qamariddi. Only once, when he heard that Asrar had dropped out of school, he pressed his forehead to his forehead and sighed: "I wanted to study, I wanted to be a student." He said, "I would like to become a scientist and wander in the white Volga". He wants Asror to achieve his unfulfilled dreams, and when Asrar promised to find money for his studies, Asror felt great pain in his heart"[7; B-39]. Here the roots of Qamariddin's tragedy become clear to the reader.

Salim is another one of the heroes who got into the street of crime because of Alamzada. However, Salim's reasons for Alamzada are different. He is a child of a family with many children. His mother is a hardworking woman, and she alone is responsible for taking care of the fate of eleven children. His father is a very stubborn person. What his children eat and drink, how the family survives, why his two daughters had children before they were married, what their fate will be, this father was not at all interested. Her single mother was dying for everything, and she felt guilty for everything. Salim was struggling between these two grasses. He drops out of school to be with his mother. Financial need forces him to enter the narrow ways. As Salim constantly compares his family life with the lives of the rich people around him, he is saddened by social injustices. Tired of being looked down upon by those around him, he joins Qamariddin's gang in order to earn a lot of money. He decides to take revenge for the fate of his sisters. Unfortunately, he does not know that revenge is not the way to salvation.

So, in the story, the fate of those who entered the path of crime is different. The skill of the writer is that the point that unites them on this path is the only one, revealing the inner world of the characters. Due to ignorance of religious and worldly teachings, the heroes of the work sink into the quagmire of error, lose their way in life, and waste their young lives. Adib shows lack of enlightenment as the main reason for the spiritual decline of a person. Even if the writer does not explicitly state these issues, the reader will understand what he is trying to say.

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

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL  
STYLES OF FOLK MUSIC IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION**

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**Abstract.** This article gives leading importance to the use of national musical heritage. Currently, music is distinguished from other aesthetic subjects by its relevance and importance in the education and upbringing of students. Music lesson is an integral part of the general education system, it helps to develop emotional creative feelings in children and enrich their artistic impressions. This is an important way to form a child's personality.

**Key words:** National traditions, customs, aesthetic education, folklore, local styles, national values, performance styles, musical genres, etc.

Pedagogical observations and analyzes show that currently education and upbringing works are correct in all respects based on national values. We can see this from the fact that it is recognized by our international community. Aesthetic education has a special place in the educational system. The issue of aesthetic education of a person sets special tasks for pedagogy, philosophy, art science, literature, art, especially music education. In the essence of aesthetic education, the music of a particular people, in its content National traditions and customs that have manifested themselves, certain periods of people's life, His spirituality and philosophy have a great educational impact. There is any nation that its culture cannot be imagined without music. From this point of view than with the heritage of folk music settled and formed in the territory of our homeland to introduce the young generation consistently, to introduce students to the area where they live, unique musical style of the oasis, folklore, traditional classical songs, at the same time, the lives and creations of local artists who grew up there Acquaintance with his works has a strong influence on the formation of national pride, consciousness, thinking and aesthetic culture in themselves. The music embodies the unique lifestyle, language, history, customs, clothing culture, dances, musical instruments, and the most important aspects of weddings of the people living in the land created by it. This creates a certain idea about that nation, its past and present. This, in turn, is of incomparable importance in forming young people's love for their homeland, their people, and their conscious attitude to national values. Acquainting students with the unique music culture of each oase of Uzbekistan in music lessons ensures that they inherit the advanced ideas and traditions of our ancestors.

It is known that it has its own distinctive features on the border of Uzbekistan four distinctive local styles have been established. These are, Kashkadarya - Surkhandarya, Bukhara - Samarkand, Fergana - Tashkent, Khorezm music styles. Each local style has its own forms, styles, and traditions separate genres and performance ways have been formed. of general education schools In the 7th grade music textbook, they gave brief and concise information about it. We know that Samarkand and Bukhara have been known and famous centers of science and culture not only in Central Asia, but also in the whole East since ancient times. has been one. Great thinkers, scientists, philosophers, musicians and artists grew up in this oasis. In certain periods of history, for example (Amir during the rule of Timur and Timurids) Samarkand and Bukhara (Somanids, Bukhara Amrligi) In Bukhara, science, as well as music and art, are flourishing lived The art of shashmaqom was formed in this country and is still alive today reached and it is still today the priceless classical music of the Uzbek people is revered as wealth.

The musical genres and performance styles that have been formed in the oasis for a long time are the creation of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples living there, and one of its most important features is the embodiment of "bilingualism" in the works of literature and art. In its content, Uzbek folk music

is an artistic expression of various aspects of people's life, the thoughts, feelings, experiences of the human spiritual world in the dream of seeing the world in the light of beauty. plays an important role in embodying the spiritual and educational potential of the society in the development of the personality.

That is why thinkers-scientists who made a great contribution to the development of science, pedagogues, art historians, music science, music theory, etc. in their scientific works they gave a special place to studying the issues of practical implementation, and most of them were directly engaged in musical creation. Here is one of the encyclopedic scholars The names of Al Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Abdurrahman Jami, musicologists Abdul Qadir Maroghi, Maulana Kavkabi, Darvesh Ali Changi, Kamil Khorazmi can be mentioned separately. A number of scientists, philosophers, literary critics who lived and worked in the recent past, art critics, including Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni, Haji Zarif, In the works of scientists such as Muzayyana Aloviya, V. A. Uspensky, A. N. Miranov, M. Ahmedov, Yunus Rajabiy, F. Karamatov, the problems of the theory of musicology, notation of folk music works, and the use of music art in artistic aesthetic education were studied. In-depth study of the content, genres, traditions of folk music, their ideological and artistic content, and the effective use of their educational opportunities in the process of education will help young people to understand their national consciousness, thinking, and national identity, and make them a national idea. Benazir is important in education in the spirit of ideology.

The heritage of folk music, which is a reflection of the spiritual wealth of the people, and the collections of folk songs, which are its most popular and prolific genre, are the oldest, and are also valuable because they reflect the echoes of the important stages of the people's life. . The study of the oral creativity of each nation has shown that each type of musical art, whether it is folklore or master (professional) music, self-awareness as an emotional repair to the development of the human mind. it is a creative product of a person inspired by the fruit, the fruit of nature, the beauty of nature and life.

As the creation of folk music, especially folklore songs, is an important means of reaching us the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors who lived for good intentions and accumulated over the centuries, they still have their artistic value today. "The reason for its continued existence is that high human ideas have been expressed in them. That is why until now this rich treasure of the people has been collected, recorded and published by pedagogues, psychologists, folklorists, and art historians. possibilities are being studied. Our people all their good intentions to the baby resting in the crib, and to the new home with a strange longing He also wished happiness to the newlyweds with his beautiful songs For many years, he has been singing songs for the labor and pleasure of the people also absorbed.

This is the current and genre scope of Uzbek folk music It is so colorful that several collections and collections have been published so far despite the fact that it has matured, the rich treasure of people's creativity is still a hot spring It is manifested in new ways. On the basis of folk music folklore, the formation of a conscious attitude of students to the heritage of folk music and national values through it means, first of all, human qualities, moral skills, goodness, which express the cultural image in them. It is understood as virtue, duty, hard work, benevolence, patriotism, heroism, indifference to good and bad times, struggle for good goals, valuing, learning, and continuing the national wealth of the people. Artistic aesthetic education - Eastern peoples, including the Uzbek people products of the national musical thinking of the generations who lived thousands of years ago - myths and legends, narratives, proverbs and sayings, alla, rituals and seasons, found their artistic reflection in epic songs.

Based on this, we can say that the art of national folk music is an inexhaustible treasure and a means of educating a person, especially the young generation, in the noblest human qualities and culture. In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the experiences of forming a conscious attitude

to national values in students by listening and analyzing musical works specific to the local styles of Uzbek music are theoretical and practical in music lessons. working using knowledge allows to achieve the expected result. Study and analysis of tunes, songs, sayings characteristic of local musical styles spiritual, moral, aesthetic education of students by making, in this process in them, the content of pedagogical activities aimed at forming a conscious attitude to national values, methods and tools used in practical experiments is a component of pedagogical 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.

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 analysis of phraseological synonymic euphemisms  
with the meaning “to die”**

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**Abstract:** The current article is devoted to the study of one synonymic group of phraseological euphemisms which is investigated from the point of view of different types of synonyms and the synonymic group of phraseological euphemisms with the meaning “to die” and have been analyzed. The analysis of phraseological synonymic euphemisms with the meaning “to die” has shown that the synonymic group consists of different groups of synonyms: equivalent, stylistic and stylistic-ideographic.

**Key words:** phraseological units, phenomenon, euphemisms, extralinguistic, conventional, ideographic, stylistic, stylistic-ideographic, euphemisation.

**Introduction**

The term “euphemism” (from Greek “eu” – “well”, “phemi” – “I am speaking”) has been used to express a definite stylistic device for many centuries. As a linguistic phenomenon it has been analyzed since the XIXth century but only in the last decades the problem of euphemisms became popular all over the world.

Linguists analyze different types of euphemisms as parts of lexical system of different languages. The problem of phraseological euphemisms hasn't been in the focus of scientists' attention yet. On the whole, the process of euphemization is considered to be a complex and many-sided linguistic phenomenon characterized by three interrelated and interconnected aspects: social, psychological and linguistic proper.

There is a great variety of opinions concerning social and psychological causes of euphemisms, the most important criteria of euphemization, stylistic reference and the usage of euphemisms in real speech. All these show the actuality of the problem analyzed.

**Materials and methods**

Phraseological euphemisms were chosen from A.Koonin's “English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary” according to the label “эвф.”, some other phraseological dictionaries and books on phraseology. The author of the above mentioned dictionary includes this label into the system of stylistic labels marking at the same time that the system of stylistic labels is, partly, conventional.

The examples of illustrative quotations are taken either from the above mentioned dictionary or from the book “Exercises in Modern English Lexicology” by L.Grinberg, M.Kuznets, A.Kumacheva and G.Meltser .

First of all, phraseological euphemisms will be studied from the point of view of the notions they express. Secondly, one synonymic group of phraseological euphemisms will be investigated from the point of view of different types of synonyms.[1,p67-70]

From the point of view of their semantics phraseological euphemisms (PE) may be subdivided into several groups, the most important of them is:

Euphemisms naming death and everything associated with it, e.g. “to breath one's last (one's last breath, gasp)”, “to depart this life”, “to pay one's debt to nature”, “to go to one's last home”, “to go the way of all flesh”, “to kick the bucket”, “to hop the twig”, “to join the majority”, “to be no more”, “God's acre”, etc.:



The next day, his parents were flown to New Mexico by special Army plane, and they stayed at their son's bedside, until he breathed his last [8,p. 79-81].

A list of euphemisms for death in the English language, most of which are usually used in the past tense:

Passed on, croaked, kicked the bucket, gone to heaven, gone home, expired, breathed his last, succumbed, left us, passed to his eternal reward, lost, met his maker, wasted, checked out, eternal rest, laid to rest, pushing up daisies, called home, was a goner, came to an end, bit the dust, annihilated, liquidated, terminated, gave up the ghost, left this world, rubbed out, snuffed it, six feet under, consumed, found everlasting peace, went to a new life, in the great beyond, no longer with us, made the change, got murdalized, on the other side, God took him, departed, transcended, bought the farm, with the angels, feeling no pain, lost the race, time was up, cashed in, crossed over Jordan, perished, lost it, was done in, translated into glory, returned to dust, withered away, in the arms, gave it up, it was curtains, a long sleep, on the heavenly shores, out of his/her misery, ended it all, angels carried him away, resting in peace, changed form, dropped the body, rode into the sunset, that was all she wrote.

### Results and discussion

Phraseological euphemisms belonging to one and the same phraseo-semantic group may further be subdivided into synonymic groups as there are different grammatical classes in one and the same group – verbal, substantive, adjectival, etc. Phraseological synonyms belong to the same grammatical class and phraseological units which are the same in the plane of content but different in the plane of expression.

The majority of linguists distinguish three types of phraseological synonyms: ideographic, stylistic and stylistic-ideographic. Ideographic synonyms differ in shades of meaning or have different notional components of meaning. Their archesemes coincide but they have one or more minor differential semes in the denotational component of meaning. Stylistic synonyms have the same notional components of meaning but differ in their stylistic reference. Stylistic-ideographic synonyms have some different notional and connotational components of meaning.

There are also synonyms that coincide both in denotational and connotational components of phraseological meaning. Such synonyms are called equivalent (or equipollent) ones.

We have analyzed the synonymic group of phraseological euphemisms with the meaning “to die”. This synonymic group is rather numerous as the concept of death finds its reflection in all languages and the attitude towards this “event” is similar. “All people are mortal” is a well-known expression, so speakers of different languages as representatives of different nations and nationalities try to conceal the unpleasant emotions and painful news. Phraseological units are based on different images, the majority of such images may be considered elevated, as in such units as “go to a better world”, “go to glory”, “go to heaven”, “go to kingdom-come”, “go to one's last (long) home”, etc. Others are based on some “common” images, e.g. “take the ferry”, “be (go) up the flume” (in the second meaning), “to be no more”. Only a very limited number of phraseological euphemisms of this synonymic group “use” the images which can cause ironical or jocular attitude, e.g. “kick the bucket”, “to hop the twig” [6, p. 48].

All phraseological units of this group of phraseological synonyms express one and the same action, that's why their denotational components coincide. Differences may be observed either in emotional evaluation or stylistic reference of phraseological units.

First of all we distinguish equivalent (equipollent) phraseological synonymic euphemisms which coincide in both components of their phraseological meaning (denotational and connotational). Coincidence in their connotational components means coincidence in their evaluation, emotiveness,

expressivity and stylistic reference. Death is presented in them as something positive, going to the better world, to God. Such expressions are etymologically connected with belief in God, with the Bible or were borrowed from Latin, e.g. “go to one’s last (long) home” was used in the Bible, Ecclesiastes XII, 5. The origin of the phraseological euphemism “join the majority” dates to the Latin expression “abiit ad plures”.

Let’s present equivalent phraseological synonymic euphemisms: “join one’s ancestors”, “be gathered to one’s fathers”, “go beyond the veil”, “go the way of nature”, “go to a better world”, “go to glory”, “go to kingdom-come”, “go to one’s last (long) home”, “join the majority”.

It is interesting to note that there are no ideographic phraseological synonyms in this group of PEs. Such cases are very rare, in our group of synonyms it is caused by the fact that all phraseological synonyms have the same meaning “to die” without some additional shades of denotational meaning as it is observed in other groups of phraseological synonyms.

The group of stylistic synonyms constitute the above mentioned PEs (belonging to the group of equivalent synonyms and being stylistically neutral), on the one hand, and such synonyms as “go west” (colloquial), or “go the way of all flesh” (bookish), on the other hand.

The last group of phraseological synonyms – stylistic-ideographic, in our case is presented by phraseological euphemisms belonging to different stylistic layers and differentiating in emotional colouring as a subcomponent of connotation. It means that some phraseological units such as “kick the bucket”, “be (go) up the flume” (in the second meaning), “throw up the sponge” are characterized by a jocular or ironical emotiveness in comparison with other units of this synonymic group. Thus they differ in the emotive connotational subcomponent. Besides such units as “kick the bucket” (jargon), “be (go) up the flume” (American colloquial), “go west” (colloquial), “go hence”, “go beyond the veil”, etc. differs in their stylistic reference. So such phraseological euphemisms belong to the group of stylistic-ideographic synonyms.

A very good way to see the difference between the three groups of phraseological synonyms is to see the behaviour of PEs belonging to different groups in context:

‘You think I’m going to join the majority.’ ‘...Well, put it that way if you like.’

About one year after his wife’s death Mr.Pontifex also was gathered to his fathers.

There is a very interesting illustration of several PEs belonging to this group used in one and the same context:

‘You see, one of the boys has gone up the flume – ‘Gone where?’ ‘Up the flume – throwed up the sponge, you understand.’ ‘Thrown up the sponge?’ ‘Yes, kicked the bucket’ – ‘Ah! Has departed to that mysterious country from whose bourne no traveler returns.’ ‘Return! I reckon not. Why, pard, he’s dead.’ [9, p. 91].

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.

### Conclusion

The analysis of phraseological synonymic euphemisms with the meaning “to die” has shown that the synonymic group consists of different groups of synonyms: equivalent, stylistic and stylistic-ideographic. They describe the same event with the help of different images on which the PEs are

based. A rather large number of PEs of this group shows us the importance of phraseological euphemisms used to satisfy the need, to soften such painful news as somebody's death.

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## THE CATEGORY OF INSENSITIVITY IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR SPECIFIC FEATURES IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The words that a person uses in everyday life induce in his mind an idea of the world around him, of society, of man himself. The transfer of information about this objective reality is also expressed in more complex linguistic units, phraseological units. The use of phraseology gives speech liveliness and colorfulness. Frequently to achieve a certain speech effect of simple words is not enough. Love, mockery, irony, bitterness and your attitude to what is happening- all this can be expressed more emotionally and exactly.

**Key words:** phraseology, phraseological units, intensity, category.

The study of phraseology of different languages suggests their classification according to the most diverse criteria. There are classifications that are widespread in linguistics and one of these types is Phraseological units. Phraseological unit is a stable combination, the generalized integral meaning of which is partly related to the semantics of their components, used in figurative meaning “*Boil over*”- “*Бить ключом*”- “*Come to a standstill*”- “*Займу в миг*”- “*Boshi berk ko’chaga kirib qolmoq*”, “*Go with the flow*”- “*Плыть по течению*” -“*Oqim bo’yicha ketmoq*”. The main objectives of investigating phraseological units is the semantic and formal characteristic of not the components that make it up, not the connections of the components, but the study of the phraseological unit itself as an integral unit that has a well-defined form, its specific content and its own characteristics of use in speech.

In the course of cognition of objective reality, a person tries to find and create a picture of the world that receives a reflection in the language. The components of a fragment of a general linguistic picture of the world are phraseological turns. Some of them are included in the microsystem of a measure of a real occurrence or attribute characteristic in an object as its property or ascribed to it. These are phraseological units whose semantics contain the seme “*intensity*”. Intensity is a quality that can be figuratively taken by the adjectives “*intense*”. Intensity of phraseological units is advisable to name as the measure of one or another force.

According to E.N. Sergeeva, the category of intensity is a study, which consistently distinguishes between objective and affective comparisons, analyzes in detail the tendency to hyperbolize the intensity of the attribute as an expression of a certain mood, subjective attitude to the expressed. The author also introduces the concept of the “*norm*” of the intensity of the attribute, without which it is impossible to talk about the category of intensity.

The category of intensity, its features and means of expression in language and speech have attracted the attention of many scientists in recent decades. Intensity as a complex and multifaceted linguistic phenomenon is determined by scientists in different ways: either very narrowly, reducing its essence to expressing a high degree of a concept, or in the broadest sense of the word, highlighting it as the most important function of intensity - improving the effectiveness of the stated, enhancing its impressiveness. According to the definition of Sh. Balli, the term “*intensity*” should be understood as all differences that are reduced to the categories of quantity, quantity, value, strength, etc., regardless of whether it is a question of specific ideas or abstract ideas”.

Each concrete phraseological unit reveals its linguistic nature with certain functions in the description of the realities of the world and is formed mainly on the basis of an emotionally colored image-representation. Intensity, on the other hand, refers to the objective quantitative certainty of a sign (less than normal - norm - more than normal), reflects the subjective perception of the degree of



manifestation of a symptom and serves as an enhanced effect. The sign of intensity expressed by the phraseological unit is a quantitative reflection of how expressive rises above the objective logical content. The intensity is associated not with any quantitative qualification of the phenomenon, but only with one that demonstrates a deviation from the “normal measure”, i.e. from the normative zone, and as a result, it is perceived by speakers differently from the usual phenomenon corresponding to a certain norm, or measure. The measure and degree of phraseological unit show that most of the phraseological units of contain a semantic component “*completely, entirely, fully*”:

* <i>(black) like coal</i>	<i>Чёрный как уголь</i>	* <i>Ko'mirday qora</i>
* <i>(quiet) like a mouse</i>	<i>Тихий как мышь</i>	* <i>Sichqonday tovushsiz</i>
* <i>(busy) as a bee</i>	<i>Занятой как пчела</i>	* <i>Asal ariday band</i>
* <i>(Round) as a barrel</i>	<i>Толстый как бочка</i>	* <i>Bochkaday(cho'chqa)semiz.</i>
* <i>(Black) as night</i>	<i>Туча тучей</i>	* <i>Tunday qora</i>

As we see, the statics of the sign's value is entrenched in the phrase-accompanying word, and phraseological units intensify the sign, increasing the degree of its manifestation. The meaning of the analyzed phraseological units includes the seme “very” indicating a large degree, that is, the sign stated in the accompanying word is taken in its most extreme manifestation, to the greatest extent. Most of the phraseological measures and degrees presented in our material are correlated with the adverb “very” and through it their meaning in the process is explained. The adverb “very” in this case fulfills the function of expressive-emotional expression of the degree, category of intensity of the attribute, and is the main dominant among those similar to it in meaning.

Phraseology with the value of the intensity of the action / condition, correlating with relevant basic ontological categories, not only call certain actions and conditions, and (first of all), reflect the subjective perception of their quantitative identification, and therefore perform the function of increased impact on the recipient.

<i>I have worked like a horse today.</i>	<i>Я сегодня работал как лошадь.</i>	<i>Bugun men eshshakday ishladim.</i>
<i>She eats like a bird</i>	<i>Она ест как птичка клюёт.</i>	<i>U chumchiqni chimchilashiday yeyabdi.</i>
<i>Karim lives like a king.</i>	<i>Карим живет баринном</i>	<i>Karim shoxday yashaydi</i>
<i>His words were clear as a day.</i>	<i>Его слова были ясны как день.</i>	<i>Uning so'zlari kunday ravshan edi.</i>

“I worked like a horse today”, in the presented example it's tense, long work is expressed using phraseology worked like a horse, ext. “Worked like a horse,” in which labor intensity is associated with Horse, a symbol of hard working.

Comparison can occur according to one or several well-known signs or processes:

<i>White as snow</i>	<i>Белый как снег</i>	<i>Qorday oppoq</i>
<i>Dumb like a fish.</i>	<i>Нем как рыбы</i>	<i>Baliqday saqov</i>

The first component of adjective (adverbial) phraseological units is used in its main literal meaning and is represented in most cases by the name adjective (adverb), less often by participles. For example:

<i>As healthy as a bull</i>	<i>Здоров как бык</i>	<i>Otday bo'lmoq</i>
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<i>White as a ghost</i>	<i>Бледный как смерть</i>	<i>Arvoxday oqargan</i>
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In the semantic sense, the first place is occupied by adjectives that denote the physical and spiritual qualities of people, their external features, the designations of the various properties and qualities of objects and phenomena of the real world:

<i>Poor as a church mouse.</i>	<i>Бедный как церковная</i>	<i>Cherkov sichqoniday</i>
<i>Stubborn as a mule</i>	<i>мышь</i>	<i>qashshox.</i>
	<i>Упрямый как осёл</i>	<i>Eshshakday qaysar</i>

The second component is most often represented by a noun, which may have qualifier words. A large group is formed by stable comparisons calling representatives of living beings: *Slippery like an eel – Скользящий как угорь*. The names of plants, substances, the most diverse objects and phenomena of the real world are readily involved in the role of the object of comparison.

Summarizing the above, it should be emphasized that in the modern English Russian and Uzbek languages there is a relatively large number of different-structural phraseological units that convey the expressive and intensive meaning of a high degree of any attribute or action, namely, phraseological units, sentence-substantive phraseological units, paired word combinations and phraseological constructions, which are characterized by free lexical replacement of the core component or are realized due to verbs that hyperbolize with their meaning described phenomena that do not occur in reality.

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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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376	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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**ABSTRACT:** In the structure of speech, the value relationship is mainly revealed through units of phonetic, lexical and grammatical level and paralinguistic means. In speech segment and suprasegment phonetic units are used together and show the value feature, in grammar the value relationship is expressed through morpheme, word, phrase, sentence, and at the lexical level value is stated through the word and its meanings. In real speech the most part of value relation usually occurs by units of phonetic level.

**Key words:** Phonetic level, segment and suprasegment phonetic units, stress, intonation, tone, pause, value relation, positive value, negative value.

### INTRODUCTION

Value relation is used differently within language levels. There is a wide possibility of expressing both negative and positive value at the phonetic level. For example: *Мен кимман-у, у ким? Филга аккиллаган лайчадек ган!* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Икки эшик ораси) In the passage, in the first sentence, a person expresses a positive value of himself, and in the second, a negative value of another person. With the help of the lexical level, a positive and negative value relationship occurs: *юз, чеҳра, ораз, афт, башара*. If the morphological method is mainly used to express a positive value: *келинчак, дўстона*, usually a negative value occurs through the context: the word **old gentleman** means *қари шайтон* in Uzbek. The old gentleman continued to dwell upon her with the same expression. (A. Dumas. The Count of Monte Cristo) But when this word is used in the context, it is used in the sense of devil, *azrail* – a negative attitude emerges the devil – Old Nick, the Old Gentleman Mr. Pneumonia was not what you would call a chivalric old gentleman. (O. Henry. The Last Leaf) But it is not entirely correct to take these observations as absolute conclusion. Because the possibilities of language levels in the application of the value relationship are extremely wide and do not depend on the laws of linguistics, on the contrary, any linguistic rules are determined according to the actual language and its capabilities (morphological level: *хушфел, бадфел; одобли, одобси*).

### METHODS AND DISCUSSION

In the context, different levels of units are mixed, and a high level of emotionality is achieved. At this point, the characteristics of the use of value in different ways are worthy of attention. Because the methods, based on their scope of application, show different subjective value based on connotative meaning. Subjective value forms which are based on the characteristics of subjective value, are widely used mainly in oral speech and artistic speech [1, 2].

It is known that phrases, stress, syllables and speech sounds are phonetic units. We can see the importance of subjective value when we observe the value of phrases and clauses in speech by means of supersegmental devices. Because a grammatically expressed value relationship, one sentence manifests two different phrases in speech according to the articulatory subjective characteristics of the two speakers (fluent, fast, slow), the conditions in which the speech occurs (time), and the difference in the amount of value (the personal attitude of the subject to the object):

1) *Малика узун сочлари, чиройли кулгичлари ва ёниб турган чарос кўзлари билан // бошқа қизлардан ажралиб туради.*

2) *Малика узун сочлари, // чиройли кулгичлари // ва ёниб турган чарос кўзлари билан // бошқа қизлардан ажралиб туради.*

Although we understand the positive value expressed by the mixture of lexical and grammatical units from the content of both sentences, some differences are noticeable in them. If we consider that the first sentence is spoken by a classmate of a girl named Malika, whose speech is fast, the time is better, then the second sentence is spoken by a person who loves Malika, and in this, pause, tone, and paralinguistic units acquire a more special meaning in the emergence of value and leveling in it.

1) *Her colourless hair was untidy, wisps floating down on to her sac coat of dark blue silk, // from under her blue silk hat.*

2) *Her colourless hair was untidy, // wisps floating down on to her sac coat of dark blue silk, // from under her blue silk hat.*

Although in this example, lexical and phonetic level units are mixed and a negative value is created in speech, in the second example, we observe that the level of negative value expressed through phonetic, paralinguistic means is higher. In this, of course, it is necessary to approach based on the individual physical and articulatory characteristics of the speaker. Because each speaker uses communicative factors that are partially different from other people, individual, realized in the speech process.

As you know, the component of phrases is tact. The sum of one or more syllables, located between two small pauses of a phrase and pronounced with a single stress, is called a tact. A phrase has the more stresses, it has the more tacts [1]. For example, the phrase «Олим ақли йигит экан» has 3 stresses and 3 tacts: Олим, ақли, йигит. The word ekan is not stressed, so it is not considered a tact. Or: The phrase «Olim is a clever boy» also has 3 stresses and 3 tacts. Because *to be, the article a* is not stressed and considered as a tact. The composition of the tact reflects the value relationship. After all, a sentence can have its charm, impact, full meaning and content only if supersegmental units are attached to the construction of the sentence as a superstructure. A sentence without prosodic means is dry, bare, unattractive. Although in the above example, the objective positive value of the phrase is realized through the words smart and clever, we can say that the meaning of positivity or negativity is equal to 0 without the stress of the sentence, tone. If the tone is changed and the vowels are stretched in order to express the meaning of cut in both languages, a subjective negative score is obtained: *Олим жудааа ақли йигит экан! Olim is such a cleever boy!*

The separation of syllables in the phonetic system is the basis for solving problems related to the formation and understanding of speech. «The word is divided into parts from the point of view of material composition (lexical-grammatical) and articulatory-acoustic (phonetic). The speaker pronounces the word not by sounds, but by dividing it into syllables. Therefore, a syllable is the smallest articulatory-acoustic unit of speech. Whether a syllable means or not is irrelevant for phonetics.» [1] It can be seen from this sentence that the relation of value is revealed not through the syllable, but through the supersegment used in its structure, i.e. prosodic elements.

«Well,» said the undertaker, «*I ne-ver-did-n*» «Never did, sir!» ejaculated the beadle. 'No, nor nobody never did. (Ch.Dickens. Oliver Twist) In the above passage, the words I, never and didn't express a negative value by dividing the words into high tones and syllables and lengthening the sounds. In the following examples, we can see that the words today and tomorrow are combined with other words in the context by dividing the words into syllables and lengthening the sounds to create both a negative and a positive value relationship. can: «*To-day to-to-stop* there, sir» asked Oliver, in bad mood. (Ch.Dickens. Oliver Twist) *To-day* we love what *to-morrow* we hate; *to-day* we seek what *to-morrow* we shun; *to-day* we desire what *to-morrow* we fear, nay, even tremble at the apprehensions of. (D.Defoe. Robinson Crusoe) *Gee, I wish now we hadn't come to-day.* (Th.Dreiser. An American tragedy) So, a positive or negative value is formed by stretching the vowel sounds in the logically stressed syllables in the sentence, and the lexical and phonetic units are used together to further determine the value content.



The smallest non-meaningful unit of phonetic units in speech is speech sounds. Although they do not make sense independently, we can not imagine our speech without speech sounds. Because if we imagine our language as a building, we can call speech sounds the bricks that make up the building. M.M. Mirtojiev in his monograph «Phonetics of the Uzbek language» divides the aspect of speech sounds into acoustic and biological aspects. Also, in the textbook «Introduction to Linguistics» by M.T. Iriskulov, this information is given as follows: Phones are studied mainly from three points of view: acoustic, physiological and social. Acoustic and physiological aspects of speech sounds are studied by phonetics, social or social conditions are studied by phonology [1]. M.I. Matusevich in his “Modern Russian language” book’s “Phonetic” part the anatomical-physiological (biological), acoustic (physical) and linguistic (as Shcherba said, social) aspects are considered as 3 different aspects of speech sounds [3]. In our opinion, speech sounds are not only a physical, biological phenomenon, but also a linguistic phenomenon from the point of view of function. Although speech sounds alone do not mean semantic meaning, based on their syntagmatic relations, they have the ability to form larger, meaningful units, as well as to influence their content. Scientists say that in linguistics, speech sounds are studied as segmental means, and syllables, stress and tone are supersegmental means, or as defined by N.S. Trubetskoi, «prosodic» (pronunciation of stressed and unstressed, long or short syllables in speech) [1, 4]. “In the speech process, excitement is realized based on pronunciation, pause, tone, tone of voice, and these situations serve as a means of expressing value. Lowering or increasing the voice than the norm, discontinuous or continuous, thick or thin speaking, tone, timbre characteristics, inability to pronounce sounds correctly are among the means of value in the communication-intervention process. In this regard, we will consider the analysis of the word Karim: in the Uzbek language, Karim as a speech unit (according to traditional linguistic analysis) consists of five phonemes, two syllables, one morpheme and one word. However, as A.Nurmonov noted, «this language unit is used in live speech together with various supersegmental units and conveys several additional meanings. In particular, using different intonations: 1) answer; 2) question; 3) urge; 4) call; 5) the second option of the call; 6) cheerful surprise; 7) to wonder in a disapproving tone; 8) warning; 9) anger; 10) scolding; 11) disgust; 12) soft asking; 13) prayer; 14) pride; 15) scary and others. When kinemas are added, in particular, with the help of a movement of the head or lips to the right, 16) meanings such as «let's go» are expressed [5]. Almost all of the above-mentioned intonations form an evaluative relationship. In this, of course, phonetic level units are used together with paralinguistic units and acquire high emotionality. For example:

1. Teacher: – *Бугун ким навбатчилик қилмади?*

The students answered «Карим» in a disapproving tone (using tone and facial expressions to form a negative value).

2. Teacher: – *Карим? Яна сенми, Карим? Қачон ақлинг киради!* (a negative value is created using tone and paralinguistic units)

3. Student: – *Эшитдингизми, болалар, Карим шахмат бўйича шаҳар чемпиони бўлибди!*

Teacher: – *Карим? Ўзимизни Каримжонми?* (a positive value is being created with the help of tone) Of course, the addition of the morpheme -jon is also important here.

In the manual «Reconceiving language teaching: an in-service teacher education course in Uzbekistan» written by L. Ch. David, U. Azizov and others, it is recognized that the word «hello» expresses various meanings through supersegment and paralinguistic means, and this based on the scientific conclusion, we have determined 14 different grades of the word «hello» and we will analyze them through the following examples [6].

1) A woman entered the room where another woman was reading a book, interrupting her by talking on the phone:

– Hello! (Negative meaning is expressed through hand movements and tone with meaning not to disturb);

2) A beautiful woman looks at her reflection in the mirror and waves her hands with satisfaction:

– Helloooo! In this case, a person gives a positive value to himself through the vowel sound [e], diphthong [əʊ], tone and gesture. We see that the unstressed syllable in the word is pronounced with the same stress as the stressed syllable: [h'eɪ'əʊ];

3) When the roommate misplaced something:

– Hello! (The speaker expresses a negative value in the sense of criticism by stretching the diphthong [əʊ], tone and hand movements);

4) Being dissatisfied with the interlocutor's inattention:

– This is fun! Hello! (The speaker conveys the meaning of criticism through the diphthong [əʊ], tone and body movements);

5) Responding to a mobile communication device;

– Hello! (Equivalent to the word allo! in Uzbek, a neutral meaning is emerging);

6) Do not joke when the interlocutor jokes:

– Oh my God! Hellooo! (By body movements and elongating the diphthong [əʊ]);

7) When a girl is standing on the side of the road and a guy she knows passes by without seeing:

– Hello! (Expressing the meaning «You haven't recognized me» by facial movements and consonant layering);

8) When a guy with glasses on his head looks for his glasses without looking at the phone, the girl comes to him and shows a critical attitude:

– Oh, hello! (Mana-ku is expressed through hand movements and sounds);

9) A girl sneaks up behind her friend and slaps him. The frightened friend said in a disapproving tone:

– Uhhh, hellooo! (By body movements and lengthening the diphthong [əʊ]);

10) Two friends are in front of the TV, one of them goes out. At that moment, their friend comes and takes his place. The girl came back and said «Hello!» equivalent to the sentence:

– Hello! (Hand movements by elongating the diphthong [əʊ]);

11) A girl entered the room and said in the sense of who is there:

– Hello! (by lengthening the diphthong [əʊ]);

12) Two friends are greeting each other on the street;

– Hello!

– Hello! (Through hand movements);

13) Girl looking at food with appetite:

– Helloooo! (Facial expression and diphthong [əʊ] giving a positive value by elongating pronunciation);

14) The girl ran into someone she didn't like:

– Hello, it's you again! (A negative meaning is expressed through the tone of speech and the participation of the word again).

As can be seen from the examples, phonetic units are effectively used by the representatives of both languages during the value process.

## RESULTS

Based on the language capabilities of English and Uzbek languages, the subjective value in the speech is expressed through means of phonetic level and this is reflected in the translation. Phonetic phenomena such as folding of consonants or lengthening of vowels are carried out based on the expressive and stylistic features of the phonetic means of the language being translated. Let's consider the phonetic expression of the subjective value in the speech and its reflection in the translation with the help of some examples.

<b>381</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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«Shhh!» hissed Professor McGonagall, «you'll wake the Muggles!»

«S-s-sorry», sobbed Hagrid, taking out a large, spotted handkerchief and burying his face in it. «But I c-c-can't stand it – Lily an' James dead – an' poor little Harry off ter live with Muggles.»

«Yees, yes, it's all very sad, but get a grip on yourself, Hagrid, or we'll be found», Professor McGonagall whispered, patting Hagrid gingerly on the arm as Dumbledore stepped over the low garden wall and walked to the front door. (JK Rowling. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone)

In the passage above, «Shhh!» If the exclamation word hiss is used together with a word that has a negative meaning, the tone of command in the command sentence is strengthened, while in the words «S-s-sorry», c-c-can't, the negative meaning is revealed by repeating the consonants. It is important not to forget the meaning that the word (grunted) adds to the meaning of the sentence. «Yes, yes, it's all very...» - the meaning of sympathy in the sentence is further strengthened with the help of word repetition.

When we compare the Uzbek translation of the quoted passage, we see that transformation and transliteration methods are widely used in the translation:

– Quiet! – growled Professor McGonagall, – You're going to wake up the Muggles!

«I-I'm sorry,» Hagrid grunted, pulling a large, heavily soiled napkin out of his pocket and hiding his head, «I can't stand it!» Lily and James are dead... and we're leaving baby Harry to the Muggles...

– This is a very sad situation, of course. But get a hold of yourself or they'll notice us,» whispered Professor McGonagall, patting Hagrid on the arm comfortingly. At this point, Dumbledore stepped over the low stone fence of the garden and made his way to the front door of the house. (Rowling J. K. (Translator Dolimov Sh. Z.) Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone)

From the above excerpts, it can be concluded that in artistic speech, when explaining the subjective value, it is not limited to one level, but different level units are mixed. Because based on the possibilities of the phonetic level, the subjective value given in oral speech using non-verbal means such as tone, stress, in written speech, as given in the passage above, hissed, sobbed, whispered, patting gingerly on the arm ) requires an explanation with words like The reason for this can be explained by the fact that the phonetic level of the possibilities of written speech is not as wide as the lexical level, and therefore there is a need to use the lexical level.

– Lily an' James dead – an' poor little Harry off ter live with Muggles, «I... don't... want... him... t-t-to come!» Dudley yelled between huge, pretended sobs. «He always sp-spoils everything!» He shot Harry a nasty grin through the gap in his mother's arms. (J.K.Rowling. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer Stone) In this passage, we see that pause and word repetition are used to express subjective value. In this, the writer effectively used a mixture of different level units to convey a negative meaning to the reader.

«Lily and James are dead... and we're leaving baby Harry to the Muggles...» – I don't want him... we... we... to walk with us! Dudley yelled between spurts of mock-crying. «He's always... always busy!» Dudley looked up at Harry from between his mother's arms and beamed inwardly. At that moment, the doorbell rang. (J.K.Rowling. (Translator Sh.Z.Dolimov) Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone) In the translation version of this passage, the translator tried to preserve the expression of phonetic level units in the structure of written speech and used creative translation method. So, in English and Uzbek languages, there are many opportunities to express value in speech by lengthening, folding and prosodic units, vowels and consonants. This is based on the usage of segment, supersegment elements of the emotional speech. In the translation the characteristic of expressing value in English or Uzbek languages is shown.

