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**SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPORTANCE OF INTERNET SPORTS  
JOURNALISM IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:** Sports today has become a huge movement that covers the people of every country in the world. On the one hand, sport is a means of demonstrating the potential and power of countries in the international arena, on the other hand, it is a factor of healthy education of the population, especially young people, and on the other hand, life itself shows that it has taken the form of a large business structure.

Journalism, as the main social institution satisfying any society's need for information, has to "collide" with the sports field. In this process, the task of sports journalism, which is becoming more and more popular, is also expanding dramatically. This article examines the specific features and importance of sports journalism in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** *Uzbekistan, journalism, sport, education, sites, internet, teams, football, Olympic Games, mass media, internet, journalism faculties, world championships, specialization, photojournalism, videos, social networks.*

Man was created so that he felt the need for information exchange in everyday life. We can say that the thirst for information was the basis for the emergence of primitive forms of journalism. In this sense, it is logical to attribute the emergence of the primitive form of sports journalism to the Olympic Games held in ancient Greece in 776 BC<sup>1</sup>.

Historical sources indicate that the Olympic Games were one of the two major central events of ancient Greece. Although the roots of the ancient Olympics go back to religious traditions, its foundation was formed by sports competitions. Naturally, elements of journalism were widely used in the methods of inviting the participants of the competition to the competition fields, distributing the special information about the competition chronicles, results, winners and heroes of the games.

Even written sources about the events that happened in the ancient Olympics, the names of the winners, the processes of the competition have reached us. In particular, it has been noted many times that Homer, one of the most famous writers of antiquity, included unique information about wrestling, boxing, archery and javelin, fencing, and racing competitions in his work "Iliad"<sup>2</sup>.

It is recorded in historical sources that the first winner of the ancient Olympic Games was Koreb from Elis. Among the women, the first champion of this competition was Cynisca, the queen of Sparta, it was recorded in the work of Xenophon, the historian of that time. It would be correct to consider this as an important event of that time, as an element of journalism rather than a method of spreading news.

It is clear from the above information that the emergence and development of sports journalism is closely related to sports competitions and events.

The Olympic Games in their modern form can also be included among the public events that provide the basis for the development of sports journalism.

<sup>1</sup> [https://studwood.net/2460840/zhurnalistika/istoriya\\_vozniknoveniya\\_sportivnoy\\_zhurnalistiki](https://studwood.net/2460840/zhurnalistika/istoriya_vozniknoveniya_sportivnoy_zhurnalistiki)

<sup>2</sup> N. Muratova, M. Otamurodova, P. Omonova. Media education. Methodical guide. - Tashkent, 2022.

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The modern Olympic Games, which are still the most prestigious event in the world of sports, were first organized in 1896 in the original homeland of this competition - Greece. This time, the idea of giving a modern spirit to ancient games was the touch of the French baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Pierre de Coubertin first proposed the revival of the Olympic Games in 1888. Four years later, in Sarbonne, he announced the lecture "Revival of the Olympics". At the international athletes' congress organized in Paris in 1894, on the basis of Pierre de Coubertin's proposal, delegates from 12 countries discussed the issue of holding the Olympic Games and establishing the governing body - the International Olympic Committee.

Thus, the modern Olympic Games, which became the most prestigious sports conference in the world of sports, began to be held. The Summer Games, which have been going on for the third century, have not been held only three times in history. The Olympic Games, which were traditionally held every four years, were canceled in 1916, 1940 and 1944 due to world wars. Also, the games organized in Greece in 1906 were considered an unofficial competition and were not recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Now let's turn our attention to the development of sports journalism in Uzbekistan.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, journalism also underwent drastic changes. Areas requiring specialization of journalists have increased. The type of mass media is also expanding. Internet journalism has emerged as a new branch of Uzbek journalism, especially in the next period, when the processes of globalization are rapidly penetrating into life. Naturally, in internet journalism based on modern technologies, the issue of specialization in fields is also important. This process is important because it requires opportunities for journalists to learn and analyze the areas they are interested in or adapted to.

"News ([www.gazeta.uz](http://www.gazeta.uz), [www.kun.uz](http://www.kun.uz), [www.daryo.uz](http://www.daryo.uz), [www.uz24.uz](http://www.uz24.uz), [www.podrobno.uz](http://www.podrobno.uz), [www.anons.uz](http://www.anons.uz), etc.), sports ([www.sports.uz](http://www.sports.uz)), as for further specialization, football journalism ([www.uff.uz](http://www.uff.uz), [www.stadion.uz](http://www.stadion.uz), [www.championat.asia](http://www.championat.asia)) is developing. The information services of some state organizations ([www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz), [www.soliq.uz](http://www.soliq.uz), [www.dtm.uz](http://www.dtm.uz), [www.customs.uz](http://www.customs.uz), etc.) regularly provide information on certain specialties in the web world. Also, sites specializing in various fields are developing ([www.bibi.uz](http://www.bibi.uz) - auto transport, [www.ictnews.uz](http://www.ictnews.uz) - information technologies). Newspapers and magazines ([www.noviyvek.uz](http://www.noviyvek.uz), [www.uzbekistonovozi.uz](http://www.uzbekistonovozi.uz), [www.khabar.uz](http://www.khabar.uz), [www.marifat.uz](http://www.marifat.uz)), news agencies ([www.uza.uz](http://www.uza.uz), [www.jahonnews.uz](http://www.jahonnews.uz), [www.turkistonpress.uz](http://www.turkistonpress.uz)), the web versions of radio and TV channels ([www.mtrk.uz](http://www.mtrk.uz)) also transmit information according to the editorial specialty," writes Davronbek Tojialiev, editor-in-chief of <http://davronbek.ziyouz.com><sup>3</sup>.

In particular, it should be noted that the deep penetration of the Internet and social networks into the life of mass media is seriously changing the appearance of journalism in every field.

We look at the state of sports journalism as it pertains to today's topic.

For many years, sports events were covered in the form of "sports news" in newspapers, television and radio. In particular, on the last page of most newspapers, a small space is reserved for sports news, and events in the field are covered in the form of small articles or news strips.

Similarly, in radio and television news programs, the sports report is covered as a short summary of several important events in the block before the weather report.

However, in the years of independence, Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, paid special attention to the fact that physical education and sports are the most important means of educating the younger generation in his policy, and media specialized in sports began to operate. In other words, the media had to focus on the world of sports.

<sup>3</sup> <http://davronbek.ziyouz.com/?p=1407>



One of the biggest steps was the launch of the "Sport" TV channel on January 1, 2004, according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 4, 2003 "On measures to further strengthen mass sports promotion", and this TV channel continues to operate until today<sup>4</sup>.

On the other hand, the fact that the development of physical education and sports on a large scale has become a priority issue in order to establish a healthy lifestyle among the population in Uzbekistan, it has motivated the mass media to devote more space to covering the field of sports.

The three-stage sports competitions started in the country since 2001 - "Seeds of Hope", "Barkamol Avlod" and the Universiade games required wide coverage as a major political event. Therefore, he raised the issue of specialization in the field of sports among the creators working in newspapers, radio and television.

A press service was established at these competitions, just like the modern Olympic Games, where journalists who understand sports began to be attracted.

From personal observations, it became clear that various situations and misunderstandings arose due to the lack of deep understanding of the sports field by local journalists who were involved in covering the competitions held in the regions. Because coverage of complex competitions combining more than ten sports requires a journalist to have sufficient knowledge and skills in the areas of the program. Especially covering sports that are similar to each other, have the same appearance, and differ only in some rules, is very difficult for a creator who does not understand sports well. In particular, not all journalists entering the field of sports are free and it is not easy to separate and cover Greco-Roman wrestling, kayaking, canoeing, academic rowing, gymnastics, water sports or martial arts.

Nevertheless, the popularization of sports journalism has created the basis for the emergence of journalists capable of covering the Olympic and Asian Games, continental championships and regional complex competitions. In particular, two in Atlanta-1996, four in "Sinden-2000", four in "Athens-2004", six in "Beijing-2008", five in "London-2012", "Rio- In 2016, four journalists participated, while in Tokyo-2020, 11 sports journalists from Uzbekistan covered the games directly from the scene.

In Uzbekistan, internet journalism is at the forefront of sports coverage. In general, the fact that all other types of mass media are putting special emphasis on opening their official page on the Internet and creating their accounts on social networks is also the basis for the development of Internet journalism. Recent studies show that newspapers that have their own page on the Internet have increased the number of readers, their interest in the paper version. In particular, according to research conducted by "The Media Audit" company, the number of readers of newspapers and magazines that have electronic copies in the web environment is increasing.

The rapid popularity of sports publications is also influenced by the global information network's ability to provide information about sports competitions in a continuous and online manner, as well as any events. In the last decade of the 20th century, as a result of the inclusion of multimedia components, digital sounds or video fragments (parts) in electronic publications, electronic publications have become an information medium that affects people, having much superior aspects compared to radio, cinema and TV. In the last few years, the concept of website and web page has been used a lot. Web pages are the most popular and in-demand type of information resources on the network, consisting of hypertext pages. This is a site - a set of multimedia materials that are

<sup>4</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/246753?ONDATE=04.11.2003>

interconnected by content and links, placed together and have a single content. Journalism needs to keep pace with the times, which is exactly what the Internet can do<sup>5</sup>.

Today, sports websites are trying to use all these opportunities, which motivates the variety of the materials they cover.

Sports journalism in Uzbekistan can be conditionally divided into two. These are sports and football journalism. Sports journalism requires special training from the creator. In addition to interest in this field, it is required to have knowledge of almost all areas of sports. Also, in sports journalism itself, it can be seen that specializations have arisen depending on the types of sports.

For example, given the large number of sports, it is impossible to know all of them equally. Therefore, specialization can be different directions. For example, some journalist is familiar with Olympic sports, another with non-Olympic sports, and a third group with national sports. Or some have mastered martial arts more deeply than others.

Among the Internet sites in Uzbekistan, <https://sports.uz> and <https://olamsport.com> occupy the leading positions in sports journalism. Both sites pay special attention to providing regular news and articles, reports and broadcasts on other sports that are popular in the country besides football.

The analysis shows that sports sites should pay special attention to the popularity of those sports among fans when covering sports other than football.

In particular, today the audience follows boxing and mixed martial arts competitions with great interest. Naturally, the sites also put a lot of effort into organizing news, articles, reports, broadcasts from these sports.

Another consideration is that the sites <https://sports.uz> and <https://olamsport.com> are forced to cover the topic of football more widely than other sports in order to retain the audience. Basically, sports journalism includes football. In practice, it is not difficult to find out that there is a great need for football-specific sites in society.

In Uzbekistan, press products specializing in football have always been superior to sports publications. This could be observed even at the time when internet journalism was not as popular as it is today. Newspapers such as "Uzbekiston futboli", "Sokker", "Interfutbol" were published in large circulations. However, in the last 10-15 years, the popularization of the Internet and the activation of sites specializing in football have had a dramatic impact on the position of newspapers. Бугунги кунда ўзбекистонлик футбол ишқибозлари [championat.asia](http://championat.asia), [stadion.uz](http://stadion.uz), [tribuna.uz](http://tribuna.uz), [onside.uz](http://onside.uz), [uff.uz](http://uff.uz)<sup>6</sup> is following sites that mainly specialize in football.

Just as the above-mentioned sites such as [sports.uz](https://sports.uz) and [olamsport.com](https://olamsport.com) put a lot of emphasis on football on their pages, sites specializing in football also focus on covering important events and news on other sports.

In sports and football journalism, sites that were launched before others and have more experience are superior in terms of content to their competitors.

An important point is that each site has a page in Uzbek and Russian, and some in English. However, information updates in foreign languages are different on all sites. It should be taken into account that most of the sports sites in Uzbekistan started their activities after 2010. At the initial stage of the development of Internet journalism specializing in sports, almost all sites mainly distributed information in the genre of news, articles and interviews. In this case, the main part of the content was made up of translations from sources in Russian and in some cases in English. The pictures that decorate the site pages are mostly materials taken from open sources.

Even today, most of the content of foreign competitions on all sports websites are media products translated from other languages. Later, during the development of the sites, the editors began

<sup>5</sup> Kasimova N. Online journalism. Textbook. 2019 101 p.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.uz/ru/stat/visitors/ratings?cat\\_id=325](https://www.uz/ru/stat/visitors/ratings?cat_id=325)

to pay attention to the preparation of their original materials, in particular, media products such as news, articles, analysis, reports, interviews, photo reports. It is this method that has fundamentally changed the attitude of sports fans to sites. Today, every sports site that is public in the media space of Uzbekistan has established cooperation with the press services of sports organizations in the directions they cover. As a result, sports journalists have the opportunity to get news about the country's sports from the first source.

In addition, sites that have become popular among fans have their own insiders among sports organizations, teams, and athletes. These relationships give the media the advantage of being the first to publish information in their direction.

It is known that the term "insider" is an English word that means a person with information that is closed to the general public.

In the world of sports, the media, with its insiders, is always in the spotlight of the fans. In addition, they serve as a source for other media structures.

In the following years, it is possible to observe that the forms and genres of information are changing in the activity of sports websites. For several years, information transmission in the form of text was the leader, but now the situation has changed. Now, leading sports sites have begun to produce video products - interviews, analysis, reports, podcasts, even broadcasts - through social networks. In some cases, the sites began to compete with television for broadcasts. It is important to note that the majority of video products are live broadcasts.

Therefore, the subscribers of the channels of sports sites on the winning platform are more than those of other networks. In this regard, two leading sites that constantly prepare video products - sports.uzportali and championnat.asia - are examples of YouTube channels<sup>7</sup>.

At this point, one more important issue should be mentioned. In the course of the development of information technologies, the popularization of social networks opened up a wide range of opportunities for sites operating in the field of sports.

Social networks have become a tool that a large part of the population, especially young people, spends a large part of their time on every day. Today, young people use the media very widely and actively. They send photos to social networks via mobile phone, react to various news, and constantly communicate in virtual space. If adults are forced to separate work time from leisure time, young people will not feel the need to draw a line between online and offline activities<sup>8</sup>.

The fact that young people are "hooked" on social media has prompted sports sites to focus on social media development.

We will analyze the indicators of sports.uz, which has become one of the most active sites in Uzbekistan's sports journalism. Today, the increasing interest among the population in the materials posted on the Yutub platform has made the Yutub channel a leader among the social networks of this site<sup>9</sup>.

According to Google Analytics, at the end of 2022, the following indicators were recorded in the social networks of the sports.uz site 10.

Site materials are regularly followed by 246,000 subscribers on YouTube, 33,000 on Facebook, 2,418 on Twitter, 70,000 on Telegram, 122,000 on Instagram, 38,000 on Odnoklassniki and 21,000 on Tiktok.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/c/SPORTSUZCHANNEL>

<sup>8</sup> Y Mamatova, S. Sulaymanova. Uzbekistan is on the way to the development of media education. Study guide.-T.: "Extremum-ress", 2015. - 22 p.

<sup>9</sup> <https://sports.uz/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://analytics.google.com/analytics/web/provision/#/provision>

According to statistics, the site reached 20 million readers by 2022. Most of them are young people aged 25-34. They are equal to 73.2 percent of the total number of students. Similarly, 8.28 percent are under 18 years old, 8.83 percent are under 24 years old, 4.08 percent are 35-44 years old, and 5.61 percent are over 45 years old.

Analysis shows that the majority of people who follow the news and news on the Internet today use mobile devices.

In particular, 91.7% of the subscribers using sports.uz website receive products through the mobile application. Therefore, any mass media that wants to expand the audience of readers is required to organize the work of mobile applications carefully and qualitatively.

In our article, we mentioned that most mass media in Uzbekistan began to pay attention to the coverage of events in the field of sports. When this process began, every media outlet had the same opportunity. That is, both news agencies and newspapers, like websites, mainly used the method of disseminating information through text and photos. Later, as a result of the wider development of Internet journalism, the possibilities of sites specializing in sports increased. Today, such news sources as uza.uz, kun.uz, daryo.uz, gazeta.uz, kapar.uz, which are active in the global information network, are preparing products based on text and photos as before in covering sports. Only in some cases it is limited to bringing video products to the attention of subscribers.

In conclusion, it should be said that sports journalism, especially the entities operating on the Internet, are the most and fastest assimilating the achievements of modern information and communication technologies. It is observed that the sports sources that manage to do this are regularly expanding their audience.

Of course, this process began to put the question of quality and qualified personnel before the sports sites. Nowadays, it has become a requirement of the time that a journalist working on the site should not be limited only to his writing skills.

In addition to the knowledge of informational and analytical journalism genres, the site employee must also have modern skills such as taking photos and videos, processing photo and video products, editing, and free work in social networks. After all, the development of each site is closely related to the potential of the creative and technical staff working on it.

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ABUL HASAN OMIRI'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
MUSLIM COMPARATIVE THEOLOGY

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**Abstract:** The history of the origin of world religions, the doctrine, the study of differences and similar aspects between them are considered one of the pressing issues of today. This is caused on the one hand by an increase in interest, and on the other by the demands and needs that have arisen in the process of globalization. Because establishing a friendly relationship between religions and their representatives with a unique place on a global scale, the formation of the principle of interreligious and interethnic tolerance constitutes one of the main conditions for ensuring international peace. From this point of view, a comparative analysis of all religions performs its own functions. Comparative theology, today, has become one of the main directions in the field of theology. However, it should be noted that the formation of it as a science and the period in which it appeared is one of the most controversial issues among Western and Eastern theologians.