Speech sounds and prosodic elements: meaning expressed in oral speech through stress, tone, tone, sound timbre, expressed in written speech through graphic means – letters, punctuation marks, their colorful writing. For example:

<b>382</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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- Йиғла, тўйиб-тўйиб йиғла, жуда ярашар экан, – деди Анвар кесатиб.  
 – Анвар, сен индамай ўтириб қулоқ сол. Мени аҳмоқ қилишмоқчи. Жамшиднинг ўлимини менинг бўйнимга илишмоқчига ўхшайди.  
 – Жамшиднинг ким?  
 – Асадбекнинг содиқ қулларидан эди. Мен уни ўлдиришим керак эди.  
 – Сен? Нима учун?  
 – Шунинг учунки... у... у... ҳароми...  
 – Бўлди, тушундим.  
 – Ҳа... тушундинг... Уни ўлдиришибди. Худди Шилимишққа ўхшатиб...

(T.Malik. Shaytanat, book 2) In this passage, the value relationship is brought to the reader through the mixed use of language level units in oral speech, in particular, segment, supersegment, and effective use of punctuation marks in written speech. In the sentence «– Йиғла, тўйиб-тўйиб йиғла, жуда ярашар экан, – деди Анвар кесатиб» the repetition of words, as it is very appropriate, with the use of cutting words, meaning enhancement, intensity and negative value scheme was created, and this was expressed in written form using a comma, «Асадбекнинг содиқ қулларидан эди. Мен уни ўлдиришим керак эди.» In the passage, the negative value was carried out through the lexeme қул. In the sentence «Шунинг учунки... у... у... ҳароми...», pause, word repetition, and haromi words representing the content of negative value are used together, creating a relationship of value, and the opportunities of written speech and oral speech are perfected through punctuation marks.

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.

## CONCLUSION

Therefore, the most important features of the language of an artistic work are value and emotionality, which are expressed through the means of oral and written speech.

In conclusion, the use of the phonetic level value category in oral and written speech is a very interesting and controversial issue. In this case, the objective meaning, which is understood based on the dictionary meaning of the word in the structure of the language, acquires a broader meaning through paralinguistic and other means in the speech process, as well as positivity or negativity is clearly manifested as a subjective value.

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**Development of the ecological culture of future teachers by improving the quality of Education (“On the example of the science” the newest history of Uzbekistan)”**

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**Annotation:** The article deals with reforming our national education system, improving the quality of education, training creative teachers with the skills and qualifications to apply modern pedagogical and information technologies in practice.

**Keywords:** information technology, international assessment programs, interactive methods, case studies, problem-based learning, collaborative learning.

Today, a number of works are underway to reform our national education system. First of all, the material base of educational institutions is strengthened and pedagogical and information technologies are introduced into the educational process. Our President SH.M. The implementation of Resolution No. 2909 “on measures for the further development of the higher education system” adopted by Mirziyoyev on April 20, 2017 requires tireless research from pedagogical workers. “No matter what task we set before us, no matter what problem we need to solve, the matter will eventually go to the shots anyway. Without exaggeration, it can be said that our future depends on who will come to replace the future of our country, or, in other words, what kind of personnel we will prepare”[1]. That is why the attention and attention that is currently being paid to education is growing every day. There are a number of international programs in the world, such as PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS, TALIS, which are widely used as a criterion for further improving the quality of education in developed countries. In the implementation of reforms, attention is also paid to the creation of a national assessment system based on a high economic effect at the level of international standards.

As you know, today, when science and technology are developing at an accelerated pace, the volume of many scientific knowledge, concepts and imagination is sharply increasing. In these conditions, the requirements for highly qualified educators are increased, the ability to educate the perfect generation in the spirit of universal and national values that have been formed over the centuries, the training of creative educators with a high level of professional training and the skills and skills of practical application of modern pedagogical and Information Technologies is required. In solving this problem effectively, innovative technologies should be used in the educational process. As already said by our president: “today we are moving on to an innovative path of development aimed at radical renewal of all spheres of life of the state and society. It's not for nothing, of course. Because who will win in the current era, when the times are rapidly developing? A new thought, a state that relies on a New Idea, Innovation, wins.

Innovatsia means the future. When we start building our great future today, we must start it precisely on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach”[2].

In modern pedagogy, non-traditional educational technologies are increasingly used. Because the current globalization processes distract educators to some extent from their main work. Social networks, as well as countless information provided in them, are the main reason for this. Therefore, the use of new techniques in education is becoming relevant and has a good effect. In this case, interactive methods such as Case Studies, problem Education, Collaborative Learning are examples of educational forms organized on the basis of modern technologies.

Keys-stadi teaches to study and analyze the situation of any content. Such a method serves to form social, analytical, practical, creative, communication and self-analysis skills. A unique aspect of Keys-Stady is that it expresses a clear decision-making in itself, with a consistent analysis of real realities and situations. This method opens the way for a more detailed study of information on the history of Uzbekistan. It will work well to test the importance of Keys-Stady in the formation and development of ecological culture in practice.

Lesson development of the practical lesson on the topic “spiritual, educational and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence "on the subject" the newest history of Uzbekistan

Direction of Education: 60111100-history teaching methodology course 4	Direction of Education: 60111100-history teaching methodology course 4
Lesson development of the practical lesson on the topic “spiritual, educational and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence "on the subject" the newest history of Uzbekistan	
Expected results of training goals	Expected results of training goals

- Expand knowledge and imagination about the spiritual and educational and cultural wealth of Uzbekistan; - Expand knowledge and imagination about the spiritual and educational and cultural wealth of Uzbekistan;

Case-stadi assignment on the topic.

Attitude to cultural heritage or a desolate residence.

It was announced that 3.1 billion soums will be allocated for the restoration of the dilapidated summer residence of the Bukhara Emir Sayid Abdulahadhan. It was reported that the summer residence of one of the Bukhara emirs, Sayid Abdulahad Khan, located in Karmana District of Navoi region, fell into ruin. The Main Directorate of Tourism and sports of Navoi region said that 3.1 billion soums were allocated from the budget for restoration.

Photos with the ruin of the residence "Mirzachorbog" in Karmana were published on social networks and caused sharp criticism from network users. It contains pictures of the restoration of this cultural heritage site, erected by the Emir of Bukhara Abdulahad Khan in 1900-1905.



In the message of the main Department of Tourism and sports of Navoi region, it is said that the residence of Mirzachorbog Khan, located in the territory of the MFY "Kokhna Kurgan" of Karmana district, built in the 19th century, was included in the program of repair of cultural heritage sites of Uzbekistan for 2021, draft-estimate documents prepared and draft-estimate documents prepared At the same time, the repair and restoration work of cultural heritage objects, which are considered state

property, can be carried out by licensed organizations that allow the repair work of cultural heritage objects on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 20, 2019 “on approval of the regulation on the licensing of activities related to the It was also said in 2020 that Sayid Abdulahad Khan's summer residence had fallen into ruin. It was then that the Ministry of Culture announced that the object was planned to be completely restored in 2021-2022. Earlier it was reported that part of the wall of the Madrasah "Abdullah Khan", built in Bukhara in the 16th century, was kissed and fell on the night of July 30. The case of the collapse of part of the wall of the madrasah "Abdullakhon", which is considered an object of cultural heritage, was studied by the regional prosecutor's office, and as a result of the study, a criminal case was initiated under Article 207 of the Criminal Code (a cold look at the career). According to preliminary estimates, for the full repair and restoration of the monument, about 6 billion soums will be required.

**Keys-assignments:**



1. To study the information on the construction of the Mirzachorbog Khan's settlement, which was built in the 19th century.
2. Analysis of the causes and consequences of the stay of khankarorgani on the state of haroba.
3. To study information about the creation of the madrasa "Abdullakhon", which is considered an object of cultural heritage.
4. Collection of information about historical objects in need of full recovery in Uzbekistan or the region where you live.

**Technology for completing assignments:**

**Task 1:** What is the "information on the construction of the Mirzachorbog Khan's settlement", built in the XIX century?"study based on the diagram.

**Problem:** How was the settlement "Mirzachorbog" built in the XIX century?

**Task 2:** analysis of the causes and

consequences of the stay of the Khan's residence on the condition of haroba on the basis of the "problem" method.

Method "problem"

Problems related to the Khan's residence" Mirzachorbog"	Causes of the problem	Consequences	Solutions (elimination measures)

**Task 3:** to study information about the creation of the madrasa" Abdullakhon "on the basis of the table" B/B/B".

**Task 4:** collection of information about historical objects in need of complete restoration in Uzbekistan or in the region where you live.

**FSMU-TECHNOLOGY.**



1. Problem: analyze information about cultural heritage sites in our country, which are in love with full repair and restoration.

F-think.

S-compare.

M-give examples.

He-summarize.

In order to achieve the expected result in the course of the lesson, in some cases it is recommended to use the “decision genealogy” method: “decision genealogy” (“decision-making”) is considered a method of technical approach that stands out within the teaching methods. Within the framework of the categories of Science, the main feature of this method is to conduct consistent analyzes on dialectical basis on topics of its complexity, problematic issues, to draw general conclusions on its basis, and to choose the optimal option that is close to reality from these conclusions. The” decision Family Tree ” method is not limited to this, but allows you to re-analyze previous decisions and conclusions again, as well as to realize mutual consistency [3; 262-p.]. When using the” decision genealogy ” method, the teacher determines a problem related to the topic for discussion before the start of the training. For example, when studying the topic “Avesto” from the history of Uzbekistan – as an important source in the study of the history of Uzbekistan”, the following problem can be put forward: “how the eco-moral problems between Man and nature are reflected in the work “Avesto”. In this case, the teacher divides students into groups of 4 or 6 people. Each group prepares their posters to write down the conclusions(decisions)made on the problem. The time is set for the discussion, at the end of which the members of the groups inform about the decisions made. This process ends with a comparison of the decisions made by the students under the guidance of the teacher. Scarabey technology is considered an interactive pedagogical technology that will have a good effect on students for logical thinking, feeling dialectical involvement, strengthening memory. It also develops the skills of educators to independently state their point of view [4; 132-b.]. When using” Scarabey ” Technology, students will be able to express different ideas and determine the connections between them. In addition, the use of “BEEP” technology in the development of environmental culture of students also has a positive effect, that is, it provides information on various branches of the subject. At the moment, each of them is explained separately and the pros and cons, advantages and disadvantages, benefits and harms are determined. For example, when using BEEP technology when passing the topic” Arab invasion of Central Asia“, the teacher can provide students with detailed information on ideas about social ecology in Islamic teaching in the process of explaining the topic. The technology "BEEP" forms in educators the skills of logical thinking, a critical approach to a problem, a concise and concise statement of their opinion based on state analysis. Based on the above points, in order to increase the effectiveness of the use of pedagogical technologies in the higher education system, it is necessary to successfully solve the following methodological tasks:

1) professors and teachers should clearly understand the essence of such concepts as “interactive method”, “strategy”, “technology”. The inability to correctly understand the essence of these concepts creates many methodological difficulties in their application. In higher education, the focus should be on the design (technological model) and planning (technological map) of the teaching process;

2) in the process of teaching subjects in higher education, methodological rules and guidelines should be observed when using interactive methods. By following clear methodological guidelines, the possibility of effective application of interfaol techniques arises. This will serve to increase the quality of Education;

3) when teaching the module “educational technologies and pedagogical skills” in the pedagogical Professional Development Network Center, the main attention should be paid to the



development of skills and abilities to be able to design and plan the process of teaching professors and teachers;

4) when creating educational technologies in disciplines, it is advisable to build on diversity, creativity, innovative approaches, to avoid falling into one mold. In this process, it will be appropriate to approach, taking into account the specifics of disciplines, forms of training, topics;

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 CREATION OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV AND THE REFLECTION OF NATIONALITY IN THE STORY "JAMILA".

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**Abstract.** Genghis Aitmatov, a great writer and public figure of Kyrgyz literature, is a writer who made a great contribution to the development of world literature.

**Keywords:** "Bo'takoz", "Milky Way", "White ship", "White rain", "Rivals", on the shores of Baydamtol.

On April 2, 2018, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the wide celebration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of the great writer and public figure Chingiz Aitmatov" was issued. In the decision: "Chingiz Aitmatov was a dear and valuable figure not only for the Kyrgyz people, but also for all Turkic countries, including the Uzbek people, a great friend of Uzbekistan... Our country always remembers with gratitude that Chingiz Aitmatov defended the honor and reputation of our people from the big platforms as a singer of justice and truth during unjust political campaigns. This is evidenced by the fact that the unique artist was awarded the "Friendship" and "For Meritorious Services" orders by our state.<sup>1</sup>, is called.

Chingiz Aitmatov's works were read and studied by Uzbek readers during the former "shura" system based on Asil Rashidov's translation. Including "Bo'tako'z", "Samon yoli", "White ship", "White rain", "Raqiblar", "On the shores of Baidamtol"<sup>2</sup> and other works of the skilled translator serve as a great bridge in connecting the ties of friendship between the Uzbek and Kyrgyz peoples. In the words of the academic literary critic Bakhtiyor Nazarov, "A school of translation of Chingiz Aitmatov's works into Uzbek was formed based on the work of Asil Rashidov, Ibrahim Gafurov, Suyun Karaev and other translators, ... Aitmatov studies appeared." This includes "The world of Chingiz Aitmatov" written by Asil Rashidov and published twice in a short period of time, "National epic tradition of Chingiz Aitmatov" by P.Mirzaahmedova, "Chingiz Aitmatov" by Suyun Karaev. Great writer. A humble person. Important research books named "Sadiq dost" and dozens of articles by G. Salomov, S. Umirov and others can serve as evidence.<sup>3</sup> In addition, academician Akmal Saidov's scientific articles on the writer's work are a recognition of the Uzbek people's respect for the literary work.

When we read the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, we see that the writer's skill, style of image creation, world literature and our national literature are combined, and he uses perfect image tools. In particular, the short story "Jamila", which is an example of the short story genre of Turkish literature in the world literature, makes the reader think, observes the actions of the heroes of the work, the courage of a woman's work and her lifestyle, and at the end of the work, it is directly characteristic of the mentality of the Kyrgyz and Uzbek nations and is not compatible with the European lifestyle. you hate the character.

As an epilogue in the introduction to the story "Jamila" before the writer returned from the city to his home, "Before every trip, it is my habit to stand in front of a small wooden picture (I want to say a painted picture)... Even now, I look at that picture, as if wishing for a white road." I can't take

<sup>1</sup> Халқ сўзи газетаси. 2018 йил Запрель, 64-сон.

<sup>2</sup> Чингиз Айтматов. Танланган асарлар. 2-том. –Т.: “Ф.Ғулом”, 1978.

<sup>3</sup> Бахтиёр Назаров. Буюк адибга эҳтиром. “Халқ сўзи” газетаси, 2018 йил, 2 май, № 88.

my eyes off, I'll be sweating for a long time"<sup>4</sup>, - begins the piece. Also, before showing the picture of the history of creation of the painting, he comments that it is not valuable, but hides it so that "the relatives of the people who come from the village do not see it" and that the painting "only depicts an ordinary field landscape".

Why does a careful reader of the author hide the picture when he comes to his relatives' house? Who drew the picture? When did he draw it? What is depicted in the picture? seeks or is interested in solving questions such as

Adib describes the portrait of the heroes of the work in detail about the customs and values of the people. In particular, the Uzbek and Kyrgyz nations have a custom of helping orphans, poor families, or taking charge of raising children.

Therefore, the writer skillfully portrays the process of marrying off a widow whose husband died and whose wife was left with 2 young children. Stepmother's eldest son named Sadiq married Jamila and lived for 3-4 months before going to the front.

The events of Jamila's story take place in the second years of World War II, on the eve of the terrible battles on the outskirts of Kursk and Oryol, in a remote village of the Kyrgyz people behind the front. Everyone goes to war. Women, old men and children stay in the village. Hard work is done by "a group of teenage boys" who plant, water, and cut grass in the field.

The young bride becomes a widow. Jamila Serghairat is strong, energetic, has a masculine quality, but her character is a little different. She was the daughter of a farmer in Badoyi's farm.

As you follow the development of events, you will come across episodes about the hard work of women behind the front, young children missing their fathers, widows longing for their lovers, mothers shedding tears because of the longing for their children, and the reason for all this is the "tragedy of war".

Even in the example of "the absence of a man to drive a cart in the farm due to the war, Brigadier Orazmat's young bride Jamila's mother-in-law asking for permission to drive a horse-drawn cart, don't touch her daughter-in-law, let her wrap her sickle, what's the point of a woman driving a cart?" preservation is shown to be a sacred concept. Also, the mental states that took place in his inner experiences lead to a "family tragedy" at the end of the work.

Jamila is a stroller, adding her younger brother Sayit as a "controlling partner". Sayit, who is simple, small, speaks like an adult, but has no life experience, addresses his mother as "a demon to my mother-in-law" and the deep philosophical meaning of his mother's words "what did you know?" will be

The parents-in-law's dreams of seeing Jamila as their own child, caressing them, "may God grant justice, let her walk in the right direction" become a mirage. In the future, as a mother, the intention of leaving her as a "deputy to manage the household" will not be realized.

Sadiq is a patriotic young man. He goes to battle to protect the Motherland. Sadiq's character, image, and inner world can be seen in the letter he wrote to his family when he was wounded in the war and in the hospital in Saratov. "To my mother Yolchiboy, who is walking safely in the cool air of Talas, to her elder bear Michan, then to her relatives, and finally to my wife Jamila, is she safe?" in such sentences, the image of an educated young man from the East is revealed.

An ordinary reader wonders why Sadiq did not ask about the health of his life partner Jamila in the letter. This custom is a value that determines the image and mirror of the nation, and is not found in the morals of other nations, passed down from generation to generation. Usually, in the process of writing a letter, an anxious young man first asks about the health of his parents, relatives, and finally his beloved wife. The writer fully infuses this value into the content of the work through the image of Sadiq. Jamila, with her brother-in-law Sayit and Daniyor, carries grain for the front on

<sup>4</sup> Чингиз Айтматов. Жамила: қисса. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2015. –63.

a horse-drawn cart every day. During these processes, she falls in love with the poor and shy Daniyori and "gets grain". The reader is surprised and surprised by such mental states in Jamila's behavior. So, Jamila runs away from the farm with Daniel. Betrayal and unfaithfulness to the faithful. A spiritually pure person is shocked by this action of Jamila. Feelings of hatred for Daniel and compassion for Sadiq increase.

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

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

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

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the analysis of the essence, philosophical foundations of the art of tazad and its place in our classic literature, in particular, in Alisher Navoi's "Nazm ul-Javahir". In it, the unique aspects and features of tazad art used in this work were researched and scientific conclusions were drawn.

**Keywords:** classic literature, wisdom, rubai, didactics, artistic art, opposition, conflict, contrast, artistry, antonym, antonymic pair, meaningful contrast, form, content.

### Introduction

Tazad is one of the most used arts in our classical literature. It's not for nothing, of course. The reason is that this art has a deep philosophical content and its role in enriching the content of the work is distinguished among other artistic visual media. If we look at existence, we see an example of this art in everything. After all, with the incomparable power of God, this world is built on the basis of contradictions. This contradiction is the spaces (heaven-earth), times (past-future), sides (east-west), seasons (winter-summer; spring-autumn) and their characteristics (cold-hot; awakening-calm) created by Him. is reflected in everything.

### Main part

A person who is "the world within the world" and his whole existence is full of contradictions: love and lust, goodness and evil, love and anger, humility and arrogance, piety and joy, wisdom and ignorance, justice and oppression, honest and illegal, joy. and grief,... The wheel of life turns due to the struggle of these opposing forces that accompany a person from birth to death. At the end of the day, a person will either be rewarded or punished by his actions.

Even in these immutable laws of life, which are the simplest and at the same time perfect, we see a strong connection, full of contradictions. Interestingly, these opposing forces are not only in constant struggle, but also in constant unity. That is, they are always side by side. One requires the other, one complements the other: there is a pain, there is a cure; where there is light there is shadow. Therefore, if there was no pain, there would be no cure for it; Light is precious because of shadow. The holy verses of the Holy Qur'an also testify to this. In particular, in verses 45 and 46 of Surah "Furqan" it is blessed: "Have you not seen how your Lord (power) spread the shadow?! If he wanted, he would have kept him silent. Then We made the sun a proof for it (i.e. the existence of the shadow). Then We gradually took it to Ourselves" [1.].

The commentators interpret this verse as follows: the state between darkness and light spread on the horizon from dawn to sunrise is a shadow that God has spread over the earth. If he had wanted, he would have made it impossible for him to leave. But God showed the rising sun as a proof that there is a shadow. After all, if there was no light, the presence of the shadow would not be known. That's why He slowly pulled the shadow-veil from the face of the Earth.

From this it became clear that tazad has a divine basis. The style of the Holy Qur'an is also based on tazad: it describes the paradise prepared for the people of faith after mentioning the hell prepared for the people of disbelief. In the word of God, for people to easily understand and take lessons, the happiness of those who have been guided and the sufferings of those who have gone astray are known, and good and evil, pleasure and pain, the hereafter and the life of the world, breadth and distress, day and night, life and death are side by side. is mentioned.



Hadiths, nourished by the light of the Qur'an, also contain specific manifestations of the art of tazad: "Make it easy, do not make it difficult" [4.526]. Or: "We are the last in this world, but the first in the Hereafter!" [5.507]

Just as the whiteness of white appears more clearly next to black, when the description of the good comes side by side with the description of the bad, the listener involuntarily compares and thinks about them.

The use of tazad art, which is rooted in sacred sources, in our classic literature has strengthened the artistic nature of the work both in terms of content and form. Especially in the works of Hazrat Navoi, wonderful poetic examples of tazad are used a lot. In particular, it is clear that the use of this art in "Nazm ul-Javahir" strengthened the didactic spirit of the work and increased its ideological and spiritual effectiveness.

Dardig'a aningki, haq davu qildi nasib,  
Maqsudini aylamak ravo qildi nasib,  
Ul kimsaga oyini xudo qildi nasib,  
Kim, ofiyat oyinin ango qildi nasib.

This rubai was written on the basis of Hazrat Ali's wisdom: "Happy is the one who is well-fed and healthy", and the genius poet skillfully used the art of tazad by applying the concepts of pain and treatment in one verse in order to convey the thought in it more effectively. In this case, it is permissible to comment on the word "afiyat" that appears in hikmat and rubai. The reason is that this Arabic word has multiple meanings and includes many concepts such as health, peace, and having sustenance. Verily, the one whom Allah has blessed will have everything. Therefore, he is the owner of true happiness.

There are several forms of tazad in the Rubaiyin of Nazm ul-Jawahir. In most of the rabbis, one concept is opposed to another concept, and in some, several concepts are opposed to one concept and vice versa. An example of this is the following rubai, which expresses the wisdom of "those who rely on evil will go astray":

Mayl ayla hamisha mehribonlar sari,  
Yaxshilaru turfa kordonlar sari,  
Dol o'ldi yomon kishiga qonlar sari,  
Ozdi kishikim bordi yomonlar sari.

In it, the kind, the good, the cordons (businessmen) are contrasted with the bad.

The fact that Navoi is a genius artist is also shown by the fact that he calls the same concept by different names. The great word artist created a new view of contrast by creating an antonymic pair from similar words in the following rubai:

Kim do'stdurur noz-u naim angla ani,  
Dushman esa niyroni jahim angla ani,  
Tan xok esa xasmdin salim angla ani,  
Zarbeki habib urar, alim angla ani.

The words friend - habib, enemy - khashm are synonyms, and these two pairs are also antonyms. Expressing the same meaning in two different ways shows the high skill of the poet. This method serves to attract the attention of the listener (reader) to the idea raised in the poem.

The use of double contrast in poetry is also a unique technique, and great talents use the same method widely. Hazrat Ali's wisdom "A wise enemy is better than an ignorant friend" also uses a two-way contrast: wise - ignorant, enemy - friend. In the following rubai, Hazrat Navoi puts an artistic dress on this double contradiction in wisdom:

Har kimki xirad yo'li sari moyil esa,  
Bo'l do'st anga har nechaki mqotil esa,  
Bir do'stdin ortiqdur agar johil esa,

Andoq dushmanki, ziyrak-u oqil esa.

In the following Rubaiyat, tazad is created based on the conflict between three concepts:

Har kimki chuchuk so‘z elga izhor aylar,

Har nechaki ag‘yordurur, yor aylar,

So‘z qattig‘i el ko‘ngliga ozor aylar,

Yumshog‘i ko‘ngullarni giriftor aylar.

In "Nazm ul-javahir" there are also quatrains, each line of which is decorated with the art of tazad. This ruby also expresses four-way conflicting concepts:

Kofur qoshida mushki soro ermish,

Guli Chinida sunbul oshkoro ermish,

Har yuz bila zulf sumanso ermish,

Har kun so‘ngida bir kecha paydo ermish.

This double byte is Hz. Based on Ali's wisdom, "Every day has a night." There is a contrast in wisdom itself: day and night. In Rubaiyat, the poet's skill is shown not only when he increases the number of conflicting concepts, but also when he is able to insert it into each antonymic pair while preserving the basis of this conflict. This can be shown in the table as follows:

Feature	WHITE	BLACK
Concept	Kofur	Mushk
Concept	Guli chin	Sunbul
Concept	Yuz	Zulf
Concept	Kun	Kecha

It should be noted that antonyms are not necessarily used in the poem to create the art of contrast. In some cases, the conflict is not between the words, but between the specific reality expressed by the words. This type of conflict, which is not obvious, is a substantive conflict<sup>1</sup>:

He's not your brother.

When the state does not support itself,

Who made you reveal your loyalty in the hardness,

He became a close friend.

In this Rubaiyat, those who pretend to be dear during happy times (state time) and those who stand by their friends in times of hardship (hardship) are contrasted. The wisdom based on this rubai ("Whoever helps you in trouble is your brother") does not express the opposite opinion. In his interpretation of the rubai, it is clearly felt that the scope of thought has expanded and the content has deepened due to the use of tazad.

Literary scholar Marifat Rajabova spoke about the ideological and artistic brilliance of "Nazm ul-Javahir" and pointed out another characteristic feature of tazad art in it: "...the place of tazad material changes. Sometimes in rubai with radif, its presence in the place of rhyme made the poetic lines more attractive and made them more memorable. For example:

Bas kimsaki, mehnat ichra soldi g‘am oni,

Kim yaxshi tafo‘ul ayladi xurram oni.

Yoki:

<sup>1</sup>Literary critic Anvar Hojiahmedov calls it "opposite contrast". However, since this term is interpreted differently in Atullah Husayni's work "Badoyi'u-s-sanoyi", we preferred to call it "meaningful contrast". See: Hojiahmedov A. The merit of classical artistry. - T.: East. 1998. Page 57; Hosseini A. Badoyi'u-s-sanoyi'. translated from Persian by A. Rustamov. - T.: 1981. p. 225.

Har vajh ila notavong‘a hamsuhbatliq,  
Ko‘p yaxshiki, komrong‘a hamsuhbatliq.

Sadness, joy in verses; Notawan, Komron rhyming words created the art of Tazad. The contrast created by these words contributed to the manifestation of the thought in a very beautiful way" [8.117], he says.

### Conclusion

All art used in the work is a means to achieve a specific goal of the poet. Because art is a form of expressive expression of thought. The poet uses artistic visual means, including poetic arts, not to show his artistry in the poem, but to realize his purpose. To say that if the words "white and black" are used, it is tazad, and if the word "Farhad" is used, it is talmeh, is a superficial understanding of the work. Because "the artistry of the work cannot be studied by statistical counting of visual means" [9.31]. The goal of the poet and the essence of the poem can be understood through a thorough study of every art used in the work.

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

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

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

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted preparing specialists to the irrigation system of Ferghana valley and its issues in 50-70-years XX century by the helping scientific literatures and primary resources.

**Key words:** Ferghana valley, Soviet government, irrigation, land reclamation, specialist, technical school, hydromeliorative school.

**Introduction.** During the 1950-1970s, Soviet power was developing in Central Fergana for the development of middle-agro technical schools, providing training in agriculture and irrigation, as well as providing students with dormitories. In order to fully implement these tasks, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan will provide ministries, departments and organizations with open access to two-year hydromelioration and hydrotechnical departments of the technical colleges to the Executive Committee of the Andizhan, Namangan, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm regions for the new academic year it is planned to provide students of agricultural schools of Andizhan, Namangan and Bukhara till August 1, 1951 - beds for 100 beds [1].

At the beginning of 1952, the total number of workers in the Fergana valley and the trust and engineering staff of the Ferghanavodstroy was 2,088, and in 1958 - 3011 people. In 1970, this figure was 4899 in the Andizhanvodstroy and Ferghanavodstroy trusts, of which 1301 were machinist-excavators and their aides, 531 people scraper, 546 bulldozer, 231 people, 163 tractors and 931 people. But by the beginning of 1972, only one Ferghanavodstroy lacked 46 excavators, 182 scraper-bulldozers, 108 construction workers and other specialists.

On June 24, 2011, the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decree on "On measures to improve the selection, training and retraining of staff in the Ministry of Water Resources and Local Authorities of the Uzbek SSR". "Up to this point, engineers, 74 units of sectional hydraulic equipment, without professional knowledge. 41% of heads of irrigation systems, 74% of heads of district water economy, 30% of the chief engineers of the Irrigation System Department, worked in engineering positions with lower professional education. In the ministry's office, a number of engineering positions were occupied by non-specialists. The training of personnel from the local people in the Ministry and its territorial subdivisions has not been solved well. However, Uzbeks accounted for 2% of the total number of ministries, 5% in the Andizhan Water Management Department, 3% in Bukhara Region's water sector, and 6% in Samarkand "[3].

**Research methods.** As it can be seen from the data, in the Soviet era, the Ministry of Water Resources formed a small minority of people belonging to the local population. At the same time, a number of shortcomings in improving the skills of water management managers have also been highlighted in the above-mentioned decree: "The Human Resources Department, the Heads of the Department, the Ministry's Departments and the Regional Water Management Department have not been systematically engaged in the issue of reserving candidates for leadership positions. There are no activities to improve practical (work-related) skills of the working staff. That's why there are 329 unsatisfactory positions in the ministry's office and its local authorities, 32 of them are executives and 297 experts. "[4] As it is well known, the lack of cadres in the ministry and local water management bodies has intensified, so the center has sent a team of specialists. For example, the Soviet authorities sent central staffs to fill the local water management offices with cadres. In particular, in 1953-1954 there were 107 people of high school and technical school graduates, including 37 people from



Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture, 13 people from the Moscow Institute of Water Management, 9 from Kiev Institute of Hydromelioration, as well as Leningrad, Saratov, Omsk, Yerevan, Rostov and young specialists from other cities have come. "[5] Unfortunately, the workers sent from other republics were unaware of the natural conditions. Therefore, there are a lot of problems in the field of agriculture for the needs of the local population.

On 31st of October, 1955, the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued the Order on "Working with the personnel in the system of the Ministry of Water Resources of the UzSSR" [6]. It was assessed by the ministry's work on cadres. In particular, the ministry has not yet set the task of selecting, replacing, and rebuilding education. After reorganization of water management departments, many engineers and technicians were dismissed from their management functions. These activities were carried out in the water management offices in Central Ferghana, where the vacancies were filled up.

The Republic, and also the University of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, has been training highly qualified specialists for the water network in Ferghana valley. In particular, Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture has trained many engineers and researchers from Asia, Africa and Latin America. This work was started in 1956. Countries such as Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Egypt, Afghanistan, Ghana, Mali, Somalia, Kenya, Nigeria, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Tanzania and other countries have graduated from post graduate school and have a degree in science. " During the 7 years of its existence 289 specialists have been delivered to 36 countries around the world [7].

During the Soviet era, the emphasis was placed on the irrigation training system in the Ferghana Valley. However, most of the personnel here were not members of the local community. This information can be found in the Fergana region's irrigation system for example in the example of highly-skilled specialists working in 1953-1959 by the following table.

**Table 1.** Number of Higher Education Staff in Fergana Region Irrigation System (1953-1959)

[8]

№	Name of organization	Year	Number of positions in staff table	Total number of specialists	Including				
					Male	Female	Uzbek	Russian	Other
1	Employees of the Regional Irrigation System Administration and its dependent organizations	1953	205	6	6	-	1	5	-
		1956	485	78	70	8	15	41	22
		1958	392	68	58	10	11	45	12
		1959	402	62	55	7	11	39	12

As it is known from the table, the vast majority of managerial staff in the regional irrigation system administration consisted of individuals from other nationalities, as mentioned earlier.

In the second half of the 1960s there was a deficit of labor force in the Boz district of the Central Fergana region. There were not enough water technicians, engineers, mirabs in the district. Only in 1965, there were 64 employees in the Boaz district water department, but most of them did not fit into their posts. These people were 32 people. Therefore, the District Executive Committee asked the regional governing bodies to assist the graduates of the hydromelioration training facility to be sent to Buz [9].

In the 1970s, Soviet authorities paid special attention to the system of centralized rural and water management trainings to ensure the Alliance's regular supply of cotton. That is why their number has increased. During the ninth five years (1971-1975), six hydro-melioration schools were trained water-management specialists with secondary special education. In particular, there were schools of Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Urgench, Surkhandarya and Nukus. 8496 hydromeliorative, hydrotechnical, hydromelioration and mechanization of water management systems have been trained in these specialties. It may be said that they continued to grow. Specialists were trained in 1971 - 1349, in 1972 - 1558, in 1973 - 1981, in 1974 - 1790, and in 1975 - 1818 with secondary technical education [10].

It is clear from the information that in accordance with the Center's agrarian policy in the cotton industry, the number of secondary specialized and higher education technical personnel in the irrigation sector has gradually grown year by year. However, in some areas the process of reclamation of irrigation and melioration has also been observed. It is important to note that the crisis of diplomacy (especially in newly acquired places) was a serious problem. Authorities and many agricultural managers were not engaged in creating conditions for permanent employment. Young specialists sent to rural areas by graduating high schools and technicians are not adequately provided with housing, and they often do not work on their specialty [11].

Most of the country's irrigation departments lacked highly qualified personnel. However, since the foundation of "Ferganavodstroy" trust 1028 highly educated and 1,372 secondary specialized educators have been sent. There was a rapid increase in personnel trafficking systems. For example, in 1972, Ferganavodstroy employed 1,896 people, of which 966 people were dismissed, and the same number was re-employed. In the water system, machinery and irrigators were needed for the use of technical equipment, machinery and mechanisms. In particular, in 1972, the Fergana valley had 187,800 professionals in the community and state farms, of which 7930 were agronomists, zootechnics, irrigators and other personnel. In addition, there were 1258,000 specialized secondary educated professionals [12].

In 1973, Andizhan Hydromelioration Technique, which trains specialists in water management, has trained specialists in "Hydromelioration", "Hydraulic engineering", "Mechanization of hydromeliorative works". According to the April 15, 1974 charter, 73 teachers were working in the college, of which 57 were in the main, 16 in a double room. The number of students in the table is as follows: **Table 2.** The number of students in the Andizhan Hydromelioration Technical School (1973-1974 academic year of September 1) [13].

№	Specialties	Full-time	Correspondence	Evening	Total number of students
1	Hydromelioration	578	230	-	808
2	Mechanization of Hydromelioration works	187	143	-	330
3	Hydrotechnic building	128	-	189	317
<b>Total</b>		<b>893</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1455</b>

As can be seen from the table, in the 1973-1974 academic year, students of the Andizhan Hydromelioration Technique were 1455 students, most of whom were trained in hydromelioration.

In accordance with the 1976 provincial schedule approved by the Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management of the UzSSR, the Andizhan Regional Department of Irrigation Systems was replenished with specialist staff. As of January 1, 1977 there were 2460 people working in the regional

irrigation system. In particular, there are 1056 engineers, 130 of them have higher education and 467 are secondary special. At the same time, 12 of the water management employees were trained in the correspondence department of higher education institutions and 28 in technical schools. In 1976, 14 engineers-technicians improved their qualifications [14].

In the first eleven years the total number of cadres in the republic was 63.4%, meliorators - 14.2%, livestock - 13.4%. Their training was carried out on a regular basis at 212 vocational and technical schools [15]. Only in Andizhan, in 1987, by the request of the regional Water Management Department, the Ministry of Water Resources sent 26 skilled, 41 high skilled specialists. As of January 1, 1988, there were 3591 people in the Department. In particular, 1018 engineers and 429 technicians were employed, of which 357 were of high education, and 858 were secondary special education [16].

**In conclusion**, the issue of training personnel for irrigation in the Fergana valley has been under constant attention of the Soviet government. Because irrigation was primarily oriented to the development of cotton, and the valley was a good place to grow cotton. The Soviet authorities developed the measures in both areas and tried to implement them throughout the period of their rule. In order to achieve this goal, the work on training qualified specialists in the field of irrigation and cotton has been started. Specialized specialists in irrigation were trained at Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, Samarkand Agricultural Institute and Andizhan Cotton Institute, and middle school staff mainly in hydromelioration technics and mechanization schools.

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**Abstract:** Kokan literary environment is an integral part of Movaraunnahr cultural history. It is distinguished by its uniqueness in form and meaning within the framework of literary studies. The syncretic mixture observed in the spiritual world and creative activity of the mystical poet Hazini Khoqandi still arouses great interest among lovers of literature.

**Key words:** literary environment, unique, monotheism and mysticism, orifona, contentment, patience, sect.

At the beginning of the 18th century, Kokan's literary environment was founded by Amir Umar Khan, Khan of Kokan. This literary environment has gained a unique position in the history of the nation's literature due to the conditions created for poets, writers and scientists. It was recognized as an important factor in the creation of rare works of Uzbek literature. The fact that Kokan Khan Amir Umar Khan and his wife Nodirabegim are direct lovers of literature and sensitive creators made this literary environment even more prosperous. Literary experts who scientifically researched Fazliy Namangani's work "Majmuat ush-shuaro" note that the work contains valuable information about the personality and creative activities of about ninety artists from the literary environment of Ko'kan. "The Koqan literary environment is one of the most important cultural phenomena that appeared in Mavarounnahr during the Three Khanate period, and was formed as a separate environment with its own traditions." [page 5.17]

The uniqueness of the Kokan literary environment is evident in the leadership of the Uzbek language, the special attention to zullisonain and the strong influence of classical traditions, but we can observe the loyalty to the predecessors in the artistic interpretation of the theory of monotheism and monotheism. When we talk about the issues of interpretation of monotheism and Sufism in fiction, the artistic interpretation of these theoretical concepts is carried out through symbols, metaphors and symbols. If the science of Aqidah, Sufism, monotheism is mentioned directly in fiction, first of all, the impact was not so great (because such theoretical-scientific issues were interpreted in a very serious and complex manner, so not everyone was able to understand them equally), and secondly, Sufic sciences in particular are open. did not allow analysis, statement and comments. As Sufism is the path of the special, it is difficult for the public to understand it, and in order to digest the mood of the path, the human psyche must go through certain stages of serious preparation. Based on these aspects, the artists interpreted the issue of monotheism and mysticism in fiction through a unique line.

Let's take a look at the creative heritage of one of the representatives of Kokan literary environment - Haziniy Tora (1867-1923), son of Ziyovuddin Khan Kattakhhoja, who penned under the pseudonym Hazini Khoqandi. "Haziniy Tora, one can say, is one of our last classical mystic poets. Hazini's creative work.....he glorified the immortal values both in the content of the oriphon and in the topic of ethics.

Kishining dardi bor ersa qilur ohi samar paydo,  
Va lekin bo'lmag'ay bedardlarga chashmi tar paydo.

Bo'lay desang o'shal gulshansaroy vaslig'a doxil,  
Qizil gul g'unchasidek aylagil xun jigar paydo.

Solibsən bo'rku boringni kirib bo'yla sang yo'lg'a,



Shajri avval solib, berkin, qilur oxir samar paydo.

Xudoning yo'lig'a kirsang, yurugil rost yo'l birlan,  
Bo'lur ki xabar kishilarga: "Har yerda man paydo".

Qanoat pasha qilg'il, beqanoat topmag'ay maqsud,  
Qanoatdin sadafning ko'ksida bo'ldi guhar paydo.

Haziniy, qildi el hosil, saningdek yo'q behosil,  
Daraxti besamarga bo'lsa oxursiz xar paydo.

**mafoiylun / mafoiylun / mafoiylun / mafoiylun**

V - - - / V - - - / V - - - / V - - -

**Hazaji musammani solim**

### Dictionary

Samar – fruit	Bo'rk – cloak, cover, cloak
Tar - wet	Shajri avval – (literally "the first tree") is the first tree, where "request and penance" are meant
Doxil – incoming	Pesha – work, action
Xun – blood	Xar - donkey

### Prose description

1. When a person is in pain, he sighs.
2. If you want to enter that flower palace, you must have blood in your liver like a bud of a red flower.
3. If you have done your best and entered this rocky road, first plant a tree so that it will bear fruit.
4. Have you entered the path of God, just walk on the right path, God says to those who are on the right path, "I am everywhere."
5. Be patient, those who are impatient will not reach their goal, because of patience, a pearl appeared in the breast of a mother-of-pearl shell.
6. O Hazini, the whole country has reached its goal, only you have become barren, a fruitless tree is fit for a donkey's manger.

### Comments and comments

This ghazal of Hazrat Hazrat is an orifona ghazal. We know that Hazini was a poet and a great Sufism sheikh. In the work of the poet, Orifona teachings on spiritual education have a large place. At first glance, it seems that the content of the ghazal is easy to understand and the words that are understandable to us are used, but the verses contain information and instructions related to the theory of pure Sufism. The main essence of the work of Sufi poets is that they served as a convenient and universal tool to present to the public the knowledge of the sect, the relationship between the murshid and the murid, the status, status, and similar mystical issues in the form of verse.

<b>406</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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This ghazal talks about the path of tariqat, the murid who entered this path, the hardships of the chosen path, and the tasks to be performed in order to achieve the result. It is necessary to dwell a little on what we mean by the chosen path, its difficulties, tasks and results. If we pay attention to the theory of Sufism, it is necessary to understand the real truth of the Great One and find His approval in the course of time and life presented by God to man (Muslim). This realization takes place in four stages: shari'a, tariqat, enlightenment, and truth. There is a person with any intelligence who aspires to the nature of the Creator, wants to realize his enlightenment with a strong desire. As we mentioned above, the beginning of understanding is Sharia. Studying and following Sharia rules does not seem easy for a person surrounded by the beautiful World. Shariah is a collection of apparent (external) laws, instructions and instructions. A person (Muslim) who has made a book of the Shar'an body with formal orders, in the second stage called tariqat, decides to feed and educate his spiritual world, to understand the truth of the Universe and Man. This path is a path of hard work and seriousness, and for this, first of all, there should be a demand (desire) of a person. In the first stanza of the ghazal, this question of demand is stated.

Kishining dardi bor ersa qilur ohi samar paydo,  
Va lekin bo'lmag'ay bedardlarga chashmi tar paydo.

The sect, which is described as hardworking and serious, offers its beautiful gulshans and luxurious palaces to those who endure the trials of this path. These gulshans and palaces are concepts that do not correspond to worldly dimensions and are far from the quality of real flower gardens and palaces. In the second stanza, it is said that if you want to enter this beautiful flower garden, be a crimson flower bud, your liver should be stained with blood, because it is said that the place of a flower is in a flower garden. How do we know that the liver of the bud is food? When the bud opens and reveals its liver, the black seed at the bottom of its calyx is surrounded by crimson petals, representing the appearance of a liver. So, when a murid who has entered the path of tariqat begins to open the eyes of his heart with great demand and deep repentance, the doors of flower palaces, hidden from the eyes of closed hearts, begin to open for him.

When we get acquainted with the sources of the theory of Sufism, it is shown that this path consists of several maqamats. The path of the nine maqamats, starting with the maqamat of "repentance" and ending with "recognition", is compared to a "sang" - a stone road full of difficulties. He gives hope to the murid standing at the beginning of the road, saying that if you have left the fruitless love of the world, the useless existences that you want to exist, and planted "shajri avul" (the first tree) - repentance and desire in the soil of your heart, this tree of yours will surely bear fruit.

In the ghazal, it is said that one of the ways to enter this path and reach the goal is truth. The concept of "straight path" refers to the command of God and the Sunnah of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace. To those who do not deviate from this path, Allah the Exalted says: "There will be bans everywhere." In the Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqara, verse 186, it is said: "If My servants ask you for Me, I am indeed near..."

One of the great Bishr Khofi says: "Satisfaction is wealth, it resides only in the heart of a believer", Hazrat Alisher Navoi mentions in his works "Mahbub ul-Qulub": "Satisfaction is a spring, the one who takes it does not run dry, it is a treasure, and the wealth in it is scattered." it does not decrease, it is a field, its seed yields a harvest of honor and love, it is a tree, in which there is a fruit of non-dependence and respect".

Qanoat pesha qilg'il, beqanoat topmag'ay maqsud,  
Qanoatdin sadafning ko'ksida guhar paydo.

Contentment - Patience is the fifth authority of Sufism, not to complain about difficulties, but to pray only to the Creator. In this maqamat, the murid becomes a person who is not afraid of troubles, even if he is faced with all kinds of troubles. A murid who perseveres when faced with hardships,

trials, and calamities finds relief. It is as if a priceless pearl appeared in the bosom of the mother-of-pearl cup, as if it were satisfied with the light at the bottom of the sea.

At the end of the ghazal, the poet exclaims to himself and criticizes that all people have achieved their goal except you, you are fruitless, don't you know, a fruitless tree is nothing but a manger for a donkey. It is the teaching of Sufism that teaches ways to fight the ego. As for the soul, in the Holy Qur'an, Allah the Exalted has told about its seven types: ammara, lawwama, mulhimma, mutmainna, raziya, marzia, sofia. Hazini Tora, who is one of the great sheikhs, in a manner typical of the works of the sect, keeps themselves inferior to everything and everyone, and criticizes their personalities with their selfishness. Knowledge without practice is like a tree without fruit, they regret that you did not act until you were told. This blame, criticism is characteristic of classical poetry traditions, and although it is specific in form, it acquires general 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.

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.

Hazini Khoqandi is a great Sufi creative poet who was able to form his life activity and his creative activity in proportion to each other, realized that a person can achieve his goal through monotheism, contentment, patience, logic and hard work, and the essence of Being that he understood and the presence of understanding attracted to others.

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**Abstract.** In the 1930s, when the period of independence was full of horrors, he returned a group of Uzbek intellectuals who were innocently shot, lost, and exiled to their people. The creations of "enemies of the people" such as Cholpon, Fitrat, and Elbek broke the strong fences placed in dark rooms and became people's favorite works.

**Key words:** management, administrative management, administration, law.

One of the victims of the years of repression was Abdurauf Fitrat. He was one of the creators who fought for the celebration of reason and knowledge, for the freedom of the Motherland and the Motherland, for human will, for a just society where truth and truth reign, and for human perfection. When describing the place and role of Fitrat in the development of thought of the 19th century, it is impossible not to think about the work "The Story of an Indian Tourist". As a knowledgeable person of his time, the author analyzes the positive and negative aspects of the fundamental contradictions, achievements and shortcomings of the century. Not only is he worried about the development of knowledge and enlightenment, he also promotes pure wisdom in the work. The city and its management, as well as the knowledge of fiqh and Muslim kalam, will be given on the example of Bukhara and its surrounding cities. It aims to learn and confirm the truth, to distinguish it from lies, from true examples of lies.

In the work, Fitrat summarizes the opinions of scholars such as Plato-Alotun and Farobi about the city of virtuous people. Also, Noshirovon dreams of a prosperous, prosperous, and just city in folklore. The topic raised in A. Navoi's works focuses on the problems of how to manage the country. In order to convey the thoughts of Fitrat to the reader, he used stories, hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad, and suras mentioned in the Qur'an. Stories have their own structure and conclusions. The Indian tourist who connects the events of the work as a whole is Fitrat himself. The image of the Indian tourist entering Bukhara and the news about his departure from Bukhara serves to mold the events of the work. Events can be conditionally divided into the following sections<sup>1</sup>:

1. Observation of the Indus coast around the Devonbeg basin.
2. Visiting the mausoleum of Bahavuddin Naqshbandi by an Indian tourist.
3. Monitoring of madrasahs and information about them.
4. Interview with Muddaris.
5. Interview with the doctor.
6. Interview with the owner of the craft.
7. Observation of the work of the anti-judge by an Indian tourist.
8. Conversation with the usurer.
9. Conversation with the merchant.

When the work was written, the Bukhara Emirate, which ruled up to the mountains of Bukhara, Karshi, Guzor, Shahrisabz, and Hisar at the time of writing, and its way of doing things, in a certain sense also expresses its objections. Promotes rapid reform of the existing system and economic reforms. He shows the way to the property owners who run the enterprises and shows the need to end the disputes between them. It is based on the fact that production products are popular as a result of a deep study of consumer needs.

The author says that a city that is called a city only because of its status and community of people is not a real city. A true city-dweller must follow just laws and rules of governance and imbue

<sup>1</sup> Eastern Star magazine. 1991 No. 8, pp. 7 - 39. The following examples are taken from this edition of the work. That's why the page is displayed.



their customs and morals with universal qualities. He also attributes the prosperity and beauty of the city to the knowledge of the governors. He suggests that a city can prosper only when its officials and residents obey the laws, and when its people show kindness to one another. When divine and human virtues are mastered, a person becomes perfect, and the city where perfect people live is also divine, and it is so easy to manage it.

Encourages to regulate anger and passions, to use them only in the amount required by law. Bahavuddin sees the immorality of people near the Naqshbandi mausoleum. He laughs at the fact that the satisfaction of passions harms the improvement of man and society. It seeks to show the emir of Bukhara and the circumstances that caused the spiritual impoverishment of the population of Bukhara. People living in this society are heartbroken by the lack of opportunity to educate their nature. He is horrified by the fact that immorality has penetrated even among the people of knowledge, and he begs God to swallow them up like the people of Lot. Based on the incredible junbushi image of the passions, the human mind makes recommendations about how to live a life that is acceptable to humanity. It forces the reader to think about whether the existing life in Bukhara is in accordance with the moral laws or not. According to Fitrat, abandoning the habits that lead to destruction of a person perfects the society. In order not to give in to sensual desires, a person should have strong pride and dream of having human qualities, strive and try hard. If a person dreams of perfection, his life will be joyful, his lifestyle will be enviably beautiful.

While visiting the grave of Khoja Bahavuddin, he saw a sheep king on the grave and a big pile made of horse tails. Both items, which are in the attention of an ordinary citizen, make Fitrat think and invite him to talk. The state of a person who rests his head on the flag of the cemetery, kisses it and complains about his poor livelihood crushes Fitrat. In his opinion, non-compliance with Islamic criteria, Islamic illiteracy enslaves the people. In return, they satisfy the needs of some scholars. Also, the dominance of objects over a person extinguishes a person's self-confidence, breaks his faith, as a result, a person begins to worship objects.

It also shows that some sections of the laws issued by the Bukhara Emirate do not meet the requirements and are unacceptable. He pointed out that the law on buying and selling of rooms in Bukhara madrasas is incorrect. This proves that it is the work of a cave and ignorant governor. That is, as Fitrat pointed out, if the governor - the owner of the law is as ignorant as ordinary people, he cannot create laws that benefit people. His thoughts on managing the city can be seen in the process of resolving the issue related to the cat's stolen bread in the Karshi courthouse overlooking the Bukhara emirate.

His Holiness the Prophet commanded: "Each of you is the shepherd of your subordinates, and each of you will be accountable to God for the condition of your subordinates." According to this hadith, governors should guide their subordinates. If the governors do not eat the sorrow of the people, then they are sinners. That's why we have to act ourselves, because God has given us such intelligence and talent. If we do not use this intelligence and power, then we ourselves are sinners...!

The observations of a learned scientist who made a conclusion by looking at the cases in the law courts of the city are kept in the discussions of Fitrat. Trying to shed light on the causes of society and man's immaturity, he argues about the limitless possibilities of human thinking. Enlightened people emphasize the need to constantly work towards the perfection of their soul and body.

The intention of thinking about arrogant people who boast about their perfection or state or fame and some characteristic that people do not like and do not like is given in the image of a doctor. The healer comes to see Fitrat, a sick Indian tourist, "arrogantly entering" (p. 23). When Fitrat asked where and from what teacher he received his education, he said: "Ho-ho-ho... Calm down, I'm the chief physician of Kamina Bukhara. The medicine of Hazrat Amir and Darush-Shifa Madrasah is in my hands. I receive 12,000 national coins every year." The chief physician of Bukhara, who is ignorant of medicine, has never seen a madrasah or a teacher. He got some information by reading

<b>411</b>	<b>ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &amp; Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022</b> <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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and studying the books left by his father. The general physician also finds it difficult to determine the condition of the patient. He wants to say that the science of medicine in Bukhara is weak, that it is neglected, that the people are not interested in this issue, and that the governor is careless. The lack of education of the city population made it difficult to accept the management method. As a result, bribery has increased in Bukhara Emirate.

When Fitrat thinks about the wealth of society and the prosperous life of a person, he divides people into three groups and, based on this, tries to analyze the specific manifestations of the concept of wealth and rich life.

1. Those who recognize that wealth is at the intersection of materiality and spirituality.
2. Those who understand that real wealth is not material but spiritual.
3. Those who consider wealth to be in materiality itself.

According to Fitrat, those who consider wealth to be materialistic value the features of earning money without paying attention to the spiritual qualities of a person, and also respect the circumstances of collecting and storing things. In people belonging to this group, the desire to have wealth becomes the only need, as a result, they lose the opportunity to strive for perfection, they are ready for any lowness to achieve the wealth in their minds. He even begins to look for ways to take away the riches that have been acquired by others. Fitrat's conversation with merchants was devoted to the problems of wealthy property owners. The author thinks that it is not a sin to own property, or that it is better to have honestly accumulated wealth than to live in poverty. He talks about the fact that if wealth is accumulated for selfishness, a person may decline. It suggests that it is better to abstain from benefit than to benefit by impure means. "It comes to the conclusion that the Islamic Shari'a does not prohibit commerce and statehood, but commands it, that is, it condemns the possession of wealth that harms generations, and discusses the beneficial aspects of acquiring wealth. Such a conclusion can be drawn from the story of the relationship between the usurer and the farmer. "Two things deserve attention in this transaction. My dishonesty and his unhappiness. If you analyze my dishonesty: I will give 433 coins and owe the poor man 600 coins. I take 600 coins out of my pocket and rob 164 coins.

Then I demand 288 coins every year as profit from the poor. Now imagine his unhappiness: first of all, the poor man takes 436 coins and lends 600, after a year he has to add 288 coins and give 888 coins. It's also clear that this poor guy will face such claims not once, but at least three times. Then he owes about 3,000 coins. He gives his house and land to that usurer. He and his wife will be in *darbadar gado*.

A usurer belonging to the third category follows a strict law. In order to increase his wealth, he buys whatever he can get his hands on. He knows very well that if he does not follow this rule, he will lose his position among people. Acknowledging the possession of money and goods in the society as one of the signs of human maturity causes the respect of those who understand wealth to be in materiality to be exceeded. As a result, people's attitude to wealth will change. Wealth loses its essence and becomes equal to a person. A person loses his dignity and is ready to sell his mind, talent, strength, respect and love to someone who will benefit him. He tries to achieve great *mudarris* by capturing the influence of a *Qazikalon* like *Mullah*. The most important aspect of Fitrat's attitude to usury is the promotion of the idea of proper distribution of wealth. First of all, the amount of land and places considered as wealth, then the amount of cultivated land and houses should be taken into account. He believes that accumulation of necessary things in the hands of certain people will aggravate the material situation of people.

Lack of proper understanding of wealth leads to lack of understanding of its beneficial and harmful aspects. Realization of the nature of wealth can only come when one has a perfect knowledge of wealth. Analyzing the attitude of the *ulama*, *umaro*, and citizen living in the vast borders of the Bukhara Emirate, Fitrat shows that the spiritual poverty of the ruling forces in the society has led to

the squandering of the country's wealth, and justifies the fact that medicine has also failed. That is why he insists that wealth should be used for the benefit of the people. If a merchant accumulates his wealth for himself, it will go to the detriment of the people. Property acquisition in this situation is dangerous for the society, and if they are not punished, the honesty and fame of the city dwellers will be lost.

So, the problems raised in Fitrat's work "The Story of an Indian Tourist" are very broad, and it shows that Fitrat was concerned about the future of the country. It shows that the desire to see the homeland free and prosperous is strong. One of our next tasks is to comprehensively cover and analyze the issues given by Fitrat.

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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**ISSUES OF THE FORMATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL COMPONENT OF  
FUTURE TEACHERS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SCIENCE OF PHYSICAL  
CULTURE)**

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**Annotation:** this article will reveal about the development of professional training of future teachers of Physical Culture, the technology for the formation of their educational activities, ways to form pedagogic competence, forming knowledge, skills, skills in them.

**Keywords:** teacher of physical education, educational activity, formation of educational activities, systematic approach, technology for the formation of educational activities.

The problem of the formation of the educational activity of the future teacher traditionally attracts the attention of specialists in the field of psychology and pedagogy of Higher Education. It is studied not only as a subject of independent consideration, but to one degree or another, problems are solved within the framework of the study: continuity of higher and secondary schools, adaptation of high school graduates to the conditions of Higher Education, continuation of education of students of secondary schools in educational institutions in secondary educational institutions, adaptation of graduates of secondary the formation of the components of the educational work of students, the organization of independent work of students and the formation of their readiness for self-education, the individualization of education in higher educational institutions, etc. Such a broad field of research, on the one hand, speaks of an in-depth study of the problem under discussion, and on the other hand, testifies to its inexhaustible relevance. This is natural at the junction of two qualitatively different educational systems, each of which has its own specific form and methods of educational work. Analysis shows that the secondary school is not preparing its graduates enough to continue their studies at the University, the general level of training of schoolchildren is low, and there is no tendency to increase it in the next five years. The school does not give, and according to the existing educational system, it cannot give a "ready-made" student into slavery. The educational activity of first-year students is formed mainly spontaneously, randomly and is accompanied by a significant decrease in learning efficiency and serious difficulties of a general educational nature. In the process of further education at the University, most of the students, of course, adapt to the organizational and pedagogical characteristics of Higher Education. An analysis of the examination experiment and scientific research literature shows that special, targeted unemployed students become a full-fledged subject of educational activity only by the 3rd-4th year. At the same time, a large part of future teachers feel the consequences of gaps and deformations that occurred at the initial stage of education at the University. Their educational activities are formed mainly "trial and error", that is, in the most ineffective way. The culture of educational activities of such students is usually low, mainly irrational techniques and methods of teaching are used, the prospects for the creative development of a professional activity specialist are questionable.

According to our observations, most first-year teachers do not take into account the peculiarities of the initial stage of education in higher educational institutions in their methodological research. Nevertheless, teachers who teach in subsequent courses believe that they are absolutely ready to prepare students and teach their subjects, without giving sufficient explanations on the methods of mastering the educational material. As a result of the surveys carried out, we found that even graduate students are not well versed in the concept of "educational activity" and do not fully understand the need for self-development in this regard. At the Faculty of physical education, the situation is aggravated by the peculiarities of the educational process, which is based on a number of features of future professional activity:

<b>414</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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- wider study area compared to classroom;
- variety and complexity of the environment during classes;
- many equipment that poses a risk to life in improper use;
- high physical activity of students, fraught with the possibility of injury;
- work with different age groups on one school day;
- different levels of physical development and health status of students;
- simultaneous conduct of classes with boys and girls, differences in assignments;
- significant expenditure of not only mental, but also physical energy;
- increased requirements for the educational and material base;
- the difference of clothing from teachers of other disciplines, etc.

The above reasons, as well as the combination of educational activities with active sports, constantly maintaining good physical shape and not attending classes associated with this often, deliberately put students of the Faculty of physical education in an unfavorable learning environment. Thus, having completed this stage of research, we can emphasize the relevance of the problem of the formation of the educational activity of the future teacher of Physical Culture and the timeliness of the search for ways to solve it. There is an objective need to correct the educational process from the point of view of the real readiness of school graduates to continue education at a new, more complex level. An important place in the scientific study of educational activities and practical actions for its formation is occupied by methodological support. First of all, it is necessary to consider the main category of research - educational activities. It must be said that its analysis, of course, can be carried out on various grounds. At the same time, it is also clear that it is impossible not to dwell on one of the most influential directions in domestic and World psychological and pedagogical science-the general theory of activity. According to this theory, activity is a practical transformation of the objective world by a social person, and therefore, in the active subject himself, change occurs in a specific process of activity, which differs according to the criterion of motives that motivate them.

Actions - processes and operations subject to goals - methods of performing actions related to the conditions of their implementation are distinguished within the scope of activity. As a constitutive characteristic of activity, its objectivity is considered, which is reflected in the features of mental reflection. Thus, educational activity is one of the main types of human activity that arises due to a special need to change the active subject, to change oneself in the educational process. While conducting a structural analysis of students' educational activity, we rely on the general structure of human activity and the form developed in the general psychological theory of that activity. D. B. Elkonin, V. V. Davydov, A. K. Markova and others believe that educational activity repeats and repeats the structure of all human activities within its structure. In the most general examination of the structure of human activity, they distinguish three main links: motivational-indicative, central (executive) and control-evaluative. This basic model, V. V. Davydov, in each specific case, research should be correctly oriented based on the characteristic features of the type of activity being studied. Interpreting this scheme in connection with the future teacher's educational activities, we distinguish the following components in it: motivational-valuable, meaningful, activity-practical and control-evaluation. The analysis of dissertations and monographs on relevant topics shows that most authors rely on the above structural model in their scientific research. At the same time, many works, as a rule, are devoted to the development of any component of educational activity. Undoubtedly, the raised aspects of the problem are relevant and require in-depth development. But the fact is that in their disintegration, the integrity that was originally characteristic of educational activity, according to its status, is lost. In our opinion, educational activity should be studied and formed not in the one-sidedness of certain components, but in their structural unity. Orientation to include various aspects of the analysis of educational activity into its holistic view is determined by a systematic approach, the main rules of which are aimed at integrative processes and synthesis of the whole.



It is impossible to reduce educational activities to one of the identified components: full-fledged educational activities are always their unity and interaction. They can become one - these changes are the dynamics of educational activity and its property as a systemic object. It is easy to understand that such an interpretation differs from a comprehensive understanding of educational activities, like any process of acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities that are still common in practice. The specificity, specificity of educational activity is that it is constantly associated with the student's entry into a new reality, mastering every aspect of it. Therefore, in our practical actions, we tried to develop not individual components of educational activity, but a complex of their interrelation and interaction. Analysis of the existing directions for the development of the raised problem revealed a fairly wide arsenal of ways to solve it. The main areas are as follows: strengthening the preparedness of schoolchildren to higher educational institutions; activities of preparatory courses for applicants; cultivation of special courses at the University aimed at adapting newcomers to teaching in the university environment; formation of general educational skills within the framework of certain disciplines. Each of these areas has its own advantages and disadvantages. Together they give a bright pedagogical picture. However, at the stage of theoretical analysis, it becomes clear that the advantage over any of the paths under consideration is doomed to a previously limited effect. The fact is that events held separately (even if carefully prepared) remain scattered fragments, and not a single, holistic system of targeted actions. In our opinion, here again it is worthwhile to resort to a systematic approach, to apply it as a methodology at a certain scientific level. Educational activity is considered as a systemic object, and it is known that the study of the system is inseparable from the study of the conditions of its existence. And since educational activities are not formed at the same time, but go through several stages in their development with their specific conditions, the technology of its formation should consist of several stages with the appropriate goals and objectives. As the main means of achieving them, given the dynamism and versatility of the phenomenon under study, there is a logical and consistent combination of practically reliably proven methods of forming the educational activity of the future teacher. Such an approach to solving the problem allows not only to more fully take into account the specificity of each stage of work, but also to make the most effective use of the accumulated scientific and practical experience.

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## CLASSIFICATION OF COMPRESSION SPORTS JUHOSES WITH COMPRESSION CAPACITY

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**Annotation.** This article provides information on sportswear with a compressive effect on the body, their use, the purpose of use of compression sportswear, the range and functions of compression sportswear made of knitted fabrics.

**Keywords:** primary education, sports, physical education, physical development, physical qualities.

Among the assortment of sportswear, in recent times, the share of compression sports items in the wardrobes of athletes engaged in many professional sports (volleyball, basketball, handball, cycling, heavy and athletics, tennis, gymnastics, etc.) is constantly growing. Also, the demand for such clothes is growing for people involved in general health physical culture (sheiping, aerobics, fitness). The term "compression item" refers to the human body 0-65 mm. it applies to items made of elastic fabrics that exert high pressure on the mercury Column [1]. Compression clothing belongs to the corrector class of functional clothing. They are designed to have the desired compression effect on body parts [2]. The use of stretchy materials creates the ergonomic comfort necessary for sportswear that adheres tightly to the body, ensuring that it stands on the body without folds. The use of the effect of sticking to the body in sportswear is to keep the body shape in its original position and create comfort at the time when the compression effect is formed [3].

The analysis of data on compression sportswear available in the literature shows that the decisive factor in its use is the type of sports training carried out in two directions, which are general development or health-improving physical culture and specialized educational processes.

During the analytical study carried out, the process of studying, analyzing and evaluating sports items of more than 100 different brands (Nike, Chanel, Puma, Reebok, Adidas, etc.) available in shopping centers and internet resources was carried out. Each item according to the following criteria: sport type; type and purpose of the item, assortment group; tolaviy composition of materials; analytical studies were carried out on the basis of model-constructive solutions.

Analytical studies have shown that compression Sportswear is used for the following purposes:

- to increase the physiological parameters of muscle tissue during training and during Exercise: Strength, strength, endurance; improve the circulatory system; proofreading The Shape of the body in order to reduce the resistance of the environment (air, water) in sports of high-speed movement; thermocouple; protect joints and tendons from injury, as well as from stretching;

- during training and at rest-to accelerate the recovery of physical indicators and reduce muscle pain;

The main task of compression sportswear for general training exercises is, first of all, to provide a comfortable environment for athletes during training. An analysis of the literature showed that a wide range of compression sports products contributes to the supply of oxygen during muscle tension and slowing the formation of lactic acid. Athletes highly value their performance, such as strengthening muscles, reducing vibrations, and reducing the risk of microjarets. Compression items support the calf muscles, reducing the pressure on the calf and giving athletes a sense of safe movement by protecting them from the overload that occurs in cold weather. During difficult training and after a long journey, compression is a preventive measure. The most popular compression sports items include T-shirts, leggings, shorts, T-shirts, sleeves, knee and elbow bandages, calf bandages, and others [4]. As a result of the constant expansion of the market for compression products, materials, structures, lead to rapid improvement of their production methods.

An improvement in the indicators of physical strength and endurance in sportswear is achieved by a decrease in muscle tissue vibrations, coordination of movements, a decrease in the number of

microjarahats of muscle tissue under excessive load. The study of the chemical composition of the blood during the recovery period shows the rapid outflow of harmful metabolic products from muscle tissue cells when using compression clothing [5].

Even when other conditions remain unchanged, reducing the spontaneous vibration of muscle tissue contributes to the preservation of energy in the tissues and the implementation of greater physical activity. This is especially important for athletes who demonstrate high athletic performance. In amplitude movements, local stretching of the skin in the textured areas of the elbow and knee is 50% along the arm, 28% in the transverse section, an increase in the posterior half-thigh of the knee when bending forward is observed with a stretch of 35% in the vertical direction and 21% in the thigh section, as well as when simultaneously bending

The use of compression items serves to improve jumping performance in basketball, volleyball and other similar sports. Athletes note pain that occurs in their muscles after training, reducing fatigue and rapid muscle recovery. Compression items provide the desired muscle tone by reducing muscle vibration, which, in turn, is a positive factor for improving their performance in sports [7]. The use of compression items leads to oxygen saturation of the muscles, reduces fatigue and enhances vital activity [8,9]. Muscle efficiency increases by about 5-6%. Compression Sportswear is designed to affect muscle tissue, and they can be combined (full length with or without sleeves, up to the ankle, up to the knee, up to the top of the thigh or in the form of a closed swimsuit); or separate (in the form of leggings, shorts, jumpers, shortened narrow fibers). The initial data for the use of compression sportswear are as follows: have a compression effect; body indicators associated with sports activity; are considered to be the achieved sports results. The results of the use of compression garments are summarized [10] in scientific sources.

The demand for sportswear is achieved mainly through the use of elastic knitted fabrics with a high stretch, which put pressure on the soft tissues of the body and at the same time provide the muscles with the necessary tone, compression and support. Thus, the high degree of extensibility of these materials contributes to the athlete's free movement. It also prevents sticking to the figure, the appearance of creases and folds, which in turn serve to improve the aesthetic appearance of the garment. Increases the "regulation" of the adhesion of clothing to the body, which is an important factor for high-speed sports (cycling and brisk walking, volleyball, football, running). Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that correctly selected compression clothing in all parameters (size, pressure, model) can increase work efficiency, reduce muscle pain and fatigue after training.

As a result of the analysis of certain classifications of compression sports products, the features of their classification were determined [11-13].

The main classification features of compression items are as follows: the area of application of items (sports and sports medicine), the name of the item, the part of the body to which the compression effect is given, the method of influencing the part of the body, the degree of compression, the method of preparing the item. Among the many classifications of compression items, the most common and completed is N.L.Kornilova, Ye.A.Dubonosova, V.N.Compiled by the philatovs, it is also considered their classification, which is presented in the standards [14-16]. N.L.Kornilova presented a detailed diagram representing all types of corset items, in which the functional level of the items is determined depending on the size of the correctional effect of underwear.

G.P.According to the scientific study of Starkova [13], the existing assortment of sports goods made of highly elastic materials is constructively different: for the upper part of the body, for the lower part of the body, and will be combined. Its drawback is that this classification includes only types of clothing, the composition of which is for sports purposes and does not include types of correctable items.

One of the main criteria for determining the size of compression items is the degree of pressure that the item exerts on the human body. Its value determines the class of degrees of compressive pressure.

The recommended pressure values for compression sportswear are 667-3332 Pa, for power recovery clothing-up to 3999 Pa [17].

As with medical clothing to improve blood circulation in the limb area, gradient pressure distribution is used in these garments. The minimum values of pressure required to improve hemodynamics are as follows: in the ankle part-2399 Pa, in the calf part-1866 Pa, in the knee part-1066 Pa, around the lower part of the thigh-1333 PA, around the upper part of the thigh-1066 PA [18]. According to another study, the minimum required pressure values are 2306 Pa in the calf part and 2013 pa in the thigh part/..

N.Filatov based on the study of the optimal pressure of elastomer items used for various purposes (the author uses the term “elastomer” instead of the term “compression”) and divided them into classifications according to acceptable pressure [16]. The classification differed from the previous ones in the width of the coverage area, which affected all areas of application of items made of elastic materials. As a basis for the classifications, the permissible pressure of the item on different parts of the body was taken. All elastomer items can be divided into five groups, depending on the pressure on the body: comfortable; prophylactic; compression; compensatory and special.

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**Annotation:** this article provides detailed information about the sport of volleyball, its origin, history, in which state it appeared, in addition, its role in the field of sports today, its importance, physical qualities in practice.

**Keywords:** volleyball; modern classical volleyball; indelektual potential; competition; types of games.

Volleyball (English: volleyball volley - hit back and ball - ball) is a ball sport game played by two teams of 6 people on a court with a net in the middle. It is played on a 9x18 m court divided in the middle by a net (2.43 m high for men's competition and 2.24 m high for women's competition). A volleyball net has 1,000 cells (100 wide and 10 high), and each cell has four sides of 10 cm. One team consists of 6 people and 2 teams play. Players hit the ball with their hands and try to land it in the opponent's field. The ball must be passed to the opponent's side in three hits. The competition is played in 3 or 5 games. Volleyball originated in the USA (1895). More than 180 countries are members of the International Federation (FIVB; founded in 1947). It has been included in the programs of the Olympic Games since 1964, and the world championships have been held since 1949.

Modern classical volleyball has acquired a new meaning due to its natural development and drastic changes in competition rules since the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. A fundamental change in the rules of the game is determined not only by the competition of teams claiming to win, but also depends on market relations to a certain extent. It is known that when conducting major prestigious competitions (World, Asian Championships, Olympics, Asian Games and other high-ranking international competitions, Cup competitions), many television and radio companies, jumalists require special accreditation for telecasting and reporting on these competitions. they must satisfy.

If in recorded competitions the intensity of the game is low, if points are often taken due to "strong" shots, if the continuous process is often interrupted and there are many stoppages, then the interest in the competition is low. begins, the accreditation market is limited, the range of viewers begins to narrow. Such situations continued until 1996-98. Because according to the old rules, the "strong" strikers located in the defensive zones "earned" points as a result of losing points by jumping from the 4th or 2nd zones without pressing the offensive and lateral lines. The game is stopped if the ball hits the legs and waist. If the ball goes out of bounds, time has expired, it is forbidden to play with another ball, if the throw-in is "lost", no point is awarded to the opposing team, if the throw-in touches the goal, o 'yin would be stopped and so on. Such situations often caused the game to "stop".

Thanks to many principled changes in today's volleyball rules, such "stoppages" have been eliminated. In particular, the game was played with 3 balls (one ball in play, 2 balls in reserve). From the point of intersection of the attack center with the sideline, the lines of 1.75 m cross section were limited to the outside of the field. It is allowed to play the ball with any part of the body. It was introduced that the game will be played in the "tie-break" style, that is, points will be given to the opposing team even if the ball is "lost". The "strength" of the rule on receiving or passing the "first" ball has been greatly relaxed, and the ball entered will be considered "correct" if it touches the net.

Such a change in the rules of the competition dramatically increased the intensity of the game, increased the activity of the players, and increased the interest of the spectators.

Modern volleyball is characterized by very sharp changes in direction and game activity in emergency situations. In competitive games, the more extensive and perfectly formed technical skills are in relation to external influences, the higher the chance of victory.



A game technique is a specialized movement or set of movements that are performed simultaneously in a sequence and in a specific purposeful order. The technique of the game should be designed for accurate, fast, light, appropriate to the situation, high efficiency performance with low effort.

Volleyball game technique consists of a set of movement methods necessary to play the game. Movement technique is evaluated by appropriate, effective movement in various situations. The performance of each technique in the game consists of a system of movements that are connected to each other. Movement technique is the dynamic and kinematic properties of movement that are necessary and sufficient for solving movement tasks in a certain way (certain consistency of forces, coordination between certain parts of the body, etc.).

The main part of the technique is the most important and decisive part of the main mechanism in a certain movement. Performing the main part of the technique is expressed by the use of a large amount of effort in a relatively short period of time.

The details of the technique are secondary features that do not disturb the main mechanism of movement. The details of the technique are different for different athletes, and it depends on the morphological and functional capabilities of the muscles.

The importance of the preparatory phase consists in creating favorable conditions for the execution of the action in the prime phase. These conditions are created by running, jumping, performing a rotational movement (when placing an obstacle, entering the ball into the game, giving an attack kick). Actions in the main phase are directly focused on solving the tasks of the main action. From a biodynamic point of view, the most important thing in this phase is the effective use of the driving forces in the appropriate situation, in the appropriate direction.

Movements in the closing phase fade or brake sharply in order to maintain the balance of the torso. Due to the fact that volleyball is a very dynamic game, the volleyball player must master various technical methods, be able to select the ball based on the game situation and perform it quickly, accurately. This determines the technical skills of the player.

Signs of high technical skill are represented by:

- accurate and effective execution of movement methods;
- act in the presence of disruptive factors (fatigue, negative effects of external conditions) stability of execution;
- selection of response actions depending on the opponent's actions, restructuring the ulami and being able to control the action parts in this;
- reliability of execution of the methodlaming.

In different periods of volleyball development, the methods, Requirements, form, content of technical mobility are changed and improved. The main reason for the change in technical methodlaming is the change in o6yin rules, the improvement of tactical mobility, the growing level of physical fitness of players.

The increase in the dynamics of the game in attack and defense, the increase in the potential of action, the expansion of the arsenal of combinations in attack and defense will also give an impetus to the update or restructuring of the technical method.

The technique of Game methods is performed by functional organs (legs, arms, heart, breathing, muscles, joints, etc.) on the basis of performance, game tactics are based on the intellectual potential of the athlete (consciousness, attention, memory, perception, will, etc.) depends on.

In volleyball, the game tactic is said to be the art of a particular team achieving victory using individual, group and Team actions over a second team. The main task of tactics is to be able to determine and remain the means, methods and forms of the game applied to the victory, depending on the current situation in relation to a particular opposing team.

A tactical combination is a movement activity of several players aimed at creating favorable conditions for a player to attack.

The discipline of the game is the subordination of the activities of each player to the activities of the team, the implementation of the planned tactical instruction in the boiajak game, the observance of the rules of the game and the universal nature, etc.

In game tactics, the following concepts are used: the term first temp refers to the player who starts the attack combination first boiib, who practically organizes an attack with a "low" and rapidly transmitted ball. The detachment of the attacker" on the tempo " was adopted on a conditional basis, so the attackers are required to carry out all the offensive usuuari and tactical combinations. The connecting player must be able to correctly assess the progress of the game and effectively organize the attack from different boigan game situations.

For this reason, wide-minded, restrained players are chosen who understand the performance of this function to the subtle aspects of the game, quickly understand the opinion of the team and be able to organize a combination corresponding to the essence of the game. Based on the capabilities of the team in the effective organization of the game, it can be organized on the following principle: 4+2 (four attacking players and two bogie players) and 5+1 (five attacking players and one bogie player). The last option hoziigi is very widely used in time volleyball. There are individual group and community forms of tactics. Methods of tactics consist of game systems and combinations. And the tools of tactics include Game qualification (priyom) and all types of ulaming.

The tactical direction, tactical form, methods and Means assigned to certain competitions must be assigned to the pre-planned strategic deck. All tactical actions should be based on tactical knowledge, thinking, correct assessment of the situation, purposeful decision-making, physical abilities, technical skills and capabilities of will.

When organizing and conducting volleyball training, equipment and equipment specific to it are used. This equipment and equipment is an effective means of transferring to volleyball movements, improving the qualifications generated, developing physical training and physical qualities of the person involved.

Equipment and equipment can be divided into two groups depending on the characteristics of the impact:

1. for technical-tactical training;
2. for physical fitness.

Tools belonging to the first group include hanging balls and devices that hold the ball in certain positions, which are used to train and improve movements.

The second group includes various devices, filling balls, dumbbells, special tucks used in jumping, which are mainly used in training the qualities of speed-strength and jumpability.

Hanging balls are considered a very necessary tool in the initial training. A leather petlya is installed on the volleyball ball, which is tied to a cord (rubber band). A block or hook attached to Kronstein is mounted with the ball at the desired height.

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<b>422</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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**FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK COMPARISONS IN  
LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT**

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**Annotation:** The article analyses English and Uzbek comparisons in the linguoculturological aspect. The peculiarities of English and Uzbek comparisons, differences have been shown.