**Keywords:** Abul Hasan Omiriy, "Inqad al-Bashar min al jabr val-al", Islam, comparative theology, Western theology.

**INTRODUCTION**

It should also be noted at what period the science of "Comparative Study of religions" arose, which is one of the controversial issues. Religious scholars have expressed their views on the subject in a number of their studies. According to him, they can be conditionally divided into two: Western and Eastern theory. According to the view of Western scientists, the formation of this science as an independent science covers the middle of the 19th century and the 20th century. In the first quarter of the 19th century, Hali u, Hali began publishing articles, journals, books and textbooks in this state, concerning the "science of religion": in French, "science des religions" (science of religions), in German, under the title "religion-wissenschaft" (theology). In English, "science of religion" (the science of religion) introduced the concept in his article "somian monotheism" (1860) by the German-British philologist, Orientalist, professor at the University of Oxford Friedrich Max Mueller (1823-1900)<sup>1</sup>. In the Muslim world, the traditions of studying religions have a rich experience and unique methodologies and principles, which served as a solid basis for the further development of the field, its transformation into a multidisciplinary holistic science. Unfortunately, the importance of this historical fact in the emergence of modern Western theology by the middle of the XIX century and its popularization as an independent field of science is not recognized in many cases.

**MAIN PART**

As a result, it has become popular in many Namba van literature that the discipline of theology originated in European countries. Whereas, at a time when Theology began to take shape in Europe only by the 19th century, the Muslim East had a rich experience in this regard, going through many stages of development. Indeed, in the Muslim regions, many works were created in this area, which later served as a fundamental resource for the development of the science of "Theology". Including Abu Rayhan Beruni's (973-1048) "Al-osor al-Boqiya an al-qurun al-kholiya" ("relics from past peoples"); Muhammad ibn Abdulkarim Shahrastani's (1087-1154) "Al-milal van-Nihal" ("religions and currents"); Ibn hazm Andalusi's (994-1064) "Al-fil-milal val-ahvo van-Nihal" ("religions, stream and streams" sectarian segregation"). Also, Ibn Nadim (B. 963) was a member of the 996) and Abul Hasan Omiri (B. 964). 992) have been translated into many European languages. This made it convenient for Western

<sup>1</sup><http://www.kosilova.texrdriven.com/narod/studia2/mueller.html>

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European experts studying Islam and Arabic Sciences to use Islamic research work on the history of religions as their primary source. They have been referenced many times in the rise of the field of science about religions, currents and sects.

Comparative study of religions is considered one of the most fundamental topics and aspects in theology. It has served to ensure the stability of community life and interreligious dialogue. Even in the Muslim world, the issue of Comparative Study of religions has become an object of study in a separate or general form. As a result of the research, certain rules have been developed for researchers to know and use when conducting their research. In this respect, the comparative study of religions in the Muslim world is carried out on the basis of two different approaches: 1) Thematically. The research carried out in this concerned some topic in religions. For example, if the subject of "God in religions" is made an object of study, then it will be necessary to study different homogeneous views about the deity, compare them with each other, show similar and different aspects. An example is Ahmad Hajazi as-Saqah's book "Allah and sifotuhu fil Judah val masihiyya val Islam" (the concept of God and its qualities in Judaism, Christianity and Islam). One can also cite the "az-zivoj Fi ash-sharoi'as-samaviyya val vad'iyya" (marriage in divine and non-divine religions) of The Hindu goddess in matters of Sharia. In his study, the scientist first covered in detail the issue of marriage between Adam and Eve, followed by marriage in Indian, Chinese, Greek and similar peoples, as well as in Judaism, Christianity, pre-Islamic Arab peoples and in the religion of Islam<sup>2</sup>.

2) Comparative study of religions. When this is researched, it will first be necessary to study religions in every possible way. The book "muqoranat al-adyan" (comparative theology) by the Egyptian theologian Ahmad Shalabi is a rare work carried out in this direction. "Muqoranat al-adyan" consists of the books "Judaism", "Christianity", "Islam", and "religions of India", where the scholar elaborates on each religion and then gives a comparative analysis of similar and different aspects<sup>3</sup>. In this direction, it was Arab-Muslim scholars who carried out more activities. For example, a comparative theologian Muhammad Abu Zahra's "Muhadarot fin nazariyya" (lectures on Christianity) can be cited in this regard. In the work, the scientist conducted a comparative-analytical debate on the Christian religion, history of origin, Prophet, Bible, Creed and the like<sup>4</sup>.

Abu al-Hasan Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-Omiriy an-Naysaburi, however, is considered to be one of the noble scholars who researched in both directions above the history of Muslim theology. Among the scholar's works on Islamic philosophy and ethics, such as "inqad al-Bashar min al-jabr val-qadar" (ridding humanity of the problem of destiny and free will), "at-taqir li-awjuh al-Fakt" ("defining different aspects of fate"), "Kitab al-amad alal-obod" (on the end), the book "al-I'om bi manaqib al-Islam" (an exhibition on the virtues of Islam) has also attracted the attention of world researchers. Aspects of this work on Islamic philosophy Muslim Indonesian researchers<sup>5</sup> and data on the comparison of different religions Western scientists<sup>6</sup> studied by. It is necessary to work on the original sources of that religion while research is being carried out on one religion. Ahmad Shalabi, for example, in his "muqoranat al-adyan", a comparative study of religions, relied on original ideas that belonged to sources, relying mainly on primary sources, on which he studied the creeds and teachings of religions, and used this method in writing each of his books<sup>7</sup>. In this regard, he said, "in

<sup>2</sup> Қаранг: 2002. هند المعدللي. الزواج في الشرائع السماوية والوضعية. لبنان. ص. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Уша асар. .28. ص.

<sup>4</sup> Қаранг: 1946. محمد أبو زهراء. مخادرات في النصرانية. القاهرة. "دار الفكر العربية".

<sup>5</sup> Mohammad Arkoun had written al-„Amiri“s thought on happiness. Mohammad Arkoun, "le conquête du bonheur selon Abu al-Hasan al-„Amiri," Studia Islamica, no. 22 (1965): 55-90.

<sup>6</sup> W. Madelung, for example, wrote that "al-„amiri is still relatively little known Muslim Philosopher" W. Madelung, "Review books: A Muslim Philosopher on the Soul and it Fate," The Journal of The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, no. 1 (1990): 156.

<sup>7</sup> أحمد شلبي. اليهودية. \\ مقارنة الأديان. القاهرة. "دار النهضة المصرية". 1997. ص. 40-39.

my study of Indian religions, Hindu Bibles served as the chief source. When I wrote a book about Christianity, I relied on their New Testament. This is how the Quran was described in the books of Karim, the hadiths of the prophet, and Muslims. And in the coverage of Judaism, The Protocols of the Old Testament, Talmud, Zionist leaders served as the most important sources," he says. Another important factor in the comparative study of religions is neutrality, that is, impartiality. Unfortunately, many researchers do not pay attention to this very principle. Focusing on the work of most Arab-Muslim comparative theologians, they express opinions on other religions in practice based on their beliefs, although they emphasize their objectivity in their works. For example, Ahmad Shalabi, in his introduction to "Judaism", notes an impartial approach to covering religions, while in pages 18-20 of this book, he points out that religions other than Islam are falsehood, that their creed and teachings are false, and that the fundamental principle of the field of Comparative Study of religions is completely contrary to impartiality<sup>8</sup>. This, in turn, is a sign of the issue, that is, how serious the comparative study of religions is and is worth being an object of study.

### CONCLUSION

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that this topic is considered one of the studies carried out on the regulation and study of the essence of information on the history of Muslim theology. The study is able to provide important information to learners on the history of Muslim theology, the study of religions directly through their sacred sources. It also serves as an important scientific and practical resource for studying and finding solutions to issues related to interfaith dialogue and tolerance in our society, trying to prevent problems.

<sup>8</sup> أحمد شلبي، اليهودية، \\ مقارنة الأديان، القاهرة، "دار النهضة المصرية"، 1997، ص. 41.

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Uzbekistan international Islam Academy

" International relationships and social Department of Sciences teacher

*" A woman devotion what is just understand not only , but also self-sacrifice sample to show able being "*

*I. Turgenov*

Today's modern society observes we are First of all , this is us society organize doer persons and their mutually relationships our learning great important \_ Because of the society decision to find and development him organize doer of individuals to the activity organic depends . In this place Modern in Uzbekistan decision found society itself \_ activity mechanism there is of society activity mechanism we mean it there is social relationships and interpersonal of relationships structure in society generally accepted done democratic views mean we hold

in Uzbekistan of society all structure more development on February 7 , 2017 Uzbekistan development actions strategy acceptance done \_ This is it actions the 4th direction of the strategy , namely social the field improvement , in particular women activities support in the eye holds from this except in society women his life more improve them \_ social , political and legal activities to increase directed series projects to practice increased is coming .

President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev the following women 's thoughts in society activity how much important importance occupation that it will we know can \_ " **First task** - for us holy has been family the basics more strengthening \_ in apartments peace and quiet . integrity and mutually respect environment Create spiritual and educational things sure content with from filling consists of to be necessary \_ **Second task** - women in the middle crime . in families separations the increase of young people different religious-extremist currents and terrorist organizations to the effect fall such as to our people special didn't happen bitter and unconscious issues with depend \_

**Third task** - women to them worthy cocktail with employment provide is the issue . Women for constant the work places Create regarding with an important issue one in line , family business , household . crafts , homestead farm wide development works "<sup>1</sup>

In particular , the current on October 31 of the year Uzbekistan \_ Republic of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis Women and girls and gender equality issues committee by Legislation problems and parliament studies Institute , Family and women state committee and US Development agency in Uzbekistan " *Legal with the " reforms " program in cooperation Gender- legal the examination according to practical manual "* to the presentation dedicated circle conversation was conducted . This is it circle modern in conversation in Uzbekistan Women activities each bilaterally development of gender equality strengthening regarding affairs analysis done \_

Women respect and in society own instead of have to be not only today's in a day , maybe long and near a lot in our history difficult process was \_ This is the main thing reason by doing shown need while their physically to men than weakness and women only their needs satisfactory object as to see was \_ We know that many scientific and artistic in the works known period and in it social and household problems fictionalized without reflection is enough That 's it to women in works shown relationships and their bitter destiny reflection reached \_ An example as in the west social life about , in it the truths story " Resurrection " by Leo Tolstoy \_ or East , exactly Central Asia with connecting If so , Cholpon's " Yesterday and Kunduz", Abdulla Qadiri's " From Mehrob "Scorpion " works are also in the past in our history women with depends bitter the truths story does \_

<sup>1</sup> Sh. M. Mirziyoyev " T critical analysis, strict discipline personal liability - every one leader activity diary rule need "- T: " Uzbekistan " 2017



Today's modern in society technology , human of thinking high in paces is developing effect with one period still our women with depends problems , gender violence meeting our women about public information in the means corner we hear and this condition again continue is doing we are watching .

Of course it is such as circumstances happen in being reason by doing only we consider that in men wrong , why our women today themselves that's it the situation acceptance they are doing living environment that's it requirement is doing In women of science lack of it is easy to life aspiration, self only a woman gender belongs to the fact that it is a function only men desire Women also consider it satisfactory gender violence today with depends problems come to exit the ground is creating it is an exaggeration it won't be .

Each \_ the idea in our giving of course , to history do not face possible no , because with us today happen happening to events solution in search of historical experience very big help gives \_

Human in society own instead of have to be , his happy to be and feel it \_ get with closely depends .

" Happiness ancient period eudaemonism of philosophy main concept was \_ His representatives luckily of life main the goal is joy of being the most higher appearance as those who looked Aristotle , Epicurus , Diogenes so understood . Farabi , Beruni , Ibn Sina, Sa'di , Nawai such as east scientists and thinkers in his work this topic important place occupied \_ Modern Uzbek attention in the literature being given "<sup>2</sup>

So happiness concept from time immemorial people of life in their understanding main criterion be received , i.e a person himself How happy counts so much life better realized or vice versa misfortune , his his life bad that by eye gave \_

Of women in society own places to find to get and their lives right their formations \_ happy or unhappy that they are with organic depends .

In particular , new allama Abdurauf of Phytrate that's it period to women done relationship the right one his thoughts are exactly the same our our analysis what is it? right that again one times proves \_

" In our country wives each per minute how many insult and to punishments subject to being are living We are Turkestans own our wives humanity from within we think outside and to the poor to a person as he did deal we do n't A lot in the case of animals to the case our heart they are sorry . But women's confused cases our grace not enough Our wives please deserved , honest worthy and to mercy we don't think it 's right . We have wives swearing pride and pride is counted , hit disabled to do while of masculinity we know that it is a virtue . Allah the woman only sensual our dreams and animal our passions satisfy for we think that created . As if , God to them right , attention and thinking virtue as if not ..."<sup>3</sup>

of Phytrate this thoughts analysis if we do , women with depends of issues quite a lot weight that's it also exists in the period that it was knowing we get can \_ To women relatively violence at its core them object as view only \_ need satisfy just for need in the eye caught \_ In this place of all again one thoughts analysis if we do

" You know , man the first education of his mother in the bosom takes \_ .That's it thing Inevitably , the first upbringing ( family education ) education the most important is considered His effect man nature strong settles down . Person spirit , morality ore and habits since childhood is formed . Now yourself one think , we are the beginning education that's it from our mothers can if we are , why are we the same to the situation don't fall we are ..."<sup>4</sup>

Women first \_ mother that they are a child the main foundation of education set to give above own thoughts \_ the proof found \_ But so though to women has been attitude violation a lot cases exactly in families surface will come

In fact great of individuals to greatness achieve exactly behind \_ of a woman participation about historical from sources information we have Women and girls knowledgeable , intelligent person as to maturity if enough Of course , his His descendants are also knowledgeable and intelligent to be no doubt . holy our religion " your son " in Islam if we teach one person learned did you will be , your daughter if we teach society learned did " You will be . " content views is available . Even if it is of women learned to be not only in the past , today high even in our day importance occupation is enough

<sup>2</sup>NM Egamberdiyeva , D. A. Mahmudova . " Family In the mirror "Bakht " is scientific and popular pamphlet . Science: Tashkent - 2021

<sup>3</sup> Abdurauf Fitrat " Selected works ". Spirituality - T.:2006 - 240 p.

<sup>4</sup> That's it source 241 p

To independence achieved that's it from our day to the day until in our country wife to the girls relationship is also state society as well scale current to Ahami have being is coming Women and girls of the committee structure , and series laws and of decisions acceptance to be done this in the field done increased of work is a prelude . First our president I. A. Karimov by also to women many opportunities and benefits given was \_ " Smart, beautiful Women their own care , kindness , heart river with in the family , moreover , the whole in society balance , purity , honesty, sincerity and justice environment save they stand \_ Islam in thoughts Karimov's women in society instead of what is it? big attention given proof to say can \_

Women and girls of the issue relevance that they are of society the most active and the same at rest the most help needs part is considered This is the reason a woman person's physically from men different respectively fine , the second from the side while they are society educators the fact that literal to them opportunities and benefits to be given need shows .

These are opportunities health conservation , education , economy and again many in the fields done increased is coming . Today's in the day of women reproductive health issue primary in place because \_ \_ healthy from mother healthy a child to the world will come That's why for women too health issue state policy level raised , of course performance in the matter of disadvantages existence this subjective of factors effect under is happening

Now of our subject main to the part Let's go , world across globalization process intensity with passing one at the time of his effect of society different parts , in particular to the family , family husband and wife in a relationship and children has its own attitude effect is showing .

" In the family mutually in relationships and married to beauty attention Giving is also special important has \_ If the parents and in the family adults mutually in their relationship to beauty attention if they give , family in the transaction integrity , sincerity , respect if so , that's it in the family being educated children in the case of above such as moral qualities content found goes \_ So , in the family aesthetic education parents and another big of people mutually right from the relationship Beginning need "<sup>5</sup>

Family relationships participants to be male and a woman relations that's it of the family structural part organize is enough Of course this relationships different different factors under the influence of is formed

- *Socio-psychological factor ;*
- *Religious and national values based on factor ;*
- *Physiological factor ;*
- *Economical factor ;*

This is it given factors family relationships formative and main effect doer factors is considered Socio-psychological factor we mean man and of a woman in society position , socio-psychological condition , character and social environment mean we hold In the family happening each one process of course socio-psychological factors as a result develops . Of course of families strength and complete in formation socio-psychological factor very big to the seat have \_

" In families unhealthy psychological of the environment existence family relationships unconsciousness , family divorces from parents one absence , family in education road being placed defects and of the family educational to the effect have that it is not cases children and in teenagers crime your behavior come to exit effect shows "<sup>6</sup>

So in families of parents unhealthy psychological status not only of the family to the violation , maybe that's it in the family forming to the upbringing of the child own negative effect shows . Today's in the day we are in trouble mood , to women being shown wrong relation , in the future education of the child , his socio-psychological to the situation negative effect is doing

Uzbekistan Republic President Shaukat Mirziyoyev's " In families unhealthy relations , mother-in-law , husband and wife between quarrels , our women between own to his soul intention to do cases presence personally me hard to distress is putting "<sup>7</sup> said exactly in his thoughts today's in the day of society main joint calculated of the family wrong formation How current important ownership shows .

<sup>5</sup>Umarov BM Family education lessons. Scientific - methodological manual .- Tashkent.: OOO "NORI" LLC, 2019, B 8.

<sup>6</sup> Umarov BM Family education lessons. Scientific - methodological manual .- Tashkent.: OOO "NORI" LLC, 2019, B 16

<sup>7</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. \_ Our country destiny and the future on the way more harmony being , persistence Let's try with .// People word.- T. , 2017 . \_ \_ \_ June 16 .

To women and girls relatively relationship right formless we are , his as a result surface coming we can't solve the problems either . This is a relationship in science it is called gender relations and analysis will be done .