**Key words:** comparison, simile, linguoculturology, figurative comparison, lexical meaning.

Comparison reflects the characteristic features of the mentality of the people, conceptualizes the amount of human knowledge about the world and its fragments, participates in the transfer of national standards and stereotypes from generation to generation. There are many works devoted to the study of comparisons, but they didn't discuss comparisons in linguocultural and comparative aspects. It seems relevant to study English and Uzbek comparisons from the point of view of interaction of language and culture, the ability to compare, convey cultural information and reflect cultural phenomena of the people.

Figurative comparisons play a great role in reflecting people's ideas about objects and cultural phenomena. Comparisons are studied not only as linguistic units, but also within the framework of the cognitive sciences, culturology, psychology.

The study of comparisons in the linguoculturological aspect is of interest both in theoretical and practical plans. Comparison is studied not only as an expressive means of language, producing a stylistic effect, but, above all, as a powerful cognitive tool capable of giving information about nature, the world and man described through comparison. In a broad sense, comparison is a logical category necessary for the knowledge of objective reality. The Philosophical Dictionary defines comparison as "cognitive important operation that underlies judgments about the similarity or difference of objects" [3, p. 650]. With the help of comparison, the characteristics of objects are identified, classified, ordered and evaluated. It is possible to know the world by comparing its fragments according to such parameters such as time, distance, speed of movement, sensations (taste, smell, color), the relationship between objects. Comparison gives an essential characteristics of the object, the comparison is often based on the form, volume, size, color, condition.

In the logical dictionary of N.I.Kondakov, comparison is defined as "one of the main logical devices of recognizing external world and spiritual values. Cognition of each object and phenomenon begins from that, we distinguish it from other objects and establish its similarity with related objects. As a result of comparing several objects or phenomena, it is possible to establish their common properties and signs" [1, p. 567]. Comparison is interpreted by N. I. Kondakov as a category of formal logic, we also analyse the comparison in the linguoculturological aspect.

The comparison structure assumes the presence of three elements: 1) a concept which requires explanation; 2) a concept which serves for explanation 3) an intermediate element serving as a link between two concepts [4]. Based on this logical scheme, various comparison theories are built. Different authors, speaking about the structure of comparison single out the same logical components in it, but at the same time they use different terminology: theme, rheme, basis of comparison [6; 15], given elements, the desired elements and result [5], object of comparison, common feature of compared objects, image of comparison [6]. V. K. Kharchenko highlights the informative part of the comparison (the word in its literal sense) and the characterizing part (the word in translation). [7]. The interpretation of the comparison structure does not cause serious disagreement among researchers.. Despite the difference in terms, the comparison structure is generally accepted.

V. A. Maslova notes that comparison is not only a tool for understanding the world, but also “a means of fixing development of this knowledge in culture” [2, p. 147]. “The mentality of the people and its spiritual culture are embodied in the units of the language through their figurative content”. A stable comparison, according to V. A. Maslova, is “one of the brightest figurative means that can give the key to unraveling the national consciousness” [2, p. 145]. A.Rijenkova also notes that stable comparisons respond to changes of the surrounding world, they are associated with socio-historical, cultural, economic and technical progress[4]. The system of comparisons is dynamic: new words will replace the old ones. For example, earlier the speed of movement of an object was compared with the speed of animals, phenomena nature or household items (as quick as lightning (fast as lightning), as fast as a hare (fast as a hare), to fly like an arrow (fly like an arrow / arrow)), then in connection with scientific and technological progress and new comparisons arise with inventions (like a meteor (like a meteor), like a rocket (like a rocket)). In the form of comparisons, social and historical events and phenomena are described (as ridged as Toblerone (reshy like Toblerone), to drink like a lord (drink like a shoemaker), to grin like a Cheshire cat (smile like CheShire cat), as pleased as Punch (happy as Punch / very pleased), as mad as a hatter (crazy like a hatter). They fix in themselves new realities that arise in the process of human development, lines, characterizing the actual and primary relations between people at a certain stage of development of society. The comparison is based on universal observations, i.e. generalizations of the life practice of any day belonging to the same civilization of people or cultural and historical community.

Let's take an example. The comparison as mad as a hatter (mad as a hatter) [8] becomes clear only after we know its etymology. Before the Industrial Revolution, hats were made from animal skins, and mercury was used to improve the properties of the material during tanning.

Hatters who worked in hazardous industries for many years suffered from shaking, and then gradually went crazy. Mercury poisoning caused insanity. It should be noted that in modern language the meaning of this comparison is demotivated, because such dangerous technologies are not used nowadays. Nevertheless, the comparison is still used by native English speakers, and the associations drooping with the word "crazy", appear in comparison with the hatter.

In English linguistics, there are two terms that describe comparison: comparison and simile. One of them refers to any comparison in general, and the second designates a figurative comparison and is built on its basis.. Simile is a semantic figure based on comparison, a mental process playing a central role in the way we think and talk about the world, which often associates different spheres [9, p. 71]. Thus, the similes group includes such comparisons as stupid as a coot (stupid as a cork), as timid as a rabbit (cowardly as a hare), a face like a mask (face like a mask), as brave as a lion (brave like a lion), to shake like an aspen leaf (tremble like an aspen leaf), to sweat like a pig (sweat like a mouse), to swear like a fishwife (swear like a cabman), etc. The term comparison means objects which belong to the same class (He is as tall as his father. / He is tall as his father), while simile emphasizes the belonging of objects to two different classes. Figurative comparison (simile) describes the relationship of similarity between two different objects or phenomena. We should note that the basis of English and Uzbek comparisons does not always coincide. This is their linguocultural specificity.

Comparison is understood as “two concepts, usually belonging to different classes phenomena that are compared with each other according to any one of the features, and this comparison receives a formal expression in the form of words such as as, such, as, as if, like, seem, etc. It is also necessary to distinguish between one class of things, and its purpose is to establish the degree of similarity or difference between them.

In a figurative comparison, “objects belonging to two different classes are compared” [10 p. 164]. It is also important that the status of comparison, which in Russian and Uzbek is called stable, in English is vague and does not have a clear attribution to one or another group. To indicate stable comparisons (to leap as a hare (jump like a hare), to buzz like bees (buzz like bees), as fat as a pig



(thick as a pig), as thin as a rail (thin as a chip), as busy as a cat on a hot tin, roof (be on pins and needles), as tired as a dog (tired like a dog), to look like a cat that has swallowed a canary (happy as a cat that ate sour cream) there is one more term in the literature – language ethalons or standards [2, p. 44]. They describe "the various relationships inherent in a given language and culture, reflecting not only a national worldview, but also a national understanding of the world , since they are the result of national-typical identification of the phenomena of the world” . Standards, according to V. A. Maslova, are in which the world is figuratively measured. Standards are often expressed in the language in the form of stable comparisons. We give below comparisons that convey a stereotypical view of people, animals and objects: as cunning as a fox (hit as precise as a surgeon, as sour as vinegar, as regular as a clock (with clockwork precision), as ugly as a toad (scary as a toad), as lithe as a panther (bending cue like a panther), as quiet as a mouse (quiet as a mouse), as playful as a kitten (playful as a kitten), as frisky as a colt (frisky as a foal), as cheerful as a lark (cheerful as a lark), as cool as a cucumber (calm my, cold-blooded), as light as a butterfly (light as a butterfly), as brisk as a bee (nimble as a bee), as saving as a magpie (thrifty like a magpie), as quiet as a lamb (peaceful as a lamb), as blithe as a bee (careless / cheerful like a bee) . Such comparisons have the status of cliches (reproduced in speech in ready form). They can convey misconceptions of people, yet be widespread in language and culture.

Comparisons do not always accurately describe the real world, but their function does not mean to express performances. It is important that this linguistic community considers this or that animal, person or object as a carrier of a certain quality. For example, to be proud as a peacock [8 p 687] means to be very proud , whether the peacock is proud or not. It is important that English speakers socialize the behavior of a peacock with arrogance. Comparisons may not be reproduced in finished form, but reflect people's ideas about a particular object, phenomenon or animal. These representations are stable, although they may vary. For example: He drinks copiously like a fish. He drinks like a fish. /

He drinks a lot like a fish. He drinks like a fish. She walks gracefully and elegantly as a cat. She walks as a cat. /

She walks gracefully and elegantly like a cat. She walks like a cat/has the gait of a cat. She is as fussy as a hen with her chick. She behaves like a hen with her chicks. / She runs like a chicken and an egg. She behaves like a chicken and an egg. He is as silent as the grave. He became more silent than the grave. / He is the grave / silent like a grave. He became quieter than the grave .

In the linguoculturological aspect, it is also interesting to consider a number of original English comparisons with high expressivity. Among them, to be as pleased as Punch (very pleased), to fight like Kilkenny cats (fight not for life, but to the death), to hate like poison (mortally hate), to lie like a gas-meter (lie like a gray gelding), to work like a tiger (work like a man possessed), as dead as queen. Anne (deader than all the dead), as slow as molasses (very slow), as happy as a sandboy (carefree), as mad as a March hare, as drunk as 4 o'clock (drunk in the insole), as cold as a stone (very cold) .The images of comparisons in English and Uzbek are different. Only a small part of the image matches call.

There are comparisons in which the images are similar, but their implicit properties (evaluation and associations) are not taken into account. In Uzbek , for example, cowardice is attributed to a hare [11, p 300]. This is reflected in the comparison cowardly as a hare (and in other expressions: hare blood, cowardly bunny gray, tremble like a hare tail) . In English, there is a comparison as scared as a rabbit / hare (scared like a hare), but this animal also evokes other associations: mad as a March hare (crazy, like a March hare), hare-brained (foolish, crazy, silly, unlikely to succeed) (stupid), to rabbit (on) - to talk about sth. unimportant, uninteresting for a long time, so that people feel bored and annoyed (derog) (nonsense) . As seen from dictionary definitions, a rabbit or a hare is associated by native English speakers with idle talk and stupidity. Cowardice is attributed by native English

<b>426</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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speakers to the chicken: to chicken out of sth. – to decide not to do sth. because one's afraid, chicken - (informal) someone who is not brave enough to do sth., coward, chicken (adj. / pred.) – cowardly, not brave enough to do sth. (to be afraid (literally: to act like a chicken) - decide not to do something out of fear, coward (literally chicken) (informal) - one who lacks courage to do something, cowardly, cowardly - not brave enough to do something) .

There are inconsistencies in the interpretation of the image of the bear. In Uzbek , it is attributed such qualities, as baquvvat, kuchli, beso'naqay, qo'pol ( big, clumsy, simple-minded, lazy, but not evil) . Typical for the Uzbek language clumsy/clumsy as a bear .

Ayiqday beso'naqay , yunglari hurpaygan it konvert tishlab keldi .

Betonchi Safar aka ayiqdek lapanglab vagoncha tomonga birinchi bo'lib yurdi.[11]

The English simile describes the bear as vicious, unfriendly, angry: as cross as a bear (with sore head), as gruff as a bear [12; 22].

It is important to note that, despite the existence of universal comparisons (their number is insignificant), in which the figurative component coincides, in general, comparisons can be characterized as linguistic units with expressive national flavor. When comparing the figurative bases of comparisons, it turned out that in most cases the images of comparisons do not coincide. It is the mismatch of images that causes the difference in the overall assessment, expression and stylistic affiliation of comparisons.

Comparison helps authors take a fresh look at the described objects and phenomena, give them an unexpected characteristic, which makes comparison by popular and frequent reception not only in fiction, but also in ordinary speech.

Comparison not only names an object or phenomenon, but also becomes a vivid expression of evaluation, expression and imagery. The accuracy of comparisons is explained by the uniqueness of its figurative basis, and it, in turn, is culturally specific. Since the expressiveness of comparisons is based on the relevance of figurative systems of comparisons, in the future it will be interesting to classify the images of comparisons according to thematic headings, as well as consider the "old" and "new" images of comparisons in diachronic terms, identifying the most relevant images and spheres of use of comparisons.

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 WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS AND  
MASS HEALTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotation.** Mass wellness sports activities are considered the main activities in the structure of the content of Physical Culture and do not set the task of developing the qualities of the movement of the organism engaged in the course of training.

**Keywords:** organism, service activity, functional state, leading task.

In other words, the leading task of the recorded wellness training, not referring to the achievement of high sports results, is to devote free time to active rest, to satisfy his interest in sports, to test whether his capacity is enough for this sport or not, most importantly, to improve the state of his body, to create muscle tone for this day, week. In addition, it is necessary to test the level of service activity of the organism through these tools, to identify defects in the functional state that are occurring.

The concept was added by the word “volunteer” in the days of the former Union. This meant that the practitioner chose a sport type or exercise at his discretion. This concept is implemented in order to effectively spend free time of all ages of members of our society, to “make friends” with physical culture owners of a healthy lifestyle with physical activity activities, to educate the body, to make useful extra-curricular time of children, students and young people in the form of a means of health, depending on the

The mass-volunteer sport, in its content, is established by the process of mass practice at the same time according to the wishes of many people who like to engage in sports that many can do at the same time or – mini - football, football, volleyball, basketball, handball, athletics, walking, running exercises, swimming, chess, checkers and a number of other sports.

Mass volunteering is no exception with various action games, people's National Games with its own rule, playing field, and National Sports. Through the special literature taxlili, we note that the composition of the Uzbek sports classification currently includes the organization of targeted training of the following sports.

They are:

a) sports under the management of the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of our country (sports in Olympia, Asian Games, World Championships and the program of competitions of a number of sports federations);

b) training, competitions of military-life practical sports and bodies of the country that carry out physical and combat training for the personal composition of the armed forces, for the maintenance of State Internal Affairs and state security;

c) sports and their training in the program of competitions organized by the DOSAAF Central Committee;

g) sports within national sports and folk action games and their training;

d) sports classes, which are called non-traditional, life-practical sports, are held classes on the recorded types of activities within the Uzbek sports classification.

It is inappropriate to ask the question of how much the total number of recorded sports is, and the composition of sports is in constant change, but the total number is not a special number, which is now confirmed to increase from 150.

Until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, it began to be viewed as a means of recreation, entertainment, interesting leisure activities, the means of achieving high sports performance from a separate type, which was subsequently selectively engaged in, an activity in the manner of winning competitions.



And to date, it is used as a special means of training the human body to establish general physical fitness with physical education, entertainment, effective leisure activities, the development of physical qualities in order to improve physical fitness, improve physical fitness, improve sports skills.

In the system of higher education of our country, sports competitions “Universida” of our student youth have become the country sports forum of student youth. It hosts competitions in more than 16 sports of the sports included in the Olympic program. In our country, 63 higher educational institutions of the Republic in the recorded types of student sports are held on the A V I y S p O R T m U s o b a q A l A r I, that is, I and II stage mass competitions of sports competitions “Universiade”.

Participants of the first, second, stage of the O'niversiada become participants in mass student sports and its wellness sports competitions. The organization of competitions of the “harmonious generation”, “sprouts of hope” of the system of retaliation competitions is not at all disappointed in preparatory classes or mass elective wellness classes for participation in the first and second stages of competitions, which are noted at least twice in the Year of " each student, each student, their preparation through systematic training would have had a positive effect on the execution of the state order, as would improve functional training. The fulfillment of such a condition necessitates the involvement of each participant in preparatory mass classes for participation in competitions. Mass preparatory classes were mainly intended to be completed with the holding of the first and second stages of the same competitions. Sorry, this idea did not justify itself.

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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## IN THE FOREWORD OF "MAJMUAI SHOYRON".

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**Annotation.** In this article, the information presented about poets and their creative activities in the Kokand literary environment was researched by the talented poet and tazkiranavis Fazli Namangani on the basis of the "Majmuai shoiron". Fazli's skill as a was analyzed.

**Keywords:** "Majmuai shoiron", masnavi, praise, na't, revenge, publication, Grace.

It is a great achievement that Fazli presented the information about Shuaro and Ahl al-Fazil in a masnavi (poetic) way, unlike similar sources created before him, especially tazkiras. This situation is especially clear in the introduction to "Majmuai shairon". Also, before the examples of the poetic genre given in the main part of the collection, references are made about the author of this poem.

M. Shoniyofov in his candidate's thesis entitled "Principles of preparation of the text of the Tazkira "Majmuai Shiron" and textual research" proposed to put the information about the words of the Tazkira into a certain system.<sup>1</sup> In our opinion, the information referred to in "Majmuai poets" should be divided into the following groups:

1. By surname: Bukhara prince Husaynbek (alias - Mir, Miry); (Sultankhantora Ahrari (pseudonym - Ado);

3. By address (Koshgari, Bukhari, Namangoni, Kosoni);

4. By occupation other than poetry (Munshi - calligrapher, painter, architect, carpenter);

5. Poets who gave order (Ghazi, Haziq, etc.).

As mentioned above, in the preface of the collection, Fazli gives definitions and descriptions about artists whose names will be mentioned and whose poems will be sampled, sometimes in two, sometimes in several verses. For example, we read the following information about Shaykhulislam:

Hama fard dar olam ma'navī,

Ki chun Shayxulislom chun ma'navī.[5]

Content: If all the poets of the spiritual world are on one side, then Shaykhulislam is on the same side. In the following places, information about others is given as follows:

Zi avlodi Ahror boshad Ado,

Ba bog'i suxani bulbul xushnavo. [5]

Content: Sheikh Khoja Ahror is a sweet nightingale of the word garden of Ado, a descendant of Vali.

It is known that the grades given by Fazli about this breed, who created under the pseudonym Ado, were somewhat distorted during the Shura regime. When it comes to Ado in the collection, these lines also attract attention:

Gar Navoiydin Ado she'rini o'tkazsa ne tong,

Shoh Umar afzalimi yo Sulton Husayn Boyqaro.[165]

It can be seen that the representatives of the literary milieu of Umar Khan Bashlik compare their time with the literary milieu of Husain Boykara and Alisher Navoi of Herat and are proud of it. Because in this ghazal quoted by Sultan Khantora Ado, he equates himself to Navoi, and Amir Umar Khan to Sultan Husayn Boykara.

In the next parts of the preface, the poets from different regions and Kokan are described one by one. These descriptions and definitions are sometimes expressed in the language of the authors of

<sup>1</sup> Shaniyozov M. Dissertation indicated. -P.65.

the preface, and sometimes in the language of the poets mentioned. In particular, there is this information about the poet Nola:

Digar Nola on sayīd pokzod,  
Buvad faxri saodati olīnaçot.

Content: Again, Nola was one of the pure sayyids and became the pride of the highest and happiest salvation. Next stanza:

Ki buzrukvori u solik ast,  
Ba amloki faqiru g‘ani molik ast. [11]

Content: He (Nola) was one of the great Sufis and owned the wealth of the poor, that is, he saw both the rich and the poor alike. He did not distinguish between them, glorifying one and belittling the other. After that, the poet Nola's connection to Sufism is discussed:

Buvad on soliki on murshidi nomdor,  
Karomati u dar jahon oshkor.  
Buvad nasli u Quddusi avliyo,  
Zi mahdumi Xorazmī porso. [7]

Content: He was a murid of the most famous piri murshid. His miracles revealed the secrets of the world. He was a pure breed from Khorezm, a descendant of Saint Makhdum of Jerusalem.

Next is the information about Mir Asad (Mayus):

Digar zubdai dahri Mir Asad,  
Ba sodoti dil nisbatash merasad.  
Buvad az buzurgon olīçanob,  
Ki dar she‘r Ma‘yus dorad xitob.  
Zarifast va hushyor ravshan zamir,  
Buvad masnadesh poytaxti Amir. [5]

Synopsis: Another is Mir Asad, the cream of the world, whose origin is linked to the Sayyids of the heart. Mir Asad was one of the greatest of the nobles, and he had sad speeches in the poetry debate. The elegance and vigilance was evident at the bottom of it, and he came to the capital of Amir and became his friend.

If it is observed that the grades and virtues of the poets are given in this way, one can be sure that Fazli has given descriptions of each artist that fully correspond to their life path.

While giving information about Khatif, a poet from Khojand, it is noted that he was a fluent poet, that he made a name as a poet praising Amir Umar Khan, that his words were extremely sweet and sweet, and that he had the seal of mufti and qazi:

Xūçandist Xotif zi ta‘bi ravon,  
Ba sultoni davron shudi madhi xon.  
Kalomash zi mustag‘bal va mozist,  
Dar on mo‘hr mufti va qozist. [11-12]

In due course, it should be noted that several of the poets of the literary environment of Kokan, of which Amiri was the leader and which Fazli recorded, were from the people of ancient Khojand. These are Khatif, Zinnat, Koshif, Ravnaq, Mutrib, Mayus, Roseh, Nuzhat, and Shokhi. Literary critic E. Shodiev in his pamphlet "Poets of Fazli Namangoniy and Khojand" provides a lot of information about the mentioned poets and their works and gives examples of poems from the tazkira. For example, when talking about Khatif Khojandi, he cites the information given about Khatif Khojandi in tazkira and other sources. But there are many virtues and grades related to Khatif in tazkira, and these are also given in the preface-masnavi (quoted above), as well as when citing each of the

examples of poetry related to Khatif. More precisely, Khatif alone is listed in 26 places<sup>2</sup> and grace<sup>3</sup> is given.

Before quoting Khatif's "ustina" radifil poem, the following grace is given:

Man Xotif fazlidin na deyin suxan,  
Erur har she'ri misli durri Yaman.  
Xayoli daqiqu barjasta erur,  
Ko'rgil bu g'azalni nechuk xush bo'lur.[385]

The next eulda and fazls were given to the Tajik poems of Hotif Khujandiy. Khatif zollisonayn is known to be a poet. Fazli Namangoni brought in his tazkira the Gazali of Xatif Khujandiy "ustina" radifli payrov. Gazelle is Uzbek in which the poet's poetic skills are manifested in its facets. Poetic finds in the stanzas in Gazelle, similarities that tesha did not touch attract attention:

Belu og'zu qaddidin umrlardurkim o'tar,  
Xurdadonlar ichra qilu qol bir mo'ustina.  
Na Skandar ko'rdi ko'z gusinda, na jomida Jam,  
Man ko'ron so'z jilvasin mir'oti zonu ustina.  
Nish uza la'li mayidur, yokim latofat yoriga,  
Chin eli manzum edib yoqutu inju ustina. [389]

The main theme of this poem by Khatif is the description of the lover's endless love for his beloved. The ghazal is dedicated to the metaphorical interpretation of love. In this love story, the most beautiful qualities of the lover are described in the language of the lyrical hero, showing that the lover remains unique among the beautiful. For this reason, the tools of artistic imagery in this ghazal - simile, simile, simile - are fully mobilized to realize the poet's artistic intention.

Xayoliki, Xotif raqam mekunad,  
Ba ummidi lutfu karam mekunad,  
Zi fazli adab yofta ehtrom,  
Ba darbori olā girifta maqom... [218]

Content: As Khatif dreams of finishing the poem, he hopes for grace. He will be respected by virtue of manners and will have a status in a high place.

Thus, such positive opinions about the talented poet from Khojand indicate that his contemporaries highly valued the power of Khatif Khojandi's pen. It fully confirms that Khatif's works in both languages are mature and mature.<sup>4</sup> In the introductory part of the review, such valuable and objective information is given about 75 poets of Kokan literary environment.

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.

<sup>2</sup> Translation dictionaries indicate that the word "darj" (Arabic) means information, list, note, participation, interpretation, writing, registration. In tazkira, information about poets is expressed by the word "darj".

<sup>3</sup> The word "Fazl" means "intelligence", "wisdom", "achieving perfection". In the tazkira, this word is used in the meaning of "praise", "note". For example: under the heading "fazli Qazi Khudoyoar" there is a description and description of Qazi Khudoyoar to Amiri, in particular, information about the construction of the Jame' mosque. the honorable Mulla Gulkhani, the honorable Mirza Qalandar Mushrif... continued in the style. Therefore, we preferred to keep notes and information as "grade" and "fazlar".

<sup>4</sup> Shodiev E. Fazli Namangani and Khojand poets. - Khojand, 1993.-P. 24-26.

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CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** This article devoted to improve the process and art of creating computer programs using specific programming languages. It is also stated that a particular programming language is based on some guiding idea that significantly influences the style of the corresponding programs.

**Key words:** computer science, information technology, programming languages, algorithms, Coding and compilation, programmers.

For several decades, computer science and information technology have been associated with a stationary personal computer, local software installed on it and the presence of a network that allows data to be exchanged between the nodes of this network. However, the development of computing technology and the spread of the global network made it possible to use cloud computing, which implies the transition of computing resources from discrete devices to common centralized clusters connected via the Internet[1].

The term programming means the process and art of creating computer programs using specific programming languages. In the general sense of the word, programming is the formalization of a predetermined state, in response to an event, implemented by means of mathematics or the natural sciences. In the narrow sense of the word, programming is seen as the coding of algorithms in a given programming language. In a broader sense, programming is the process of creating programs, that is, developing software.

**Programming includes:**

- Analysis
- Design - development of a complex of algorithms
- Coding and compilation - writing the source code of the program and converting it into executable code using a compiler
- Testing and debugging - identifying and eliminating errors in programs
- Testing and delivery of programs
- Escort

Different programming languages support different programming styles (called "programming paradigms"). In part, the art of programming is to choose one of the languages that best suits the task at hand. Different languages require the programmer to have different levels of attention to detail when implementing an algorithm, often resulting in a trade-off between simplicity and performance (or between programmer time and user time).

The only language directly executed by the processor is machine language (also called "machine code"). As already mentioned, initially, all programmers worked out every little thing in machine code, but now this difficult work is no longer being done. Instead, programmers write source code, and the computer (using a compiler, interpreter, or assembler, which we'll talk about a little later) translates it, in one or more steps, fine-tuning all the details, into machine code ready to run on the target processor. However, in some languages, instead of machine code, an interpreted "virtual

<b>436</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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machine" binary code, also called byte-code, is generated. This approach is used in Forth, Lisp, Java (Chapter 3 of the abstract is devoted to this language).

Now that we know a little about the concept of "programming", we can move on to the material part of the process of creating programs. These, of course, are technical (hardware) means of programming - a set of electrical, electronic and mechanical components of automated systems constitutes their technical support (as opposed to software, which is software of automated systems). For example, an electronic computer (computer) or computer is a set of hardware and software tools based on the use of electronics and designed for automatic or automated data processing in the process of solving computational and information problems.

**Programming paradigms**

A particular programming language is based on some guiding idea that has a significant impact on the style of the corresponding programs. Depending on the purpose and / or method of writing programs, programming paradigms (also known as approaches or technologies) are distinguished:

- Structured programming is a programming methodology based on a systematic approach to the analysis, design and implementation of software. This methodology was born in the early 70s and proved to be so viable that it is still the main one in a large number of projects. The basis of this technology is the following provisions[2]:

- A complex task is broken down into smaller, functionally better manageable tasks. Each task has one input and one output. In this case, the control flow of the program consists of a set of elementary subtasks with a clear functional purpose.

- The simplicity of the control structures used in the task. This provision means that logically the task should consist of a minimal, functionally complete set of fairly simple control structures. An example of such a system is the algebra of logic, in which each function can be expressed through a functionally complete system: disjunction, conjunction, and negation.

- The development of the program should be carried out in stages. At each stage, a limited number of clearly defined tasks should be solved with a clear understanding of their meaning and role in the context of the entire task. If such an understanding is not achieved, this indicates that this stage is too large and should be divided into more elementary steps.

The concept of modular programming. As well as for the structural programming technology, the concept of modular programming can be formulated in the form of several concepts and provisions:

- Functional decomposition of a task - splitting a large task into a number of smaller, functionally independent subtasks - modules. Modules are interconnected only by input and output data.

- Module - the basis of the concept of modular programming. Each module in the functional decomposition is a "black box" with one input and one output. The modular approach allows you to painlessly upgrade the program during its operation and facilitates its maintenance. Additionally, the modular approach allows you to develop parts of the programs of one project in different programming languages, and then use the assembly tools to combine them into a single boot module.

- Implemented solutions should be simple and clear. If the purpose of the module is not clear, then this indicates that the decomposition of the initial or intermediate task was not done well enough. In this case, it is necessary to analyze the task again and, possibly, to carry out an additional division into subtasks. If there are difficult places in the project, they need to be documented in more detail using a well-thought-out comment system. This process should be continued until you really achieve a clear understanding of the purpose of all the modules of the problem and their optimal combination.

- The purpose of all module variables should be described using comments as they are defined.

<b>437</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Object-Oriented Programming (OOP). The idea of OOP is to link data with procedures that process this data into a single whole - an object. OOP is based on three essential principles that give objects new properties. These principles are encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism.

- Encapsulation - combining data and algorithms for processing this data into a single whole. Within OOP, data are called fields of an object, and algorithms are called object methods.

- Inheritance - property of objects to generate their descendants. A child object automatically inherits all fields and methods from its parents, can supplement objects with new fields and replace (override) parent methods or supplement them.

- Polymorphism is a property of related objects (ie objects that have the same common parent) to solve similar problems in different ways.

There are other programming technologies, which should also be said a little.

Application programming - development and debugging of programs for end users, such as accounting, word processing, etc.

System programming - development of general software tools, including operating systems, auxiliary programs, general system software packages, for example: automated control systems, database management systems, etc.

Declarative (logical, production) programming is a programming method designed to solve artificial intelligence problems. In this context, the program describes the logical structure of the solution to the problem, indicating mainly what needs to be done, without going into details of how it is done. Programming languages such as Prolog are used[3].

Parallel programming is the development of programs that provide simultaneous (parallel) execution of operations related to data processing.

Procedural (procedure-oriented) programming is a programming method in which programs are written as lists of sequentially executed instructions. It uses procedurally oriented programming languages.

Functional programming is a programming method based on dividing an algorithm for solving a problem into separate functional modules, as well as describing their relationships and the nature of interaction. For functional programming, the most widely used languages are HOPE and ML. Elements of functional programming are also implemented in other languages, such as C.

Heuristic programming is a programming method based on modeling human mental activity. It is used to solve problems that do not have a strictly formalized algorithm or are associated with incomplete initial data.

### **Toolkit of programming technology**

And finally, in order to fully understand the principle of the programming system, we will consider the tools of programming technology, i.e. a set of programs that provide technology for the development, debugging and implementation of software products.

Currently, the direction associated with the technology of creating software products is rapidly developing. This is due to the transition to industrial technology for the production of programs, the desire to reduce the time, labor and material costs for the production and operation of programs, to ensure a guaranteed level of their quality[4].

Within these areas, the following groups of software products have been formed:

1. tools for creating applications (a set of programming languages and systems, as well as various software systems for debugging and supporting programs being created.), including:

- local tools that ensure the performance of individual work on the creation of programs; include programming languages and systems, as well as the user's tool environment;

- integrated software developer environments that provide a set of interrelated work to create programs that increase the productivity of programmers[5];

2. CASE-technology (Computer - Aided System Engineering), representing methods of analysis, design and creation of software systems and designed to automate the development and implementation of information systems.

I would like to dwell on CASE - technologies in more detail, because the idea of them is connected in our minds with something that has nothing to do with ordinary programming.

The means of CASE-technologies are divided into two groups:

- implementations built into the system - all design and implementation decisions are tied to the selected database management system (DBMS);
- system-independent implementation - all design solutions are focused on the unification of the initial stages of the life cycle and the means of their documentation, provide greater flexibility in the choice of means of implementation.

The main advantage of CASE-technology is the support of team work on the project due to the possibility of working in the local network of developers, export/import of any fragments of the project, organizational project management.

Within the framework of CASE-technologies, the project is accompanied in its entirety, and not only its program codes. Project materials prepared in CASE technology serve as a task for programmers, and programming itself is rather reduced to coding - translation of data structures and methods for their processing into a certain language, if automatic code generation is not provided[6].

Most CASE technologies also use the "prototype" method to quickly create programs in the early stages of development. Code generation of programs is carried out automatically - up to 90% of object codes and texts are in high-level languages, and Ada, C, Cobol are most often used as languages.

Today, the world's leading CASE system is Rational Rose by Rational Software Corporation. Rational Rose aims to create modules using the Unified Modeling Language (UML). The latest version of the company's CASE system is already being used to create commercial software and supports popular programming languages such as Java, C++, Smalltalk, Ada, Visual Basic and Forte.

Using such technologies, it is possible to interactively develop the architecture of the application being created, generate its source texts and, in parallel, work on documenting the system being developed.

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.

Finally, having considered almost all aspects of the programming process, we move on to the most significant component - programming languages. "Natural languages are not natural for machines," once said the American programmer Alan J. Perlis. We will prove the correctness of his statement in the next chapter.

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**Abstract:** This article describes socio-economic processes correlation-regression analysis models and correlation-regression analysis models, least squares method, calculation and estimation of regression equation, elasticity coefficient, calculation of confidence intervals.

**Key words:** correlation, regression, economic processes, analytical models, coefficient of elasticity

Socio-economic processes of society are formed on the basis of various laws and regulations and represent various relations between market participants. In the study of these processes, economic statistics models and methods have a high place. Creating economic statistics models and using them in practice allows to determine various relationships, quantitative characteristics of economic indicators that represent them, dependence and reciprocal unity. Although the proposed economic-statistical models represent the truth somewhat simplified, it provides a strict mathematical approach in the search of the studied economic relations, evaluates the essence of the studied relations and determines how these relations are manifested. The mathematical completeness of the economic-statistical models and the accuracy of their quantitative characteristics are used not only as a means of analyzing the past period, but also as the main tool-instrument for planning the economic development in the future.

In the socio-economic field, when it comes to mutual connection of two or more indicators, they are divided into two forms of connections: functional and correlation connections.

Functional connections are known and clearly manifested in each case and in each observation. Knowing the functional relationship allows you to predict how the event will unfold. For example, using a model of the rotation trajectory of the sun and moon, it is possible to predict their eclipses in advance to the minute or to the second.

Correlational linkages, unlike functional linkages, generally and averagely and only in mass observations.

Various indicators representing economic processes are usually formed under the influence of many different factors, some of them are influenced by objective laws, others are manifested based on the conscious activities of people, taking into account different goals, and in some cases, they are manifested under pure (pure) random influences. Laws in the economy are not manifested with the same precision and immutability as in the field of technology. Therefore, correlation and regression analysis are often used to study the relationship of economic indicators.

In normal cases, correlation analysis is used to study the relationship between two indicators, where one of them is considered as an independent indicator-factor (the variable is defined by  $x$ -), and the other is a related variable (defined by  $u$ -). The existence of a connection between two variable indicators is realized not by a mathematical method, but by revealing the inner nature of the phenomenon under study and its causes based on the qualitative analysis of the data obtained as a result of observations. Thus, before performing mathematical calculations, there is a relationship between an independent indicator factor and an associated variable, and it is assumed that it is characterized by the function  $U = f(x)$ . The existence of connections between economic indicators is based on the science of economic theory.

One of the main tasks of correlation and regression analysis is to analyze the existence of the connection between the studied indicators, its appearance and quantitative expression. This is done using correlation coefficient analysis.

The task of regression analysis is to determine a regression equation that quantifies the relationship between two economic indicators.

Pair regression and correlation. Paired regression represents the relationship equation of two variables  $u$  and  $x$ :

$$u = f(x),$$

where  $u$  is an independent variable (resultant sign);

$x$  is an independent, defining variable (sign – factor).

Regression is divided into linear and non-linear.

Linear Regression:  $y = a + b \cdot x + \varepsilon$  will be in the form of

Nonlinear regression is divided into two classes: regression that is nonlinear with respect to the explanatory variables included in the analysis, but linear with respect to the parameters being evaluated, and nonlinear regression with respect to the parameters being evaluated.

A regression that is non-linear with respect to the explanatory variables:

- polynomials of different degrees  $y = a + b_1 \cdot x + b_2 \cdot x^2 + b_3 \cdot x^3 + \varepsilon$ ;

- equilateral hyperbola  $y = a + \frac{b}{x} + \varepsilon$ ;

- A regression that is nonlinear in terms of parameters being evaluated:

- graded  $y = a \cdot x^b + \varepsilon$ ;

- indicative  $y = a \cdot b^{x \cdot \varepsilon}$ ;

- exponential  $y = e^{a+b \cdot x \cdot \varepsilon}$ .

Constructing a regression equation leads to estimation of its parameters. The least squares equation is used to estimate the regression equation, which is linear in terms of parameters. Least squares allows to obtain such estimates of the parameters, in which the sum of the squares of the difference of the actual values of the resulting sign from the theoretical  $u_x$  values is minimal, i.e.

$$\sum (y - y_x)^2 \rightarrow \min.$$

For linear and linearizable nonlinear equations, the following system is solved with respect to  $a$  and  $b$ :

$$\begin{cases} na + b \sum x = \sum y, \\ a \sum x + b \sum x^2 = \sum yx. \end{cases}$$

The following formulas derived from this system can be used:

$$a = \bar{y} - b \cdot \bar{x}, \quad b = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{\overline{y \cdot x} - \bar{y} \cdot \bar{x}}{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2}.$$

The linear coefficient of the pair correlation -  $r_{xy}$ , evaluates the strength of connection (density) of the studied phenomena, for linear regression ( $-1 \leq r_{xy} \leq 1$ ):

$$r_{xy} = b \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{\overline{yx} - \bar{y} \cdot \bar{x}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y},$$

and correlation index –  $r_{xu}$  for nonlinear regression ( $0 \leq p_{xy} \leq 1$ ):

$$p_{xy} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sigma_{oct}^2}{\sigma_y^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sum (y - \hat{y}_x)^2}{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}}.$$

The quality of the built model was assessed by the coefficient of determination and the average error approximation.

The average error approximation is the average deviation of the calculated values from the true ones:

$$\bar{A} = \frac{1}{n} \sum \left| \frac{y - y_x}{y} \right| \cdot 100\%.$$

The possible range of the average error approximation is no more than 8-10%.

The average coefficient of elasticity shows how much the resulting indicator will change from its average value in general when the factor x changes by one percent from its average value:

$$\bar{\Theta} = f'(x) \frac{\bar{x}}{y}.$$

The task of analysis of variance is to analyze the variance of the associated variable:

$$\sum (y - \bar{y})^2 = \sum (\hat{y}_x - \bar{y})^2 + \sum (y - \hat{y}_x)^2.$$

here  $\sum (y - \bar{y})^2$  total sum of squares of deviations;

$\sum (\hat{y}_x - \bar{y})^2$  the square of the sum of deviations associated with the regression (identified or associated with the factors);

$\sum (y - \hat{y}_x)^2$  - of the square of the residual sum of deviations.

The coefficient of determination (index)  $R^2$  characterizes the share of the variance explaining the regression in the total variance of the resulting indicator u:

$$R^2 = \frac{\sum (\hat{y}_x - \bar{y})^2}{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}.$$

The coefficient of determination is the square of the correlation coefficient or index.

Evaluating the quality of the regression equation consists in conducting the F-test to check the statistical insignificance of the  $H_0$  hypothesis - the regression equation and the indicator of the strength of association. For this, the true Fkhaqi and the critical (in the table) Fjadv Fisher criteria - F are compared. In this case, it is determined from the ratio of the calculated Fkhaki factor and residual variance values for one degree of freedom:

$$F_{\text{öðäê}} = \frac{\sum (\hat{y}_x - \bar{y})^2 / m}{\sum (y - \hat{y}_x)^2 / (n - m - 1)} = \frac{r_{xy}^2}{1 - r_{xy}^2} (n - 2),$$

where n is the number of units in the set; m - x is the number of parameters in the variable.

$F_{\text{jadv}}$  is the maximum value that the criterion  $\alpha$ - can take under the influence of random factors with a given degree of freedom and degree of essence. Significance level is the probability of rejecting the correct hypothesis in the event that it is true. Usually  $\alpha$  is taken to be 0.05 or 0.01.

If  $F_{\text{jadv}} < F_{\text{khaqi}}$ , then the hypothesis about the random nature of the evaluated characteristics  $H_0$  is rejected and their statistical significance and reliability are recognized. If  $F_{\text{jadv}} > F_{\text{khaqi}}$ , then  $H_0$  is not rejected and the statistical insignificance, unreliability of the regression equation is recognized.

To assess the statistical significance of regression and correlation coefficients, Student's t-test and confidence intervals for each indicator were calculated. The  $H_0$  hypothesis is put forward about the random nature of the indicators, that is, that they are very little different from zero. Assessment of the significance of regression and correlation coefficients is carried out by comparing their value with the value of a random variable using the Student's t-test:

$$t_b = \frac{b}{m_b}; \quad t_a = \frac{a}{m_a}; \quad t_r = \frac{r}{m_r}.$$

Random errors of linear regression parameters and correlation coefficients are determined by the following formula:

$$m_b = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y - y_x)^2 / (n - 2)}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{S_{oct}^2}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{S_{oct}}{\sigma_x \sqrt{n}};$$

$$m_a = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y - y_x)^2}{(n - 2)}} \cdot \frac{\sum x^2}{n \sum (x - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{S_{oct}^2 \frac{\sum x^2}{n^2 \sigma_x^2}} = S_{oct} \frac{\sqrt{\sum x^2}}{n \sigma_x};$$

$$m_{r_{xy}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - r_{xy}^2}{n - 2}}.$$

True and critical (in the table) values of Student's t-statistics -  $t_{жадв}$  and -  $t_{хаки}$  By comparison, the hypothesis  $N_0$  is accepted or rejected.

The relationship between Fisher's F-test and Student's t-statistic is expressed by the following equation.

$$t_r^2 = t_b^2 = \sqrt{F}$$

If  $t_{жадв} < t_{хаки}$ , then  $N_0$  is negated, that is, a, b, and  $r_{xy}$  different from zero are not random and are formed under the influence of a constant factor x. If  $t_{жадв} > t_{хаки}$  then the  $N_0$  hypothesis is not rejected and the random nature of the formation of a, b and  $r_{xy}$  is recognized.

To determine the confidence interval for each indicator, the margin of error -  $\Delta$  is determined:

$$\Delta_a = t_{таба} m_a, \quad \Delta_b = t_{маба} m_b.$$

The formula for calculating confidence intervals is as follows:

$$\gamma_a \quad a \pm \Delta_a; \quad \gamma_{a_{\min}} = a - \Delta_a; \quad \gamma_{a_{\max}} = a + \Delta_a;$$

$$\gamma_b \quad b \pm \Delta_b; \quad \gamma_{b_{\min}} = b - \Delta_b; \quad \gamma_{b_{\max}} = b + \Delta_b.$$

If zero falls on the border of the confidence interval, that is, if the lower limit is negative, and the upper one is positive, then the evaluated parameter is considered null, because it cannot take both positive and negative values at the same time.

Result indicator  $y_p$  The predictive value of the regression equation  $y_x = a + b \cdot x$  at  $x_p$  is determined by putting the corresponding prediction (forecast) values of The mean standard error of the prediction  $m_{y_x}$  is calculated as:

$$m_{y_x} = \sigma_{ocm} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_p - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}},$$

here  $\sigma_{ocm} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y - y_x)^2}{n - m - 1}};$

and confidence intervals of the prediction are drawn:

$$\gamma_{y_p} = y_p \pm \Delta_{y_p}; \quad \gamma_{y_{p_{\min}}} = y_p - \Delta_{y_p}; \quad \gamma_{y_{p_{\max}}} = y_p + \Delta_{y_p}; \quad \text{бу ерда } \Delta_{y_p} = t_{жадв} \cdot m_{y_p}.$$

**1- Example 1. The values of the following two signs are known for seven regions of the republic:**

<b>444</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Regions	Food costs in total costs, % U	Average daily wage of one worker, thousand soums.x
1	68.8	45.1
2	61.2	59.0
3	59.9	57.2
4	56.7	61.8
5	55.0	58.8
6	54.3	47.2
7	49.3	55.2

It is required: 1. Determine the parameters characterizing the connection of indicators U and x for the following functions:

- a) linear;
- b) level;
- c) indicative;
- g) equilateral hyperbola.

2. Each model average error approximation  $\bar{A}$   $\bar{b}$  Let  $\alpha$  be estimated by Fisher's criterion F.

Solution: 1. Linear regression  $y=a+b*x$  to calculate the parameters, it is necessary to solve the system of normal equations with respect to a and b:

$$\begin{cases} na + b \sum x = \sum y, \\ a \sum x + b \sum x^2 = \sum yx. \end{cases}$$

According to the information provided  $\sum y, \sum x, \sum yx, \sum x^2, \sum y^2$  are considered.

	y	x	yx	x <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>	ypac	y-ypac	A <sub>i</sub>
1	68,8	45,1	3102,88	2034,01	4733,44	61,095	7,705	10.9
2	61,2	59	3610,8	3481	3745,44	56,23	4,97	7.7
3	59,9	57,2	3426,28	3271,84	3588,01	56,86	3,04	4.7
4	56,7	61,8	3504,06	3819,24	3214,89	55,25	1,45	2.1
5	55	58,8	3234	3457,44	3025	56,3	-1,3	2.7
6	54,3	47,2	2562,96	2227,84	2948,49	60,36	-6,06	11.4
7	49,3	55,2	2721,36	3047,04	2430,49	57,56	-8,26	17.2
Total	405.2	384.3	22162.34	21338.41	23685.76	405.2	0.0	56.7
Average value	57.89	54.90	3166.05	3048.34	3383.68	x	x	8.1
$\sigma$	5.74	5.86	x	x	x	x	x	x
$\sigma^2$	32.92	34.34	x	x	x	x	x	x

$$b = \frac{\overline{yx - yx}}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{3166.05 - 57.89 * 54.9}{5.86^2} = -0.35, \quad a = \overline{y - b * x} = 57.89 + 0.35 * 54.9 = 76.88$$

Regression equation:  $y_x = 76.88 - 0.35 * x$ . An increase in the average daily wage by 1 ruble leads to a decrease in the share of food purchasing expenses by an average of 0.35% points.

We calculate the linear coefficient of pair correlation:



$$r_{xy} = b \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} = -0.35 \cdot \frac{5.86}{5.74} = -0.357.$$

There is a connection and it is inverse.

We determine the coefficient of determination:

$$r_{xy}^2 = (-0.35)^2 = 0.127.$$

The fluctuation of the result is determined by the variation of the x-factor of 12.7%.

We determine the theoretical (calculated) values of  $y_x$  by putting the actual values of  $x$  into the regression equation. We find the value of the average error of approximation  $\bar{A}$ :

$$\bar{A} = \frac{1}{n} \sum A_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum |y - y_x| \cdot 100\% = \frac{56,7 \cdot 100\%}{7} = 8,1\%.$$

Calculated values differ (outlier) on average by 8.1% from the actual values.

Now we calculate the criterion F:

$$F_{\text{хакк}} = \frac{0,127}{0,873} \cdot 5 = 0.7,$$

Criterion  $1 \leq F \leq \infty$  for being  $F^{-1}$  should be considered.

The obtained value  $N_0$  indicates that the hypothesis should be accepted, the nature of the detected connection is random, and the parameters of the equation and the indicator of the density of connection are statistically insignificant.

1b. Before constructing the level model, it is necessary to perform the process of linearizing the variables. In the example, linearization is done by logarithmizing both sides of the equation:

$$\lg y = \lg a + b \lg x; \quad Y = C + b \cdot X$$

in this  $Y = \lg y$ ,  $X = \lg x$ ,  $C = \lg a$ .

We use the above information for calculation.

	Y	X	YX	Y <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	y <sub>x</sub>	y-y <sub>x</sub>	(y-y <sub>x</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	A <sub>i</sub>
1	1,8376	1,6542	3,0398	3,3768	2,7364	61,0	7,8	60,8	11,3
2	1,7868	1,7709	3,1642	3,1927	3,1361	56,3	4,9	24,0	8,0
3	1,7774	1,7574	3,1236	3,1592	3,0885	56,8	3,1	9,6	5,2
4	1,7536	1,7910	3,1407	3,0751	3,2077	55,5	1,2	1,4	2,1
5	1,7404	1,7694	3,0795	3,0290	3,1308	56,3	-1,3	1,7	2,4
6	1,7348	1,6739	2,9039	3,0095	2,8019	60,2	-5,9	34,8	10,9
7	1,6928	1,7419	2,9487	2,8656	3,0342	57,4	-8,1	65,5	15,4
Total	12,3234	12,1587	21,4003	21,7078	21,1355	403,5	1,7	197,9	56,3
Average value	1,7605	1,7370	3,0572	3,1011	3,0194	x	x	28,27	8,0
σ	0,0425	0,0484	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
σ <sup>2</sup>	0,0018	0,0023	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

We calculate the values S and b of the equation:

$$b = \frac{\overline{YX} - \bar{Y} \cdot \bar{X}}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{3,0572 - 1,7605 \cdot 1,7370}{0,0484^2} = -0,298;$$

$$C = \bar{Y} - b \cdot \bar{X} = 1,7605 - 0,298 \cdot 1,7370 = 1,278.$$

We form a linear equation:  $Y_x = 2,278 - 0,298 \cdot X$ .

We create it by powering it:  $y_x = 10^{2,278} * x^{-0,298} = 189,7 * x^{-0,298}$ .

Putting the actual values of x into this equation, we get the theoretical values of the resulting ux. We calculate the following indicators for them: connection density - correlation index  $r_{xu}$  and average error of approximation –  $A_i$ :

$$\rho_{xy} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sum (y - y_x)^2}{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{28,27}{32,92}} = 0,3758, \dots \bar{A} = 8,0\%$$

The characteristics of the level model show that they represent the correlation somewhat better than linear function indicators.

1 v. The equation of the exponential curve  $y = a * b^x$  The process of linearizing the variables in the logarithm of both sides of the equation is followed by:

$$\lg y = \lg a - x \cdot \lg b; \quad Y = C + B * x,$$

in this  $Y = \lg y$ ,  $C = \lg a$ ,  $B = \lg b$ .

We use the following table to perform the calculations.

	Y	x	Yx	Y <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	y <sub>x</sub>	y-y <sub>x</sub>	(y-y <sub>x</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	A <sub>i</sub>
1	1,8376	45,1	82,8758	3,3768	2034,01	60,7	8,1	65,61	11,8
2	1,7868	59,0	105,4212	3,1927	3481,00	56,4	4,8	23,04	7,8
3	1,7774	57,2	101,6673	3,1592	3271,84	56,9	3,0	9,00	5,0
4	1,7536	61,8	108,3725	3,0751	3819,24	55,5	1,2	1,44	2,1
5	1,7404	58,8	102,3355	3,0290	3457,44	56,4	-1,4	1,96	2,5
6	1,7348	47,2	81,8826	3,0095	2227,84	60,0	-5,7	32,49	10,5
7	1,6928	55,2	93,4426	2,8656	3047,04	57,5	-8,2	67,24	16,6
Total	12,3234	384,3	675,9974	21,7078	21338,41	403,4	-1,8	200,78	56,3
Average value	1,7605	54,9	96,5711	3,1011	3048,34	x	x	28,68	8,0
σ	0,0425	5,86	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
σ <sup>2</sup>	0,0018	34,3396	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

We calculate the values of the regression parameters a and b:

$$b = \frac{Y \cdot x - \bar{Y} \cdot \bar{x}}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{96,5711 - 1,7605 \cdot 54,9}{5,86^2} = -0,0023,$$

$$a = \bar{Y} - b \cdot \bar{x} = 1,7605 + 0,0023 \cdot 54,9 = 1,887.$$

We form the following linear equation:  $Y_x = 1,887 - 0,0023 * x$ .

We express it in simple form by exponentiating the resulting equation:

$$Y_x = 10^{1,887} * 10^{-0,0023x} = 77,1 * 0,9947^x.$$

Correlation index of bond strength (density).  $\rho_{xy}$  we evaluate through:

$$\rho_{xy} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sum (y - y_x)^2}{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{28,27}{32,92}} = 0,3589.$$

The connection is weak. The average error of approximation shows that the error is high, but within a sufficient limit. The exponential function represents the relationship being studied slightly worse than the rank function.

1g. Equilateral hyperbola equation  $y = a + b \frac{1}{x}$  is linearized by the following substitution:

$$y = a + bz.$$

We use the following table to perform the calculations:

	y	z	yz	z <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>	y <sub>x</sub>	y-y <sub>x</sub>	(y-y <sub>x</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	A <sub>i</sub>
1	68,8	0,0222	1,5255	0,000492	4733,44	61,8	7,0	49,00	10,2
2	61,2	0,0169	1,0373	0,000287	3745,44	56,3	4,9	24,01	8,0
3	59,9	0,0175	1,0472	0,000306	3588,01	56,9	3,0	9,00	5,0
4	56,7	0,0162	0,9175	0,000262	3214,89	55,5	1,2	1,44	2,1
5	55	0,0170	0,9354	0,000289	3025,00	56,4	-1,4	1,96	2,5
6	54,3	0,0212	1,1504	0,000449	2948,49	60,8	-6,5	42,25	12,0
7	49,3	0,0181	0,8931	0,000328	2430,49	57,5	-8,2	67,24	16,6
Total	405,2	0,1291	7,5064	0,002413	23685,76	405,2	0,0	194,90	56,5
Average value	57,9	0,0184	1,0723	0,000345	3383,68	x	x	27,84	8,1
σ	5,74	0,002145	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
σ <sup>2</sup>	32,9476	0,000005	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

The values of parameters a and b of the regression were formed:

$$a = \bar{y} - b \cdot \bar{z} = 57,89 - 105,14 \cdot 0,0184 = 38,5;$$

$$b = \frac{\overline{y \cdot z} - \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}}{\sigma_z^2} = \frac{1,0723 - 57,9 \cdot 0,0184}{0,002145^2} = 105,14.$$

The resulting equation will look like this:  $y_x = 38,5 + 105,14 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ .

Correlation index:  $\rho_{xy} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{27,84}{32,92}} = 0,3944$ . A The average error of approximation A=8.1%.

The estimate of the strongest bond density was obtained by the equilateral hyperbola equation:  $\rho_{xy}=063944$ (compared to linear, rank, exponential regressions). A – enough remains.

$$2. F_{\text{хакки}} = \frac{\rho_{yx}^2}{1 - \rho_{xy}^2} \cdot \frac{n - m - 1}{m} = \frac{0,1555}{0,8445} \cdot 5 = 0,92, \text{ бунда } F_{\text{жадв}}=5,5 > F_{\text{хакки}}, \alpha=0,05.$$

It follows that the N<sub>0</sub> hypothesis about the statistical insignificance of the parameters of this equation is accepted. Such a result can be explained by the rather low density of the identified connections, the small number of observations.

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THE PHENOMENON OF INDEPENDENCE IN CHILDREN AND ITS  
CONFORMITY TO BE EXPLAINED THROUGH

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**Annotation:** This article demonstrates the identification of the Conformity phenomenon in adolescent swimmers in children through several methods of distinguishing it from some similar phenomena.

**Keywords:** conformity, behavior, phenomenon psychology, behavior, individual, social, beliefs, values, habits and skills, social beliefs, values, habits and skills.

We now live in a time when a focused approach to raising children has reached the level of Public Policy. In this regard, usmir expressed his opinion in many state documents about independent thinking in young people, dividing the opinion of uz and having an independent pose. The first head of state I.Karimov writes about this: "...I would like to raise our youth in every possible way healthy and harmonious, to strengthen the family, which is the construction of spirituality, which ensures the eternity of life, the continuity of generations, to become today not only our main task, but also our human duty" [1.23].

The psychological phenomenon called independence was studied in Western psychology through conformism, which is considered a reflection of independence.

Conformism, conformal behavior means such behavior is given to an individ Group effect if a disagreement is observed between the group and the individual in any matter. The concept against this, that is, conformism, is an independent, non – influenced behavior in which individ develops his own opinion and supports it in front of others.

The phenomenon of conformism should be distinguished from some phenomena similar to it. For example, social beliefs, values, habits and skills have nothing to do with group pressure. Being guided by various labels, fashion, social conditions, a person can have his own independent opinion.

Famous scientist I.S.Con writes about the concept of conformism as follows: it is possible to apply the concept of conformism to a certain method of resolving the conflict between an individ and a group. The conformance measure is the degree to which individual requirements and standards are obeyed. It is possible that the yoke will have a purely external appearance. Individ does not change his views, but he does not disclose them, pretending to be obsessed with the pose of the group. As soon as the pressure ends in this case, or the person comes out of control of a certain group, he again shows an action in accordance with his personal master class. "Inner conformism" is an extremely complex concept in which, under the influence of the group, a person changes his first thought, mastering the point of view of many [2].

In relation to the concept of independence, it is also necessary to clarify this point. Anyone who is not given to group pressure is also not called "independent". Both in ordinary marriage and in psychological exposures, it is often faced with the phenomenon of negativism, that is, the ustanovka of speaking and acting on the contrary. This is explained by the hostile attitude of the individual towards the group, and there is a desire to be afraid that he has a different opinion from them. Usually behind this situation lies such a fact that for this individual there may be some other group that is considered an extremely authoritative referent, has other norms and values. For example, the well-known negativism of adolescents, which shows their independence in relation to their parents, adults in general, is combined with extremely rigid conformism within the peer community.

The phenomenon of conformism began to be studied scientifically in the 50 years of the last century. American psychologist S. Ash conducted such a study. A group of 7 students will be given

the following instruction: "you will be shown two white papers. On the left side, one line on the right side is given 3 lines of different lengths. They are numbered in order with the numbers 1, 2, 3. One of the 3 lines on the right side is equal to the line on the same left side. It is required that you say that equal line by saying the corresponding number". Each person responds alternately by looking tenths to the left. Answers are recorded in a special form. No one will make mistakes when they are asked in one Test loneliness. The secret of the experiment, however, is that all testers, except one person, agree with the experimenter and say the wrong answer, agreed from all sinaluchi earlier. The "simple Tester" responds by standing in front of the last or the last. He is influenced by the wrong answers of those who responded before him. Does the "naive testator" believe in what he sees with his own eyes, or does he believe in the opinion of others? If one believes in what he sees, that person is considered independent-minded. If on the contrary, it turns out to be a person with conformal behavior.

At this point, the question arises: How do people behave and feel when a difference is observed between the opinion of the group and personal perception, and what reactions are observed in them?

1) a person realizes himself that he is not a competence or thinks differently from others as a result of personal shortcomings. At this point, cases of low self-esteem and self-doubt in a person are observed.

2) the man blames the group. In doing so, he believes that the reason for the difference between his opinion and the opinion of the group is "in the fact that he did not understand the issue of others" or made a quick decision." Such a pose will naturally help to resist group pressure

3) individ tries to explain the difference in his thoughts by objective circumstances. ("There will be a different answer because it is viewed from all sides"). In doing so, individ will have to insist on his opinion. But for some reason, such people are more likely to succumb to group influence.

4) Some people explain the differences in their views by individual differences. This is especially the case when the matter is considered personal and subjective. ("This is how the world is built, everyone has a different worldview")

5) Some people try not to "notice" the difference in thoughts.

From the above, it can be concluded that the science of psychology is required to answer the following questions on the issue of the phenomenon of independence:

- 1) What is the basis of independent behavior?
- 2) What personality qualities is Independence observed in those who have it? Can one talk about an independent person in general?
- 3) what psychological mechanisms provide independent behavior and what motivational protective mechanisms and cognitive factors interact in it?
- 4) what psychological consequence of independent behavior is observed? What ustanovks, emotional states, beliefs and social States of a person are needed to be observed in order to insist on their own opinion?
- By answering the above questions, the essence of the phenomenon of independence is revealed. Some of the questions can be answered as follows:
- R.Krachfield believes that each person's reaction is subject to concrete conditions in relation to group pressure. Such concrete conditions include:
  - - composition and structure of the group;
  - - the importance (prestige)of a group for a person;
  - - his personal position in the group;
  - - to what extent does the raised issue "touch" the individual negative of the tester;
  - - preparation level (competence)of the testator;
  - - - to the reputation of the participants in the dialogue before the testator, etc. [2].

- R. Crachfield writes about adjectives specific to those who think independently and draw independent conclusions as follows:
- - in the field of cognition: relatively high intelligence, the speed of thought processes, the presence of original ideas;
- - a high level of strength of movement in the field of motivation and emotions, high self-control in stressful situations, lack of enthusiasm;
- - in the field of self-awareness: the presence of a sense of personal perfection, high self-esteem, self-confidence, having realistic perceptions of oneself;
- - in the field of communication: not paying much attention to the opinion of other people about him activity, not giving in to influences, lack of trust and hadic in mutelic interpersonal relationships [2].

The ability to make the right conclusions about people will be highly developed in independent people. Such people will be alienated by dogmatism, stereotyping of thinking. On the contrary, conformist people will be characteristic of neuroticism, Chronicle howling, authoritarianism.

Thus, we touched upon the studies carried out on this topic in higher foreign psychology and the conclusions drawn in them N.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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**PEDAGOGICAL TACTICS: SPECIFICITY OF SPEECH ACTIVITY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATOR (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL THEORIES)**

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**Abstract:** in this article, the specificity of the speech activity of the pedagogical educator in preschool education and the acquisition of exemplary speech for the educator is an indicator that determines his readiness for his profession. This article discusses the specificity of the speech activity of the pedagogical educator in preschool educational organizations.

**Keywords:** spiritual growth, training, mature and harmonious, preparation for education, and modernization, modern programs technologies. moral aesthetic and physical development.

The development, prospects, well - being, spiritual growth of each state and society, the development of the world among the most developed countries-the education of a selfless, believing generation, bringing the teaching to high-quality and content high-level mothers, who are considered to depend on young people who embody noble qualities in their hearts and minds, mature and competent in all respects, To this end, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. At the meeting held on August 16, 2017 under the leadership of Mirziyoyev, priority tasks were set for the structural reform of the preschool education system, full coverage of children in these institutions. As a result of the analysis in this regard, three large documents were adopted in a short time-the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9 —No. 3261 of the PP-30, September 30-No. 5198 of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9-No. 3305 on the organization of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's decision on measures to further improve the preschool education system on December 29, 2016 -2017 – 2021 was adopted and a program was developed on its basis. This decision provides for strengthening the material and technical base of the preschool education system, providing them with qualified pedagogical cards, radically improving the level of preparation of children for school education, introducing modern programs and technologies into the educational process.

It is important to create conditions for the aesthetic and physical development of our children's intellectual moral. Our President Sh. The reforms in this area are consistently continued by Mirziyoyev, the development of the network of pre-school education carriers based on the requirements and standards of the present time, the focus on their reconstruction and modernization is also on ensuring that the owners of our future grow up without being inferior to anyone and become worthy heirs to great ancestors. Of course, it is difficult to imagine the effect of reforms in this regard without personnel who can fully meet the requirements of the industry. Therefore, the issue of creating a mechanism for regularly improving the skills of pedagogical workers in the system through advanced methods, improving the work of continuous methodological services with the widespread implementation of Information Communication Technologies in the educational and educational process is also considered relevant. If the educator is able to correctly and accurately use words in his speech, then his speech will be understandable to children. The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is much richer, it is constantly replenished with new words, words from consumption disappear. When the educator communicates with children in speech, it is necessary to widely use the vocabulary of the native language, taking into account their age.

When the educator works on the expressiveness of his speech, it is important for oral speech to correctly use the intonation means of expressiveness. Therefore, it is necessary for the educator to correctly use accents in his speech, to distinguish the content of words with a change in the tempo and strength of the voice, to temporarily stop the voice in speech from pauses (appropriate use, hara - kati depending on the height and strength of the voice in speech, the tempo of speech, the amount

<b>455</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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of Into-nation makes the speech lively, lively, helps to articulate the thought in its entirety and in its completion.

The educator enriches and improves his vocabulary, his grammatical side with constant reading of artistic, scientific, special and other literature. However, in the process of reading literature, the educator should focus not only on its content, on new words, but also on what tools of the language the author used when opening the content of the work, what words and grammatical forms he used, to what extent he outlined the material. Failure to eliminate speech defects in time in nati Jas over the years, these defects are strengthened, and people do not even notice it. A caregiver who has a drawback in his speech cannot work with children. Many believe that it is impossible to eliminate speech defects in adults. But this opinion is not correct. A tutor who constantly and firmly worked on his speech can eliminate his defects.

The political maturity of the educator contributes to the awareness of his responsibility to the people and society for the quality of raising children, a creative approach to educational tasks, constant improvement of his skills and the growth of his comrades at work. For an educator, mastering exemplary speech is an indicator that determines his readiness for his profession. A well-known pedagogue, a methodologist who developed the methods and methods of teaching children to the native language, a famous specialist in preschool education, professor Y.I.Tikheyeva gave a high assessment of the educator's speech and said: "a model that children involuntarily imitate in kindergarten is the language of the educator (gardener), the educator's language should be able to combine in itself everything that has an incredibly effective and incredibly strong effect on the language of children. The language of the gardener should be fluffy, free from any defects of literary pronunciation." Each educator-pedagogue should be able to eliminate the shortcomings of his speech, knowing very well the requirements for his speech. The educator enriches and improves his vocabulary, his grammatical side with constant reading of artistic, scientific, special and other literature. However, in the process of reading literature, the educator should focus not only on its content, on new words, but also on what tools of the language the author used when opening the content of the work, what words and grammatical forms he used, to what extent he outlined the material.

Thus, if the words in the educator's speech are clearly selected, the sentences are correct from the grammatical side, the thoughts in it are simple, clear, clear, consistently pronounced in ketmaketlik, the age and mental characteristics of children are taken into account, such speech is easily perceived by children and becomes understandable to them.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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**Abstract:** in this article, the best experiences of preschool education and education in foreign countries were studied on the basis of a comparative analysis. Information is provided about the forms and conditions of preschool education, mainly in developed Western and Eastern countries. As well as opinions on the content of reforms carried out in the field of preschool education and education in our country and its results are covered. Also, special attention is paid to the research carried out on the study of foreign experience in preschool education and education. Specific opinions are expressed about its methodological foundations. The role and importance of advanced experience in the education system in ensuring the development of states is revealed.

**Keywords:** preschool education and education, regulatory framework, reform, advanced experiences of foreign countries in the system of Continuing Education Uzbekistan, Germany, Japan, China, Great Britain, Singapore, Italy, advanced experiences, child, generation, mature personnel, perspective, Renaissance, Human Capital, Research, electronic resources.

The system of preschool education is the primary, most basic unit of continuing education. Many years of scientific observation and research show that 70% of all information that a person receives during his lifetime is received by him under the age of 5 years. Hence, preschool education and education occupy an important place in the adult education of children as a healthy and educated, mature staff. In this regard, several regulatory and legal foundations have been developed in our country regarding the reform of the preschool education system. The coverage of the admission of children in our state to preschool educational organizations is increasing from year to year. This figure was 27.7 percent in 2016, reaching 60 percent by 2020.

The reforms carried out today are supposed to bear fruit in perspective. To this end, our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev —at the same time, we need to educate a new generation of strategic thinking, educated and qualified personnel who will come to the field as a reformer. Therefore, it was said that we are consistently reforming all the links of kindergarten education. Head of State Sh.M.At the meeting held by Mirziyoyev on August 16, 2017, important tasks were assigned to the structural reform of the preschool education system, full coverage of children in these institutions. As a result of the analysis in this regard, 1 decree and 2 decisions were signed by the president in a short time. In order to further strengthen the legal framework of pre —school education and education, the law on preschool education and education was adopted. Also, preschool education as the first type of continuing education —on education—was also reflected in the law. These normative legal acts adopted are not limited only to the legal justification or protection of the activities of the preschool educational and educational sphere. These foundations also serve to ensure the reform, development of the most basic base link of continuing education. In this regard, the study of foreign experience in the reforms carried out in the field of education, the comparison of their best experience with National Education and upbringing, and the introduction of their achievements by adapting them to the industry are a requirement of the period.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev —the new strategy of Uzbekistan in the bookl - connects with the concept of human capital. That is -...in developed countries, much attention is paid to investing in a full cycle of education, that is, investing in the upbringing of a child in the period from 3 to 22 years old. Because this investment will bring benefits to society in the amount of 15-17 times. And we have this figure only 4 times. Consequently, we are obliged to increase attention to human capital, mobilize all opportunities for this, the head of state writes. Hence, in the development of the preschool education system, the tasks set in the works and lectures of our president and decrees and resolutions serve as a methodological basis. There are very few separate

literature and research works on the study of advanced experience of foreign countries in the system of preschool education and education, there are only electronic resources of the resources in this regard, which can also be found and translated from various websites of the internet. For example, on this topic B.E.Parmonov, In The Form Of 4 I.G'.Mamajanov, R.Mamatovs, In The Form Of 5 M.X.Saberova took part in scientific research of 2 members. B.E.Psychological aspects of foreign experience in raising children in the Parmonov —preschool educational organization the article covered the best experiences of foreign countries. In particular, he studied the analytical experience of such countries as Great Britain, the Russian Federation, Japan, Germany. I.G ' Mamajonov, R.And the mamatovs-in the study of the German state education system, partially included information on the system of preschool education. M.X.Swordova studied the content and essence of the reforms carried out in the field of preschool education and education, as well as the specifics of foreign experiences in the upbringing of children in preschool educational organizations. According to the state educational standards of preschool education and education, preschool education is a holistic process aimed at the comprehensive development of preschool education — preschool children, taking into account their interests, talents, individual mental and physical characteristics, cultural needs, and providing for the formation of spiritual norms, the acquisition of life and social experience in a child. In this process, admission to preschool educational organizations is different in different states. Republic of Uzbekistan —Article 34 of the law on preschool education and upbringing binaoan is divided into groups depending on the youth of children. In particular, the first development group (from one to three years old), the junior group (from three to four years old), the middle group (from four to five years old), the senior group (from five to six years old), the school preparatory group (from six to seven years old). In Germany, however, there is no concept that children - grandparents who have a pension-should look after grandchildren -. Therefore, parents are obliged to give their children to kindergarten from 4 months of age. Many German families give their children to kindergarten much earlier. There are 6 different types of preschool education in Germany, which are fundamentally different from each other and differ in color from those in other countries. In Japan, Italy and the Chinese state, children are mostly admitted to kindergarten from the age of 3. Only very forced families can give their children to childcare centers. For example, in Japan, a children's nursery (childcare center) can be given a child from the age of three months, but such a situation is not common among the Japanese, since at such an age a mother must have a very serious reason to place a child in a nursery. Also such a woman is not considered a good mother by society. And the opinion of those around them is considered —for the Japanese-the most basic. In Japan, only children whose parents work are accepted for children's nursery. To do this, the municipality will need to provide a certificate from the parental place of work and documents about the absence of a family member looking at the other child in the family. And in our country, children are admitted to kindergarten from the age of one. Benefits are established in labor legislation for mothers whose child has not reached the age of three. In order to increase the issue of coverage to preschool educational organizations of our state and the full implementation of pre-school preparation, the relevant norms were introduced into the legislation of the new edition. In particular, pre —school education and upbringing in accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan-on Education also provides for one-year compulsory preparation of children from six to seven years old for primary education. Article 9, 8 the state Department of the Republic is now preparing for primary classes in the 1-year pre-school preparatory group in state and non-state preschool educational organizations of children with the right to receive all education in the Republic from 6 to 7 years old and issued a certificate for them. And this process begins much earlier in developed countries. In Italy, for example, children prepare for school between the ages of 3 and 6. This process is carried out in public kindergartens and private Catholic kindergartens. And in Great Britain, in 1988, the law "on Education" entered into force. It sets not only educational standards, but also a basic assessment of the level of mental

<b>459</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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development at the time of admission of children to school. Compulsory education in England, Scotland and Wales begins at age 5 and in Northern Ireland at age 4. That is why the deadline for starting training in compulsory education is considered the earliest in Europe. In Singapore, too, preschool education is the primary link in education. Children are admitted to kindergarten from 3 years old. For two to three years, they are taught their mother tongue and English, reading, counting, singing, painting, dancing. There are no state-owned nurseries in Singapore. All preschool institutions are private and administered by some religious organizations or foundations.

Studying the advanced experience of foreign countries in the system of continuing education, we make sure that each state has its own characteristics. We can see that in some ways these identities also served the development, progress of those countries. Even history itself is a witness to this. For example, in kindergartens in the Japanese, educational programs were also taken into account, in addition to writing and reading, children are taught to sing, sports competitions are held and regularly go out for walks. But along with these, the purpose of these activities is to develop in the child a sense of harmony, living in a team. When singing, the chorus (in the team) must be sung, the solo singer does not apply, when a competition is held or an all or group victory is achieved, there is no absolute solo winner. This directs Japanese society to hand in hand in modernization. For the development of the state and society, the Japanese sidqi serves sincerely. China, which occupied the world market, also achieved this result with the reform of Education. The Chinese people are famous all over the world for their hard work. The fact that Chinese products have filled the world market in the short term after the Second World hit is a clear proof of this. The Chinese are very disciplined and sporty people. Of course, this is also reflected in the upbringing of children. If in European countries the parent is responsible for the upbringing of the child, then in China this thing is the responsibility of the state. From three months, the baby is transferred to kindergarten. From the age of one and a half, little Chinese begin to be taught to dance, sing, draw, count and recognize letters. Together with upbringing in kindergartens, great attention is paid to physical development. Taking into account the interests of the child, an attempt is made to demonstrate his talent. From elementary school it is required to be disciplined, not capricious and study well. Obedience and non-disclosure of the "i" is the basis of Chinese upbringing. Since childhood in Chinese children, three main qualities are formed: ability to work, discipline and respect for adults. They are taught from an early age that they should be the best, no matter what. Perhaps that is why the Chinese occupy leading positions in all areas of science, culture and art. In the educational plan of preschool education in the UK, not only the emphasis is placed on the general educational process, but also special importance is attached to such skills as reading and counting in a child. In this children aged 4-5 years, specific skills and knowledge in six areas of development were determined: personality; socio-emotional; communicative; awareness; Mathematical; Physical; creative. Preschool children need to play a lot, but the requirements in the framework of knowledge of literature and mathematics are so high that there is no time left for the game.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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## ACTIVATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE COGNITIVE THINKING OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Annotation:** The development of preschool education with the transition to a new quality level cannot be carried out without the development of innovative technologies. The traditional methods are being replaced by active teaching and upbringing methods aimed at enhancing the creative cognitive development of the child. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce modern methods and technologies into the learning process, and also, in these changing conditions, the teacher of preschool education needs to be able to navigate in a wide range of modern pedagogical technologies.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic reforms, innovative technologies, creative development, pedagogical creativity, cognition, interactivity, project activities.

Paying attention to the issues of education and upbringing, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "We all see how much attention is paid to preschool education, school and science. If we do not have the basis for this system, then, sorry, all the reforms will be lost and we will not succeed. Let's say we bring the best equipment, the best technologies. Who will work for them? Equipment that should work for five years will not work for a year. As an engineer, I'll tell you, we won't even be able to use it for a year. Who do we need? Who will teach? Who will prepare a competitive specialist for Uzbekistan? No one, ever! Only ourselves! No matter how hard it is — if we cannot educate our youth — the future of our country, then tomorrow our society will not be able to achieve the great goals set for it. Remember it all!"

The current situation in preschool education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by intensive search for ways to update its content, the creation of original methods and means of education and training, the use of new forms of organization of the pedagogical process. The development of preschool education with the transition to a new qualitative level cannot be carried out without the development of innovative technologies. Traditional methods are being replaced by active methods of teaching and upbringing aimed at activating the cognitive development of the child. In these rapidly changing conditions, a preschool teacher needs to be able to navigate a wide range of modern pedagogical technologies. All of the above has formed the prerequisites for improving the professional skills of teachers of our preschool educational organization. The search for new forms and methods of pedagogical work that contribute to improving the level of professional competence has led to the fact that modern interactive, communicative and gaming technologies have become widely used in the practice of our preschool organization. Practice shows that the introduction of new forms of methodological support of the educational process makes it possible to improve the quality of education and the skills of teachers, who, in turn, widely use innovative educational technologies in their work.

There are many methods of teaching and raising children, it is necessary to choose more effective means based on modern methods and new integrated technologies. It is considered correct in a preschool organization to introduce the following educational technologies into practice:

- health-saving technologies;
- technologies of project and research activities;
- educational pedagogy and game technologies;
- critical thinking.

One of the promising methods is the method of project activity. This method supports children's cognitive activity, which helps the child to get a positive experience of implementing their own ideas, searching for new, non-standard actions based on the originality of thinking, support the initiative of

the child and formalize it as a culturally significant product. Any project is a product of cooperation between children, educators and parents. The project involves solving cognitive, creative tasks, experimental activities and the development of communicative communication skills. In the practice of modern preschool organizations, various pedagogical teaching technologies are being introduced. One of the methods by which it is possible to solve the tasks set out in the standard is the technology of developing critical thinking. This technique is an integral system, it is not criticism, but a perfect, complementary thinking that will teach children to collect information, analyzing it, using the necessary information.

A preschooler should try to think critically, express and prove his opinion. This will give him the opportunity to broaden his horizons, think critically, think extraordinarily, show interest in the topic under discussion and allows him to improve his creative abilities. Along with this, individual, pair and group work with pupils has a beneficial effect on expressing one's own opinion during a discussion, teaches one to be able to listen and evaluate the opinions of others, think before answering, respect the opinions and rights of comrades, the collective. Modern teachers-educators of preschool organizations in organized educational activities use several innovative interactive methods-techniques. Improving the quality of innovative activities in preschool organizations is directly dependent on the professional level of teaching staff. The main signs of innovative activity of a teacher of a preschool organization are:

- Teacher's willingness to improve their activities, innovative needs.
- A teacher should love children, his work, be a thinking person, capable of analyzing and creatively processing new knowledge.
- Creative ability to design, model and give out new ideas and ideas in practical forms.
- With the aim of motivating teachers for professional development and professional competence improvement, summing up and revealing the results of their pedagogical activity, dissemination and generalization of pedagogical experience through competitions, seminars, master classes, etc.

Continuous improvement of the pedagogical process requires teachers of preschool organizations to continuously search for new methods and means of education and training. Positive results in the upbringing of children are achieved with a skillful combination of different forms of cooperation, with the active involvement in this work of all members of the staff of the preschool organization and family members of the pupils.

Thus, it is necessary to remember that the implementation of various educational changes is an activity for the development of the preschool organization itself. Since, "This process requires comprehensive knowledge and skills from the mentor. In this regard, a thorough study of the psychology of children is especially important.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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**MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY OF TEACHERS-EMPLOYEES OF THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM**

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**Abstract:** this article addressed the importance of the development of creative thinking of educators in preschool educational organizations. The most important features of the content of upbringing, innovative approach and cultural diversity of pedagogical issues in the concept of "creativity" itself.