" Sex male and Women universal biological between difference is anatomical \_ and physiological the essence, that is , of the individual biological gender - male or a woman gender affiliation determination for basis to be biological characters is unity "<sup>8</sup>

" As noted , men and Women between biological , natural differences with men and of women behavior , social and cultural characteristics more precisely differentiate gender term for acceptance done \_ The concept of gender the introduction the most common in a sense two concept is biological and social gender concepts differentiate gender term for acceptance done \_ The concept of gender the introduction the most common in a sense two concept is **biological and social gender** concepts to differentiate help gives \_ Gender ( English gender - from "breed") sex concept physiological reality superstructure has been social construction as determines ."<sup>9</sup>

This is gender directly male and of women to himself special features and in society roles in itself incarnate scientific concept it is His essence and content analysis enough we are intersex of relationships how content found and this about being done theoretical and practical affairs about information have we will be Men and Women physically if they differ , their social , legal and political and economic in the field seats of course equal to and organic to be need mean is caught .

Of women and girls in society role in defining we men legal status our limitation or them to each other absolute against let's put wrong . Vice versa they are between relationships right Alignment , women with depends of problems surface to come main reason of what consists of that to determine it is necessary Why this issue and this about research very thin and own in place is an urgent issue .

Now while in Uzbekistan to women relatively violence or another negative to the effects against done increased affairs with briefly let's get to know each other . Last years Women entrepreneurship , initiatives supported by \_ women employment and them to the profession teaching , social to the defense needs to the girls state grants separation , their problems learning and manly solution reach about practical affairs take " Women \_ 9 criteria for notebook 433 thousand based on person woman entered , of the majority problems solution reached is coming . With that one in line , in society of women own place to find hindrance by doing coming problem and there are also vices to them \_ against to fight current important is doing Of them one women and to the children relatively displayed pressure and violence . " This is it vice and to the problem against to fight to himself special feature and importance occupation that this \_ to the problem against in fighting whole of the world community participation expanded is going In particular , the UN General Assembly in 2000 International on November 25 to women relatively to violence I'm done to give day as to celebrate about resolution acceptance did \_ To tradition according to each On November 25, "Gender violence against called active 16 days ' The campaign has been launched campaign International a person rights day will end on December 10 . General Assembly in the resolution the world countries governments in the UN system organizations , international and non-government to organizations appeal that 's it day to women against violence with depends to problems attention focus recommendation by doing is coming . This the date relationship with each UN Secretary General appeal with out , to women relatively violence the world across wide scattered going separately attention looking at and this the problem eliminate to do regarding together to work calls out "<sup>10</sup>

Women and girls and they are with depends all issues today the world scale is being studied and surface coming to problems solutions is being given . But that's it practical and theoretical actions done being increased problems though \_ there is and violence as a result many Women suffering is smoking .

Statistician \_ data to the analysis according to the last in years in our country of crime common indicators to decrease that it has been achieved although some \_ heavy in the regions family-marriage in the field of crimes indicator increased and some kind of of crimes happen to be done is being observed . Family-household

<sup>8</sup> Zdravomyslova E.A., Temkina A.A. Sotsialnoe konstruirovaniye gender// Vozmojnosti ispol'zovaniya kachestvennoy metodologii v gendernyx issledovaniyakh MTsGI, 2001.

<sup>9</sup> Gender relations theory and to practice login \_ Scientific articles collection ., D. Alimjonova ., T.: 2007. B 33.

<sup>10</sup> Women and girls and to the children relatively of violence prevention get \_ Methodical manual ., Own Res Sciences Academy "Science", T.: 2021, B 5.

marriage in the field on purpose man to kill and to him assassination to do of crimes in 2016-2020 during happen to be done status it increased by 34.8% in 2017 compared to 2016 if it decreased by 16.8% in 2018 compared to 2017 , by 12.6% in 2019 compared to 2018, and increased by 11.2 % in 2020 compared to 2019 to go road being placed was determined .

To the tests according to today in the day of crime negative consequences of society all to the fields , that's it including family- marriage to the conditions his own serious effect showing is coming In particular , family-marriage in the field happen done on purpose man to kill of crimes each of the three one exactly family conditions happen will be "11

In general women his life improve and to the future has been trust and positive feeling formation for our women own on them work , knowledge development it is necessary Real science owner to be for of course higher information have to be need said to look is incorrect because a person worldview formation for it is first own on independent performance and known to the goal have to be it is necessary Of women and girls wide worldly and learned to do for whole community action \_ and necessary conditions Create important \_

Of women and girls modern society with more wider introduce them \_ separate not but \_ generally accepted done to norms relied on without legal , economic , political knowledge by developing to go it is necessary To them today's in the day being given of possibilities right use qualification our formation of this for while to places go to learn exactly that's it field representatives submission , their responsibility increase to the goal is appropriate .

We modern society , his nationwide democratic principles based on formed , given opportunities about we talk a lot and theories we are creating . But theirs performance how going away , in women what because of socio-household , economic problems I'm done that he does not find analysis we reach and the root cause of the problem we find necessary \_ Because today Women different factors under the influence of their own the truth , in life goals and their views forgetting are putting or denial is enough . In fact how was and how to be that it is necessary to them right our explanation it is necessary

We are above in our thoughts family to relationships effect doer to factors stopping past we were , exactly of them again one religious and national values based on factor and he is his own effect within relationships negative or positive to the side referrer factors to the line enters \_ If they right directed if basically positive to the character has \_ We know that religion is human trust , faith means \_ It is society with organic concept and in society relationships system reform reached standing and coordinator factor is considered Religious and national values basically of humanity moral norms , spiritual identity is formed . If religious-national in values to the norm compliance if not the society to bigotry towards can also lead . That's why for religion is a human being the most thin and indispensable part is considered and those people to the good direction it is necessary

Family relationship , husband and wife in it and children between mutually relations are also religious and national values based on is formed . Religious rituals , traditions , values these are including \_ Religious-national values today's modern in our lives How to the seat have It's happening , ladies and their about the activity in religion how guidelines given .

" To women islam in religion high respect and attention with is considered . Islam of religion holy source Quran There are 35 chapters and 102 verses of the word " Woman " in the Holy Quran use , from surahs one it is called " Nisa " - that is , " Women " . a woman position , his in life place , rights in detail statement to be done islam in religion to women of attention bright is an expression .

East a woman , in particular Uzbek of his wife shaklu-shamoyili , syrati , spiritual of the world in formation the influence of Islam incomparable \_ Family chief has been to a man respect , shame , respect , obedience , patience and tenacity all in periods Uzbek of his wife important character counted "12

Same as well as another religions are also their own religious look at with family relationships to the system and parents of relations their consistency \_ children with depends issues very big effect shows . We do this in the family moral of norms manifestation in being let's see can \_

Religious and national values factor very complicated and the same at the time the most effect scope wide factor is considered Because some people originally religious science very high if not exactly in religion

<sup>11</sup> Family within of offenses prevention get styles - stylistic manual ., "Neighborhood and family publishing house "- T.: 2021. B 6.

<sup>12</sup> F. \_ Akramova , S. Sherkhonov . To women religious and psychological tips : scientific and methodical manual . - T.: "ROIAM" 2016, p. 20.

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women seats and obligations about their own superficial knowledge relying on to mistakes road are putting , in fact , no religion when your person to the factory or to torture does not command , on the contrary to him reliefs gives \_

Islam enlightenment , shariat the rules of Islam jurisprudence complete without knowing standing up religious values follow , today in the day in our society many problems , especially husband and wife in the family issues to tangle reason being remains \_

In fact in Islam family the most that it is a delicate matter about marriage \_ and husband and wife relations about very important evidence came \_ Especially Women in the matter of islam religion perfect judgments give may have received

Of women and girls social to life since childhood prepared to go and this in the family done increase it is necessary Because many in families national and religious to values based on although in the family intersex in education very a lot to mistakes road they put For example , national values based on formed in families girl to the child has been relationship very hard and from prohibitions consists of that it is prohibitions his since she is a girl come output in the future of women himself independent person as according to that he can't and this another social to problems face to come reason will be Many in families only son to the child relationship stronger , his the future for more attention will be focused , girl to the children while more home works or in the future only family with depends issues about concept is given and is taught . In fact son a family for a child with depends issues to be taught need , they are the same to the family preparation it is necessary After all family the issue is husband and wife relations based on will be built . But in men since childhood in the family own place high count and don't look against to sex relatively low look with to look in the family to education connected without is developing . Such educational system as a result of gender inequality , gender violence surface coming can \_ Like this circumstances eliminate reach for education right formation , their mental and physical potential account get it is necessary Of course , educational in progress national and religious values right absorb it is necessary

In fact this our views through Women from men superior to be or their men with each bilaterally one different said from the view we are far away , our our goal women own rights familiar , social relationships under the influence of suffering not smoking and gender- based violence in defense to be is to achieve . Of this for women themselves analysis to do in life goals and their views one kind of take to go necessity in the eye is caught . The issue of gender analysis doing researcher , specialist , issue each bilaterally to learn , har one side , both women's and men's interests account received without to the situation solution to find , eng acceptable the solution give take need \_

“ Gender socialization is sexual belonging to depends respectively ethics samples to be assimilated , that is men and Women for what are social acceptable things that to teach is a process . Gender socialization gender similarity and gender roles concepts with closely depends ”<sup>13</sup>

gender equality reach always current and many to discussions reason divisor issues in turn enters \_ Study it and analysis reach today's day is a requirement .

Gender issues and family to relationships effect about very many considerations there is These are considerations at the core in families of women place provide them \_ relatively violence eliminate knowledge \_ \_ that they get support issues organize is enough

" A woman person to marry get out he is a stranger to the environment down remains the same at the time husband to the seeds to join can't and own seeds with contact known level loses . Later on some in societies a woman a person to the seed of the land officially enter started , but in this his inequality tradition action did \_ He is a people in gatherings and meetings and cultural in meetings from participating aside out the rest or them quietly standing up participated . To women defined one series to himself special patriarchy marriage instructions appear was , that is to men road give , men collected to places not to go , other in places necessity if not invisibility and etc. \_ The congregation in places unnecessary invisibility of women from people moving away to go take came , this while later on of Muslims religious the right sharia by confirmed ”<sup>14</sup>

So , women in his life family relationships Beginning with they are in his life new one stage begins . This is the stage their whole life during continue It is enough to remember the environment adaptation , their

<sup>13</sup> Gender relations theory and to practice login \_ Scientific articles collection . T.: 2007. 421 p.

<sup>14</sup> Gender relations theory and to practice login \_ Scientific articles collection . T.: 2007. 421 p.

real to his family rotation very complicated is a process . That 's it complicated to the process getting used to for known time need will be If new in the family to women relationship negative in effect continue if , then spiritual breakdown surface coming to the family adapt not to get , of the family to the dispersion of relations until completion to go can \_ Such in case what what we do do you need Who is new? family to those who built such circumstances about information gives ? Of course our country scale get married \_ to build age guys the girls to the family training , mental , social and economic issues about to them information to give for defined competent institution and there are organizations . Theirs main the task is also families strengthening , rulings reduction , to women relatively violence eliminate from doing consists of This is it of organizations powers expansion is also theirs of the country edge to edge to places arrived to go provides .

Of women and girls science to get aspirations , them in society own instead of have to be this not only the future generation , whole one of the people future knowledge and potential set gives \_

### CONCLUSION

This is it to the article conclusion does we are in it whole one in society individuals , exactly of women activities to align and their gender against happening violence and pressures eliminate to reach the goal we did

Women and girls issue today appear It 's not a matter of his own development history is available . We are in analysis basically each one period views to learn attention we looked So , women activities support them \_ physical and spiritual from pressures protection to do each bilaterally important \_ Today we are globalization during we live and this process in the world there is all issues own into cover is taking So it is positive views with one in line negative information , views intensity with to our lives come in is coming Gender equality what is the matter society representatives for melting in reality , it is in itself very big issue cover takes \_ Women and girls in society own instead of have to be issue this small condition not his \_ at the heart of us women supporting our support to them enough conditions to create them negative of cases protection of doing himself upcoming to the body coming exemplary also create families to come, too mentally and physically mature children to the world to come the ground creates \_

We are family relationships and in it of women to the role we stopped . Family relationships means in the family almost all relationships enters , husband and wife relationship , parents and a child relationship , relatives between relationships these are including \_ Family relationships different different to be regardless , they the following features has :

- Parties in the middle strong emotional communication ;
- Other individuals family to disputes not to mix desire \_
- of the parties strong personal experiences ;
- Dispute high emotionality ;
- Dispute consequences participants has been sides especially children \_ personal to his life effect such as own into takes \_

Above family of relationships features at the core disputes and them eliminate reach conditions lies \_ In society that's all changes and developments , man of your mind rise , technique-technology century to be regardless we have interpersonal in their relationship yet still problems is available and they are social life gnaw is going People family being to live complicated process that it is are stopping . Men and yaols in relation to external effects strong effect is doing And this them family being from living to move away and to the tyranny reason is happening From this except family of a husband and wife in a relationship mutually controversial to the circumstances road to put , their to each other violence actions done increase of women rights the difference even \* movements done their increase \_ spiritual situation from the trail to exit reason is happening This is it above processes society from within does not decay , then there is national-religious of our values lost to leave , the family a person in his life the most higher value that own content to the loss take will come Like this circumstances bartaratf reach mechanisms today's in the day is being formed , the following Suggestions these are including :

- Women and girls to socialization to help
- Education institutions activities more expansion , women complete science to receive reach \_

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- To women and girls their of interests come out vital experiences to teach  
 - National-religious our values populist in the language conveying , not complicating ; family values asrab - protect and this about practical things strengthen \_  
 - Husband and wife personal to relations the third persons intervention reduce or in general road not to put

Above Suggestions basically in our country there is social problems cause issuing because of work released \_

**Women and girls socialization ;** Above thoughts summarized without , women in society own place to find take for enough conditions Create in the eye is caught . Women and girls social to the system attraction reach , directly their in society there is problems to the effect not to fall , himself person as to develop help gives \_

**Education institutions activities more expansion , women complete science to receive reach \_** This is it offer today his own practical importance have \_ Our country scale education institutions activities more being improved , education in the process today's modern to issues solution including giving \_ receiving to the goal is appropriate . Especially two from since higher to education access from the quota to women being given benefits are also theirs knowledge , skill and skills to increase , personal development again one big is a possibility .

**To women and girls , theirs of interests come out vital experiences to teach** Women and girls vital experiences to teach and personal sample from forming prayer \_ Vital of experience lack of of women social in life to difficulties face to come , spiritual and sexual to violence meeting reason is happening That 's it circumstances sharp reduce and in general loss for , Vital and personal to the experience possessive , exemplary from women consists of community formed help needs women with work to them positive motivations to give good the result gives \_ But it is the team do not force violently make up it's not maybe , really that's it work his own to the goal rotate received people attraction reach to the goal is appropriate . This is the process complicated it seems , if to the task Sincerely if approached women with depends sad circumstances relatively eliminate we reach can \_

**National-religious our values populist in the language conveying , not complicating ; family values asrab - protect and this about practical things strengthen**

This is it The proposal is also his own practical importance have \_ now spiritual the field development , national-religious values without complicating it the needs of the population and interests suitable respectively deliver need \_ Why of people life very complicated him more complication need not \_ Vice versa to them positive motivation giver , today in the day unique going patience , tolerance , honesty , perseverance such as spiritual moral concepts our development it is necessary Including women \_ \_ spiritual the world beautify them \_ own in their lives only physical availability and material the need just to satisfy not but \_ enlightened to be , defined to the goal also form the reach to the goal is appropriate . Family values asrab - protect globalization as a result come in the upcoming “ public culture”. against in fighting closely help gives \_ Public information tools , education institutions this of the process performer is a mechanism . But today of the virtual world per day influence , social of networks popularization , population between different different of information spread reason is happening Such information inside positive from information except negative information is also available . Negative of information effect as a result from time immemorial formed and developed came family our values lost to go take will come Family values save and clegus to generation deliver important from work one actually . Today's in the day Family and wife girls scientific research institute, Family and women committee this is the activity issues depends on learning problems eliminate reach measures done are increasing . Family values loss in the family and in society spiritual and physical violence , national to our identity right of ideas that don't come effect strengthens \_

Summary if we do today's modern in society family relationships improve the strength provision of women value increase , il- enlightenment orientation main from issues one organize is enough So it is issues only on paper it's not apply in practice to know is necessary .

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**APPROACHES IN MEDIEVAL RESEARCH IN THE STUDY OF THE SOCIAL-RELIGION BASIS OF RELIGION AND MEDICINE  
(in the example of christianity and islam)**

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**Abstract:** The global processes taking place in the world require a harmonious approach to the issue of mental and physical health of a person. In modern medical practice, solutions to existing problems can be found through medical-spiritual procedures based on religious teachings. In the teachings of Christianity and Islam, which are considered world religions, during many millennia of history, guidelines for regulating not only spiritual, but also medical health of a person have been developed and are being implemented. In the context of the 2019 global pandemic related to COVID-19, the popularization of spiritual-psychological (الروحية والنفسية) treatment processes along with medical treatment has increased the importance of religious medicine. In this respect, the study of their religious and social foundations regarding human health issues is of urgent importance.

**Key words:** *religion, medicine, Christianity, Islam, source, research, medieval.*

### INTRODUCTION

In the scientific centers of the world, attention is being paid to the in-depth study of sources in the fields of religion and medicine and to reveal their true essence. This type of research is advancing ideas about trends related to professional and interdisciplinary collaboration between religion and medicine.

From the second half of the 20th century, the religious basis of medicine in the West and the East, the importance of religious views in its creation, the proof of the instructions regarding human physical health in the holy texts in modern medicine, it is true that the inventions in this regard are reflected in the books of the Bible, verses of the Qur'an and hadiths . scientific research on from this point of view, revealing the specific aspects of religious and social foundations of medical issues in religions serves to expand the scientific scope of research in this field.

The study of the basics of medical issues in the sources of Christianity and Islam started from the time of the emergence of religions and their spread in society. By the 18th century, as a result of the separation of religious and secular sciences, medicine began to develop independently of religious views. By the middle of the 20th century, works devoted to the comprehensive examination of the medical-social, organizational and moral problems of the interaction between the church and the state began to be carried out.

Throughout the history of mankind, the development of religion and the issue of medicine have gone through a phase of growth in mutual harmony. In particular, whether it is based on religion or contradicts religious teachings has been in the center of discussion. Although religious motifs are not found in the medical works written by ancient scientists, the issue of medicine is always explained in religious literature. Later, with the growing role of religion in society, medical scientists also tried to prove their views with religion. At the same time, the monks of the religion also worked as healers at the same time. In Christianity, this is evidenced by the miracles given to Jesus (as) and his healing of people, healing the eyes of the blind, cleaning the skin of lepers, and stroking the paralyzed. After the ascension of Jesus (as) from the earth, the apostles, and after them the saints, undertook this task. After all, according to the Christian faith, the disease is caused by sin, and its healing is through repentance and spiritual purification. In our opinion, this issue creates the need to study the field of medicine in religious teachings, sources and ages.

### MAIN PART

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The first studies of medicine and religion are associated with the emergence of the first medical schools and universities in Western Europe. According to Christianity, knowledge is divided into 2 types: natural and supernatural knowledge. Natural knowledge is the result of human thinking, while supernatural knowledge is biblical science, reflected in the writings of Plato, Aristotle, and other ancient philosophers recognized by Christianity. The task of scientists was to confirm these texts with new information. On this basis, medieval scholasticism (Greek *epistémonas* - scholar, *scholia* - school) is a type of religious philosophy, a synthesis of Catholic theology and Aristotelian logic, which refers to the Bible as the main source of knowledge, using logical methods of proof. characterized by the theoretical and methodological justification of the religious outlook. Aristotle's doctrine of the immortality of the soul was used in medieval scholasticism and influenced the development of natural-scientific knowledge in Europe for many centuries.

The first medical school in Western Europe was the Salerno Medical School in Italy, founded around the 9th century. Doctors were engaged in treating patients and teaching the art of medicine. The school developed as a school of practical doctors. By order of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II (XIII century), he was given the right to give the title of doctor. It is forbidden to engage in medical activities without a license at the school.

The reputation and popularity of the school can be explained by the many studies conducted by the doctors of Salerno and distributed throughout Europe. Because of the primary role of religion in medieval European society, this can also be felt in research. In Salerno in the 9th-11th centuries, practical medical works such as "Antidotary" containing 60 recipes and "Passionary" - a practical guide to diagnosing diseases were created. In the twelfth century, in Salerno, a treatise on the treatment of all known diseases was written.

The University of Paris (1215) was one of the first universities in France and Europe, created by the merger of several chapel schools. Initially, it had 4 faculties: art, law, medicine and theology. In the 13th century, it became one of the largest universities in Europe. Medicine was considered a secondary science to theology, because the University of Paris was based on Christian theology, and according to the Christian teaching, the healing of a person begins with the purification of his psyche. The task of medicine was considered to be "healing the dead body".

The term "medicine" means internal diseases, and in Western European universities, where scholasticism prevailed, neglecting practical experience was considered a characteristic feature of the educational system. The temple recognized the works of Galen, Hippocrates and Ibn Sina. Only medical works that were censored by the Church were taught in universities. Teaching and learning are in two ways: dogmatic and scholastic, and the study of internal medicine in universities is only theoretical. Most medieval universities did not teach surgery. Because Christian doctrine and church law forbade the opening of the human body, the students' conceptions of the human structure were superficial.

Western Europe (1316) by M. de Luce (1275–1326), Master of the University of Bologna created \_ His collection is based on the discovery of 2 corpses, which were painstakingly executed over several weeks due to their extreme rarity. Most of the information comes from Galen's "On the Nomenclature of the Parts of the Human Body". Later he became the founder of scientific anatomy Vesalius studied anatomy from this textbook.

At the time when the teachings of Islam appeared, there was a unique folk medicine in the society. After all, although many works on medicine were written before the 7th century, there was no source basis for this folk medicine. When Qur'anic verses and hadiths that heal the heart and body appeared and were collected, Muslim doctors began to write works based on Sharia and science. As a result, a new genre of Tibbun Nabawi was born.

From the 9th century, medical science reached its peak in Muslim countries, new inventions and new scientific works appeared. Also, these works served as a basis for the Western Renaissance.

The views of Western medical thinkers, built on the inventions and works of Muslim physicians, led to the creation of new researches and works. The medicine of the Arab caliphates began to form from the middle of the 6th and 1st centuries . Its most prosperous period corresponds to the X-XI centuries. Bukhara, Khorezm, Samarkand, Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, Cordova produced great doctors and scientists of their time. Mosques were considered the main centers of medical education.

Translators of medical literature from Arabic to Latin were of great importance in the development of medical knowledge. They brought the works of Eastern Muslim doctors to Europe. Eastern thinkers, on the other hand, preserved the legacy of ancient medical classics. Almost all literature that existed in the 9th-10th centuries was translated into Arabic. A famous translator was the Nestorian-Christian Hunayn ibn Ishaq (809-873 AD), the court physician of Caliph al-Mutawakkil, who was fluent in Arabic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin. He visited the Byzantine Empire in order to find manuscript copies of scientific works. traveled through His translations include the works of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Galen, Plato, Aristotle, Soran, Oribasius, and Paul from the island of Aegina. He taught medicine in Baghdad, introduced the term medicine into the Arabic language, founded medical texts in Arabic, described the muscles and nerves of the eye ("Ten treatises on the eye"), and contributed to the formation of the science of ophthalmology. contributed.

One of the most famous surgeons of the Middle Ages, Az-Zahrawi from Cordoba (Spain, Emirate of Cordoba) lived approximately in 936-1013. His 30-volume "Book of Medical Knowledge" is a summary of practical experience accumulated throughout his life. Treatise on Surgery and Instruments (Vol. 30) is the first illustrated work on surgery, covering cauterization, wounds, abscesses, hernias, treatment of varicose veins, tumors, boils, issues such as removal of stones, amputation of limbs, training of midwives and removal of dead fetuses from the mother's womb were considered. Al-Zahrawi's works were published in Morocco and served as textbooks and practical guides for medieval surgeons.

Al-Zahrawi used antiseptics to treat wounds and skin wounds, invented catgut, and described and illustrated about 200 surgical instruments for the first time. He was the first to describe tuberculosis of bones and developed the cauterization method. He introduced the lying position of the patient during operations in the small pelvis , the term cataract (from the Latin cataract - cloudiness) and the operation of its removal in eye surgery.

the Egyptian doctor Ibn al-Haysam, who lived in 965-1039 years, studied the structure of the eye and explained the refraction of the rays around the eye for the first time. Shah gave names to parts of the eye such as the retina, lens, and vitreous body. He made models of lenses out of crystal and glass, proposed the idea of correcting vision using biconvex lenses, and suggested that they could be used in old age. The treatise on optics made him famous in Eastern countries and Western European countries. The original copy of the book has not survived. A copy translated into Latin has survived to this day under the name "Treasures of Arabic Optics" .

Ummar ibn Ali al-Mawsili (Cairo, 10th century) invented an operation to remove cataracts by affecting the pupil of the eye with the help of a needle he invented, and it was named "Operation of Ummar".

Abu al-Razi (850-923) connected theoretical knowledge with hospital practice. There are about 200 works by his pen. His work "On Smallpox and Measles" is of great importance, which describes their symptoms, the course of the disease and treatment, differences, immunity against re-infection with smallpox, and the need for vaccination. Among the patient's treatment measures, he emphasized paying attention to the oral cavity and recommended rinsing with diluted water. Being well versed in chemistry, he studied the effects of drugs and mercury salts on monkeys. In the field of surgery, he was one of the first to use cotton wool for suturing abdominal wounds, tying ligaments, surgical sutures from sheep's intestines, and created an instrument for removing foreign bodies from

the throat. described. For the first time in the Arabic-speaking countries, he implemented the practice of recording the medical history of patients.

Al-Razi created extensive medical manuals. His 10-volume "Medical Book" , "One Doctor Can't Cure All Diseases" (about the importance of doctors' specialty), "For Those Without Doctors" (or "Poor People's Medicine" ) are famous in the medical world. The 25-volume Comprehensive Book of Medicine, the first medical encyclopedia in Arabic literature , was compiled and summarized by his students after his death. From the 13th century, the work was translated into other languages and became one of the main medical manuals in the Middle Ages. Al-Razi's books served as textbooks in medical faculties of medieval universities in Western Europe for a long time.

Ibn Sina (980-1037) was a medieval encyclopedist scientist, philosopher and physician, court physician of emirs and sultans, and minister of Hamadan. He wrote more than 450 works in 29 areas of science. He studied logic and philosophy, geometry and astronomy, physics and chemistry, botany and theology, music and medicine. Favorable conditions for scientific activity were created for him in the palace of Emir Shams al-Dawla. He was the emir's chief physician and adviser, and even accompanied him on military campaigns. He lived in Khorezm for several years and worked in "Bayt ul-Hikma" together with prominent scientists and doctors such as al-Biruni, al-Masihi, who greatly influenced the formation of Ibn Sina's scientific views. Ibn Sina's "Removing harm from various manipulations by correcting and preventing vices", "On the benefits and harms of wine", "Poem on medicine", "Treatise on the pulse", "Measures for travelers", "Treatise on chicory" , "Blood vessels for blood transfusion", "Book of healing", "Book of knowledge" are famous all over the world. Ibn Sina in his book "Medicinal Medicines" describes the role of the heart in the occurrence and manifestation of pneumonia, features of diagnosis and treatment of heart diseases, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of sexual diseases in "Treatise on Sexual Power", "Vinegar" and treatise on honey" considered the preparation and use of vinegar and honey mixtures in treatment. Ibn Sina emphasizes physical and mental healing. There are his philosophical works on the healing of the soul , which include "The Book of Love", "The Book of the Origin of Prayer", "The Book of the Meaning of Pilgrimage", "The Book of Getting Rid of the Fear of Death", "The Book of Destiny".

By the XVII-XVIII centuries, as a result of the narrowing of the fields of science around the world, the separation of religion and modern science, the common aspects of medicine and religion were disappearing in the West. The main focus was on purely scientific medicine, and the role of religion was reduced to an insignificant level. In the Muslim East, although the harmony of religion and medicine was not sharply interrupted during these periods, due to the increase in religious fanaticism, the practice of science decreased a little.

Since the second half of the 20th century, scientific researches on the religious basis of medicine in the West and East, the importance of religion in the history of the emergence of medicine, the justification of medical issues in religious teachings by modern medicine, and the reflection of modern medical inventions in the Qur'anic verses and hadiths. started

### CONCLUSION

The above studies indicate that research approaches are diverse and relevant in studying the socio-religious foundations of religion and medicine.

Throughout the history of mankind, the issue of medicine has always been considered a primary field, and its justification by religion or its conflict with religious teachings has been in the center of discussion. For this reason, the issue of religion and medicine has been studied separately in the scientific studies written by thinkers and medical scientists from ancient times to today. Later, with the strengthening of the role of religion in the society, even the scientists engaged in medicine tried to prove their views with religion. As a result, several approaches to the study of religion and medicine have emerged. For example, if the medieval sources of medicine were dominated by the religious motive due to the dominant role of religion in society, then according to the approach of

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modern research, historical, medical, philosophical, religious-subjective and theological-objective approaches can be observed.

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**DETERMINING LITERARY LANGUAGE AND LINGUOCULTURAL  
CHARACTERISTICS IN PROSE WORKS**

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**Introduction:**

The age of globalization puts before the science of linguistics, like other sciences, the task of solving new problems. One such problem is the study of the language system based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm. Today, the emergence of the anthropocentric trend is considered a fundamental turning point in linguistics, and many studies have been and are being created in this regard. The anthropocentric paradigm "does not study language as a dry structure, but as an open system based on living dialogue and communication, which analyzes it in an integral relationship with other systems - society, man, culture, psyche, etc. is a set of oriented views, ideas and teachings. As Professor N. Mahmudov pointed out, "anthropocentrism is not a concept or paradigm attributed by linguists only to the study of language, anthropocentrism is a phenomenon directly related to the essence of language. ... in the anthropocentric paradigm, man is given the main place, and language is the main element that makes up the human personality."

As recognized in linguistics, the anthropocentric paradigm is the third paradigm after the comparative-historical and systemic-structural paradigms. Cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, pragmatics, and linguoculturalism are the most important fields based on the anthropocentric paradigm.

Linguistics, which is considered one of the leading directions of anthropocentric linguistics, is a field that has emerged from the cooperation of the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, psycholinguistics, and studies the interaction and influence of language with culture, ethnos, and national mentality based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm.

According to the researchers, this field was formed in the last quarter of the 20th century, and the term "lipvoculturology" appeared in connection with the research conducted by the Moscow Phraseological School headed by V.N. Telia. When talking about the emergence of linguistic culture, almost all researchers claim that the roots of this theory go back to V. von Humboldt. The views of such linguists as A.A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerber, H. Glins, H. Halls, W. D. Whitney, D. U. Powell, F. Boas, E. Sepir, B. L. Whorf, G. Brutyan, A. Vejbitskaya, D. Haims in the formation of this field in linguistics it is emphasized that it played an important role.

V.A. Maslova, who created serious research in the field of linguistic culture, divides the development of this field into 3 stages:

1. The creation of initial researches that motivated the formation of science (the works of linguists such as W. von Humboldt, E. Benveniste, L. Weisgerber, A. A. Potebnya, E. Sepir).
2. Separation of linguistic and cultural studies as a separate field.
3. The stage of development of linguistic culture.

The main goal of linguo-cultural studies is to study the reflection of culture, people's thinking, the unique aspects of their perception of the world in language. The object of this field is language and culture, and its subject is language units that express cultural semantics. Therefore, language units that carry cultural information are studied in linguistic culture. Such language units are united under the term of linguistic and cultural units. Symbol, mythologime, standard, metaphor, paremiological units, gaps, stereotypes, precedent units, speech labels are the main linguistic and cultural units.

The problem of the interaction of language and culture is also studied in such fields as ethnolinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, cooperative linguistics, linguonational studies, linguoconceptual studies, and linguopersonology. Therefore, these fields are considered close to

linguistic and cultural studies.

At present, linguocultural science is one of the most developed fields in the world, especially in Russian linguistics, and a lot of research and a number of educational manuals have been created in this regard. It can be observed that researchers pay great attention to issues such as the linguistic landscape of the world, linguistic and cultural concepts, precedent units, intertextuality, linguistic consciousness, and linguistic and cultural characteristics of stable units.

The subject of modern linguo-cultural studies are linguistic symbols formed as a result of the cooperation of different codes - language and culture. Each linguistic entity is also a cultural entity. Therefore, language signs are also the "language" of culture and show the national-cultural identity of the language owner. Today, it is difficult to do anything in linguistics without linguoculturology.

By the subject of linguoculturalology, we also mean mythical language units: language archetypes and mythologems, rituals and beliefs, customs and traditions. The phraseological wealth of the language also provides rich information about the mentality and culture of the people. Myths, customs, ceremonies and customs, views of people's spirituality are preserved in them. B.A. Larin was right when he wrote that phraseology reflects the people's worldview, social construction, ideology of their time. For example, let's take bread component phraseology - to find bread, to eat someone's bread, to eat someone's bread, to make a camel's bread, to cut his bread in half, the archetype of bread has the status of life, lifestyle, type of activity, object and symbol of well-being. The importance of earning bread through one's own foreskin and one's own handiwork is evident. Otherwise, such a negative characteristic is subject to the pressure of society. National, religious and spiritual principles specific to the Uzbek people lie under this judgment. The roundness of the bread indicates its connection to the solar symbol, as well as hospitality and equal attention to the people around the table.

Since ancient times, the Uzbek people have said that it is an unforgivable betrayal to "punch someone's bread", and to eat bread "to be blind". Such customs and rituals as not to break bread, to pick the baby, to put bread on the baby's head in the cradle, to take bread as a companion of a person who is walking alone at night, to bite bread to a person who is going on a journey, also strengthen the above facts. In "Avesta" the sowing, sprouting, yielding and breeding of wheat are described as destruction for the giants. In this, vices such as hunger, laziness, and disease were used as giants, and wheat and bread were used as remedies against them.

Paremiological richness of language is one of the research subjects of linguistic and cultural studies. In fact, most of the proverbs are stereotypes of the national consciousness. Usually proverbs and proverbs are studied as a genre in folklore studies. Linguistics is just being studied. From a pragmatic point of view, the purpose of proverbs is mixed. A single proverb can contain warning, prohibition, consolation, advice, criticism, threat, etc. Not all proverbs can be considered a subject of linguistic and cultural studies. In particular, proverbs that do not belong to any nation or culture, but are equally relevant for all ethnic groups, belong to this group. In order to enter the scope of this scientific study, a proverb must be closely related to the history, culture, life, and spirituality of a nation.

Speech culture is also one of the important subjects of linguistic and cultural studies. A.A. Leontev writes: "The national-cultural specificity of speech communication is related to our ideas about the methods, functions, organization of communication in this society, and the system of factors. These factors are based on different stages of team formation, have different natures, but are interdependently involved in the process. These factors are mainly linguistic, psycholinguistic and general psychological factors.

Communicative behavior is also one of the important subjects of linguistic and cultural studies. Communicative behavior is the socially prescribed and culturally specific rules of the speech culture of people, which are related to the social and spiritual position of people, their role in formal

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and informal communication situations, and their personal relationships. According to E. Bern, communication behavior is a national-cultural component of communication. Ethical relations are considered universal, and their appearance is national. Because of this, it is studied in linguistics and cultural studies. Even though communicative behavior appears in a standard and stereotyped form and looks like a closed system, the violation of communicative behavior can have unforeseen consequences for a person and humanity.

In the 19th century, W. Von Humboldt laid the foundation stone for the field of linguistics and culture with his book "Language structure and influence on the spiritual development of mankind" and noted the relationship between language and national characteristics. In particular, he said that "different languages, according to their characteristics, practically represent different worldviews according to their influence on thinking and feeling", "the specific characteristics of a language affect the identity of a nation, therefore deep study should cover everything that history and philosophy explain in connection with the inner world of man.