**Keywords:** personal life, self-awareness, innovative approach, civic, professional and moral aspect, behavior, teacher skills, creative activity, creativity. Individual characteristics of the personality,

One of the most important features of the content of upbringing is the vital self – realization of a person, his personal life and activities are characterized by recognition as a subject of the environment in which he lives. In human maturation, self-awareness in civil, professional and moral terms is important. The process of upbringing gives effective results only if the teacher teaches students, self-education, that is, conscious, battered work on themselves. The formation of skills in the methods of self-education of students depends on the skill of the teacher, the correct Organization of educational activities. Students usually imitate the behavior of their loved ones, sometimes teachers. Therefore, the teacher, relying on his pedagogical skills, should be able to instill in the reader feelings of self-confidence, affection in his soul. Students monitor how the teacher behaves in class and in life, how he dresses, treats, interacts with people. This is also an effective tool in self-education of students and is an important way to increase their social status. Students in the process of education and upbringing under the direct supervision of a teacher, in damolish, in public affairs, form skills in methods of self-education, these methods encourage students to take initiative, to conduct independent feedback.

The concept of "creativity" reflects cultural diversity in itself. For Western People, creativity, in general, is considered a novelty. They draw attention to the fact that on the basis of creativity there is unconventional, curiosity, imagination, a sense of humor and freedom (Myordok, Ganim, 1993.; Sternberg, 1985.). The Orientals, on the other hand, understand creativity as the process of rebirth of goodness (Hui, Sternberg, 2002.; Rudovich, Hui, 1997.; Rudovich, Yue, 2000.). Although the views of Westerners and Easterners on creativity vary, however, representatives of both cultures highly value this quality and its possession (Kaufman, Lan, 2012.). Many pedagogues believe that they do not have the capacity for creativity. This can be justified by two different reasons: firstly, even most pedagogue-educators cannot adequately explain what actually means the concept of "creativity"; secondly, they are unaware of what qualities are directly reflected on the basis of creativity. In order for a student (student) to teach children creative thinking, to be able to form creative thinking in them, it is first necessary that the educator himself be a creative, creative person. Go and see how, if he himself does not have the qualities of creativity, then the student (student) will be able to encourage children to creative thinking. It is necessary not that the educator is creative and creative or not, but that he organizes classes in the spirit of creativity, creativity, seeks to test new ideas in the educational process. In the lessons, the educator, according to the "creative road map", moves in the following 4 directions, and the actions in them are considered signs that represent the creativity of educators (Patti Drepreau :

- \* Show creative thinking skills;
- \* Being able to use strategies that encourage the student (student) to master the academic subjects with interest;
- \* Innovative approach and creative approach to finding solutions to pedagogical issues;

<b>465</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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The pedagogical potential of creativity is a multi-level process, and it relies on the following principles.

1. The priority principles of the potential of pedagogical creativity a vivid manifestation of creativity is reflected in:

2. Individual characteristics of the personality and in life activities
3. Achieving individuality
4. Increase productivity, consistency, systematicity and capacity
5. Creative orientation and problematic character ownership

The pedagogue-educator does not remain creative in itself. His ability for creativity is formed over a certain period of time through consistent reading and learning, work on oneself, and he gradually improves and develops. As in any specialist, the foundation is laid in student years and is consistently developed in the organization of professional activities in order for future educators to have creative abilities. In this case, it is important for the educator to orient himself in creative activity and be able to effectively organize this activity. In the organization of creative activity, the educator should pay special attention to the creation of products of creativity of a problematic nature. Self-creative activation-it is necessary that the individual fully manifests and develops his capabilities in creative activity, and not be creative and creative, but organize activities in the spirit of creativity, creativity, strive to test new ideas in the educational process. Self-creative activation-it is necessary that the individual fully manifests and develops his capabilities in creative activity, and not be creative and creative, but organize activities in the spirit of creativity, creativity, strive to test new ideas in the educational process. In training, according to the "creative path map", the following 4 directions are moved, and the actions in them are considered signs that represent the creativity of educators (Patti Drapeau:

- 1) show creative thinking skills;
- 2) be able to use strategies that encourage the mastery of training with interest;
- 3) innovative approach and creative approach to finding solutions to pedagogical issues;
- 4) expected result

It is known that among the qualities and characteristics that form one or another of the individual's abilities, one individual plays a leading role, while others act as assistants. The leading role in pedagogical activity is played by the characteristics of a person associated with the exchange of views. First of all, perceptual, that is, those properties that relate to the sphere of perception (the most important of them is observability) play a leading role, allowing the reader to perceive the psychology of the reader, his mental state in a similar way, to correctly assess the behavior of the class team as a whole in a particular pedagogical situation. As a component of the characteristics of the teacher's personality associated with the exchange of views, one can calculate the preparation for empathy, that is, understanding the mental state of the ogres and pity for them. A necessary condition for this is the for children.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

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**FUNDAMENTALS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE STATE OF CORRUPTION IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ITS PREVENTION**

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**Annotation.** The article provides an analysis of foreign experience in combating and preventing the state of corruption in the preschool education system and regulatory legal acts issued by our state.

The evolutionary stage of the reforms carried out in the field of preschool education on the issue of justice and legality in the society being renewed in the new development strategy of Uzbekistan was analyzed.

**Keywords:** road map, corruption, preschool education system, pedagogical personnel, quality of Education.

The renewed policy of Uzbekistan aims to raise justice and the rule of law to the highest level in society, introduce modern and efficient public administration, create a spirit of strict intolerance of all forms of corruption in public servants, and ensure the interests of the people without question. relying on oyas. First of all, at the core of these reforms, the priority idea put forward by President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, "The people should serve the people, not the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people", is set as a priority task to mobilize all opportunities in the interests of our people.

In order to achieve the real effectiveness of the reforms, it is of particular importance to consistently ensure the effectiveness of the fight against corruption in every sphere of the state and society.

It should be noted that measures to prevent modern crime, which are widely used in the international experience to ensure the effective implementation of state policy in the field of combating corruption, and to eliminate the causes and conditions of the manifestations of corruption, rather than the consequences, are national requires implementation.

"In the reform of the preschool education system, along with improving the quality of pedagogical staff and education, anti-corruption has been fought shamelessly. Corruption has become so systemic in preschool education that it can be likened to metal rust. When Rust begins to erode the metal, it will be necessary to completely replace that part of the metal with another so that the work process does not stop," said the minister of preschool education Agrippina Shin.

In this regard, according to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2020 No. 6013 "on additional measures to improve the Anti-Corruption System in the Republic of Uzbekistan", one of the main tasks of the newly created anti-corruption agency was the gradual introduction in 2020-2021 of all state and economic management bodies, state enterprises and enterprises

At the moment, the ministry is working with the prosecutor general's office and the Accounts Chamber to combat corruption in the preschool education system; a "road map" has been developed.

The minister also said that 26 years of insufficient attention to the preschool education system also caused an increase in corruption cases.

The internal audit, financial and legal control service of the ministry, the most important work of the ministry so far in the fight against corruption in the system, consists in limiting the performance of a person who has been prosecuted in the preschool education system.

"This is established by the law"on preschool education and upbringing". The analysis we did showed that there were many who worked without leaving office, even committing a crime as the head of the kindergarten. For information, according to Article 44 of the above law, persons previously convicted of committing intentional crimes cannot engage in pedagogical activity in preschool educational organizations.

An analysis of foreign practice in this regard has shown that one of the important tools that ensure the effective functioning of public and private sector participants in the field of combating corruption in countries based on laws in accordance with international standards, legislation and other modern methods is the organization of a system of anti-corruption compliance control (compliance control) in its structure.

Anti-corruption compliance control is a preventive system that organizes state and economic management bodies, economic entities, including state and non-state preschool educational organizations operating in the preschool education system in accordance with international standards, law and other regulatory legal acts in the field of anti-corruption risks, timely detection and termination of conflicts of interest, reporting violations of the law and violations

The compliance control system first appeared in the United States in 1906. The need for this is due to the creation of companies and corporations aimed at ensuring security in the country's economy.

Conflict situations with large companies from the second half of the last century to today (Volkswagen, Daimler, Siemens (Germany) Odenbrecht, Petrobras (Brazil), Samsung Group, Hyundai Motor Co. (Republic of Korea), BAE Systems (Great Britain), Baker Hughes Inc, Panalpina World Transport (USA) and others) necessitated a radical reform of anti-corruption systems in the private sector.

This experience is distinguished by its effectiveness and largely coincides with the practice of countries such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany, China with large economic potential.

Also, in most foreign countries, it is important that the compliance control system is regulated by a separate legislative act. In the US, for example, the law “act on the fight against corruption abroad” (Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, 1977), “Sarbanes-Oxley Act” (Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 2002), “Dodd-Frank Act” (Dodd-Frank Act, 2010) defined the establishment of a compliance control system within the structure of any corporations and companies participating in the US market as a mandatory rule.

In this place, the specificity of Slovenian legislation, which is aimed at regulating this area, stands out. In particular, the law “on the Slovenian state holding act”(Slovenian sovereign holding Act, 2014), adopted on April 26, 2014, established the status and powers of the compliance control system.

The peculiarity of the law is that it touches upon the personnel issue (compliance officer) in the compliance service and brings a clear rule and order to inform about corruption violations within the company (whistleblowing policy).

The introduction of the practice of the compliance control system in the anti-corruption legislation of our state is one of the main tasks set in this area in the decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 27.05.2019 “on measures to further improve the Anti-Corruption System in the Republic of Uzbekistan”PF-5729, in order to strengthen countermeasures in enterprises and organizations with a state share in the charter fund, the task was set to introduce the anti-corruption compliance control system and carry out systematic monitoring of its effectiveness. For the first time, the issue of introducing the compliance control system at the national level will be raised.

In accordance with the decree, within the framework of the implementation of the project “fight against corruption in Uzbekistan through effective, accountable and transparent management institutions” of the UN Development Program since 2019, in cooperation with the prosecutor general's office, the Ministry of Justice and other interested agencies, “White and Case” (USA) on the introduction of a complementary control system, International tender processes were held with the participation of international audit companies KPMG (Italy).

It was also agreed to ensure the worthy participation of the ministry in the reforms carried out in our country in the fight against corruption and its prevention, to cooperate on the effective

organization of activities of the compliance-Control Department of the Ministry of preschool education, professional development of employees and other issues.

From the above, it can be concluded that the fight against corruption in the activities of the public and private sectors serves a number of effective factors for the implementation of the "compliance control" system.

In particular, preschool education serves to timely identify and put an end to the dangers of corruption in the system, eliminate their consequences, the reasons and conditions that allow them, and reduce them to a minimum.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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## METHODOLOGY FOR CONDUCTING COMMUNICATION MUSIC LESSONS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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**Annotation.** It is known that the combination of music, Fine Arts and literature provides great opportunities to reveal the spiritual horizons of art, introduces it as a language of communication between peoples, a memory of mankind, the thoughts, feelings, deeds and the present of people of the undo era have been preserved. Each teacher will be motivated to do research when drawing up a lesson plan. The article also analyzes the theoretical justification for the organization of integrated music classes in preschool educational organizations.

**Key words:** integration, preschool education, training, method. novelty, music.

### Introduction

It is known that in the decree of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 "on the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" priority tasks were set for further acceleration of the development of our country in 2017 - 2021. Of the five priority areas in the strategy of action, the fourth is aimed at the development of the social sphere.

Among the issues of ensuring the well-being of the population, employment, health protection, housing, the development of the educational and educational system is also included. From this, the tasks set out in the resolution of December 29, 2016 "on measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" will form the basis of work on this issue. In particular, the material and technical base of 2,200 preschool institutions was strengthened by building 50 new preschool educational institutions in rural settlements, reconstruction of 1,167 existing institutions and overhaul of 983 of them, and providing them with inventory, educational and methodological manuals and zamr equipment on the basis of modern requirements. Most importantly, by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "on the provision of the activities of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan", a separate ministry was created. With this, part of the powers of the Ministry of public education were transferred to the new state structure.

### Literature analysis and methodology

By the way, in the logical dictionary of N.I. Kondakov, Integration is interpreted as follows: "Integration is the unification of any parts, elements as a whole." The philosophical dictionary gives the following definition: "Integration is a part of the development process. It is related to the integration of previously dissimilar parts, elements. However, the above definitions only give general descriptions of the concept. can be:

- to create a holistic view of the world of music in the student (here integration is considered as a learning goal). The result of such integration is that the student receives knowledge that allows him to see the connection between separate musical concepts, to imagine the world of music as a whole;
- finding a common platform to bring science knowledge closer (here integration is a teaching tool). At the intersection of knowledge on the existing subject, children get more and more new ideas about the musical world. regularly fills and expands the ulami (moves in a spiral of perception);
- development of musical integrative thinking of students (here integration is the result of learning). Student comparison. draw logical conclusions.

Multifaceted images and musical concepts reflect on the object of music given in the Sola, dying the connections between different forms. The modern stage of the development of National Education is characterized by a variety of innovative activities of schoolchildren. There is a complex process of forming a new, personality-oriented type of Education. Russian education becomes new, non-standard forms and methods of teaching. The idea of integrated education is taking its toll at school. Integrated education is one of the innovations of the modern methodology. This concept

entered Russian pedagogy in the 80s and began to denote the highest form of inter-subject communication.

This technology boldly takes over the school curriculum, and niavzulami seems to be difficult to adapt. Integration is the teacher's self-awareness. provides an opportunity for self-expression, ljodkorness. Your reader will help you open up the ability.

**Discussion and results**

Integration is a union of several directions and different levels. It is necessary to distinguish between intra-subject, inter-subject and mutual integration from subjects. Intra-subject-means the meaning of combining the concept in the framework of individual academic disciplines.

Therefore, the child perceives each topic separately. It is somewhat perceived by non-settings. On the contrary, it is necessary to show the child that everything is interconnected. Interdisciplinary facts, concepts, principles. Ma'liunki educator uses two or more classes in the preparation of integrated training Ulot. It is not only a combination of close understanding from different disciplines for solid knowledge ernas but also different niavzulami in the study of a niavzu. the bumbn niavzular block based on the general approach should be combined into one whole. Integrated training allows you to solve a number of goals and objectives that are difficult to achieve within the framework of traditional approaches. When conducting an integrated music training session, the following goals are achieved:

- review of the concept used in various fields of science:
- Organization of Target work with mental operations: comparison, generalization, classification, analysis, synthesis, etc;
- to show the application of subject-to-object communication and the solution of various issues of ulaming.

In fact, in integrated music classes, children work easily and learn a wide range of material with interest. O'the developed knowledge and skills are used by educators in model educational conditions not only in their practical activities, but also opens the way for creativity to manifest intellectual aptitude in Liam. Integration is a combination of general knowledge, penetrating as deeply as possible into a single educational material. Some difficulties are also encountered in integrated training. In doing so, it is necessary to consider the fanlaming programs that must be combined to determine the niavzulami, similar to integrated music workout scores. They do not have to be the same, the main thing is to determine the general directions of this topic and indicate the purpose of future integrated training. At the same time. The purpose of the musical exercise is to study the material more deeply and to strengthen the theoretical knowledge in practical terms. This is necessary in order to better assimilate the material. The training was prepared by 2 educators. when drawing up an educational synopsis, it is necessary to strictly follow these procedures, clearly separating the time allotted to each educator. This rule is especially true when educators do not have sufficient experience in joint cooperation. it is observed when the first attempt to conduct an integrated mash ulotlami is made. Integrated music it is important to organize the location of the equipment in advance in training. Placing the necessary handouts and work materials in tables in advance will help to more rationally use the time allotted for training.

Integrated workouts require serious training. The integrated mesh ulotoing form is non-standard and interesting. The use of different types of work will keep the attention of my caregiver at a high level. Integrated Training Method Research. it consists of preparation, execution (main), Final (reflexive). They differ from traditional drill bit by the same category.

So what does integrated training give the educator? Awalo, receives spiritual feed. In this, distracted from the usual training. it is a holiday that can be organized for itself (and children). Bimday lessons are a pleasure. Fun for children. in them to training, to music. it is of interest to research work. Integrated education is not regulated by either the subject, nor the age categories of my students, nor

by the subject. Meaningful O'z training, to interest the educator. the creation of a creative atmosphere in mashg Ulot is directly related to the personal interest of the educator.

By the way, integration refers to the whole term Integratio - recovery, replenishment, integration in Latin. An important component of pedagogical technology is teaching methods. As you know. in the learning process, methods are included, which are divided into the following classifications.

### Conclusion

The technology for the development of perception processes can be observed in practice in all types of musical and practical activities of the student: listening to music and thinking. development of your child's singing skills, musical rhythmic movements. instrumental music and plastic intonation, etc. Also improvisation-speech. vocal. rhythmic, plastic. it is artistry. O intonational-obrazh analysis of works of music to form the tasawuri about music occurs in the qihsh process. The problem of harmonization of education and upbringing in school is important and relevant for Theoretical and amahyot. Its relevance is due to the new social requirements for the school and changes in the field of Science and production. The scattered nature of the topic becomes one of the reasons for the disintegration of the worldview of a graduate of niaktab. And in the modern world, economic, political, cultural. information integration trends prevail. To say. fanlaming independent. ulaming's weak connection with each other causes serious difficulties in the process of forming a good picture of the world in the O-qers. it interferes with the organic perception of culture.

The introduction of the integration of science into the educational system makes it possible to solve the task currently posed to niaktab and society as a whole. Integrated lessons help children to form a holistic picture of the world, to understand the connection between phenomena in Nature, Society and the entire dunvo. In an integrated lesson, didactic goals are better achieved: cognitive, developmental and educational. The integration of the objects of the aesthetic cycle makes it possible to achieve a human - society - nature relationship that affects the moral and ethical side of this connection. There are ways that arise naturally. It's Just Fine Arts and artistic work, Fine Arts and literature that complement each other. It's about combining a course like Fine Arts and music. Lyric paintings by Shishkin and Levitan are the broad of Russia. power. it is better perceived under Tchaikovsky's music, revealing its splendor. Aivazovsky's works of art are complemented by Shostakovich and Beethoven's music, which makes it possible to feel the tragedy of the doomed manlama and the insurmountable power of elementlaming, which threw the ship piece by piece. And the integration of music and Fine Arts allows students not only to listen, tasawur and develop emotions in the lesson. perhaps they themselves allow you to engage in creativity.

The combination of music, Fine Arts and literature provides great opportunities to reveal the spiritual horizons of art. it is called the language of communication between peoples. introduces as msomyat memory. in it, the thoughts of people of the past era. feelings. the works and the present have been preserved. Every teacher knows the difficult situation of research and excitement when drawing up a lesson plan. These are constant questions: music, speech. facial expressions. pauses and views. how are gestures and various associations, internal experiences and reasoning. how to combine qihb. combine. how to create an atmosphere of creative activity? What will remain in the hearts of students after the next lesson?

Music, poetry, history. the combination of Fine Arts gives the teacher unlimited opportunities to make the textbook interesting and interesting for students. But there is a huge difference between watching a certain number of pictures, listening to a certain number of pieces of music and interfering with what we see and listen to. And hear how the problem is. not see or perform. Maybe how to do-not by voice, but by heart, not by eye. maybe in sight with the heart.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

<b>473</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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**Abstract:** The urban environment is an important structural element of the city's potential, due to which it directly fulfills its historical function as a source of development. A diverse and interconnected urban environment promotes the emergence and development of new ones in the most diverse areas of human activity. A comfortable urban environment for people directly ensures the physical, psychological and social well-being of the city's inhabitants, and the harmonious, social and economic well-being of the city.

The urban environment acts as a multifunctional complex of natural, natural-anthropogenic and socio-economic factors that have a large and diverse impact on the population of the city. The urban community of modern human life is the living environment of the house, the artificial environment outside the house - (organizations, streets, roads, transport, etc.), the environment of cultural landscapes (theme parks, etc.), the natural environment, as well as , socio-psychological and socio-economic environment, all these are the sum of living environment.

The basis of the attractiveness and comfort of the urban environment is the "framework infrastructure" (housing, engineering, transport, social, ecological, historical and cultural) created during the long-term historical period of the development of the city, which is the "material" basis. The framework infrastructure provides the potential for sustainable development of the city and includes many facilities that are in the communal ownership of the settlement. Cities that are attractive for life must have a strong and high-quality framework infrastructure - this means sustainability and long-term urban development.

Cities should have developed social infrastructure, including subsystems of socially important objects to provide favorable conditions for population life and objects of choice interests. The network of health, educational, cultural, physical training and sports facilities of the city service level is formed by objects in accordance with social standards and filled with the elements most demanded by the population.

Preservation of the historical and cultural basis is an important task that determines the quality level of the urban environment and ensures its uniqueness. The introduction of cultural heritage objects into the economic and social spheres of a modern city, if it is necessary to preserve historical values, becomes one of the locomotives of the city's development, a factor that increases its competitiveness.

The ecological framework helps to create a basis for the preservation of natural potential, ensures environmental quality and includes the entire system of "green" areas, water bodies and open spaces. If all these six types of framework infrastructure are of high quality, the city will not only improve the quality of life, but also be economically successful[1].

The result of the analysis of foreign experience shows different approaches to determining the parameters of the urban space that ensure sustainable development.

Evaluation of the quality of urban space should be based on three classification blocks:

- 1) the quality of the "framework" infrastructure of the city (housing, engineering, transport, social, environmental, historical and cultural);
- 2) the quality of the urban environment:
  - availability of common areas and places;
  - comfortable and people-oriented urban environment (improvement, landscaping);
  - integration of the cultural-historical heritage into the daily life of the city;
  - saturation with elements of service facilities and recreational facilities;
  - preservation of the unique "face" of cities and urban landscapes;
  - favorable environmental conditions;
- 3) safety and comfort of living and access to services for all socio-demographic categories of the population (children, pensioners, disabled, youth, working citizens, tourists, etc.) [2].



The formation of the tourist environment of the city is related to the nature of the existing settlement system, planning and socio-demographic conditions. The tourist environment consists of a combination of several components:

- natural environment (gardens, parks, reservoirs, forests, etc.);
- cultural-historical environment (historical-cultural monuments, architectural objects);
- recreational environments (medical tourism facilities: sanatoriums, boarding houses, hospitals, sports facilities and facilities, swimming pools, etc.);
- service environment (accommodation, food, transport, trade, etc.);
- ethnic environment (ethno-cultural centers, ethnic villages, ethnic parks, craft centers and workshops, folk art);
- event area (exhibitions, festivals, fairs, contests, jubilees, theater seasons)[3].

TurStat analytical agency has compiled a ranking of ancient historical cities of the CIS. Thus, it specified the types of tourism and cities that are popular among tourists due to their rich historical and cultural heritage. It is known that the most famous historical cities of the CIS countries among tourists are located mainly on the Great Silk Road in Central Asia and in the Caucasus region. Thus, Turkestan (Kazakhstan), Samarkand (Uzbekistan), Bukhara (Uzbekistan), Taroz (Kazakhstan), Ganja (Azerbaijan), Vitebsk (Belarus), Khiva (Uzbekistan), Gumri (Armenia), Khojand (Tajikistan) and Marv (Turkmenistan) cities are included. The rating was compiled based on the analysis of tour offers and information from regional tourism offices.

According to the President's Decree No. 5611 of January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", development of new tourism programs taking into account promising types of tourism in the regions of our country, including the potential of gastronomic tourism task is defined.

On the first day of 2022, the popular British online publication "The Independent" reported that an article titled "Best places to travel in 2022" was published. The publication announced the 10 most popular travel destinations in 2022. The Channel Islands, Northern Ireland, Canada, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Bhutan and Uzbekistan were included in this list. Speaking about Uzbekistan, Helen Coffey, the tourism editor of the publication, noted that a trip to a country with a rich heritage, which is located in the cultural and historical heart of the Silk Road, will be full of impressions. Also, it was noted that several years ago, Uzbekistan eased visa requirements for citizens of Great Britain, and now they can stay in the country for up to 30 days without a visa. Those planning a trip to Uzbekistan are advised to include international festivals and other major cultural events planned for this year in their schedule. Helen Koffi "Lazgi" international dance festival held in Khiva, "Stikhiya" music festival in Moynok, international crafts festival organized in Kokan, "Sharq Taronalari" international music festival held every two years in Samarkand, Tashkent and He listed the "Silk Road" literary festival in Bukhara, the Kokan International Festival of Craftsmen and the Tashkent International Film Festival. In addition, the attention of art and architecture lovers is focused on the Center of Islamic Civilization, which is expected to be opened this year, and the renovated State Art Museum[4].

On May 24-31, 2022, the 60th anniversary of the traditional "Flower Festival" was organized at a high level in the city of Namangan. This holiday with a 60-year history was held for the first time in Namangan - "Flower Exhibition" on August 19-20, 1961. 2022, according to the government order, preservation and restoration of floriculture traditions in Namangan region, carrying out scientific studies and researches in the field, exchange of experience, history of floriculture, learning experience of cultivation of flower varieties brought from abroad, young generation Systematic work was carried out to create interest in the art of floriculture, attract foreign tourists and turn the city of Namangan into a center of flowers. In addition, within the framework of the festival, a "Bayram Parade" consisting of 150 vehicles decorated with special flowers was held on the main streets of Namangan city. The Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Culture and Recreation Park in the center of the city hosted an exhibition of handicrafts, books, photographs, and national costumes. In a word, the international "Flower Festival" will serve to increase the flow of tourists, develop tourism, and expand the existing spheres of cooperation while introducing the whole of Uzbekistan, including Namangan, to the world.

In recent years, the tourism sector has become one of the strategic sectors of the national economy in our country. In this regard, more than 90 normative legal documents aimed at rapid development of the industry

<b>476</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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were adopted. Namangan region has opportunities to develop eco, ethno, mountain, agro (fisheries, orchards, livestock), gastronomic, pilgrimage, extreme, medical tourism. In 2022-2026, work will be carried out on the establishment of tourism villages "Chodak" in Pop district of Namangan region, "Nanay" in Yangigurgan district, "G'ova" in Chust district, "Almazor" in Kosonsoy district. In the city of Namangan, an ecotourism facility "Gullar Park" will be created, and the brand "Namangan - City of Flowers" will be further popularized, and tourism and service facilities will be established along the international road passing through the region. In addition, eco- and agro-tourism projects are implemented on the banks of the Syrdarya and Norin rivers, which flow through the region, and accommodation, catering, and entertainment services are organized for tourists.

The tourist environment of the city is dynamic and is built on the basis of the economy by the system of relevant institutions and relations. The bigger the city, the wider and more diverse its tourist environment, the higher its level of diversification, the stronger the intensive market competition involved in the implementation of its tourist functions, the greater the number of business entities. It will be.

It should be noted that the urban environment is a complex of anthropogenic, natural and natural-anthropogenic elements. The urban environment is a whole system of various complexes that are in continuous and constant interaction with each other. The process of urban growth and development, that is, urbanization slows down but still continues, the number of rural residents decreases and the growth of the urban population increases. In this regard, there is a need to plan and organize recreation and leisure in the urban environment and nearby areas. The organization of rest and recreation deals with the tourism sector, which is an integral element of the life of every person in the world.

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**SPECIFIC INDICATORS OF THE REGIONAL FOOD MARKET AND ITS  
FUNCTIONING MECHANISM**

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes methodological approaches that reveal the nature of the regional food market. The characteristics of the food market related to agriculture and agro-industrial complex are explained. The regional food market is based on the methodology of determining the scale of goods movement and the division of regions into groups using the concentration index.

**Key words:** regional food market, agriculture, agro-industrial complex, infrastructure networks, share of the region, scale of trade, concentration.

**Introduction:**

In order to reveal the essence of the regional food market, it is appropriate to clarify the composition of the trading facility of the agricultural products market and the agro-industrial complex. The characteristics of the production of agricultural products related to the food market can be explained as follows: the constant demand of the population for food products and raw materials of the food industry creates a guarantee of timely sale of agricultural products. This creates conditions for a regular increase in the production of agricultural products; the food market creates the need to organize additional sectors for the production of one type of product in agriculture; many types of agricultural products are perishable, and it is necessary to sell them on the food market in a short time; buyers in the food market are mainly located in cities. This requires the use of the services of intermediaries and infrastructure networks at various stages in the "field-consumer" chain; agricultural products are grown once or twice a year. But some of them are eaten as food every day. This creates costs associated with the storage of large quantities of food; all agricultural enterprises, rural residents and many urban residents with homesteads are engaged in the sale of meat and milk in the food market. The population has a large number of livestock, the products of which are not part of the market turnover, and it is difficult to keep track of it. Its share in gross production and consumption volume is significant and is expected to increase further in the future.

Agricultural products are supplied as raw materials to processing enterprises and as food to the population. The market for agricultural products operates within the framework of products purchased by the processing industry. Of course, not all agricultural products can be processed, or the production capacity of the processing industry may be insufficient. In such cases, agricultural products are directly intended for consumption by the population and are sold on the food market.

**Analysis of literature on the topic**

The production of agricultural products depends on a single chain consisting of "material and technical base - production - processing - delivery to the consumer". This single chain is often interpreted as an agro-industrial complex. It is known that the agro-industrial complex covers three areas. The first sector provides means of production and provides services. The second sector is agricultural production. The third sector consists of transportation, storage, processing and delivery of agricultural products to consumers. Therefore, it is possible to include products produced by the third sector of the agro-industrial complex (food products intended for population consumption) into the research object of the food market.

479	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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In some studies, it is emphasized that there is a fourth sector of the agro-industrial complex and that it consists of infrastructure. In our opinion, the fourth - infrastructure sector of the agro-industrial complex does not exist. Because, in most cases, social infrastructure is formed by the state. Of course, it is impossible to deny the support policy of the state in terms of development of production and market infrastructure. However, in most cases, the infrastructure of production and market appears automatically and is considered a supporting subsystem for these processes. In this case, production and market entities use transport, banking, intermediary, warehouse, information and other supply resources only when the need arises.

Of course, the formation and development of the market is related to infrastructure facilities. Market infrastructure does not live on the value created in the production process, but it itself creates new value. However, this value is embodied in the material product created during the production process. This creates the necessary conditions for the positive aspects of flexibility to market requirements, i.e. improving product quality from the point of view of competitiveness, reducing costs, finding buyers, optimizing pricing and sales methods. It can be seen that the formation and development of the food market depends on the results of inter-sectoral relations.

In this regard, the food market is the object of sale of ready-to-eat food products produced in agriculture and the final (food industry) product of the agro-industrial complex. Food market activity is a socio-economic process that depends only on population consumption.

At this point, it should be noted that in many studies there are cases of dividing the regions of the republic into three groups according to the composition of food products. Andijan, Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand and Tashkent regions are included in the first group, and agriculture develops relatively stably. The second group includes the regions of Navoi, Namangan, Khorezm and Surkhandarya, where the agricultural production has decreased, and the third group includes the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Syrdarya and Jizzakh, where the efficiency of using agricultural resources has decreased.

In our opinion, the high or low level of specialization and concentration also determines the level of development of a certain field. Here, the "common denominator" is the share of the population. If this or that production indicator is higher than this number, then this production network is developed in the region. This index can be expressed by the following formula (formula 1):

$$K_i = \frac{T_i}{A_i} \quad (1)$$

In this

$K_i$  - concentration index;

$T_i$  - the share of regional production i-network in the country;

$A_i$  –  $i$ - the share of the region's population in the country.

Based on this, it is possible to evaluate the effective functioning of the food market and apply multidimensional hierarchical classification methods. In this case, index indicators are formed that allow a comprehensive assessment of the level of concentration. On the basis of the integrated indicator of the level of concentration, ratings representing regional differentiation and periodic changes are also developed. Hierarchical level of food production is analyzed on the basis of integrated indicators that allow a comprehensive assessment of the level of concentration. This will help to develop practical recommendations aimed at territorial localization and specialization of food production within the region.

### Research methodology

<b>480</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Theoretical methods such as deduction, classification, generalization and comparison were used in the research process. The legal documents necessary for the research were studied by methods of constructive, statistical data collection, and typological analysis.

### **Analysis and results**

The food market is divided into local, regional, national, international and world markets according to territorial conditions. For example, under the conditions of Uzbekistan, administrative-territorial units, that is, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent, regions and districts, can be included in the regional markets. Together, these constitute the national market. The scope of the international food market is the totality of the segment of national markets, covering macro-regions and continents. And the world market is a synthetic concept that generalizes all countries. In general, the regional conditions show the interconnectedness of the markets. According to the conditions of competition, it is possible to observe free competition, monopoly, oligopoly, monopsony and oligopsony markets. Not only sellers, but also buyers' actions in the market affect the competitive situation. In particular, in a monopsony market goods are bought by monopoly buyers.

When it comes to the functioning of the regional food market, the institutional structure and equilibrium dynamics of such a market are determined by the specific conditions developing in the sectors of the regional economy. In this case, the institutional structure represents a complex of factors that cover the political and socio-economic conditions, interests of industries and sectors existing in the country and region. In particular, factors such as the ability to exploit natural resources, the concentration of production in certain regions, and the effectiveness of regional specialization change in the state policy, regional and competitive situations.

When analyzing the state of the regional food market, it is necessary to take into account its composition and specific characteristics. Because the regional food market consists of interconnected regional markets, which are interconnected and naturally have a hierarchical effect. Or, the regional food market consists of parts that are closely related to each other, forming a unique system that directly and indirectly affects each other.

The regional food market is a complex process that is formed under the interaction of objective factors existing in the areas of food production and consumption. These factors can have a positive or negative effect. The regional food market is interpreted as a set of relevant methods of regulation and socio-economic processes, formed under the influence of consumption and supply characteristics. Analysis of these economic relations and trends allows to determine the role of the region and the factors affecting it.

A characteristic feature of the regional food market is that: the main parts of the regional food market are valid in space and cover all stages of production and consumption; the concept of the regional food market acquires complexity and systematicity; the formation and development of the regional food market depends on the degree of interconnection of its components; the regional food market is interpreted as a regulated economic mechanism from the point of view of a systemic approach; the regional food market is an important means of organizing mutual cooperation and harmonizing economic interests.

The regional food market performs the following tasks: establishes mutually beneficial and stable trade relations between regions; provides cross-sectoral integration between agriculture, food industry and modern logistics system; provides food products to different demographic groups of the region and reflects the needs of the population of the region; regulates the physical, economic and social capabilities of the population; determines price, demand and supply ratios between regions; affects the income of the population and its solvency, as well as the sustainable development of the economy; divides the market of the country and its regions into groups; ensures interregional division of labor.

The activity of the regional food market is clearly manifested on the basis of equal ratios of the volume of production and the scale of trade. For example, if the share of the region in the country's food industry is 7 percent, and the share of the food industry in the gross regional product of the region is 35 percent, then the scale of goods movement is equal to 0.2 or the scale of goods movement is small compared to the volume of production. This gives conclusions that the limit of production possibilities is incorrectly defined and insufficient conditions are created for the transition to the processing industry of agricultural products. In order to equalize the scale of goods movement with the volume of production, it is necessary to increase the share of the region in the country's food industry by 5.6 percent. This can be expressed by the following formula (Formula 2):

$$M = \left(1 - \frac{Q_i}{C_i}\right) \times Q_i \quad (2)$$

In this

$M$  – scale of commodity movement;

$Q_i$  – region's share in the country's  $i$ -network;

$C_i$  –  $i$ - share of the industry in the gross regional product.

Natural and economic conditions, state policy and market demand play an important role in regional organization of food production. For example, if 1879.4 thousand tons of grain were grown in our country in 1991, 3929.4 thousand tons in 2000, 7404.1 thousand tons in 2010, 7566.6 thousand tons in 2020, or the growth rate of the gross crop due to the development of farms and increase in productivity is 2000 compared to 1991, it was 209.1 percent, and in 2010, it was 188.4 percent compared to 2000. The growth rate of grain cultivation in 2020 will be 102.2 percent compared to 2010. First of all, since 2017, the area of grain crops has been reduced due to the cultivation of exportable food products (ninety-fourth crops). An important factor determining the increase in the volume of grain cultivation in the past years is the result of structural changes and a stable system of material interests in the industry based on the interrelationship between the price and the gross harvest. High growth rates can also be observed in potato cultivation. In 1991-2000, the indicators of growing vegetables and sugarcane products fell. The main reason for this is the reduction of arable land, structural changes in agriculture and the development of different forms of ownership, and the reduction of relations with foreign countries (first of all, Russia). In 2000-2010, there were opportunities to increase the volume of production of vegetables and pulses due to repeated crops (land freed from wheat) (see Table 1).

Table 1

**Dynamics of food production in the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand tons)<sup>1</sup>**

Product type	1991	2000	2010	2020	In percent		
					in 2000 compared to 1991	in 2010 compared to 2000	in 2020 compared to 2010
Don	1879,4	3929,4	7404,1	7566,6	209,1	188,4	102,2
Potatoes	316,0	731,1	1694,8	3143,5	231,4	231,8	185,5
Vegetable	3182,3	2644,7	6346,5	10459,5	83,1	240,0	164,8

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги маълумотлари асосида тузилган.

Police	914,2	451,5	1182,4	2134,4	49,4	261,9	180,5
Fruit	516,6	790,9	1710,3	2864,0	153,1	216,2	167,5
Grapes	480,4	624,2	987,3	1639,2	130,0	158,2	166,0
Meat	484,4	501,8	855,0	1257,2	103,6	170,4	147,0
Milk	3034,2	3632,5	6169,0	11009,9	119,7	169,8	178,5
Eggs (million pieces)	2452,9	1254,4	3061,2	7825,0	51,1	244,0	255,6

The formation of the food market in the Republic of Uzbekistan brought about fundamental changes in the livestock industry. Since 1992, the livestock sectors, which are considered state and collective property, have been privatized. However, these politically important activities in 1991-2000 did not bring the expected results. The expected result was not obtained due to the long-term non-availability of arable land for livestock owners and the reduction of arable land from year to year. The reduction in the number of poultry was mainly due to the shutdown of large industrial poultry enterprises and the rapid increase in feed prices. In 1991-2000, the reduction in the number of poultry directly affected the size of egg production. In the years 2000-2010, significant changes in the livestock sector are visible. Such a result was mainly connected with the development of peasant farms. For example, there was an increase in the number of livestock of all types and an increase in the volume of production of livestock products.

As a result of the implemented economic reforms, the effective composition of agricultural crops was formed. In agriculture, rice cultivation, horticulture, viticulture, vegetable cultivation, sugarcane crops, and potato cultivation are developed. Cattle breeding, sheep breeding, goat breeding, horse breeding, camel breeding and poultry breeding play an important role in animal husbandry. Uzbekistan's natural conditions allow growing a variety of food products at relatively low costs. The fact that these products are rich in nutrients and vitamins ensures their purchase in foreign markets.

### Conclusions and suggestions

The regional food market has priority in the economy of each country and requires the implementation of systematic measures of a collective nature. In this regard: firstly, to ensure the integrity of the national market, to specialize the country's regions based on their natural, demographic and economic potential, and to deepen mutual integration relations on this basis; secondly, along with the development of the production industries of the region, attracting investments and establishing innovative activities, thereby consistently reducing the cost and maintaining the price and quality advantages of national products compared to imported goods; thirdly, to ensure the optimal share of food products in the population's consumption expenditure, in this regard, to prevent sharp price fluctuations under the influence of various factors, in particular, a number of mechanisms are effective, such as conducting a strict price policy, creating reserves, stimulating product production, combating economic crimes use; fourthly, proportionally indexing incomes, which provides real opportunities for the stimulation of domestic demand and the purchasing power of the population in the face of constant price increases; fifthly, maintaining a positive balance between the volumes of export and import of food products, on the one hand,

increases the country's tolerance to external pressures, and on the other hand, the country will be able to maintain the potential of its national food market even in unfavorable market conditions.