In this way, the scientist sees different ways of feeling and thinking in different forms of language. So, it is concluded that the language reflects the cultural identity

### CONCLUSION

1. In such directions as linguopragmatics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, neuro-linguistics, pragmalinguistics, the individual factor forms the center of the research object. The emergence of these areas is related to the study of linguistic activity in harmony with the person who owns it.

2. Linguistics, which is considered one of the leading directions of anthropocentric linguistics, is a field that has emerged from the cooperation of the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, psycholinguistics, and studies the interaction and influence of language with culture, ethnos, and national mentality based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm.

3. The research source of linguculturalology consists of units reflecting elements of culture, each of which expresses its own customs, traditions, values, worldview and national-cultural laws in different degrees.

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## ECONOMETRIC MODELING METHODS IN INVESTMENT FINANCING

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**Abstract:** This article provides for the development, discussion and conclusions based on the study of the specifics of the theoretical foundations of the development of sources and methods of financing investment projects in national economy.

**Key words:** investment, investor, investment activity, financing, investment projects, sources of financing, stock markets, real investments, financial investments.

Economic-statistical analysis of the economy of the country, especially its regions, is very important in the current strategic economy. As a clear example of this, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" states that "Further improving the investment environment in the country and increasing its attractiveness, 120 billion US dollars in the next five years, including "Taking measures to attract foreign investments of 70 billion dollars" defines the goals aimed at socio-economic and investment and innovation development as a priority[1].

- Establishing a new system based on the "bottom-up" principle for effective use of investments and increase in export volume;

- Implementation of the strategy of attracting foreign and domestic investments until 2026;

- On the basis of public-private partnership, to attract investments equal to 14 billion US dollars in energy, transport, health, education, ecology, communal services, water management and other sectors;

- Establishing foreign economic relations between the regions of the republic and business representatives of foreign countries, including development of investment and foreign trade relations with the business circles of the People's Republic of China of the Syrdarya region, the Russian Federation of the Surkhandarya region, and the Indian business circles of the Jizzakh region;

- Provide practical assistance to entrepreneurs by organizing "Investor Support Center" in Surkhandarya Region, "Business Support Center" by Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine in Navoi Region, "Advanced Projects and Engineering Center" and "Innovation and Technology Centers" in each district;

- Holding "Tashkent International Investment Forum" every year in Tashkent city.

International experience shows that the expansion of financing of investment activities should have a significant positive effect on the economic environment, that is, it should contribute to the expansion of production potential and production volumes. This requires concentration in financing high-value-added profitable and investment-worthy sectors of the economy, self-sustaining projects, innovative new businesses, etc.

Financing of investment activities means the purposeful use of allocated funds for the needs of a specific investment project. Activity financing is mainly used to finance investment projects involving investments in real assets rather than financial assets.

In particular, it serves as the most important way of financing innovative activities aimed at developing and mastering new types of products and new technological processes.

In order to implement large-scale infrastructure projects, build modern high-tech production facilities, to rapidly develop the economy, and actively attract foreign investments, large-scale work is being carried out in the country.

At the same time, the effectiveness of the activity in this field is negatively affected by a number of shortcomings related to the superficial use of available resources, the economic expediency and profitability of the projects included in the investment program.

There is no concept of long-term development of economic sectors and regions, taking into account the available resources, as well as the real possibilities of attracting investments, especially foreign investments.

As a result, there are cases of initiating economically unpromising projects, inefficient spending of financial resources, which ultimately leads to a decrease in the investment attractiveness of the country as a whole.

These circumstances require a fundamental revision of the procedure for forming investment programs, the mechanisms of its financing, increasing the transparency and efficiency of the selection of projects proposed for implementation. Therefore, development of sources and methods of financing investment activities and creation of necessary conditions is one of the important issues.

As the investment activity is based on the mobilization of the investor's own resources to the investment object, this activity requires that it be organized and financed according to the investor's goal.

The need to finance investment activity is explained by the fact that any investment directed to investment activity, ultimately, by itself cannot provide the interests of the investor. We know that investors are always looking for great profit and efficiency from their investment activities. In this way, they want to increase their capital and protect it from loss of value under market risks. For this, they direct their capital to the most optimal investment project and strive to achieve their goal by regularly managing its movement.

Accordingly, the need to finance investment activities can be explained as follows:

- the investor has his own goal in organizing the financing of investment activities;
- the desire of the investor to further increase his own capital through investment activities;
- organization of investment activities cannot be effectively implemented without its permanent management;
- the effect of various risk factors on the effective course of investment activity may occur;
- the participation of many other participants in the investment activity besides the investor and the existence of their interests;
- that any investment activity is necessarily aimed at serving the development of the interests of the state and society;
- strong competition in the market;
- limited investment resources of the investor, therefore, the desire to use them maximally in the most effective investment object in a limited time, etc.

In practice, since the financing of investment activities is organized directly depending on the investment project, the process of financing investment projects occurs during the financing of investment activities on a specific project. The need to ensure this process is as follows:

1. Implementation of project investment in conditions of financial instability increases the risk of reducing its efficiency. This reinforces the need to manage the project in order to ensure the expected results. The efficiency of the project is determined based on the application of several modern methods of its financing. This project plays an important role in financing and based on its results, it gives the project manager, founders, investors and other participants the opportunity to make appropriate changes to the project or, ultimately, to abandon it in time;

2. Financing of investment projects is carried out over time. This, in turn, plays an important role in optimizing the impact of time on project results. The fact that money loses its value over time creates and implements the need to ensure the correct and optimal use of capital in the investment process in order to ensure that the investor will produce the results expected from the project.

Investing takes place at the expense of attracting free funds. Monetary resources that are not in motion continue to lose their value. This loss occurs more in investments that do not have a clear goal and have not analyzed the results. However, under the influence of various factors, the cost of capital may change or remain unchanged even in the case of investing in a well-designed investment project over time;

3. Inflation is one of the important factors affecting the final result of project implementation. This, in turn, is a chronic change in the interest rate, changes in the exchange rate, changes in supply and demand, instability in legislation (interest rates on deposits and loans, required reserves, refinancing rate, currency policy, customs policy (circumstance of the internal market, etc. .) occurs as a result of;

4. There are various uncertainties in investment activity. Knowing the modern principles, mechanisms and methods of effective financing of investment projects and processes, taking into account the factors of uncertainty, and their optimal use will allow to move to a new quality of economic system development;

5. Taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of any project, it is necessary to develop measures for making decisions about the risks encountered in the process of project implementation and exiting the crisis situation through their econometric analysis.

Investment activities are financed from various financial sources. Among them, it is possible to include centralized budget funds, population savings, funds of economic entities, bank loans and foreign investments.

It is necessary to solve a number of other scientific-methodical and practical issues in order to forecast the features of sources of financing of investment activity. Among these issues, the following are important:

1. Identify the factors that describe the characteristics of investment sources and determine their effective use, imagine their value depending on whether it is large or small.

2. Each source of funding ( $x_i$ ) determination of the causes of interdependence and their resulting signs - capital flows and the correlation with the indicator of the national economy GDP (Y), correlation relationship ( $S_{xy}$ ) matrix and pairwise correlation coefficient ( $R_{xy}$ ) to see.

3. Multifactor analysis of investment financing sources and multilevel correlation indices ( $R_{xy}$ ) differentiating depending on the level of influence on the efficiency of the national economy.

4. To find a stable share of investment sources (total and private correlation coefficients for each factor) in the growth of the economy and GDP, which represents the power of the country's economy.

Based on the factors selected on the basis of regression analysis, the type of connection is determined. An overview of the type of connection between the resulting indicator Y and the group of factors affecting it can be expressed using the following function:

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Depending on the form of analytical expressions, the connections are straight-line (or completely linear) and curvilinear (or non-linear). If the factor symbols in the equation of the connection ( $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$ ) participating only with the first level, and their higher levels and mixed multiples do not participate, i.e

$$y_x = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^K a_i X_i \quad (1)$$

is called a linear relationship or rectilinear relationship.



2016	16789,2	141564,7	64,9
2017	21781,3	185423,2	168,3
2018	23654,7	269432,4	234,3
2019	40511,1	569871,7	364,7
2020	36465,4	486124,2	564,3
2021	34566,1	429025,5	350,1
2022	37355,2	468127,1	382,3

Analyzing the process, we achieved the following result (implemented in Excel).

The Durbin-Watson (DW) criterion is used to check the presence of autocorrelation in the residuals of the resulting factor according to the model:

$$DW = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (Y_i - Y_{i-1})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Y_i^2} \quad (4)$$

Possible values of the DW criterion lie in the range 0–4. If the series has no autocorrelation, its values will oscillate around 2. The calculated actual values are compared with the critical value in the table.

If  $DW_{\text{хак}} < DW_{\text{паст}}$ , the series is autocorrelated

$$DW_{\text{нақ}} > DW_{\text{юқори}}$$

if it has no autocorrelation;

$$DW_{\text{паст}} < DW_{\text{хак}} < DW_{\text{юқори}}$$

If there is, it is necessary to continue the examination. Here  $DW_{\text{паст}}$  and  $DW_{\text{юқори}}$ — lower and upper limits of the criterion.<sup>1</sup>

If there is a negative autocorrelation (has a minus sign), then the criterion values lie between 2–4, so the DW4- DW values should be determined for verification.

Usually, the coefficient of determination takes values in the interval [0;1]. The closer the value of the coefficient is to 1, the stronger the relationship. In this case, the coefficient of determination equal to 0.97 means that there is a sufficiently strong relationship between these economic indicators in the model. In order to be able to compare models with different number of factors, and this number of factors does not affect the statistics, a corrected coefficient of determination is usually used, i.e.:

$$R_{\text{текс}}^2 = 1 - \frac{s^2}{s_y^2} \quad (5)$$

In this case, this leveled coefficient of determination should be equal to the value of 0.97 and its  $R^2$  proximity to, the change in the number of influencing factors of the model means that values are accepted around.

To determine the statistical significance of the constructed multifactor econometric model and its suitability for the studied process, Fisher's  $F$  - we use the criterion

<sup>1</sup>Gujarati D.N. Basic Econometrics. McGraw-Hill, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2003 (Gu),Inc.p. 472

It is possible to check the adequacy of the complete model, i.e., its compatibility with the real economic process, using Fisher's criterion.  $F$  - The actual value of the criterion is calculated using the following formula:

$$F_{his} = \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \cdot \frac{n-m-1}{m} \quad (6)$$

Here:  $R^2$  - coefficient of determination;

$n$  - number of observations;

$m$  - the number of influencing factors in the model.

The calculated Fisher criterion is compared with its value in the table. To find the Fisher coefficient in the table  $k_1$  row and  $k_2$  it is necessary to define the column  $k_1 = n - m - 1$  and  $k_2 = m$ . If:

$$F_{his} > F_{jad}$$

if the model is significant, that is, the regression equation is considered to be correctly defined.

$F$  - the actual value of the criterion  $F_{his} = 190,98$  is equal to If the actual value is greater than the table value, then the constructed multifactor econometric model is said to be statistically significant or adequate for the process being studied.  $F$  - table value of the criterion  $F_{jad} = 3,98$  is equal to

$F_{his} > F_{jad}$  satisfies the condition that  $F$  - since the calculated value of the criterion is greater than the value in the table, it is statistically significant, and the econometric model can be used in forecasting for future periods.

Student's t-test is used to check the reliability of multifactor econometric model parameters and correlation coefficients. In this case, their value is compared with the values of random errors.

We created the following empirical model:

$$y = 4450,2 + 0,06964x_1 - 1,347x_2$$

According to the results of the model, an increase in the volume of product production by an enterprise ( $x_1$ ) by one unit leads to an increase in the volume of innovative activities in enterprises by 0.06964 units, a change in the volume of investments attracted to enterprises for product production by one thousand soums ( $x_2$ ) by one unit, the profit from product production is 1,347 units will change.

Statistical and econometric analysis methods are widely used in evaluating the economy of the country and its regions. However, the methodological and organizational possibilities of this analysis are not effectively used in studying the development of the economy of the country, especially the regions. This situation hinders their further socio-economic development. One of the important problems of the present day is the transition to the path of innovative development in order to achieve competitiveness in the world market due to technical and technological renewal of production, promotion of scientifically demanding sectors. The innovative way requires the development and implementation of new projects, investment, technical and technological renewal of production, structural changes in the country's economy. Particular attention is paid to the work carried out in order to attract investments in order to implement projects related to structural change of the country's economy, modernization of industries, technical and technological renewal.

We will perform statistical analysis and econometric modeling of the above-mentioned issues, the following points are related not only to their theory, but also to their statistical practice. In particular, it consists in studying the investment and innovation situation of the country in the region,

including their development prospects. The main results for statistical and econometric knowledge are normative and analytical models of investment and innovation potential of regions.

Methods that are suitable for the practical application of forecasting of investments in the economy of the republic and help to develop the theory should be developed based on the priority directions of the policy in the economic sphere.

Econometric modeling can be used not only to forecast investment, but also to forecast the overall economy of the economy, its separate sectors, inter-sectoral and regional production complexes, as well as to forecast labor resources and employment, interstate relations, production-financial relations and the standard of living of the population.

Undoubtedly, the degree of correctness of normative investment forecasts is determined by how close to reality they will be realized in the future. This, in turn, depends on whether the means necessary to achieve the planned results are sufficient, and the factors influencing their implementation are fully taken into account.

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**Annotation:** In the article offered method of making of spring of working organ of cotton-picking vehicle.

**Keywords:** construction of helicoid, orthogonal projection, cylindrical spring, profile of spring, worm, height the free state of springs, ribbon on either side, cotton-picking vehicle.

The main body of the cotton picker is the cotton picker - right and left, which differs in pairs, with gaps, 2,3,4 pieces, depending on the environment. In permanently installed vertical spindles - helical, solid and with teeth. However, these spindles do not close, they have to be changed frequently. This operator does not need to stop the machine in the operating mode for the computer from the fiber manual way. We have proposed a spindle design consisting of two independent parts - a spring and a worm. In the proposed design of the worm, a special spring is provided, the upper end of which is attached to the worm with a key, and the lower end with a slot.

Design of springs for a cotton picker. Figure 1-a shows a general view of a special cylindrical spring, and in fig. 1-b method of formation of such springs in orthogonal projections.

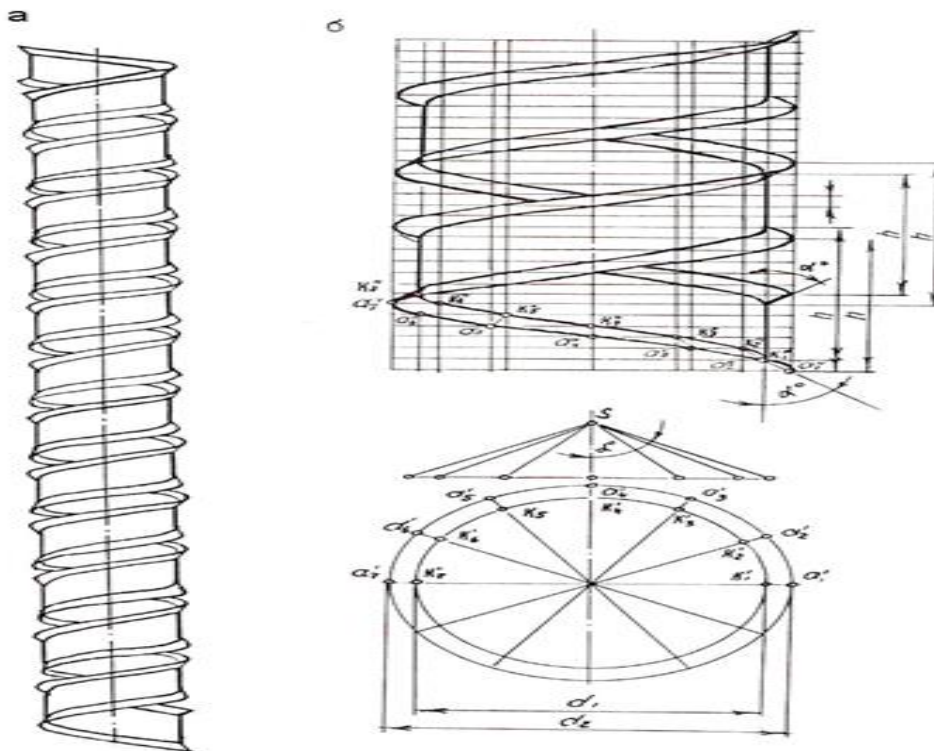


Fig.1

Figure 2-a shows a working drawing of a special spindle spring made of a special steel tape 1.5 mm thick. 16 mm wide. The tape has teeth on both sides (Fig. 2-b.). The height of the spring in the free state is 605 mm. Diameter internal - 25 mm., external - 30 mm. The spring pitch is 18.3 mm. The upper part of the spring is attached to the worm by means of a key, and the lower part is splined.

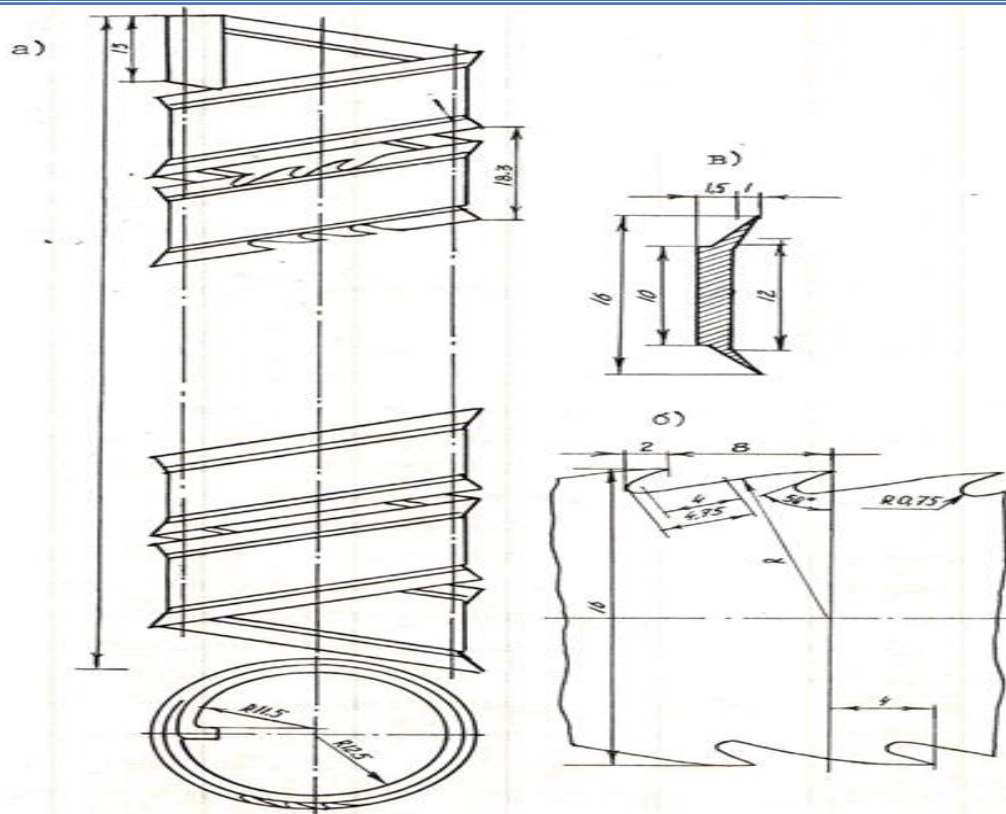


Fig.2

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IMPORTANCE OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY SKILLS  
AMONG STUDENTS IN TEACHING GENERAL TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

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**Annotation.** The article reveals the importance of developing students' creative abilities based on the interactive method and modern pedagogical technologies. The main attention is paid to the improvement of the criteria and mechanisms for determining the development of students' creative abilities. The improvement of a comprehensive methodological system for the development of students' creative abilities by means of interactive teaching methods and technologies, the determination of the levels of development of creative abilities and evidence-based recommendations on the topic are presented.

**Key words:** creativity, ability, interactive methods, technologies, pedagogical and psychological features, criteria, levels, factors, mechanisms, technological stages, results.

At the current stage of educational development, modeling is of primary importance. As a result of a fundamental change in innovative pedagogical systems, there are new requirements for modeling educational paradigms.

The practical educational content and methodological significance of "modeling" in the science of pedagogy reflects and characterizes the activity methods and forms that appear in the goals of the activity. In this case, modeling is closely related to a specific and specific type of pedagogical activity, design, planning, programming, social management, scientific research, and forecasting.

Modeling of pedagogical systems - involves the purposeful creation of new pedagogical, didactic, methodological and technological educational systems, first of all, using advanced technologies (in the form of a model), and then through its implementation. At the same time, it is necessary not only to research existing experiences, but also to create new things based on theoretical research.

It is determined that it is a target component of the process of formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical sciences, the requirements for the personality and activity of the future specialist are determined, and it is related to the specific features of the process of formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of sciences.

These requirements include:

- to have scientific knowledge about the laws and principles of general technical training;
- the ability to design intensive processes of future professional activity based on a systematic approach,

A procedural component is revealed in the model of the process of formation and development of creative skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects, including: the implementation of computational and graphic works and course projects, the methodology developed for planning independent creative activities of students.

Research shows that the maximum effect of formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects is possible with the transition from basic knowledge to generalized scientific knowledge.

A high level of development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects is achieved if the following conditions are met:

- creativity skills should be combined at general scientific, general professional and private professional levels;

- every creativity should be the basis for the formation of skills;

- when summarizing the integrity of the system of creative skills, it is necessary to determine the components of the system according to the levels of educational areas;

- each skill should be the basis for the formation of skills;

- when summarizing the integrity of the system of skills, it is necessary to determine the components of the system in accordance with the levels of educational areas;

In the teaching of general technical subjects, the formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties is modeled in each lesson.

Mechanisms of formation are interpersonal relations of students and listeners with the teacher and creative activity of listeners in solving research tasks.

We emphasize the following features of the process of formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects, which should be taken into account in modeling:

- the process of formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical sciences has a two-way nature, its essence is the interdependence of general scientific, general professional and special knowledge and skills;

- the complex organization of interdisciplinary relations causes the complexity of the process of formation and development of creative skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects;

- the need to transfer theoretical knowledge to specific practical activities as a prerequisite for the successful formation and development of creative skills;

- the structure of subjects in general technical sciences can be based on the principles of integration, which is related to the trends of integration and differentiation;

- development of the necessary requirements at each level of the process of formation and development of creativity skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects, their fulfillment is a necessary condition for moving to the next level of creativity skills (low - medium - high).

The process of formation and development of creative skills among students of technical specialties in the teaching of general technical subjects is an integral pedagogical system (subsystem), including the external environment: purposeful, motivational, content, control, evaluation and effective components.

The development of creativity in students requires the proper organization of the teaching process, depending on the level of knowledge, level of mastery, source of education, and didactic tasks of the students in mastering the educational content. This implies the need to follow the following pedagogical conditions: to determine the inclinations of students to acquire creative activity, to form knowledge needs and to provide an environment for the manifestation of independence in the educational process; to create a favorable opportunity for students to think creatively, tolerantly accept various thoughts and ideas expressed by students and to ensure their activity in the educational process, to establish confidence in each student's ability to think creatively, to regularly encourage their creative activities; individualization of the educational process based on the characteristics, needs and intellectual potential of the learner; formation of individual, small group

and team work skills in students, expanding their creative capabilities, encouraging them to accept non-standard solutions along with ready-made standard solutions in solving problems; selection and implementation of interactive forms and methods of training that allow to practically re-develop and improve cognitive knowledge, which is the basis of the development of creative activity, etc.

In the process of developing students' creativity, the interactive learning process is considered important.

Interactive education is a system of teaching methods based on "subject-subject" relations, based on the needs of the learner to activate cognitive activity, and the educational process is organized on the basis of mutual cooperation. In this case, interaction is based on principles such as activation of learners, building on group experience, and establishing feedback. Interactive teaching methods include: brainstorming, problem statement; Case study; business games; pops-formula; debate; blitz survey; Socrates' dialogue; educational projects; covers situational analysis (SCA), SWOT analysis, and more.

Based on the study of existing methodical sources and work experiences, the following forms of interactive work can be offered that serve to develop creativity in students: performing creative tasks; work in small groups; energizing exercises; trainings; video trainings; presentations; quizzes; briefing; media conferences; master class; creative design training; interactive tours; interactive lectures; webinar; roundtable discussions; focus group, etc.

Therefore, an important condition for the development of students' creativity through interactive teaching methods and technologies is the creation of a free-creative environment in the educational process, the establishment of a teaching process based on joint relations and cooperative actions of professors, teachers, teachers and students.

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**THE PRODUCE FRESHNESS MONITORING SYSTEM USING RFID WITH  
OXYGEN AND CO2 DEVICE**

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**Abstract.** This composition proffers an oxygen and co2 absorption monitoring transaction for healthiness administration supported on old-fashioned wireless oftenness determination (RFID). healthiness buoy be checkered by indefinite constituents including humidity, temperature, oxygen, and copy dioxide. This composition focuses on oxygen and copy dioxide. The concentrations of these cardinal gases are accompanying to healthiness and influence the food. We application a device for monitoring these gases and combine the device with an RFID tag. The RFID transaction is to some degree easy to manage. With this composed system, we estimated the healthiness of vegetables.

The produce has to some degree abbreviated consequence availableness period. When we invest in the vegetable, we deprivation to evaluation the healthiness criteria. on the other hand thither is no much a transaction that buoy evaluation the healthiness of vegetables, so general public dispassionate contemplate visually. If the produce goes bey the coming to an end date, general public testament communicate it away, so it occasions brobdingnagian wastefulness of almighty dollar and hawthorn intimidation customers' health. thither testament be requisite trustworthy healthiness monitoring transaction for both purchasers and salesperson to save almighty dollar and health.

**Keywords:** *oxygen, carbon dioxide sensor, oxygen sensor, copy dioxide, cardinal gases, wastefulness, nitrogen oxides.*

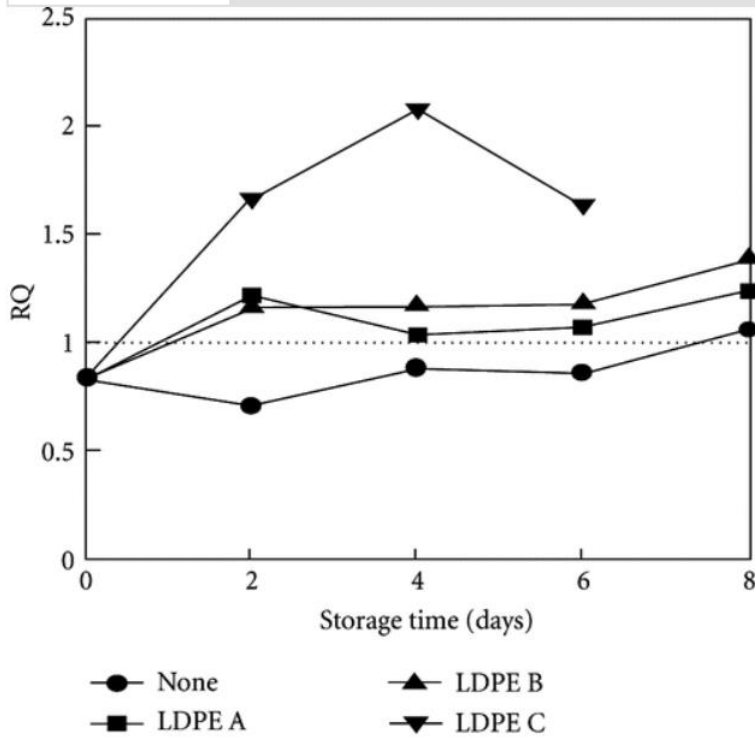
**Introduction.** Oxide and co2 are requisite for living thing to survive. Microorganisms appropriate oxygen and excrete copy bleach as chop chop spoilation [1]. The ventilation of chop chop in combination furthermore lay hold of chop chop freshness. We be credulous healthiness buoy be estimated by monitoring the levels of oxygen and copy dioxide. healthiness is pretentious by severals constituents including wetness and temperature, oxygen. heretofore, the evaluation of healthiness was constricted by temperature and humidity, and temperature and humidness chalk up been managed by salespersons themselves. in consequence thither should be bounteous evaluation on oxide and copy bleach for checking healthiness factors. This composition proffers oxygen and copy bleach absorption monitoring transaction or healthiness administration supported on RFID. The planned transaction put into practice cardinal sensors to gauge oxygen and co2 for monitoring these cardinal gases. The oxygen sensor's classification is galvanising cell. This device does not pauperization effectiveness distribute device, so we buoy without a hitch representation the circumference for monitoring system. The RFID is extremely utilitarian for indefinite utilizations thanks to this transaction is extremely small, put into practice non- or extremely inconsequential competence battery, and is easy to application its diligence [2–5]. in this manner the planned transaction put into practice RFID with cardinal sensors, so healthiness buoy be checkered bounteous conveniently and faster.

In the coterminous chapter, we testament compare notes the transaction planned with circumference and occlusion diagram. And finally, episode 3 concludes the paper.



**Proposed Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Monitoring System**

Figure 1 shows the RQ (respiration quotient) of mature green mume (green plum) in packages with different transmission rates of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Table 1 shows the detailed data for Figure 1. This RQ links the oxygen consumption rate with the carbon dioxide creation rate. This happens as food “breathes.” If the RQ is more than 1, food freshness will decrease [6, 7]. This paper proposes an oxygen and carbon dioxide monitoring system to check freshness.



**Figure 1** Changes in respiration quotient (RQ)

therein paper, we application sensors for monitoring of produce freshness. So this composition show a preference for the sensors that control the little temperature and humidness of across-the-board environment thanks to the chop chop hang on to storage of the little temperature for maintaining freshness. moreover we furthermore evaluation the stimulation and production volt and contemporary of sensors, thanks to these sensors tie together the RFID. The RFID's production and stimulation volt and contemporary are extremely small. in consequence we chalk up to appropriate the sensors that production and stimulation virtually appurtenant voltage and contemporary at these RFIDs. So this composition show a preference for the oxygen device and co2 device at SS1118 and NAP-21A. These sensors are shown in digital audiotape 2. digital audiotape 2(a) show a preference for oxygen device (SS1118) and digital audiotape 2(b) show a preference for co2 device (NAP-21A).

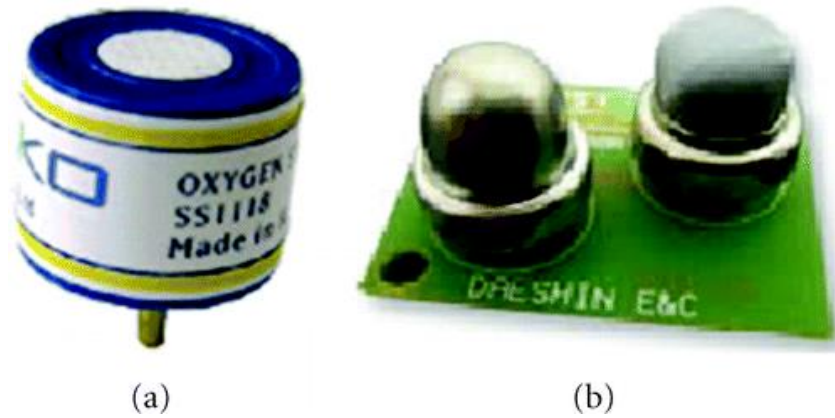


Figure 2 Using sensors: (a) oxygen sensor (SS1118) and (b) carbon dioxide sensor (NAP-21A).

The SS1118 oxygen sensor is of galvanic cell type as shown in Figure 3. The galvanic cell type has electrode, and this electrode generates the electric voltage according to oxygen concentration such as Figure 4.

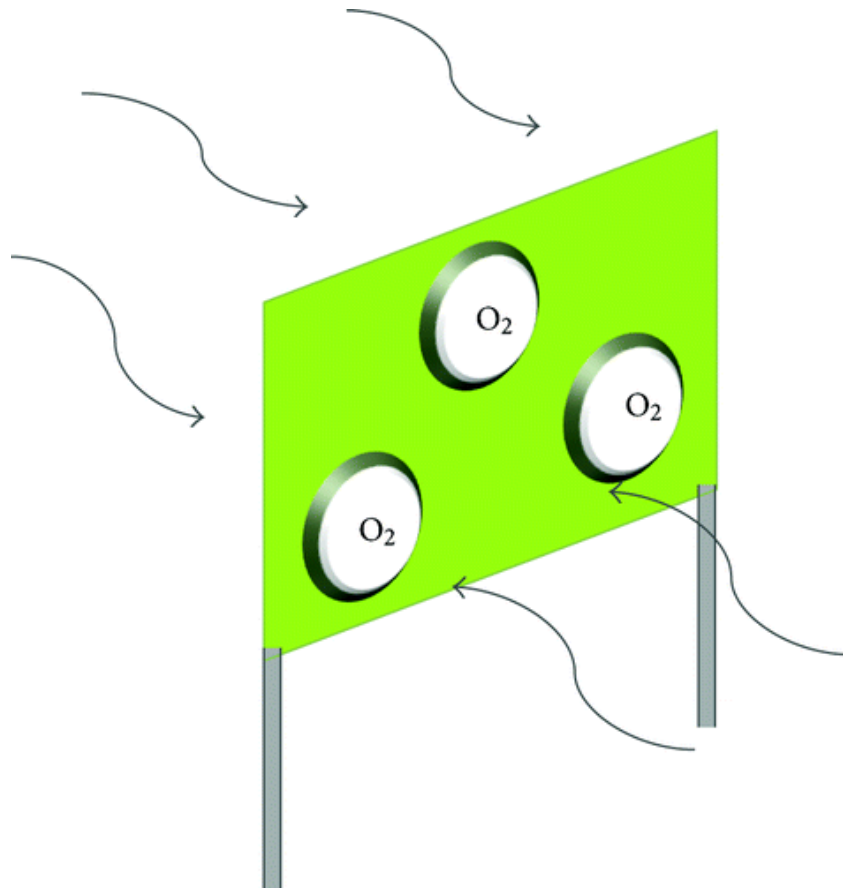
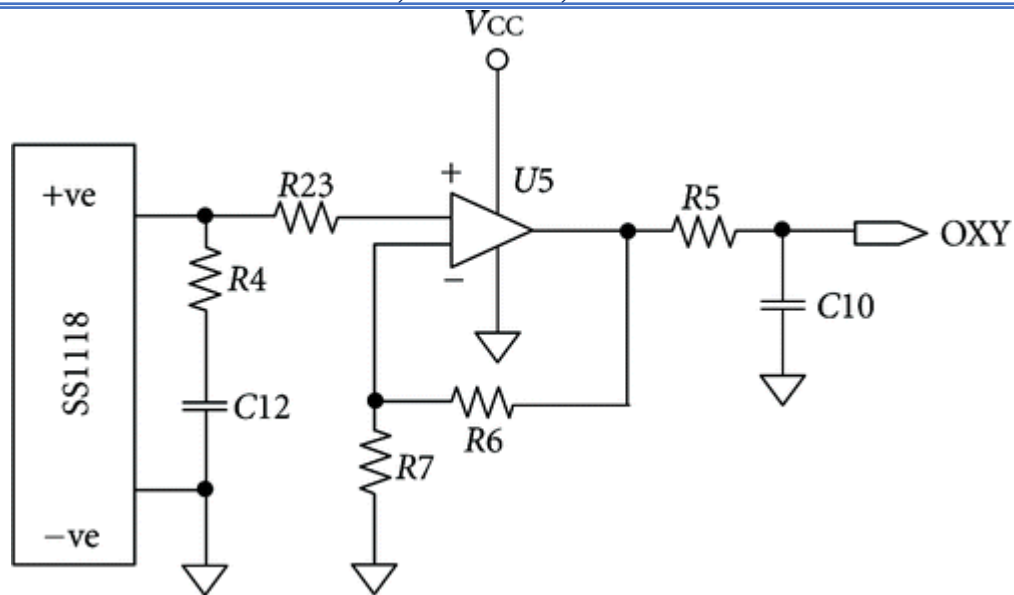
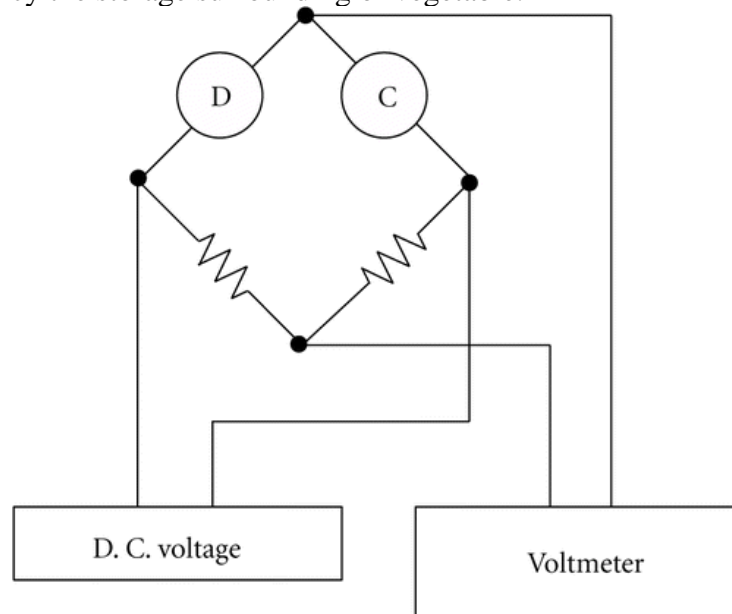


Figure 3 Operation of galvanic cell type sensor.