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## EFFECTIVENESS OF USING INNOVATIVE METHODS IN THE APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE

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**Abstract:** *The article deals with the issues of improving the efficiency of the agricultural economy due to the transition to the digital economy, system categories of a complete innovation complex in the organization of intelligent agriculture.*

**Key words:** *digital economy, innovative methods, virtual agriculture, networking platforms.*

Agriculture plays a major role in the country's economy. It not only supplies the state and population with food, but also forms agricultural raw materials for production sectors, primarily light and food. Its level of development determines the country's economic security. Today, agriculture is facing many challenges. The main ones are: the problem of depletion of land resources; high dependence on natural and climatic factors; seasonality of production; excessive depletion of food products, etc. Taking into account the role of agriculture in the national economy, its development is one of the priority tasks of the state. The country's government actively supports the agricultural sector of the economy. The modern stage of social development is characterized by high-speed technological progress. Over the past 30 years, computers and information technologies with them have firmly entered the life of society, including the industrial and non-productive sectors of the economy. Agriculture is no exception. Today, the acceleration of informatization serves as a basis for ensuring the stability of future development. Innovation is at the heart of progressive economic growth. As mentioned above, agriculture, as one of the main sectors of the national economy of many countries, faces many challenges and problems. To solve them, it is necessary to: reduce man-made environmental loads on the agricultural sector; improvement of applied technologies; increasing human capital; increase the safety of food products during their production. It allows to increase the efficiency of agriculture, it is called digital agriculture. Modern information technologies, starting with crop planning, irrigation automation and digital crop modeling, and ending with the calculation of feed for feeding livestock, are firmly entering the agricultural culture.

Thanks to the development and implementation of modern information technologies in agriculture, not only its productivity increases, but also financial and labor costs are reduced. As a result, product quality increases and profit increases. In order to overcome the current and future threats to biological and food security, society needs a new type of agricultural economy based on the use of modern information technologies compatible with the principles of sustainable development and the zero-waste economy model. Modernization of the agricultural sector is based on the transition to "smart" agriculture. "Intellectual" agriculture is agriculture based on complex automation and production robotization, modern technologies for the use of automated decision-making systems, modeling and ecosystem design. Intellectualization of the agricultural sector, on the one hand, allows to reduce the excessive use of external resources (agrochemicals, inorganic fertilizers, fuel, etc.), and on the other hand, local production factors (organic fertilizers, bioactive, renewable energy sources, etc. to maximize usage). It allows to use modern technologies of "intellectualization" of agriculture: preservation and restoration of beneficial properties of underground water and soil; provide environmentally safe and effective pest control; remote compliance with organic agriculture certification requirements. As a result, the agricultural sector,

including production opportunities, is expanding, and the efficiency of using the resources of agricultural sectors is increasing.

In agriculture, the digital economy ensures the sustainability of agricultural development, the development of agricultural science, agricultural education and compliance with environmental standards.

Digitization can rapidly expand the possibilities of interaction of all factors of the agro-industrial system, smooth the factors that prevent the increase of efficiency in every way, and eliminate the existing obstacles. Stable Internet access allows farmers to access technical information and share such information with counterparts in other countries, helping to increase productivity, strengthen immunity to external influences, and access markets.

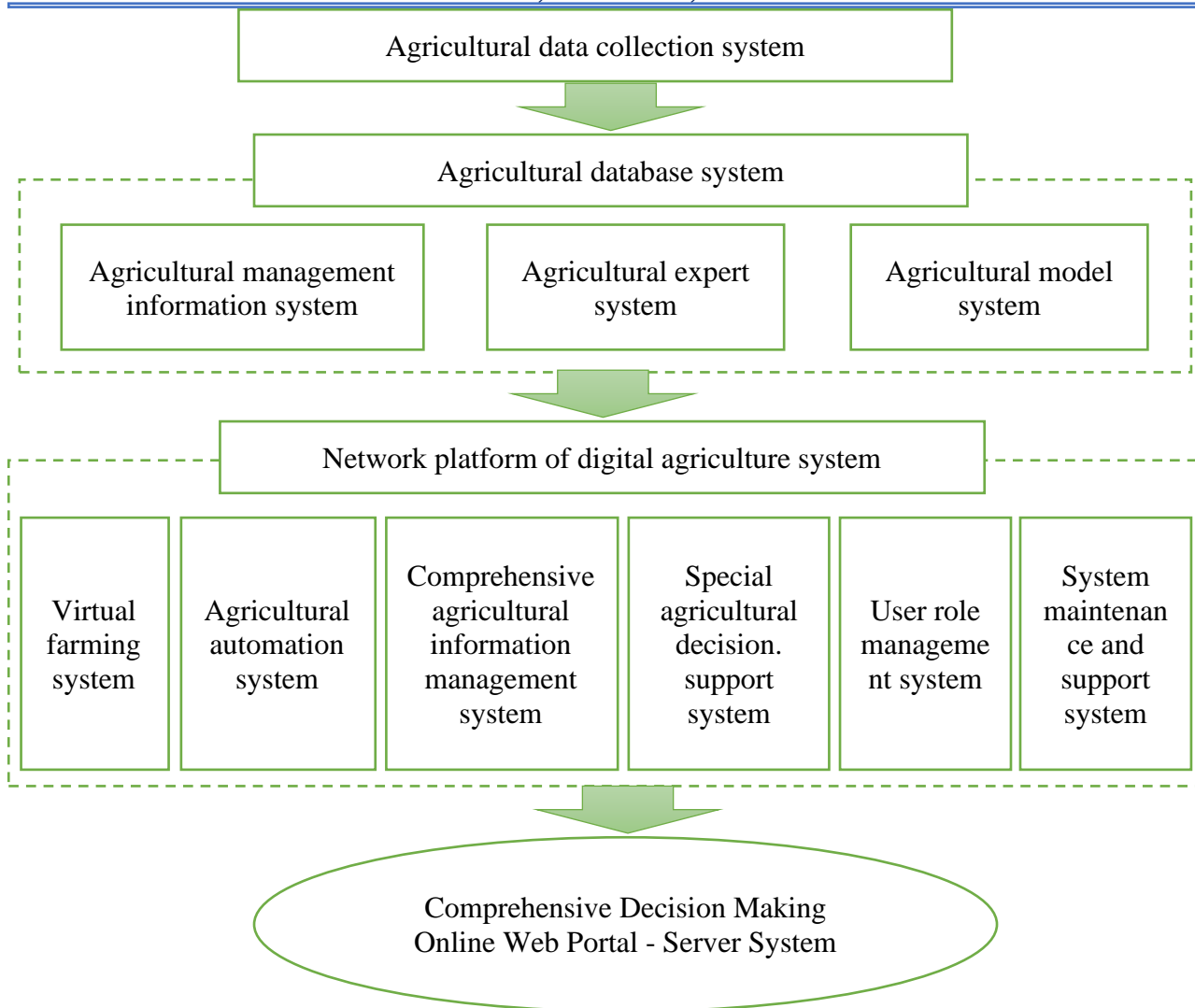
The introduction of these digital technologies enables farmers representing different parts of the agro-industry supply chain to collaborate in a sustainable agro-eco system.

In addition, mobile technologies and Internet services can connect farmers with supply chains, giving them access to high-quality seeds and fertilizers, which can significantly increase production and sell products directly to consumers, bypassing middlemen, increasing farm profitability. .

The use of sensors and new technologies, including big data analytics, provides real-time data collection and in-depth analysis of field conditions to give farmers access to the information they need to make informed decisions and improve yields through real-time weather forecasts and alerts. increases, adapts well to the effects of climate change and strengthens immunity to climate effects.

Other technologies, such as blockchain, can make a more perfect food tracking system, help reduce food spoilage, and increase the level of transparency and trust in all parts of the supply chain. Using deep learning, machine learning, and artificial intelligence technologies to improve crop management, disease detection, species identification, and water, land, and forest resource management will help improve food security.

Digital agriculture covers various aspects of agricultural production, its main components include the construction of a database, metadata standard, monitoring system, forecasting and decision-making system, and information dissemination system, and all these are roughly divided into four levels, namely the information base level. , the level of functional modules, the level of the integrated program and the system framework of the integral web portal level, which are integrated with each other (Fig. 1).



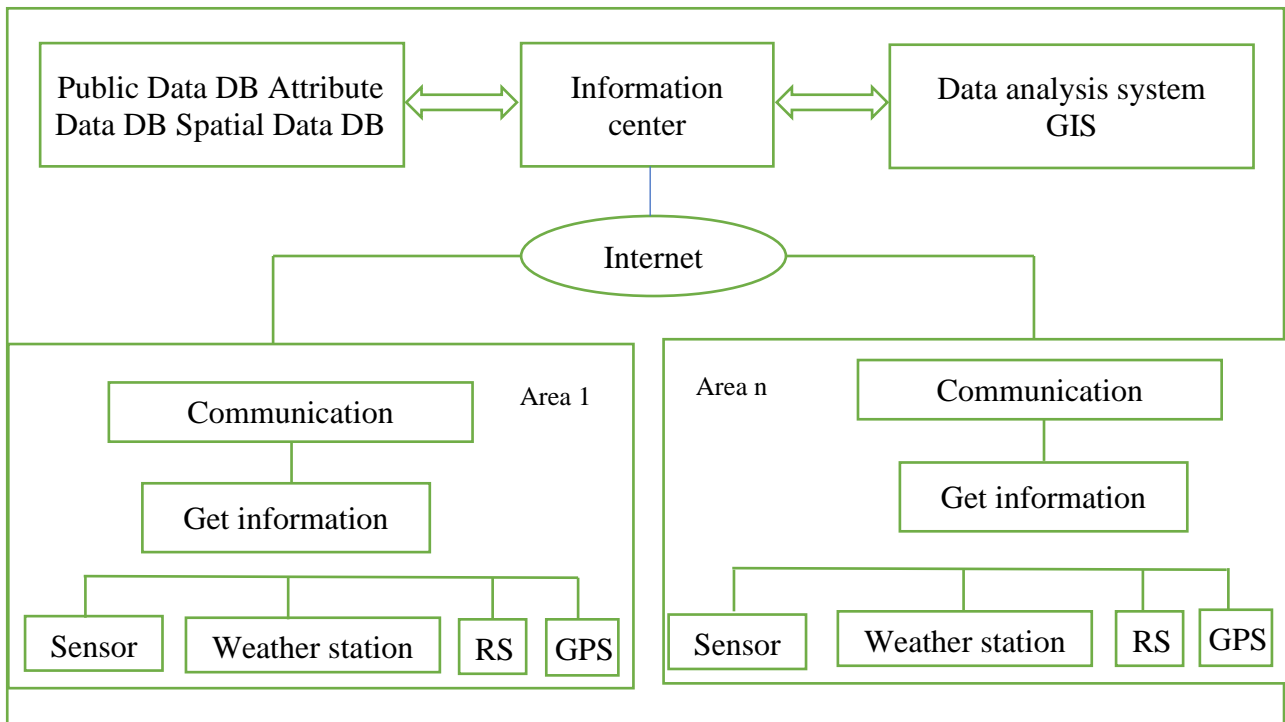
**Figure 1. System framework of digital agriculture**

The current level of technical support for Uzbekistan's agriculture and the level of production technologies used include the use of new innovative developments aimed at reducing labor costs for workers. For this, high-quality equipment supplied to agricultural producers of Uzbekistan should be equipped with modern control devices, computer and satellite navigation tools, programs for fuel consumption management, load optimization and efficient use of equipment. This, in turn, is adapted to the needs of modern agriculture and allows rapid monitoring of production processes in agriculture through modern information and communication technologies based on the construction and development of the agricultural system in the agrarian sector of Uzbekistan's economy.

The environment of agricultural land is a very complex ecological system and includes various factors including soil, fertilizer, moisture, brightness, temperature, atmosphere, etc. All these data have huge, dynamic, regional and sequential characteristics. Moreover, the collection and expression of agricultural data includes not only directly related factors but also recessively related factors that are indirectly related. Thus, the level of the information base, which undertakes the collection, processing and analysis of data, is an important and complex foundation level of the digital agricultural system.

This level includes media database, attribute database, and spatial database tools. The public information base includes laws, rules, regulations and technology standards. An attribute database

handles non-spatial attribute data management. Spatial database is a consistent, integral geospatial information and service system, including the spatial data structure of digital agriculture, the coordinated management, update and distribution system of spatial data, the standard of spatial data and metadata exchange, etc. (2 pictures).

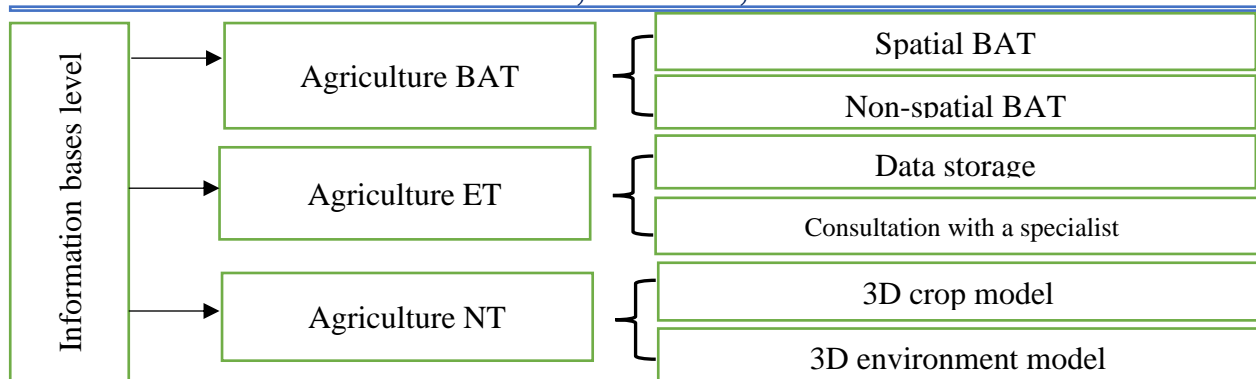


**Figure 2. The level of information bases**

Acquiring this level of data is a key process, and how to get field data quickly and efficiently, and how to deliver data cheaply and with high reliability, is an important research topic. The specific characteristics of the agricultural production environment and the production process of agricultural products make agricultural areas a characteristic of dispersed data collection points, average collection period, low speed, small amount of data, and poor field conditions.

This, in turn, increases the difficulty of obtaining complete information on all factors. In recent years, the method and technology of data collection has been mainly carried out by manual measurement, statistical and experimental data analysis, and modern automatic collection methods. In these methods, modern automatic collection has high accuracy, speed, wider range and other characteristics, and has gradually become the main method of data collection. It mainly includes RS (Remote Sense), GIS (Geographic Information System), GPS (Global Position System) and network technologies, etc.

The level of functional modules are mainly agricultural-based database management, updating, searching and analysis, agricultural BAT (management information system), agricultural ET (expert system) and agricultural NT (model) which are expert database and agricultural model database. system) takes over the systems (Fig. 3).



**3- fig. The level of functional modules**

Agricultural BAT function includes basic agricultural attribute data (product, biological, scientific and technical, economic data, etc. management, updating, search, statistics and production) and geographic data (environmental resources, agricultural status, etc. generates data, etc.), and also includes the functions of managing, searching, analyzing and generating attribute data and spatial data.

Agricultural ET mainly includes knowledge base creation, expert consultation, knowledge retrieval and production, etc. The knowledge base mainly stores and manages specialized agricultural knowledge, which includes basic agricultural evidence (test samples), theoretical knowledge from books, common sense, and inferential knowledge from agricultural experts. The quantity and quality of knowledge is a key factor in ET and affects the accuracy of solving the user's problem.

The integrated application level, based on the network platform and taking on the integration of the system of various special modules of the digital system, is mainly a comprehensive agricultural BAT, a virtual agricultural system, an agricultural decision support system (hereinafter referred to as a decision support system - QQQT), includes automatic agricultural monitoring system and others. Agricultural FRM refers to the use of FRM in agriculture and can be considered a computer-based system that allows the user to solve semi-structured processes using large data sets and analytical models.

One of the most important basic subsystems of digital agriculture is virtual agriculture. The rationale of virtual agriculture is based on the fact that the relationships between crops and the environment can be calculated, and the agricultural system takes networks and computers as a platform for simulating the studied objects of each link in agriculture and their emergence. It also achieves the goals of visualization and interaction of the studied objects and the environment. In a broad sense, virtual agriculture includes virtual crops (Figure 3), virtual animals, production of virtual agricultural machinery, virtual farm, etc. This, in turn, is important in determining the various experiences and account books and the future perspective of the network. For this, it is necessary to organize the architecture of the virtual crop system of agricultural crops.

The digital economy serves as a basis for the future development of the economy of Uzbekistan and also stimulates the effective development of certain industries, including agriculture. The use of information and communication technologies in agriculture creates equal opportunities for promoting products between large and small enterprises, which increases the efficiency of their activities and creates equal opportunities to ensure competition in the field.

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**THE USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ACHIEVING A HIGH QUALITY INDICATOR IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION**

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**Annotation.** This article discusses the application of advanced foreign experience in achieving the effectiveness of education in the system of preschool education, comparative study and analysis of the system of education, the practical application of educational technologies.

**Keywords:** education, preschool education, children, experience, education system, program, types of education, UK, Germany, Russia, Japan preschool education system.

The education system in our republic is always in the attention of the state. Over the past period, comprehensive organizational and legal measures have been implemented to organize an effective preschool education system aimed at guaranteeing the formation of a healthy and comprehensively developed generation. Currently, this area is in a state of deep reform. Ensuring the implementation of decrees and resolutions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021", "on measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system", "on the organization of activities of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" today testifies to the degree

Currently, as a topical issue, it is envisaged to introduce modern mechanisms for the management of preschool education, to improve the educational and educational process, to carry out comprehensive measures to improve the infrastructure and material and technical equipment of preschool educational institutions. A number of important documents were adopted by the head of state to improve preschool education as an integral, primary link of the system of continuing education. Conditions have been created for further improvement of the preschool education system, strengthening the material and technical base, expanding the network of preschool educational institutions, providing qualified pedagogical personnel, radically improving the level of preparation of children for school education, applying modern educational programs and technologies to the educational process, comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children. Among the main target tasks and directions of the "program for the further improvement of the preschool education system for 2017-2021", it is established to create conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, taking into account advanced foreign experience. Also, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2017 No. 3261 "on measures to radically improve the preschool education system" indicates the existing systemic shortcomings, the reasons that prevent the full implementation of state policy in the field of pre-education, in particular: firstly, the current state of preschool education management does not allow timely identification and elimination; secondly, public-private partnership mechanisms have not been introduced aimed at attracting investments in the field of preschool education, including the organization of socio - comprehensive preschool educational muas-SAs, their material and technical re-equipment and the application of advanced pedagogical technologies; thirdly, the current state of the infrastructure and material and technical base of preschool educational institutions does not allow ensuring full coverage of children with preschool educational institutions, the growth of the population in the country leads to the overflows of some preschool educational organizations; fourth, the work on the preparation of educational and methodological, didactic (including games and toys) materials and fiction, reflecting national cultural and historical values and arousing interest in reading books from childhood, and the introduction into the activities of preschool institutions do not meet modern requirements. According to the decision, a commission was established for the development of proposals for critical study and further improvement of the preschool education system, and among its main tasks are the following:

according to the decision, a commission was established for the development of proposals for Critical Study and further improvement of the preschool education system, and among its main tasks are: revision of state requirements in the organization of quality preschool education, taking into account advanced foreign experience in the field of voicing; introduction of a simplified procedure for licensing the activities of non-state preschool educational institutions, preparation of proposals for improving their organizational and legal forms, with the study of existing practice and advanced foreign tajri ban. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 No. 3305 "on the establishment of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan". As noted in the review given to this decision: "... today, the issue of radically improving the activities of preschool educational institutions, increasing the coverage of preschool children, creating a modern system in all respects, having studied advanced foreign experience, remains relevant"<sup>2</sup>. In order to eliminate the existing problems in the reform of the preschool education system, the decision provides for the implementation of a wide range of measures, including the effective organization of the process of professional development of pedagogical and managerial personnel, the use of modern pedagogical and information technologies, advanced experience of foreign countries, the provision of educational institutions with highly qualified, modern In order to further improve the system of preschool education, which is an important link in the system of continuing education, in accordance with this decision, the task was set to organize the Departments of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Main Department of preschool education of the Among the main tasks and areas of activity of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its territorial divisions, it is established to create conditions for comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of preschool children, taking into account advanced foreign experience.

Below we will consider the analysis of the experience of several foreign countries:

#### **Features of the preschool education system of the Russian Federation**

Preschool education is the first tier of the teaching system of the Russian Federation. The idea of giving access to education even for children of the youngest age appeared in 1918 after the emergence of the "regulations on the unified labor school". From the date of adoption of the charter, it is guaranteed that every child may have the right to study from birth. Today, educational standards are expressed in the "children's" International Convention, which emphasizes:

- children should have the opportunity to attend educational places;
- adults should create conditions for reading activities for children;
- education covers all the necessary conditions in order to prepare a small person to understand his life within the framework of society, which must include;

- the mutual actions of the participants in the educational process should be based on expressing respect for the child. The system of preschool education in Russia is constantly in a changing state, it is regularly updated, changes its appearance and becomes mukam-Malish.

The first teachers for the child are his parents. They should encourage children from infancy to be physically, intellectually and in matters of morality. The activities of preschool muas-sasas (MTM) are aimed at helping families at the next stage of obtaining knowledge and upbringing.

According to the standard regulations, children's educational institutions are divided into five types:

- one or two areas of development, which we consider important to increase to normal, are kindergartens;
- Kom-nursing type kindergartens aimed at competent correction of children whose psyche deviates from the norm;



- wellness exercises are held with children under the supervision of an educator-gan kindergartens;
- kindergartens, on the territory of which general development, wellness and compensatory groups are concentrated in different options;
- Centers for the early development of children-kindergartens, where the little ones can get healthier, acquire new knowledge and abilities, receive mental support

Thus, the preschool education system is characterized by a lot of functionality, colorful planning, Priority Development and freedom to identify various programming. The Russian system of preschool education is based on the "concept of modernization of the educational process".

English system of preschool education: Great Britain is a unique state of culture and traditions.

The English education system is considered one of the best in the world, British educational programs comply with the highest standards. In the UK, pre-school education arose based on the effort to provide volunteer assistance to children from poor working families. In 1816, Robert Owen first opened a kindergarten for the children of the workers of his factory in Scotland. At the beginning of the 20th century, at the initiative of Sister Macmillans, several kindergartens were opened, in which mainly low-secured families showed care for the health and good nutrition of their children. Approach to education. In the UK, teaching is usually directed to the child and not to the subject or teacher being studied. Such an approach was based on the history of English education, its development was influenced by Rousseau, Frebel, Montessori. They believed that it was necessary to develop the individuality of the child and protect his independence. The main goals of preschool education: to satisfy the need of each child and his interests, to respect the difference between children. In this it is assumed that the child has an inner desire to study, is curious and naturally prolific. Training should be carried out during the game proposed by the child himself. The main task of the master is to support the game, providing him with various materials for conducting research, and not by authenticating to the child. In the study of the pre-school education system of Great Britain, Yukvong conducted a large research work. He conducted surveys between employees of kindergartens and parents, monitored the activities of kindergartens. To conduct the study, 10 preschool institutions were freely selected, of which regular five-day continuous observation was carried out in two groups of each. In English kindergarten groups, a child is brought up in an amount not exceeding 25 na - Fars (the number of caregivers and children is taken together in a ratio of ten). The results show that 75% of English educators consider it inappropriate to motivate children from the outside to be interested in education (for example, a form of competition between children). On the basis of such a position lies scientifically based information. For Example, M.Lepper and D.Green's research provides an example of how preschool children are rewarded for drawing (children are very interested in this). After that, the children did not want to draw on their own in their free time, but only those who wanted to draw for the award. In other words, in children, internal motivation is lost, which was replaced by external motivation. In the English kindergarten, children are engaged in long mud dat independently, while the educator follows them from the outside. Only 15% of the total time is allocated to teaching in the form of a group in the teaching staff. Such an axis - the degree of tooth development is carried out in small groups formed from bo-Las equal to each other. In this way, the rule of taking into account the development of preschool children is applied in practice. Almost all educators believe that for the diagnosis of the level of both development and mental formation of children, it is necessary to benefit from the method of content-role - playing games, drawing and making things. In practice, English attaches great importance to research activities in kindergartens (from compulsory training in the current language and matema - tika to tash - old) through games and action games with water, sand. There is practically no time left in Educators for content-role-playing games.

**Programs for preschool children.**

<b>494</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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In the UK, in the educational plan of preschool education, not only attention is paid to the general educational process, but also special importance is attached to such skills as reading and counting in a child. It revealed specific skills and knowledge in six areas of development of children aged 4-5 years: personality; socio - emotional; communicative; awareness; Mathematical; Physical; creative. Preschool children need to play a lot, but the requirements in the framework of knowledge of literature and mathematics are so high that there is no time left for the game. For example, five-year-olds should know the following when it comes to literacy:

- identification of sounds at the beginning and end of a word;
- be able to distinguish between sounds and letters;
- to say all the letters in the alphabet;
- reading simple words and sentences;
- writing your own name;
- use of phonetics knowledge when writing simple words. Such goals lead to the creation of

high-tech applications. In them, harbir is obtained not only for training by a pedagogue, but also a specific sequence of actions-gan results are also told.

**Preschool education system in Germany:**

German law establishes the right to free preschool education. Children can be taken to yasli from the age of 4 months. Most Germans exercise this right. Grandmothers and grandmothers, who are representatives of the older generation in the Germans, do not have the concept of obligations to retire after the birth of grandchildren and look after them. Therefore, parents are forced to give their children to kindergartens and nursery. The colorful forms and types of preschool institutions (MTM) are admired. The most interesting types of kindergartens are as follows: Waldkindergarten (forest from the German word Wald, Kindergarten – kindergarten). The idea of creating Bun - day kindergartens began in Skan - dinavia. Most often, such nurseries settle in the forest. Children are constantly in the open air, study trees and other plants, make various things from natural materials. Children are taught to love nature and preserve it. Bauernhofkindergarten (from the German word Bauernhof – peasant courtyard, Kurgan Kindergarten). Such nurseries will be located on dekhkan farms, farms or land close to them. Until the children reach their power, farmers are helped to feed cattle, grow vegetables and fruits in fields and gardens.

**Preschool education in Japan**

"The child is under 5 years old – the king, from 5 to 15 years old-a slave, and after 15-an equal person with all." Various interpretations of this phrase are also found in other nations. Al-batta, it is not necessary to take qi - lish as much as a philosophical phrase. But the life of a child is divided into several periods, and from these in the first period, the child captivates everyone, cherishes and caresses him. As they get older, the child develops responsibilities and a series of obligations for his actions, in addition to pleasure. Having reached a certain age of growing up, yesterday's boy today becomes a member of society with equal rights and equal status. All this is observed in one rhythm and sequence in the Japanese educational system. The quality of the upbringing and content of a child in a preschool educational institution will depend not on the state-owned or private nature of the kindergarten, but precisely on the kindergarten itself, the region and pedagogical community in which it is located. The number of children in groups also varies and can range from 8 to 40-50 people. In Japan, preschool institutions have different working hours. As an example, public kindergartens appear in two ways – a kindergarten consisting of a full-time work, according to the order of which the kindergarten works in the same way as it is added every day and on Saturday (half day). Such a kindergarten is accepted by children whose parents work no more than 4 hours a day. The day begins in such kindergartens from 8 in the morning, and the child can be taken at any time until five in the evening. Surcharge eva ziga it is possible to look at the child until 7 pm. Second-appearance nurseries, these are nurseries that accept children for half a day. In the same unexpected conditions, for example

<b>495</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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after a warning about the danger of a strong flood, parents are obliged to take children from a preschool institution. The process of involving parents in upbringing in kindergartens is at an extremely high level. It is very difficult for our parents, who leave the children with time in the morning in kindergarten and take them in the evening, to get used to the order in Japanese kindergartens, because there they require regular participation and active participation of the parents in the upbringing of the child. Children can be in kindergarten for two hours without parents, and four hours with a stirrup. And in the process, not only bo-las are brought up, but also parents.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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**INVOLVEMENT IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND PRIMARY EDUCATION:  
BASED ON INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Annotation;** this article sees the problems of digitalization of all aspects of our life, including the role of digital technologies in the integration of preschool and primary education, digitalization. The article discusses the actual problems of the theory and methodology of the application of information and communication technologies and digital technologies as a means of the modern educational process, which increases the cognitive activity, worldview and motivation of preschool and Primary Education Children, which are considered an important need of the current era of globalization. The application of digital technologies in the process of education and upbringing was mentioned about the guarantees of the achievements of preschool children and, subsequently, guarantees of successful schooling at school.

**Keywords:** Information Communication Technologies, Electronic education system, digital technology, cognitive activity, sensory perception, hermeneutics, preschool education, primary education, digitization, education, virtual world, Development, Globalization, motivation, integration.

Uzbekistan today, along with developed countries, is moving into the digital era, and the changes associated with this are clearly visible in most cases, in the production sectors, in the housing and communal services, in trade and other areas. Nowadays, we are transferring the bulk of our lives to the virtual world: computers, laptops, tablets, smartphones and other devices. We talk there, make friends, work, share photos, share impressions, thoughts, use games, watch movies, click likes, post information. The penetration of information resources into the life of all categories of citizens - from young children to pensioners - forms the idea that information technology is capable of solving all problems of interest to modern society. Modern digital technologies provide new tools for the development of all educational institutions around the world. Digitization provides opportunities for the exchange of learned lessons and knowledge, allowing people to learn more and make better decisions in their daily lives. In the near future, there will be major changes in the educational environment associated with digitalization. The e-learning system is creating new opportunities and new tasks. Among the main possibilities are solving problems related to education, expanding the choice of the form of education, increasing the means of transferring knowledge. The need to understand the role and role of digital technologies in modern education should be reflected in modern research in the fields of methodology and didactics of preschool and primary education. Currently, the problems of the application of digital technologies in the integration of preschool and primary education lead to research related to the choice of a strategy for further development and a direction towards it. It is clear that in order to move to a competitive educational and research model in the future, a digital transformation program should already be developed. The problems of the electronic education system can be divided into two classes: current (transitional) and immanent. Today, the rapid penetration of the educational system into digital technology forms the basis for a serious analysis and pedagogical justification of many things presented in the information space. The purpose of this article is to determine the priorities of the digital development of the educational process, based on their advantages and threats, to analyze digital technologies on the basis of the hypothesis of the need for scientifically substantiated implementation in the system of preschool and primary education. Digitization of the educational environment can be carried out in various forms: - translation of existing educational materials, including lectures, presentations, textbooks, assignments for independent work and knowledge management tools of the electronic environment; -the formation of an interactive electronic environment for interaction between the teacher and the child-student,

including the creation of electronic classes for teachers, webseminars, holding discussion forums, etc.;- creation of new types of learning tools: electronic textbooks, electronic problem books, video lectures, electronic task database, computer games; - creation of fundamentally new forms of education using the capabilities of the electronic environment-expansion of the spectrum of imaginary transmission of information, modeling various situations in the process of role-playing games, imitation of competitive games, etc.;- introduction of artificial intelligence capabilities into the learning process. Today, in the vast majority of educational organizations, the digitization of education is carried out in the initial form of the process. This makes it possible to facilitate the access of students to educational materials, reduce the socially insignificant educational load, facilitate control over academic discipline and the content of the educational process. In addition, this process makes it possible to significantly expand the remote control. However, in the wake of this trend, someone may sooner or later lose their place in the educational system (in the market of educational services). Johan Vissem's thesis that e-learning is "a destructive innovation that inevitably screens ineffective educational institutions, after which relatively few of the winning educational institutions will benefit from this new technology" cannot be disagreed [Page 3, 20]. It is a type of innovation that belongs to e-learning. At present, it is significantly inferior to offline educational features that are important for consumers. However, only educational organizations that are able to take their place in the market and offer the market the constantly improving quality of relevant services have the opportunity to stay in the educational space in the future. The benefits of e-learning include:

1) solving problems of access to education: elimination of territorial barriers to access to knowledge; removal of time restrictions - access at a convenient time for the user; fractional access due to the separation of classes into blocks; access to the knowledge of highly qualified teachers.

2) expansion of choice: the ability of the teacher to choose and the method of presenting the material; attention to logic, images (associations) or practice (cases, tasks); the ability to choose the method of assimilation of the material: through hearing, visual, motor skills or interactive participation; the ability to choose the depth of mastering the material - a wide range of courses; the ability

3) expansion of forms and tools knowledge transfer: the use of project work along with traditional lectures, performances and seminars, group discussions, role-playing and competitive games, including with virtual participants, among others.

4) socio-economic advantages: the possibility of forming social intellectual networks of interests; relative cheapness (high investment and low operating costs).

The main problems of today, which determine the low quality of the existing online education system, are as follows: - the desire to imitate full-time education leads to a deterioration in the quality of the copy compared to the original. Digital imitation of traditional courses leads to the impoverishment of communication tools, their personal processing in the process of taking notes, the exclusion from practice of such forms of knowledge acquisition as mastering knowledge and discussing controversial issues with the teacher. knowledge by the teacher and skills of the child-student in solving problems, role - playing, etc.; - poor quality control of educational products. Unfortunately, some modern online courses reflect the low qualifications of their teachers. Today, many specialists who are engaged in the implementation of digital technologies in education are not familiar with pedagogy, but are well versed in information and technical systems. For this category of workers - programmers, engineers, elementary psychological and pedagogical training is important, knowledge of the results of scientific research in the field of psychology, pedagogy, medicine, primarily from the point of view of the introduction of digital technologies is low interactivity. Today, the process of cognition of the student in terms of the effectiveness of the traditional educational system based on the triad "understand - repeat - memorize" can be considered proven to be significantly inferior to active teaching methods based on the introduction of



primitivization of competencies. Electronic assistants, including calculators, navigators, spelling, dictionaries, accounting and legal programs, etc., violate many of the powers of their users. In addition, today's children and students are individuals with certain competence standards, ready and capable of many things, but it is necessary to teach him what exactly to do at work. This is aimed at increasing the ability of students to use digital technologies at the present time and teaching them to effectively apply them in work activities in preschool and primary education in the future; - the problem of socialization. Even in the conditions of attracting interactive forms of education, there is a problem of educating students, transferring the skills of social interaction to them; - the problem of indirect information transmission. As you know, Michael Polanyi divides knowledge into two categories: specific (verbal) knowledge, which can be transferred from one person to another using a system of codes, and hidden knowledge, which is inseparable from a person, but can be transferred to another.

This threat can be realized as a result of several factors: delay in entering the world market; insufficient product quality; language barrier; low indicator of the use of digital technologies by specialists of the preschool and primary education system; low level of language proficiency. Currently, there are a lot of developing interactive systems, computer games, multimedia products designed for children in Russian and English, and a person who knows the language can easily use them. Based on the foregoing, it should be noted that the introduction of digital technologies is very important for the development of the system of preschool and primary education, but at the same time it is necessary to form a scientifically based approach to their implementation. Currently, several projects are being implemented for the development of this sphere in our country. Electronic portals are being created for children in the Uzbek language, which provide information and provide new knowledge.

Electronic multimedia Lessons are presented in the form of an application to elementary school textbooks of our schools and are effectively used in lesson processes. The need to switch to digitization of the educational space is explained by several factors. Firstly, today almost all readers belong to the Digital Domestic generation, demonstrating a great tendency to apply new technologies in their daily lives. Especially this applies to IT and Internet technologies, as well as their application not only in the professional field, but also for socialization and communication.

Thus, the use of a digitized educational system serves as a support for preschool and primary education students to become members of the target audience for their future entry into a digitized society. This, of course, leads to an increase in the competitiveness of the preschool educational organization and the school in the educational market, the creation of additional value and the involvement of children. This increases competitiveness in the first place; in the second, it adapts the educational jaraon to the world standard. The formation of personality in such conditions is fundamentally different from the previous traditional methods, which requires the development of a qualitatively new model of its implementation in the globalizing information space in the integration of preschool primary education, the formation of methodological work that combines completely new methods necessary and suitable for current conditions. Whatever it is, the correct use of modern pedagogical digital technologies guarantees the achievements of children of preschool and primary educational age, and subsequently guarantees their successful study in the upper classes.

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**FORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW IN CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF EXACT SCIENCES)**

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**Abstract:** this article provides a methodology for organizing various activities for the formation of mathematical representations in children of preschool age, as well as modern use for each type of activity

**Keywords:** educator-educator, preschool education, mathematics, education, mathematical imagination, method, methodology, knowledge, activity, thinking, understanding, game, teaching process, result.

Our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, having analyzed this system in depth, drew attention to the smallest aspects that have been overlooked so far. Today it has been established that improving the state requirements for educational programs and educational plans of preschool educational institutions remains an urgent issue. The material and technical base of most preschool institutions does not meet the requirements of the time. The indicator of coverage of children to preschool education still remains low. In order to practical elimination of existing problems, the decision "on measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" was adopted. In order to further develop science in our country, to educate our youth as the owner of deep knowledge, high spirituality and culture, to intensively continue the work we started on the formation of a competitive economy and to bring it to a new, modern level, dear President Sh. Mirziyoyev declared 2020 in our country as "the year of Science, enlightenment and development of the digital economy." In addition, in his speeches, the president said: "We must carry out large-scale work on the development and reform of the established areas at a priority level during 2020. In particular, it is necessary to increase the level of coverage of kindergarten-age children with preschool education by 60% this year..."<sup>1</sup>, and in order to further increase the responsibility of personnel working in the field of preschool education, they gave several tasks and proposals. The main place in the methodology of teaching mathematics to children of preschool age is occupied by questions asked as methodological methods. They can be reproductive-mnemonic, reproductive-cognitive, reproductive-cognitive. In this case, the questions should be clear and concise. In the process of teaching, children must have a unit of reproductive and inductive questions, depending on age and the material to be studied. Questions provide for the development of children's thinking. Questions asked to children can often be questions that are used in a group with the aim of gaining control. The questions that are often used are the so-called closed questions. There will be only one correct answer to them, and they will be applied to the verification of knowledge. Open-ended questions that are asked during discussions are important to encourage group activity and analyze the problems under consideration.