**Figure 4.** Output circuit design of SS1118.

This oxygen gauge device does not require any characteristic preparations or calibration—just connect it into your port and it is in proper shape to provide appropriate readings thanks to its dispassionate manufacturing process. So it is extremely easy to apply for conjunction with RFID transactions that require little effectiveness and low battery consumption. Especially, this device offers higher-calibre performance on top of the established oxygen device in that it is not affected by CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and nitrogen oxides. Table 2 provides particularizations of SS1118. We hereby contemplate that this device is appropriate for conjunction with RFID and health monitoring systems. The operating temperature and humidity range is appropriate for checking produce freshness. Typically, produce is stored in cold and high-humidity environments. This device ensures the sufficiency of the storage environment for vegetables.



D: Detector  
C: Compensator

**Figure 5** Circuit design of NAP-21A.

This device is appurtenant for our diligence transaction on the authority of tabularise 3. It performs with the extremely little voltage and temperature disregardless of humidity.

### Conclusion

Virtually each living thing pauperization oxygen and co2 to survive. chop furthermore lives and drop by drop spoils. If we contemplate oxygen and copy bleach euphemistic pre-owned to breathe, we buoy evaluation chop chop freshness. therein paper, we contemplate these cardinal gases concentrations victimisation sensor. This device be required to chalk up a across-the-board cognitive operation range. Vegetables hawthorn be stored in little temperature and humidity, so a device has to at the end this surrounding and others.

By compounding gauze sensors and RFID price tag it is to some degree easy to supervise produce freshness. The planned transaction put into practice RFID price tag that predispose collections on oxygen and co2 concentration. By checking RFID reader, we buoy data-base how oxygen and co2 concentrations and produce healthiness convert time. Furthermore, victimisation this data, we buoy without a hitch evaluation and demonstration the healthiness with LEDs color.

Although this composition offered an original donation to compounding cardinal gauze sensors and RFID price tag a extremely evaluation could be continuing on underdeveloped the effective RFID price tag that has bounteous sensors to predispose bounteous high-priced collections on chop chop freshness.

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## THE PECULIARITY OF TAKING GYMNASTICS CLASSES WITH STUDENT GIRLS

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**Abstract:** statistics show that in women who have been involved in sports, the difference in pelvis width relative to shoulder width decreases over the years. This change in proportion occurs mainly due to the development of the shoulder joint. It has been observed in females that the elbow joint is overwritten and, more often, the legs are X-shaped, more common compared to males. These factors make it difficult to achieve high results in running, jumping, to rely on it for a long time, increasing the likelihood of injury.

**Keywords:** women's organism, its own structure, parts of the neck and legs, the narrowness of the shoulder joint, the width of the pelvis.

According to its structure, the women's organism differs from men in the fact that the parts of the neck and legs are relatively short and the torso is long, the shoulder joint is narrow, the width of the pelvis and the presence of a large layer of fat under the skin. The peculiarity of the pelvic structure is a special feature of the structure of the female torso. In women, the pelvis is low, wide and quite spreading. The range of the skull of the thigh bones is large compared to that of men, and the angle between the neck of the thigh bone and the thigh bone is small. The thigh bone of women is more inclined than vertical than that of men. This condition is the main cause of girls' low performance in running and jumping. Statistics show that in women who have been involved in sports, over the years, the difference in pelvis width relative to shoulder width decreases. This change in proportion occurs mainly due to the development of the shoulder joint. It has been observed in females that the elbow joint is overwritten and, more often, the legs are X-shaped, more common compared to males. These factors make it difficult to achieve high results in running, jumping, to rely on it for a long time, increasing the likelihood of injury. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the aforementioned joints through specially selected exercises for these muscle groups. Women differ from men again in the small size of the heart, its systolic and minuscule volume, high maximum blood pressure, small lung air capacity, rapid stroke and breathing. Women breathe more with or mixed breasts, while men experience more diaphragmatic breathing. Those noted create unfavorable conditions for them to work hard for a long time, as well as to recover at a quick opportunity after physical exhaustion. However, the indicators of the health and physical condition of women who are constantly engaged in physical education or sports are much higher than that of women who are not engaged in sports. The muscular system of women lags far behind that of men in terms of development. The method of measuring muscle strength (lumbar and hand dynamometry) adopted under the supervision of a doctor does not fully represent the general condition of the muscular system. However, the difference is also large in these indicators. Women have 25-30% lower hand dynamometry and 40-50% lower waist dynamometry. For women, the level of development of the abdominal press muscles is of great importance. The transverse muscle fibers, which are located internally, and deeply, become circular ligaments of the uterus and connect the skeletal muscles with the internal genital organs. The correct position of the uterus largely depends on the strength of the circular ligaments of the uterus. Scientific observations show that uterine displacement is almost rare in athletic wives with well-developed abdominal press muscles. From data from research in recent years, it has been found that the correct location of the uterus and the normal course of childbirth, as previously assumed, depend not only on

the position of the pelvic floor, but also more on the development of the pelvic floor muscles. These muscles participate in the expansion and twisting of the thigh. These same muscles will be developed in those who are engaged in artistic and athletic Gymnastics, compared to those who are not engaged in sport, since the movements of the leg muscles are widely used in these types of gymnastics. The development of the pelvic floor muscles can only be relatively affected: the tension of the abdominal press muscles leads to the contraction of the pelvic muscles. Thus, it turns out that the level of development of the pelvic muscles directly depends on the functional state of the abdominal press muscles. All of the above indicates that the women's muscle network should be developed purposefully and seriously. Adjectives formed at a young age, given some attention by the females, are in many ways large and persist into old age. An important feature of the female body is the ovarial-menstrual (menstrual) period. The gradual change in the understanding of the nature and importance of menstruation for the women's organism, their confirmation through scientific observations and examinations, led to a change in attitude to the issue of whether it is possible or not to engage in physical activity at such a time.

Morning hygienic gymnastics training, hiking, boating, games that do not require sharp movement are recommended as a means of ensuring a good passage of the menstrual process. During this period, the point of view that gymnastics training and competitions can be entered has changed much. With their achievements in prestigious competitions, gymnastic girls have repeatedly proven in practice that the results of sports are not at all dependent on the ovarian-menstrual period. However, for the correct distribution of physical loads, it is necessary that the girls of the athlete consult with an experienced gynecologist. At such times, the state of physical fitness of the gymnast and the reaction of her organism to the load when performing one or another of these exercises must be carefully controlled by the teacher-coach. During this period, gymnastic girls should also have good control over their organisms. During and after the period of training or classes, it is advisable to take a mood, the passage of menstruation, the feeling of pain, which of the events in which the duration of the next menstrual period is recorded is random, depends on the loads-unrelated, and what consequences these have during the menstrual cycle, to be regularly recorded in a self-control diary.

Women should be able to conduct Gymnastics in the morning at home, accompanied by independent hygienic gymnastics classes and also wellness-physical education activities. The more poorly developed women are physically, the more diverse the content of the exercise and the slower the physical load should be increased. In the preparatory part of the workout, it is necessary to include various exercises for all parts of the body (in character, scale, pace). It should be taken into account that exercises affect the muscles of the pelvis and pelvic floor. They are directly influenced by the exercises of bending the legs forward, extending back, lifting to the side, circular movement with the legs, turning the thigh in and out, as well as turning the torso, bending forward and sideways. Particular attention should be paid to the exercises for the formation of the correct figure. Exercises of a dynamic nature and relaxation should be used more often. We recommend parallel application of exercises for the development of flexibility and strengthening the muscles of the buttocks. From backward bending to "bridging", after umbilical increase, it is necessary to perform forward bending exercises to prevent the uterus from moving back. It should also be remembered that exercises that develop the strength and flexibility of the leg muscles. For this purpose, it is necessary to add sitting, jumping and dancing exercises to the preparatory and closing parts of the training. Due to the nature of the movement, women tend to perform exercises of an even nature (various dances, gentle movements, etc.). It is necessary to provide comprehensive support to the enthusiast. In addition to performing specific movements on certain parts of the body, it is necessary to apply gentle, flexible movements for the hands. By changing the content of the exercises used and their rhythm, a gradual increase in physical load is achieved.

Women must be prepared in advance in order to perform exercises in gymnastics equipment. In the process of training, it is necessary to use more preparatory and auxiliary exercises so that the transition from teaching them easy exercises to teaching difficult ones is gradual, natural. The norm of exercises in gymnastic equipment should be clearly set, since they are associated with the fact that the muscles of the arm, shoulder girdle and abdominal press perform a large amount of work. Even simple hanging and especially leaning exercises require a lot of tension from the shoulder girdle and arm muscles. Therefore, when training with women, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that they perform more exercises in the armchair of different heights.

It will be much lighter to do various exercises in such a joint, such as mixed oscillations, supports and sit-ups, by adding them together. It is necessary to include in the preparatory and main parts of training all-inclusive exercises, which are performed without equipment and with various equipment (with a gymnastic stick, a rope, a pad ball, tennis and other balls), exercises that ensure the comprehensive development of women in a gymnastic wall, seat, low-lying armchair, stake, strengthening their muscles. The above tools will help to organize training fun and enjoyable. In addition to the biological characteristics of the women's organism when choosing exercises and passing them, it is important to take into account the ability of a woman to work and her mental characteristics. It is necessary to take into account the fact that schoolgirls are not psychologically stagnant, after all, women who do not have enough experience of action and do not believe in their own strength are sometimes immediately offended. Embarrassed to express that he is not agile, they are dissatisfied at some point by refusing to do the exercise. In such cases, the teacher is required to deal with pedagogical skills, to be able to correctly approach one or another behavior of those involved. When providing assistance or during protection, the teacher must clearly visualize the exercise technique, be able to identify the most difficult parts (areas) of the exercises, be well versed in the student girls' ability to provide timely and necessary support. The importance of words spoken in leaps and jumps from equipment is important because these can include falling, being injured, or eating lat.

The finalizing part of women's training is important. Since the exercises used strongly affect the mental state of the girls, in the closing section, it is necessary to give sufficient importance to the exercises that soothe the organism of the student girls. For this purpose, calm and gentle dance movements are suitable for exercises of an even nature. Trying to maintain a trigger mood in girls and make a good impression on the training you just completed darcor.

Women differ from men in their structure of the organism in the fact that the parts of the neck and legs are relatively short and the torso are long, the shoulder joint is narrow, the width of the pelvis and the presence of a large layer of fat under the skin. The peculiarity of the pelvic structure is a special feature of the structure of the female torso. In women, the pelvis is low, wide and quite spreading. The range of the skull of the thigh bones is large compared to that of men, and the angle between the neck of the thigh bone and the thigh bone is small. The thigh bone of women is more inclined than vertical than that of men.

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**PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PREPARING  
EDUCATORS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION**

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**Annotation.** This article analyzes the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of preparing educators for school education.

**Keywords:** preschool education, education, educational process, educational environment.

It is considered one of the important areas of socio-pedagogical activity organized in preschool educational organizations.

Sources say that the preparation of preschool "educational age children for school education" in itself is a process of reflecting: the formation of skills for learning in a strictly prescribed manner in children (being able to sit in class for a specified period of time, focusing on the teacher and the educational material being mastered, completing training assignments, self-control, not halakinging peers, etc.), as well as

When preparing children of preschool educational institutions for school education, it is important that they are prepared for this process from a psychological point of view. After all, the psychological preparation of educators for school education prevents them from falling into a state of fear (fear of embarrassment in front of the class leader, science teachers, peers, incorrect execution of a given assignment, incorrect answer to a question, delay in class, etc.), which is often observed in elementary education students. Psychological training of educators to school and education is one of the indicators that confirm the effectiveness of the activities of preschool educational institutions.

The process of psychological training of schoolchildren in preschool educational organizations takes place in several stages:

Stage 1: introducing educators to the rules that students need to be aware of, their behavior, behavior, and requirements for behavior;

Stage 2: Organization of mental activity, decision – making of a conscious attitude to education, initiation into a relationship with the school team-management, science teachers, class leader, peers, the formation of skills and qualifications in carrying out certain tasks with the help of a team.

According to psychologists, any psychological competence and ability that is required to be formulated only occurs in the process of organizing a particular activity. For this reason, it is possible to psychologically prepare those brought up in preschool educational organizations for school education by involving them in the educational process.

When preparing educators for school education, it is required to strictly adhere to a number of conditions in achieving success. Including:

1. To bring up an incentive (motive) to receive education in educators. To do this, it is advisable to explain to them that learning is a social necessity, that it should be treated as an important work, with life examples corresponding to their age characteristics, to generate a passion, interest and desire

for knowledge. A very strong incentive (motive) is able to ensure that in educators, having an interest in the educational process, in relation to a particular subject, diligently perform the tasks assigned.

2. They deny any coercion in the formation of certain behavioral or activity skills (independently changing clothes, wearing tops and shoes, arranging their places, assembling training tools after training, helping the tutor to collect dishes at duty time, putting toys in place after the game, putting them in order, etc.). The organization of this process in the manner of various games or competitions will increase interest in those who are trained in their performance, as well as responsibility for their own behavior and education. At the age of 5-6, goal orientation begins to be visible in the activities of schoolchildren of preschool educational institutions.

3. Achieve a consistent, regular and continuous Organization of pedagogical activity aimed at preparing educators for school and education. Pedagogical experience confirms that a consistent, regular and continuous Organization of activities is the most important factor in the effective formation of skills and their transformation into skills.

In the preparation of schoolchildren for school education, pupils of preschool educational institutions are trained: the development of speech; the extraction of baskets; the acquisition of preliminary mathematical knowledge (counting, counting, measuring, etc.); the formation of visual skills, the development of design competence; acquaintance with nature; the achievement of mastering the elements of physical action are considered important factors. In the next chapter of the work, the essence of practical work carried out on this path is revealed.

In recent years, the Republic has developed a tradition of admitting 6-year-olds to general secondary institutions. A group of psychologists (e.g., Sh.A. A series of studies by Amonashvili et al.) proved to be a favorable period for the mental development of 6 young children, their education and the teaching of social experiences.

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**Annotation:** The article deals with the issues of the emergence of the information expressed by the concept with the help of a set of permanent and optional components. In the activation of conceptual information by means of verbal means, the action is characterized by the presence of a certain type of force, the person who implements it, the weapon of force, the necessary components of the concept are "subject", "object", "weapon of use of force", "act intended to be performed" etc.

**Key words:** concept, conceptual information, predicativity, core, periphery, language units.

The term "component" corresponds to the elements that concretize the participants of the concept situation and the situations being expressed in the conceptual layer.

Necessary components of conceptual information are a complete alternative to what is recorded and always true to the intended situation. As long as the activation of conceptual information by means of verbal means is characterized by the presence of a certain type of force, the person who implements it, the weapon of force, the necessary components of the concept are "subject", "object", "weapon of force", "execution". intended action" consists of such things as

The main property of the subject can be explained by the fact that the substance is the source of the passive predicative property of the substance, and it has an intentional effect on the object<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the main element of conceptual information is language units in different systematic languages, which create a "goal situation" and in which it is possible to understand a conscious active - a person's attempt to achieve the desired result<sup>2</sup>. However, here the subject appears only as the initiator of the action. The direct executor of the action is the object of influence.

Man appears as the object of action intended to be performed (cases related to animals are not considered separately in this research), causative action shows activity and control over action. Thus, in different system languages, we deal with conceptual situations with an agentive object ("agentive object"<sup>3</sup>, "causative agent"<sup>4</sup>, "object-agents"<sup>5</sup>). The object can independently perform the action defined by the predicate actant, and it appears in the sentence as a possessor.