Consider open-ended questions. Hypothetical questions. If ... if it were, what would you do, would you think? They help children imagine these or those situations, strengthen the thinking process. Questions that encourage thinking. How can we help solve this problem? Encouraging, supportive questions. It's very interesting, then what happened? They allow children to share their personal experiences and views. Feedback questions. You ... what do you think about?" Such questions are used to let children know that their thoughts are important and interesting. Interrogative questions. Why do you think so? This question, given in a literal sense, helps them to think more deeply about their thoughts and analyze their explanation. Explanatory, generalizing questions. You ... will I be right if I say you think? Summarizing what the child said and checking if he understood it correctly encourages others to think about how they react to that thought. Questions expressing consent. Many ... are you satisfied with the fact that? Such questions can be asked to encourage discussion. Or at the end of the discussion, did we finish this part? questions such as are asked to be allowed to move on to the next topic. Try to remember not to use ambivalent questions, such as " X

- right, is that? Such questions slow down the activity of the child. Don't ask too many questions in an instant and don't apply questions that mean two things. With the question, children should not be forced to be protected, they should have the opportunity to choose, and this creates the opportunity themselves. They can be as follows: - reproductive-mnemonic (for example: what is it? What color is the flag? What is this figure called?); - reproductive-cognition (for example: how many cubes will I have if I put one more on the polka? Which number is large inductive-knowing (for example: what needs to be done so that the bowls are equal? How do we solve this task? How to determine what the red flag is on the account?). It is important not to ask too many questions in an instant and not to apply questions that mean two. Questions activate perception, memory, thinking, speech in children. In the formation of elementary mathematical representations, many more complex questions are used, starting mainly from simple, aimed at illuminating specific signs, properties, results of practical action of subjects, requiring the use of links, relationships, connections, their explanation and justification, simple proof. More such questions are asked by the educator after demonstrating the sample or after the child has completed the assignment. For example, when the children cut a piece of paper into two equal parts, they are asked: "What did you do? What is this part called? Why can each of these two parts be called half? What shape was formed from the part? How to prove that a square is formed? What needs to be done to divide the corrector into four equal parts?" As a methodological method, we will highlight some basic requirements for the questions of the educator: accuracy, accuracy, logical sequence, variety of formulirovka, the optimal ratio of the material to be studied in accordance with the age of children's reproductive and inductive questions, the awakening, development of the child's thinking of questions, the need to think, analyse, compare, compare, generalize, the number of questions should not be so large, but sufficient to achieve the set didactic goal, the need to Questions should be considered as an effective means of activating cognitive activity in the development of elementary mathematical representations of children, as well as allowing them to think over the answer. Children should be taught to independently formulate questions. With the use of didactic material in a specific situation, the educator gives them a proposal to put questions about the number, size, shape, measurement methods of subjects. Let us indicate the methodological requirements for the answer of children: - to have short or complete questions, depending on the question character; - independent and understood; correct, clear, grammatically correct. When compiling assignments in the form of using the base word and Phrase option, attention should also be paid to the amount of tasks that will be solved in support of interactive methods. The use of these methods develops children's thinking skills, ensures the assimilation of material at a high level of intellectuality. The educator should choose the appropriate of these methods based on the topic of training. When using interactive methods in training, it is recommended to adhere to the following methodological recommendations: - prepare a place to work, create physically comfortable conditions for children, prepare materials for creative work in advance; - take the process and regulation seriously, respect the freedom of speech of children; - pay serious attention to the division of children into groups, involve them all in; - to achieve that when using interactive methods, the group does not have a large number of children, the composition consists of 4-6 people, effective work in small groups, listening to everyone, allowing each group to come up with a statement of the problem. Interactive methods provide for constant interaction between the educator and the child. Their incorrect application leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of these methods or the appearance of a misconception about this. In pedagogy, the system of questions and answers of children is called Conversation. The method of conversation, with the help of thoroughly thought out questions, brings up the conversation between the educator and the children in sight, bringing their independent thinking to the acquisition of new concepts. When applying it, methods are used to put questions, discuss answers and feedback from children, formulate conclusions, correct answers. During the conversation, the educator pays special attention to the correct use of mathematical terms by children, speech literacy. This is done with

<b>502</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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various explanations and their acceptance is clarified. For example, if the educator teaches children to check geometric figures, take the figure in your left hand and indicate the sides of the square (for example: Right Triangle, Triangle), he explains. Or another example, when the educator teaches children to measure, puts the measure, then shows and tells how to calculate the measurement. As children grow up, the problematic questions and situations that are asked to them also increase in size. The occurrence of a problem situation: the connection between the argument and the result does not open at once, but gradually. This raises the question: What is it? (for example, we lower various objects into the water: one sinks, the other does not sink); after outlining certain parts of the material, the child must guess (for example, melting ice, experimenting with hot water, solving the issue); the use of such words as "sometimes", "some", "only in some cases " serves as signs of specific cognition; to understand an argument, it is necessary to compare it with other arguments, create a discussion system, that is, perform certain mental operations (for example, make various measurements, count with a group). In the method of problem assignment, the effect can be achieved with the help of problem tasks, based on the specific situation and the essence of the issue posed. The development of materials, tasks and the solution of exercises and issues involves the creation of a problem situation. In this case, small groups are formed, educational materials are given to groups separately. Once the final conclusions and solutions are found, the topics are exchanged between groups. Any pedagogical technology applied to the educational process, regardless of whether its components are passed through the content of the training, curriculum, textbook or pedagogical activity, is required to be aimed at developing the free and creative activity of the child. Teaching methods are the main part of the training process, without which pedagogical activity cannot be carried out. Expression by word, depending on the movement of transfer and acceptance of knowledge, is divided into visual and practical methods. When mastering the content of the topics of the training session, explanatory-illustrative, reproductive, problem statement, private search or heuristic and semi-research methods are used. In practical methods, work is carried out to put the task (goal), plan the method of its implementation, control the execution process, analyze, identify the cause of the shortcomings, correct and make changes to the training process in order to fully achieve the goal. When performing practical exercises, children actively observe their future behavior, speak and interpret the upcoming event on their own. The method of free thinking is devoted to illustrative pictures, photo albums and their discussions. The intended purpose of this activity is to expand the circle of knowledge, worldview of children, to achieve their acquisition of new knowledge by introducing them to pictures, Photo Books, Books, gaining their knowledge and interests, applying previously mastered knowledge, skills and abilities in new situations. The task should be as follows: not to be large in size, but to be meaningful, focused on assimilation, coherence, repetition, thinking, practical aspect; to be simple and understandable in relation to what is done in the group; especially when drawing up an issue, an example and a sentence, conducting practical work should depend on the observations and opinions of children; specific instructions should be given for the correct execution of homework; individualization should be carried out taking into account the preparation and capabilities of children: the educator must check homework in time to ensure the discipline and responsibility of children. In conclusion, it should be noted that in our country the attention is paid to the educational system at the level of Public Policy mathematical activity of Educators was grown in various conditions: in theatrical activities, in construction and making games, in activity centers. Knowledge of the manifested strengths of children is important not only for analysis, but also makes it possible to determine in them the prospects for further professional selection, stimulation of mathematical abilities. Taking into account the manifested abilities of the child is necessary not only for their development, but also to direct his talent to the corresponding stream. experiments have shown that games and interactive methods contribute to the development of children's mathematical abilities, obtaining a wide range of points in mathematics and mathematics

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**THE ROLE OF NATIONAL METHODS IN THE DETECTION AND PREVENTION  
OF NERVOUS DISORDERS IN CHILDREN**

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**Annotation.** In the socialization of preschool children, it is very important that they are healthy from a physiological point of view. After all, physiologically healthy children have a positive attitude towards the environment, social subjects, and otherwise their attitude becomes negative. The positive or negative attitude of children to their natural and social environment is associated with nervous disorders that they experience. The article discusses these phenomena and international methods of their elimination.

**Keywords:** age of preschool education, nervous disorder, definition of nervous disorder, prevention of nervous disorder, measures to prevent nervous disorder.

Its socialization is important in the development of personality. From a socio-philosophical point of view, it is said that socialization is a process that represents the acquisition of exemplary behavior, psychological mechanisms, social norms and values by a person. That is, "the process of mastering exemplary behavior, psychological mechanisms, social norms and values necessary for the successful development of society" [3, p. 173]. According to A.V. Mudrik, the socialization of a person is considered as "human development and self-transformation in the process of assimilation and acceptance of culture" [1, p. 7]. A.Sh. Sodikova, without denying that the improvement of psychological functions is important in the socialization of a person, draws attention to the fact that in the conditions of globalization, the assimilation of socio-ethical values, norms and rules of behavior, and the enrichment of the worldview take a leading place [3, p. 7-8].

Preschool education organizations, which are the initial and important stage of the continuous education system, occupy a special place in the socialization of children of preschool age. The process of socialization takes place directly on the basis of determining a certain attitude to the environment in children of preschool age. As a result of the external influences shown by the micro and macro environments, a positive or negative attitude towards the environment, social subjects and social relations is formed in them.

The content of the positive attitude of caregivers to the environment and social entities reflects the following: a careful approach to nature and the environment, care about preserving nature's blessings, enriching and reproducing them; loving the animal and plant world, an important part of nature, loving and caring about animals, birds and fish, understanding and preserving that plants are a "source of"; respect for those around him, including parents, other members of the family, peers, caregivers, etc., follow their instructions, act in difficult situations by receiving advice from them, seek help from adults in situations where it is not possible to independently solve a problem that has arisen in unfamiliar situations for him; tell parents, adult members of the family or caregivers about; during games, it is possible not to part with peers as much as possible, to strive to be with them, to provide assistance to children in need of help; to give up negative habits (crying, stubbornness, selfishness, boastfulness, senselessness, laughing at peers, ignoring them, etc.), to treat the team with respect.

The cases noted indicate that preschool children are effectively prepared for social life, while the commission of negative behavior by them indicates the opposite. In the negative attitudes of caregivers towards nature, the environment and social entities, it is precisely the following that are reflected: harm to nature and the environment, waste the blessings of nature; cruel treatment of animals and plants, annoying them, caring for plants, destroying sprouts; not respecting those around him, including parents, other members of the family, peers, caregivers and others, not giving them affection, doing what he does not have the opportunity and mental potential to do as he knows, and not relying on the help of adults in this, shouting and calling in case of such arbitrary bad consequences; not being affected by the spiritual experiences of

those around; the desire to stand out from peers as much as possible during games, do not like to be in solidarity with them, do not provide assistance to children in need of help; possess negative habits (crying, stubbornness, selfishness, boastfulness, senselessness, laughing at peers, ignoring them, etc.).

The study of available sources, the organization of series of conversations with parents and caregivers, monitoring the activities of Educators confirmed that their involvement, courtesy, open, sincere, gullible, compassionate, kind, humble, active, generous, generous, tolerant, attentive and good-natured will serve to ensure the effective course of the socialization process.

The presence of children of preschool age in their negative attitudes towards nature, the environment, social entities is in many cases associated with nervous disorders that are experienced in them.

The main signs of nervous breakdowns are: impulsive (quick) actions; inability to sit still in one place; not to end the game that has begun; not listen to what someone (especially the parent) is saying; stubbornness; decreased attention, lack of understanding; interference in the work of those around them, in the games of other children, interfere with them; often make scandals, torment their; chronic head pain; rapid distraction of thought; alertness.

From a medical point of view, when nerve disorders are observed in a person, in most cases, sedative drugs are taken (Phytosedan, Persen, tenoten, Deprim, Afobazol, Herbion, Novopassit, phenibut, pantogam, glycine), however, the use of sedative drugs according to the age nature of children can negatively affect the further development of their organism. Therefore, it is advisable to use various medicinal herbs in this place. During the period of experimental work, the respondents-educators and parents were informed about the methods of eliminating various nervous disorders that are observed in educators. The action in this regard was organized in the form of preparing a booklet and displaying it among the respondents. The following information was reflected in the booklet: 1 glass of boiling water is poured over the spring young leaves of 50 g of the felt Birch, infused for 5-6 hours, and the leaves are squeezed and strained, drunk from 1/4 cup 30 minutes before meals 3 times a day; a decoction of Barberry (barbaris) bark and root calms the central nervous system, for this it is useful to pour 1 glass of boiling water into 30 g of raw materials and heat over low heat for 15 minutes, consume 0.5 tablespoons 3 times a day; put 0.5 cups of red beet juice in a cool place for 3 hours, adding the same amount; when the child is afraid, it is advisable to keep the boznoch (Bessmertnik) plant burned; mint tincture calms the nerves, to prepare the tincture, it is necessary to brew 0.5 tablespoons of mint in 0.5 cups of boiling water for 40 minutes, then drink 0.5 cups of warm tincture slowly, sipping; in case of nervous breakdowns, take 250 g of sugar and the same amount of honey,; A walnut Leaf is boiled in 300 g of water, with which a patient with a nervous disease is healed if washed or applied to his body; dripping beet root water into the nose by mixing it with honey, there will be healing for head and nerve disease; eating ginger helps to keep the nerve strong; eating a fresh vine variety is a

So, when socializing preschool children, it is important that they do not have nervous disorders. After all, nervous breakdown leads to the manifestation of negative habits in their behavior. There are folk ways to identify and prevent nerve damage in children. Their targeted use ensures effective socialization of children.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS OF STUDENTS OF THE  
DIRECTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION PRESCHOOL EDUCATION**

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**Annotation :** this article spoke about the scientific work of an integrative approach to improving the pedagogical abilities of Educators of the preschool educational direction. Social and pedagogical, psychological preparation of the formation of the model of the educator in society – the O'ne in the educational process of the educator.

**Keywords:** professional skill, integrative approach ,psichological knowledge, acute will, pedagogical skill, skill, educator model, educational efficiency, humane attitude.

Global changes in the present day, The Daily development of technology and Information Communication Technologies of Science require the Educator of the XXI century to have pedagogical skills, sharp will, pedagogical psichological knowledge, deep knowledge of his work and high thinking, political literacy, a wide range of fkrlash and thoughtfulness. Educators working in preschool educational organizations should thoroughly know the optimal organization of educational forms, the theory of shaky personality, enrichment with various new ideas. The fact that the model of an educator in society has its own skills will not only be a person who ensures the effectiveness of upbringing, but at the same time will also increase his prestige in society, and respect for him will come to the face of the educators. The organization of practical actions on the way to improving professional skills makes it possible to avoid mistakes made or made in pedagogical activity, to achieve success in relations with educators, colleagues, as well as parents. An educator with high pedagogical skills should be able to dream of a child, treat him humanly, timely resolve possible conflicts if he correctly evaluates any pedagogical situation, and always advance in pedagogical activity should be able to connect the good ideas instilled in the minds of educators in the development of society and in the pedagogical process with life.

As we all know, the ability of an individual to actively participate in the life of society directly depends on the competencies formed in it. The cognitive skills and malalacalry acquired by him during his career play an important role in riveting his place and importance in Educational Society. V.A.Slasttel praised that with a high appearance in the professional direction of the personality of pedagogical abilities, the main indicator of the ability of any activity is, in his opinion, the acquisition of special generalized skills. The lack of particularly pedagogical pisichological knowledge of educational professional knowledge or its rejection and lack of attention to it in most cases, the educator stops searching on himself using ready – made materials. This leads to a level of ignorance in relation to the personality of the educator. The great German pedagogue Adolf Disterverg, talking about the educator's constant practice of reading subjects in order to take his place in society, said: "the educator must regularly engage in science. Otherwise it will look like a dried tree and stone. Just as a withered tree and Stone cannot bear fruit, no result can be expected from such a caregiver in the future." First of all, the educator must be educated, understand the laws of the medicine and society in which he lives, be socially active, master the pedagogy of general and preschool education, the psyche and physics of children, and know the age characteristics of children. Also, the approach of the pedagogical educator from a scientific point of view to the development of the child to the development of all methods allows you to increase the complexity to the effect. L.Y. in his research, kolnlmsky noted that the attitude of the educator to children is a decisive role in the interests of the work of the educator without question, and is considered an important factor in pedagogical skills. In his opinion, the interaction of children with the educator largely depends on this very process harakter. Well-known Russian pedagogue A.S. In his works, Makarenko describes his thoughts on the professional quality of the teacher as follows: "it is impossible for a pedagogue not to play a specific role in the lesson. A teacher who does not know how to play a role in the classroom scene cannot

<b>508</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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conduct professional activities. He is, in a sense, an actor. It is also impossible for our behavior, temperament, character to be a pedagogical weapon for us. It is generally impossible to educate children with heart and heartache, with the help of our hijran histograms. After all, we are human. If it is possible to finish work in owners of any other profession without effort, the pedagogue will also have to carry out activities without suffering. The reader is sometimes faced with the need to demonstrate suffering in communication. For this, the pedagogue must also know how to play a positive role as an actor on stage.

Ability is an individual-psychological feature of a person and is the totality of individual psychic qualities that represent the ability of a person in the field of muay Thai activity and the sub-objective condition for the successful implementation of work. This task, created in order to guide the educational process, and not to educate, and not to teach children, the deeper he realizes, the more freedom, initiative, independent thinking conditions he has created for his children. The educator, who possesses the ability to educate at a truly high level, seems to follow the educational process as if from the outside and in fact this process is controlled. Socrates, the great Greek philosopher, in those times, had already called expert educators “Obstetricians of thought.” It is necessary not to declare the finished truth, but to ensure that a new thought is born in your children. The first task of the educator in the management of the educational process is when he sets a goal. And the goal is the main factor in pedagogical activity. The educator and the general labor of children are guided in a certain direction. This leads to the expected results in its place. The essence of the management process is that it makes the movement of participants in the pedagogical process relevant. The personality of the educator must have organizational skills. The abundance of tasks performed by the educator makes it possible to use the elements of many other specialties in his profession, such as acting, recessionalism, menjerning, research. Ya. The main sign of upbringing according to Komensky is that he, with his high level of morality, love for people, knowledge and cocktail love and other qualities, will become an example for the educator and, setting an example, raise humanity in them. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the use of various games in pedagogical processes aimed at the formation of base competencies in teachers of the preschool educational direction on the basis of an integrative approach will allow to achieve the expected effectiveness. The reason is, with the help of this method, reflexive competence is formed, in which personal, intellectual, general, communicative skills are combined among themselves. According to the pedagogical encyclopedia, pedagogical reflection means self - equalization of subjects of educational educational processes in the process of interaction. Reflexive competence of the educator is a process of theoretical activity aimed at understanding the understanding of the subjects ' own behavior and their foundations. The principle of integration is considered the leading principle in the development of the modern educational system. The essence of the principle of integration is that preschool children are guided by the desire to create a synthetic, holistic system of knowledge that gives an idea of a holistic view of the world. As a result, a personality of self-realization develops in them, the ability to socialize, find solutions to problem situations is formed. As a result, on the basis of compliance with the laws of society, teachers of the direction of preschool education, thefaol civil competence is formed. And the case method, in addition to involving students in practical activities, also serves to expand the scope of the game, connecting it with real life reality. This method connects the learning process with specific life situations, encouraging students to actively seek solutions to the problems posed, to discuss the results of joint activities in stages.

Social and pedagogical, psychological preparation of the formation of the model of the educator in society – is comparable to the level of ownership of the educational process, its content , principles, form, method of Organization of education , and initial theoretical information about the pedagogical, psychological knowledge skills, knowledge of the age and individual characteristics of the educational person and their ability to It is necessary for the educator to apply his methods correctly



and accurately in order to be interested in the management of educators in society, in the socialization of the educator model, his pedagogical skills, abilities, attention to the young characteristics of each of the pupils, be carried out on the basis of state requirements, and in these aspects the correct way It requires the educator to recognize and use techniques that provide a solid study of the knowledge of the easy mastery of training, which is suitable for the young characteristics of the trainees.

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**CONTENT AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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**Abstract:** The study of theoretical and methodological aspects of pedagogical and psychological features of the training and advanced training of teachers-educators of preschool educational organizations and the improvement of methods of their professional development shows that there is a need to create pedagogical conditions that require high-quality organization of training in the development of professional skills and competence. Therefore, professional development of teachers-educators of preschool educational organizations is considered as a socio-pedagogical problem.

**Keywords:** Obtaining quality education, professional development, professional competence, effective methods and techniques, organizational and didactic system of the process of professional development, interactive methods, methodology of didactic research, system-integrated diagnostics in pedagogical research.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev 2017 In the resolution of PQ-3261 of September 9 "on measures to radically improve the preschool education system", the current system of training and retraining of personnel is highlighted on the problem of providing the preschool educational sphere with highly qualified specialists capable of professionally solving issues of upbringing and comprehensive development of children.

In the development of pedagogical activity of teachers and educators, it is necessary to be aware of modern educational technologies.

The skills of applying interactive and modern methods to the educational process are formed in advanced training courses. In this, it is advisable to develop the professional competence of the educator-educator.

Pedagogical-educators operating at MTT are required to carry out types of professional activities (managerial, socio-pedagogical, Correctional-developmental), scientific worldview and cultural and spiritual moral qualities, special professional competence, that is, a thorough knowledge of the methodology of preschool education.

In addition, teachers and educators must follow the criteria of professional competence. The criteria are as follows: be able to apply modern technologies in practice; be able to choose effective methods and Means; know the content and areas of state requirements and apply them to practice; be able to apply the content of the state curriculum" the first step " in accordance with different age groups; monitor the knowledge, skills and abilities of children in; having social persuasions; sociability-knowledge of the language, communication with different people, a special place in the team; work on oneself, self-development in physical, spiritual, intellectual aspects.

The educator is also given didactic competence requirements.

**First** create an interactive and media environment;

**Second** preliminary forecasting of the coverage of the content of the topic;

**Third** management of the educational process;

**Fourth** assessment of the achievements and development of children;

**Fifth** to give motivation and help to children;

**Sixth** awareness of children's knowledge and their development.

The listed didactic requirements are mastered by educators in the process of professional development. To do this, it is advisable to rely on androgonic principles in the learning process:

<b>511</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Independent Education, Cooperation, the use of life experiences, an individual approach, electivity, reflexivity, continuity.

These principles are an important factor in improving professional competence in educators.

Communicative competence also occupies a special place in the improvement of professional competence of teachers and educators. Because in the qualitative Organization of education, the subject-subject relationship is effective. This requires educators to adhere to the rule of correct socio-linguistic-speech expression, express discursive - thoughts in a logical sequence, support them in the process of conversation with children.

The pedagogue-educator of preschool educational organizations must have national and spiritual values, intellectual, informational, motivational, cognitive, cognitive activity, reflexive self-analysis skills.

The organization of quality education in rapidly changing socio-economic conditions, as well as the modernization of the sphere of preschool education, depends primarily on the personal and professional views of the educator-educator, that is, on competitiveness, new thinking, cognitive development, a high level of personal qualities and capabilities. If he does not have the qualifications and skills inherent in his profession, he cannot become a demand-level educator. To do this, the educator-educator must have pedagogical skills and be able to qualitatively organize the educational process.

The regional centers of Andijan, Samarkand and Tashkent region of the Ministry of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the experience carried out by teachers of preschool educational organizations since several years (2018-2020), the results of monitoring the participation and actions of educators in educational activities, it was determined that in the process of professional development it is necessary to effectively.

The study of the activities of teachers and educators of the preschool educational organization during the experimental testing period showed that there are certain shortcomings in this direction.

They can be described as follows:

insufficient organizational, pedagogical and methodological knowledge, skills and abilities of teachers in the effective implementation of the preschool educational process;

the fact that the advanced training course does not achieve high results in updating training plans in content;

low motivation in teachers in relation to the course of professional development (under the influence of work activity, experience, need, interests and desires, health);

failure to fully use the necessary tools and opportunities in the development of professional competence of teachers and educators;

in the process of professional development course, the unpreparedness of educators for innovative activities, the inability to effectively apply personality-oriented educational and information technologies in pedagogical activity;

insufficient formation of sociability, diagnostic, reflexive, organizational, skills in educators;

the lack of developed criteria for professional monitoring and evaluation of the psychological training of teachers and teachers and their attitude to the innovation process;

insufficient number of teachers and educators with higher education;

the lack of improvement of the model of improving the professional competence of teachers and educators.

The above shortcomings are clearly visible in the process of improving the activities and

qualifications of teachers and educators of preschool educational organizations. Eliminating the existing shortcomings, in our view, necessitates the implementation of:

1. Further improvement of social, methodological and pedagogical requirements in relation to improving the qualifications of teachers and educators of preschool educational organizations;
2. Effective implementation of modern and information technologies in the process of professional development of teachers;
3. Creation of an organizational and didactic system of continuous professional development of teachers and educators;
4. Implementation of an integrative approach to improving the qualifications of teachers and educators of MTT;
5. Ensuring the priority of the principles of the formation of socio-cultural, pedagogical-psychological, normative-legal skills in the development of professional competence.
6. Organization of education, aimed at the comprehensive formation of the personality of the educator in the jargon of professional development, achieving the enrichment of this process with humanitarian and democratic ideas.

Professional training, creativity are considered the mechanism of development of the pedagogical personality, pedagogical skill is the quality of creativity. Pedagogical skill is the most necessary description of pedagogical activity. Pedagogical skill is the law of the creative formation of a person.

In the process of the advanced training course, the pedagogical skills of teachers and educators develop on the basis of the application of interactive learning techniques in training. "Interactive" means the meanings of interaction, mutual action, joint activity. In the interactive process, the professional and personal qualities of educators are changed and improved. In the process of education, teaching educators to substantiate their thoughts and experience, help them believe, listen to others, design their personal knowledge is one of the most necessary problems of education today. In the process of interactive learning, the situation of finding a solution "in this place and at this time" does not occur during a certain period of time, and then the opinions expressed by the audience are analyzed.

J.G'.Yuldashev, S.According to the usmanovs, "there are many types of interactive training, which are selected in accordance with the characteristics of the topic of the lesson as well as the intended goals and are duly prepared. In order to participate in an interactive activity, specific requirements are imposed on the taiyogars of the students, which consist in the assimilation of the necessary knowledge for active participation in the training, readiness for communication, work in cooperation, independent thinking, skills to be able to freely express and defend one's opinion, etc."

In the process of professional development, the most effective use of time in training is a prerequisite. This requires the correct selection of the necessary tools, forms and technologies by professors.

The application of modern technologies occupies an important place in the improvement of professional competence of teachers and educators. As a result, the active participation of the audience and their interests reach the main stage, the goal is achieved through their correct orientation, adherence to didactic requirements, the priority of personality-oriented education. Through the method and technologists selected according to the needs of teachers and educators, gaps in professional activity are filled. Through reflexive analysis of the learning process, the possibility of designing future lesson processes is created. This requires the use of Project technology in the learning process. In the design process, attention is paid to the effective assimilation of the norms of

pedagogical activity of pedagogical educators, their adaptation to pedagogical activity, the correction of their professional views on the basis of personal experience. Such an approach develops the professional competence of the pedagogue-educator, creates the qualification of applying a new approach in his professional activities.

A.Talipov, M.Usmonboevas noted that "the needs of educators in the application of pedagogical design technology, the possibility of preparing for a lesson at a certain stage of the educational process, will be successful only if they recognize the cultivation of self-development skills as the main issues."

In our country, practical activities are being carried out on the way to modernizing preschool education. Consequently, the scientific and methodological foundations of the process of education and training of qualified specialists of the younger generation, their professional development were developed, the system of Continuing Education operating in a new content and direction at the level of the world standard was improved.

At the moment, the implementation of the tasks set to improve the activities of educators operating in the system of preschool education, which is the first link in continuing education, to introduce the most advanced, unique ideas into the content of the process of professional development, is an issue that cannot be delayed. Updating the content and methods of teaching in the system of professional development guarantees the achievement of quality education. Changing the content of professional development education, updating helps to increase the professional competence of educators. Obviously, in today's fast-growing period, the need for educators to introduce innovations in science and apply best practices to the preschool education process is growing.

Modern problems in the preschool education system require the educator to acquire a new professional and personal quality, systematic creative thinking, information, communicative culture, competitiveness, leadership qualities, life aspirations and high self-confidence, the ability to create his own positive image, the ability to analyze his activities with awareness, be able to act independently in any conditions, adhere to a healthy lifestyle, have

To create a new creative healthy environment in preschool education, it is necessary to update the content of Education, identify the main aspects of increasing the professional activity of educators, organize their professional and pedagogical qualification in new ways in the process of professional development.

The quality of pedagogical personnel is the most necessary component in the system of preschool education. Because, the implementation of all the remaining components depends on how the educational system is organized.

The main task of Educators of preschool educational organizations is to teach the growing younger generation to think, think in accordance with the Times on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies in preparing them for school education.

In the process of professional development, a number of problems should be paid attention to. That is, they are:

- growing volume of scientific innovation and information;
- the rise and development of the technology and technology sector;
- integration of Science, production and education;
- the deepening of global (economic, demographic, political and environmental) problems.

Analysis on pedagogical views shows that the views, views of the educator ensure the unity of consciousness and activity. Scientists have studied that the views of the pedagogical personality are one of the Integrative qualities, and its internal state is manifested in External professional activity.

In the process of professional development of educators, it is advisable to create the following pedagogical conditions:

<b>514</b>	<b>ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &amp; Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022</b> <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Socio-Legal-an opportunity is created for the respect and free thinking of the personality of educators.

A one-month algorithm plan is drawn up for a promising - target-advanced training course.

Need-stimulating-the algorithm is based on the plan, the needs of educators are satisfied.

During the period of communicative-informational-educational training, educators are created opportunities for mutual discussion, mutual exchange of information.

Organization of innovative activities, creation of information space and media environment.

The above pedagogical conditions provide for the satisfaction of the need for freedom in the process of education in educators, the statement of an independent opinion, the effective organization of pedagogical activity.

It is also possible to achieve the development of professional skills of educators in the process of professional development through the following main components.

1. Special and give new knowledge of the profession.
2. Satisfaction of the need for scientific knowledge.
3. The ability to communicate, enrich skills and abilities.
4. Formation of organizational skills and skills of management activities.
5. Further expansion of humanitarian and personal qualities.

The educator must constantly reflect on himself. The analysis of the educator's own pedagogical activity guarantees the organization of quality education.

Various teaching methods and forms can be used to improve the qualifications of educators: a lecture in the form of a dialogue, a problem lecture, practical classes "work in small groups", a seminar-interview, a creative seminar, a seminar-press conference, a game technology (workaholicism and role-playing game), a method of a problem situation, a group discussion ("brainstorming"), training,

Our observations and experience show that the professional qualifications of educators should be increased not only at the Institute of professional development, but also in preschool educational organizations, by working on themselves, at seminars and conferences of the district level. Methodological work in preschool educational organizations is a single system of continuing education of educators, providing for the improvement of their professional qualifications.

On the basis of methodological work, the pedagogical skills of educators on the basis of advanced experience and mutual analysis in preschool education increase, creative potential develops and expands in them, mutual experience is exchanged on the most optimal results in achieving the quality of Education. Advanced pedagogical experiments are widely promoted.

At the beginning of the advanced training course, the creation of pedagogical conditions for the purpose of studying the needs of educators was presented above. Educators are offered to draw up an "algorithm plan" by a professor (head of the course). In this, educators write down sequentially what innovations they need to master for their pedagogical activity for a month. During the course, the algorithm will monitor the plan. For example:

Mastering in a refresher course	Изох
Organization of classes on the basis of modern technologies	
The first step is the effective implementation of the state program	
Working with parents in an unconventional form	
Creating a developing environment	
Development of professional competence	
Effective organization of a personality-oriented approach with children	

Each educator algorithm monitors the plan in collaboration with the teacher of the advanced training course. At the end of the course, a general analysis is carried out. Educators develop the dynamics of the knowledge they have mastered. This process provides for effective reflexive activity.

The result of the methodological service makes it possible to achieve success in preschool educational organizations in the development of professional skills of educators, in the ability to choose the most optimal methods of preparing educators for school education.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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PROBLEMATIC ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS TO THE USE OF FAIRY TALES IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND STUDENTS

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**Annotation:** Moral maturity of young people, who are becoming the leading force of society's life, in today's rapidly changing educational and ideological views, poses important tasks for modern education systems in many ways. Realizing that manuals and works of art, which are used as educational tools, should be adapted to the needs of the times and improved, important research works are being conducted on them. This article talks about a number of problems encountered in improving the morals of the young generation through fairy tales and their characters, and their solutions.

**Key words:** folklore, mythological outlook, morals, parable writing, education, thinking, spirituality, constructive ideas, destructive ideas, enlightened life.

**Introduction:** The role of educational means in the evolution of the worldview of people undergoing globalization processes, increasing and finding activity in the life of society is clearly manifested day by day. One such educational tool is becoming a powerful influencing tool in the life of children, both in myths and fairy tales, with interesting and positive aspects. Also, conducting classes with such means and conducting propaganda work through media means also creates a number of complex problems. The study and assessment of these problems is relevant in that, as long as the educational tools that can attract students are not developed in a timely manner, these problems will continue to increase in more complex conflict issues. On the topic we are currently studying, we will study the aspects of the use of fairy tales for educational purposes, which in some cases have a negative value.

**Literature analysis:** The role of fairy tales in the upbringing of a child began to take shape as humanity lived in ancient times and studied the surrounding being. It is especially difficult to trace the history of the fairy tale, since only literary forms can be preserved. Still, according to researchers from the Universities of Durham and Lisbon, such stories could date back thousands of years ago, some from the Bronze Age[1].

The Great Russian teacher from people who conducted research in science in the study of what their influence on people is. K.D.Ushinsky, V.G. Belinsky and a number of scientists conducted effective research. An in-depth study of Word Art and folkloric relations by H.Zarif, M.Afzalov, M.Afzalov, T.Mirzayev, B.Sarimsoqov, A.Safarov, I.Yormatov, M.DJorayev, O.Jumanazarov, Sh.Turdimov, K.Imomov, A.Musakulov Folklorist scientists such as, as well as, who is conducting scientific research on the path to improving the effectiveness of literary education, the formation of a harmonious person and his spiritual world, whose main goal is to develop. A.Zunnunov, K.Yuldoshev, B.Tokhliev, S.Matjon, M.Mirqosimova, O.Galimov, Achievements in the scientific work of Methodist scientists such as R.Niyozmetova were taken into account. A number of scientific research works were also considered.

**Research methodology:** The article examines the influence of fairy tales on students and their own aspects in them, and in theory, problem situations in them are analyzed. A number of solutions

will also be discussed about modern storytelling and its goals and objectives. Common unifying and differentiating aspects in national and world fairy tales are also touched upon.

**Analyzes and results:** The role of the heroes of fairy tales in the formation of worldview, based on creative and destructive ideas of people from childhood, is incomparable. With the help of fairy-tale characters, adults can interest children, have an educational effect on them, and even solve any psychological problem. The main sign of a real fairy tale is its ending with good. This gives the child a feeling of psychological protection. Whatever happens in fairy tales, it ends with good, all the trials that have fallen on the heads of fairy-tale characters make them stronger and smarter. On the other hand, the child sees that the heroes who performed bad behavior, of course, receive punishment in accordance with their actions[2]. In this respect, fairy tales and tissue samples of creativity based on reality are very significant in the upbringing of children, which occupies an incomparable place in the formation of their worldview. There are many positive aspects to the effective use of fairy tales in the educational process. However, in some cases, fairy tales that we are using for good are also leading to negative results. These problems are manifested in a number of aspects: First of all, myths and fairy tales in some ways form a negative attitude in the minds of young people towards the difficulties of work and life.

This can be seen in some characters who are heroes of fairy tales and myths. They have done nothing in their lives that is worth respect, and there will be no people in life who can serve as a clear example for society with their high human qualities. Especially such cases are inherent in the culture of European countries. They often have the heroes of fairy tales, who do not have one specific mistress from living, are people whose work has not walked, and suddenly something happens-they will reach the peak of success. How hard work Hech-he will become a laboriously rich, famous and respected person. Let's take the fairy tale "The Cat In Boots". Simply a craftswoman, with the help of a magic cat, becomes the ruler of a huge Kingdom and simply achieves what wealth and other people dream of. In other fairy tales, such events are common, and by means such as cunning, magic items, chance, they achieve their goals.

At present, how many people do not have a profession, live in a sedentary mood, the trade in gambling and totalizing games is in full swing, such cases as corruption and fraud are increasing, a bad approach to Labor, an attempt to make it clear that the consciousness of young people with similar fairy tales is manipulated in the reproduction of other situations - However, these impressions obtained in youth can live in the minds of people for the rest of their lives. When they grow up, maybe this may not be sure of myths and legends, but the emotions acquired during childhood, when their worldview was a period of formation, remain in their thinking. It is necessary to take a correct and truthful approach to work, and it is more correct for us to praise people who achieve success with their striving in the content of our fairy tales. After all, in life reality, one should also focus on such aspects as the fact that it is possible to overcome obstacles with research and aspiration, and the way out of problems should be sought by a person himself. It is advisable that from childhood we educate them as people who think deeply about their future. The guys, the hero of the tale" the three brothers are sunk", can win the love of the ruler with their mind, insight, humanity, courage, although the ruler wanted to give them higher ranks in the kingdom, they refused and preferred to live their honest and ordinary lives by their actions.

Another problematic situation in myths and fairy tales is the expression of views on happiness in them. According to the interpretation of certain fairy tales, achieving wealth, achieving power, of course revenge on their enemies is the task of the hero of the fairy tale. In people who are heroes of fairy tales, such a phenomenon is described in a very simple way. Such a situation is seen in fairy tales, where "Robin Hood", a vivid example of English folk oral creativity, is taken as the main character, Robin is engaged in piracy, manslaughter, punishes and rewards the property of different



people according to his “Justice”. However, there are certainties about how such fairy-tale characters affect the psyche of a young reader.

Young people who have a modern worldview and are able to make independent decisions occupy a significant place in each area. In the continuous use of artistic textures, they must also be given concepts related to real life. The main goal should be to draw lessons from fairy tales or narratives. Readers will need to focus on a mythological or narrative-based reality. We can also make ordinary people and heroes who can be in life an example for them. In the Immaculate period of childhood, instructive events should be promoted to them in promoting goodness. Only then will they realize that the victory of goodness over evil and the achievement of happiness is a book—it will not be in the shepherds. The Uzbek folk hero, who gave them an example of a hug twig and a lonely twig in order to convey to his children how important harmony is, is also one of such vital and folk tales. Such fairy tales can also be found in life, and adults also treat this fairy tale as true life reality.

There are also many psychological effects of fairy tales on youth[3]. Special analysis has often been criticized for giving great importance to motives that are not an integral part of the tale; this often comes from considering a copy of the tale as the final text, where the tale is told and retold in a variety of variants.

Readers who are guided by fairy tales and narratives can sometimes encounter such vices as extreme fantasy, narrow thinking, passivity of feelings of pleasure in life. The Italian storyteller, who inspired children to live believing miracles by telling the story of a group of children accidentally getting out of the chocolate road and eating it until they are fed up with it, in the fairy tale “chocolate road” by Gianni Rodari, is imbued with a fantastic imagination in the fairy tales “cake in the sky”, “Jeep that got into One day in Bologna, in the middle of a large square, a house was built from ice cream. From everywhere, from distant places, children began to come in balls to lick this sweet house[4]. and the interpretation of Norealization in excessive fairy tales is harmful by the fact that it erodes the thinking of children if it is useful with ovulation. Because the life in which we live is different from that in a fairy tale, and as children grow up, they begin to take their interests from the internet and social networks. Because it may no longer be easy for them to be attracted by the exact and Natural Sciences, which are complex disciplines in education. It is also unlikely that events built on the basis of fabrications will make them a monand for falsehood, of course.

One of the subtleties of the study of myths and fairy tales is that the ideology of different nations in them can be brought up in the opposite way with each other. Take the Legends of the Times of ancient Greek thinkers, in which the religious views of that time predominated, only the same period corresponded to society in the Greeks. Each people created fairy tales, absorbing various ideologies in their oral work. Not all of them have an equally positive effect on representatives of all nationalities. Since ancient times, there have been analogies and differences of Western peoples in their views on the universe and man with the peoples of the East. Therefore, it is necessary to work in a state that has mastered the positive aspects in fairy tales and legends, and is happy with the necessary features. We can see this in the work of the Jadid Enlightenment, who advocated the spiritual awakening of our entire people and sacrificed their lives on the path of this responsible task.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, it can be said that the means of artistic tissue have the power in the upbringing of the younger generation, which can have not only a positive, but also an inappropriate effect. In the fact that fairy tales, whose spiritual, educational significance is high, promote universal values to all mankind, some fairy tales correspond only to the requirements of the national mentality of one nation. The change in the ideology of other peoples is sometimes influenced by the tales of other peoples. The events presented in the “Thousand and One Nights”, which collected Arab folk tales, have gained influence in the literature of the peoples of the East for a long time. The place of fairy tales in the upbringing of a child can be used as a means of moral education, correctly assessing and realizing its achievements and shortcomings.

520	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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