The expression of separate permanent components of conceptual information is associated with the activation of the following signs ("sign" means conceptual features/signs) in the semantics of the structure of language units that activate conceptual information: vivacity, boldness, goal orientation, causality, controllability, etc. The mentioned symbols are closely related and not separated from each other, they are expressed syncretically. The combination of these signs in the semantics of linguistic units testifies to the fact that a living subject causes a certain work - action,

<sup>1</sup>Бондарко А.В. Проблемы грамматической семантики и русской аспектологии. - СПб.: Издательство С. Петербургского университета, 1996. - 220 с.

<sup>2</sup>Мандыч Э.Г. Синтаксико-лексическое поле целенаправленности в современном английском языке. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Киев, 1976. - 25 с.

<sup>3</sup>Lyons J. Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics. - Cambridge (Mass.): Cambridge University Press, 1995. - 519 p.

<sup>4</sup>Saksena A. The affected agent // Language. - Baltimore: Waverley press, Vol.56.-№4, 1980. - P. 812-827.

<sup>5</sup>Болдырев Н.Н. Категориальное значение глагола. Системный и функциональный аспекты. - СПб.: Изд-во РГПУ им.А.И.Герцена, 1994. - 171с; Болдырев Н.Н. Функциональная категоризация английского глагола. СПб. Тамбов: Изд. - Полиграф, центр ТГУ, 1995. - 140 с.

controls its effects. The realization of the influence depends on the mobility of the subject, and it is characterized by the subject's attempt to achieve the goal set forward by means of any positive or negative actions.<sup>6</sup>

Non-constant components of the concept determine and concretize its structure, but they are not considered permanent components.<sup>7</sup> They are considered under conceptual analysis and include "method", "method effect", "weapon of force", "periodicity", "duration", "state of action", "duration of action" and "persistent degree of effect".<sup>7</sup> includes such things as.

Many units of the concept can represent one or another non-constant component/element of the concept with its lexical meaning. This is due to the presence of differentiating schemes in the meanings of language units and the activation of some micro-concepts in the language units far from the center (peripheral) in the structure of the general concept. In order to obtain systematic information about the structure of the lexemes of this group, it is permissible to dwell on the process of selecting the central and remote units of the single group.

Based on the structure and conceptual content of the language units that verbalize the conceptual information with the "power" element, we ordered the class of units belonging to the "power" concept category according to the following criteria: 1) the conceptual structure of each language unit must include the constant components of the above-mentioned concept; 2) at least one conceptual sign of the concept (physical force, activity, control, intensity and firmness of the effect, method of negative evaluation of the effect) must be embodied in the semantics of the language unit.

The component analysis of the dictionary definitions of the selected language units made it possible to determine the stages of activation of the concept of "power" in their semantics at different levels. The concept of "power" is quite abstract, integrated form in English, force, power, strength, Uzbek language, kuch, kudrat, and in Russian, sila, sila is manifested in the semantic structures of the language units, and it has a wide range of meanings expressing physical strength, the use of force ( includes a lexical-semantic variant). These language units are prototypical representatives of all units that activate the concept of "power". Language units force, power, strength reveal the situation of "power" in a typical or stereotyped form and they can concretize only one or other non-permanent components of the concept due to the activation of the structure of the language unit. In this regard, it is envisaged that the language units force, power, strength will form the central (core) part of the concept.

Lexemes far from the center cannot ensure the activation of the concept of "power" outside of a certain context, there are units that express the concept of "power" in the functional layer and lexical-semantic categories that are studied in another layer.

Thus, the units far from the center are made up of units that do not have prototypical properties, but the quantity of these conceptual signs that are certainly not complex, that is, the absence of one or more of them, or the change in their intensity, can be explained by non-constant units of other signs<sup>8</sup>. It is important to note that lexemes that are far from the center are considered open to complementation, so that the boundaries of the categories organized in the prototypical principle are less rigid and allow the inclusion of other categories.

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FORMATION OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract:** The formation of the pedagogical process is one of the urgent tasks of modern medical education. Pedagogical conditions in the article are understood as the components of the educational process, ensuring the achievement of its goals and objectives. Factors and circumstances resulting from the targeted selection, design and application of content elements, methods, and organizational forms of learning to achieve certain didactic goals.

**Keywords:** pedagogical process, pedagogical conditions, organizational and pedagogical component, psychological and pedagogical component, didactic component

For the full implementation and development of the pedagogical process based on the network learning model of the medical terminology of the Russian language, certain pedagogical conditions are necessary as a set of factors that determine the possibility and effectiveness of the implementation of this process. At the same time, "a specific feature of the concept of "pedagogical conditions" is that it includes elements of all components of the process of education and upbringing: goals, content, methods, forms, means" [1,21].

By pedagogical conditions we understand the components of the educational process that ensure the achievement of its goals and objectives. These are the factors and circumstances that "are the result of purposeful selection, design and application of content elements, methods, and organizational forms of learning to achieve certain didactic goals" [2,5,6,8].

Pedagogical conditions are the educational environment necessary to achieve specific educational goals. For example, the development of the competence of students studying at universities is based on such pedagogical conditions as:

1) "ensuring the integrity, intra-subject and inter-subject integration of scientific knowledge, a rational combination of variability and invariance of information, its fundamentality and contextuality" [3,23]. To create such a pedagogical condition, it is necessary to build the content and the learning process in such a way that scientific knowledge is presented in it systematically, in the interconnections of its reflection in related branches of knowledge, hierarchically;

2) "the choice and implementation of effective forms and methods of organizing the activities of students for the systematic mastering of social and professional knowledge, their conscious creative application, mastering the skills of professional activity, social behavior, social and professional communication" [3,23].

3) "organization of constructive pedagogical interaction, contributing to the development of a conscious attitude of students to the content of education, a responsible attitude to their activities and behavior, increasing their educational activity, etc." [3,239-240]. Obviously, such a pedagogical condition also requires the implementation of a set of specific measures to organize the pursued pedagogical interaction.

The model of the methodological system for teaching Russian medical terminology in medical higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, through network technologies, incorporates the pedagogical conditions that make up the three pedagogical components of our model:

- 1) organizational and pedagogical component;
- 2) psychological and pedagogical component;
- 3) didactic component

The organizational and pedagogical component of the model of teaching Russian medical terminology to medical students is “an essential component of the complex of objects, phenomena or processes on which other, conditioned phenomena (objects, phenomena or processes) depend, and influencing the directed and orderly formation of the environment in which phenomenon occurs” [4,14]. The organizational and pedagogical component of the model of teaching the medical terminology of the Russian language predetermines the effectiveness of achieving the goals of training and education from the perspective of managing the pedagogical process.

The psychological and pedagogical component of the proposed model of the methodological system for teaching Russian medical terminology to medical students, aimed at ensuring “interest in learning, adaptability to the individual characteristics of students, search activity of students, personal responsibility for the level of their knowledge, self-esteem and self-activation, individualization of training, objectivity of assessment educational achievements, cooperation and mentorship in the organization of learning through a computer, ensuring freedom of education” [5], serves as the basis for creating a fertile ground for productive interaction between the subjects of the educational process and thereby determines the effectiveness of achieving the goals of training and education.

The didactic component of the model of teaching Russian medical terminology to medical students is “the circumstances of the learning process, which are the result of organizational forms of learning to achieve certain didactic goals, the result of the selection, construction and application of elements of content and methods” [6,15]. The didactic component of the methodological system consists in the purposeful selection, organization and application of content elements, methods, techniques and forms of education and upbringing in accordance with the educational objectives set.

The components of the model, the generality of which is ensured by their implementation in a single “process that affects the development of the personality, which is a combination of external factors with the unity of internal entities and phenomena” [7,47], have some differences in the direction of the vector of their zone of action.

As we can see from the presented diagram, the components of the model we developed for teaching Russian medical terminology to medical students through network technologies differ from each other in that, despite the fact that they construct a single educational process, they participate in its construction in different aspects:

- 1) organizational and pedagogical component - in the aspect of managing the educational process;
- 2) the psychological and pedagogical component - in the aspect of the interaction of the subjects of the educational process;
- 3) didactic component - in terms of ways to implement educational tasks.

M.I. Shalin, exploring the organizational and pedagogical conditions as conditions that “will ensure the formation of competencies that allow students to independently solve problems in various fields of activity” [1,7], using the example of the development of competitiveness of senior students of general education schools, lists the following conditions as such:

- 1) development of positive motivation;
- 2) actualization of the subjective position;
- 3) differentiation of students by groups;
- 4) ensuring the sequence of training;
- 5) availability of maximum perception of educational material;
- 6) introduction of a special course developed by the author [7,9,11].

Thus, as follows from the foregoing, the conditions for the formation of students' positive motivation for learning occupy a fundamental place in the range of organizational and pedagogical conditions.

S.L. Melnikov, O.A. Karneeva analyze the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the formation of the student's personality competence in the process of studying at a higher educational institution and define them as "a certain organization of the educational process in the totality of pedagogical means, methods and forms of organizing the educational process, specific methods of pedagogical interaction, information content of education, features of the psychological microclimate providing the possibility of a targeted pedagogical impact on students" [3,10-15]. According to the authors, pedagogical conditions of this type can be grouped into the following three main groups:

1. Informational psychological and pedagogical conditions, covering: 1) the content of education; 2) the cognitive basis of the pedagogical process.

2. Technological psychological and pedagogical conditions, which include: 1) forms, means, methods, techniques, stages, methods of organizing educational activities; 2) procedural and methodological basis of the pedagogical process.

3. Personal psychological and pedagogical conditions that relate to:

1) behavior, activities, communication, personal qualities of the subjects of the educational process;

2) the psychological basis of the educational process[3,20].

Criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of pedagogical influences and methods S.L. Melnikov, O.A. Karneev is divided into cognitive-intellectual, motivational-volitional and activity-behavioral, motivational-volitional criteria, while they involve assessing the conscious and responsible attitude of students to learning and its results: "the desire to correct mistakes, improve results, provided that this does not change the mark ; participation in work on a voluntary basis" [3,24].

As we can see from the above theory of researchers of psychological and pedagogical conditions, the formation of a motivational basis not only acts as one of such conditions, but is also monitored and evaluated as one of the main indicators of the formation of the student's personality qualities being taught.

T.I. Kulagina studies the didactic conditions for the development of students' cognitive independence in relation to economic university education. By didactic conditions, the author understands "a set of factors that contribute to the development of cognitive independence of students" [8,15-24].

Thus, the formation of positive motivation among students is one of the indisputable circumstances both within the framework of organizational and pedagogical conditions, and within the framework of psychological, pedagogical and didactic conditions that ensure the success of the educational process.

The above analysis of the place and role of the formation of a motivational basis in the system of organizational-pedagogical, psychological-pedagogical and didactic conditions shows that the boundaries for distinguishing varieties of pedagogical conditions are conditional, the complexity of their clear designation is due to their focus on the implementation of effective conditions for a single process of training and education - educational process.

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**METHODOLOGY FOR THE FORMATION OF THE LEGAL CULTURE OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE**

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**Annotation.** The article highlights the modern mechanisms of pedagogical education, which are aimed at increasing the legal culture of schoolchildren. Also in the upbringing of the child as an active citizen of the society, the caregivers of the preschool organization and the functions of the parents in the family were analyzed in a scientific-theoretical and practical way.

**Keywords:** legal consciousness, legal culture, Constitution, street law, social problem, Legal Information.

Raising the legal consciousness and culture of the population, humanitarian ideas have an ancient history. Educational issues also occupy a leading place in the works of Eastern thinkers, in particular our great ancestors. Age-old values such as human rights, justice, equality, the rule of law have become the main theme of the works of the exponents of the jadidism movement of the early last century, ranging from "Avesto" and "Qutadgü bilig". Ideas aimed at respecting human rights have also been embodied in the development of our past statehood. From ancient Sogdiana and Khwarezm, human rights were highly revered in the state of the samanids, khwarezmshahs, Temur and temurians.

The priority of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5618 of January 9, 2019 "on the fundamental improvement of the system for the promotion of legal consciousness and legal culture in society", the promotion of the legal culture of the population, the education of citizens in the spirit of obedience and respect for the law are considered to be important conditions. Therefore, one of the main goals pursued by the reforms carried out systematically and step by step in our country is to ensure reliable protection of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.

The idea of a legal democratic state is an expression of our people's dreams for centuries about a fair society, fair laws, a fair court. Opinions about the state, which operates on the basis of justice in our country, fair laws, have been formed for centuries. Our great ancestors, such as Farabi, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, put forward thoughtful ideas about a just society based on the law.

Article 44 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan states that "each person is guaranteed the right to defend their rights and freedoms through the court, to appeal to the court over the actions of state bodies, officials, public associations".

Raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society is one of the most important conditions for ensuring the rule of law and strengthening legitimacy.

At the same time, a number of problems and shortcomings are preserved that prevent the formation of a respectful attitude to human rights and freedoms, the elevation of the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, the increase in the level of legal literacy of citizens in society. In particular:

first, the work of raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society is not systematically and inextricably organized. There is no influential mechanism for communicating legal information in society, family, neighborhood, educational institutions and organizations. The ideas of ensuring a balance between personal interests and the interests of society are not sufficiently instilled in the minds of the population, especially civil servants;

secondly, in the system of continuing education, educational processes are not carried out in harmony with legal education, the population is not relying on the history, religion, customs, national values of the Uzbek people, especially in the formation of the legal culture of young people;

thirdly, in the organization of activities for the promotion of legal culture, a system of effective cooperation with non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society of specialists (especially educators) operating in the preschool education system was not created, work was not organized on the principle of social partnership;

fourth, factors that negatively affect the legal education of preschoolers (child trafficking, drug abuse, cruel treatment of parents' own child, negative attitude of preschoolers towards preschoolers, etc.) no specific targeted measures for the formation of legal immunity have been established;

fifth, the active participation of state bodies and other industry services (HIV, pro-democracy and District, City Department) in the organization and implementation of legal propaganda activities in preschool education is not ensured, high productivity and efficiency are not visible in this regard;

sixth, legal activities in preschool educational organizations are still carried out in traditional ways, by holding simple meetings, in which innovative methods of promotion, including web technologies, are not used, there are not enough websites in the legal direction, that is, work on this subject is carried out ineffectively. In raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society, first of all, special attention should be paid to the systematic and inextricable conduct of education, starting from the preschool education system, instilling legal consciousness and legal culture in all segments of the population, promoting the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of society. Quidagi have a special place in this regard:

-deep immersion in the minds of the younger generation by educators and Methodists in preschool education with the concepts of law and duty, honesty and purity and the norms of etiquette, teaching them important aspects of the Constitution from childhood;

- strengthening the feeling of country immunity, patriotism by forming feelings of pride in state symbols in children of preschool age;

- to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of specialists operating in the preschool education system, to form an uncompromising attitude towards corruption and other offenses in them;

- it is necessary to strengthen the cooperation of state authorities and management bodies, including law enforcement agencies and civil society institutions in the implementation of targeted legal promotion.

The formation of legal education in the family and the elevation of legal culture consists of the following:

In this regard, ". bolahuquqlari.uz " a special legal portal was created. In it, the first concepts of teaching the Constitution were embodied. In this:

initial legal knowledge intended for use in everyday life;

methodological manuals and other necessary information on various games, training and programs promoting law are given.

Also, the development and dissemination of methodological recommendations for parents on teaching children the Basic Rules of legal education and etiquette in the family is one of the main tasks of the policy of our state. It is also intended to increase legal literacy in the family circle, to teach every elementary legal knowledge, and it is necessary to prepare and distribute a legal guide on important issues in everyday life for free. In addition, the following also play an important role in the legal education of children:

-creation and presentation of various multiplicative films on legal topics for children and promoting knowledge of simple and everyday rules of etiquette, patriotism, respect for laws, teaching the history and national values of the Uzbek people;

-development and distribution of audioerts, Motion Pictures and Motion Pictures aimed at communicating legal information for children and teaching the norms and etiquette used in everyday life;



- preparation of TV shows, talk shows about family unrest and the Prevention of uncontrolled and neglect of children, violations among children and the negative consequences of crimes;

-legal solutions to issues that are common in everyday life and the promotion of the essence of newly adopted legislation from door to door, as well as the free distribution of flaer, leaflets and other handouts to families, aimed at conveying legal information;

-regularly conduct legal propaganda activities between young people and parents about the age of marriage, the conditions of payment of alimony, marriage between relatives and its legal consequences.

-the fact that parents do not know their obligations and do not look at their child as an equal person is becoming an acute “social problem” of people in our society, not correctly realizing the rights and duties of citizens, not taking into account the interests of children.

Our state tries to solve these acute problems of our society through its social institutions. In this regard, it is also necessary to increase legal literacy in preschool educational organizations. In this:

- preparation and publication of visual manuals on the study of the Constitution and Human Rights, aimed at the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture, taking into account the age characteristics of educators;

- introduction of activities on the rights and obligations of children to those brought up in preschool educational organizations. In this case, measures are taken to improve the legal basis and free qualification of Educators of preschool educational organizations for the rights of the child, as well as to create various innovative projects for training;

- creating a model guide for MTT educators as well to teach children the rules of etiquette and the first concepts of law in preschool educational organizations;

- development of measures to provide methodological support for the implementation of the street law Project;

- conduct trainings on the methodology of conducting interactive activities for volunteer groups (volunteers) (preschoolers);

- training for the pupils of preschool educational organizations by volunteers;

-MTT flares, booklets, comics, presentation slides, video development and delivery to each educational organization (quarterly);

- bringing visual legal propaganda materials to the attention of children and young people;

- MTT educators ensure that spiritual and educational activities and various interesting activities are held in children of preschool age on the basis of specific plans to honor state symbols, to realize its value, as well as to promote the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal needs and the needs of society;

-It is important for MTT educators to realize the legal framework for the practical provision of thoughts and opinions, such as teaching children of preschool age to comply with traffic rules, organizing a project of the concept of “Street law”.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the continuation and provision of rights and interests of children today preschool educational organizations are both a Assumption and a debt for pedagogical employees and parents.

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INDEPENDENT WORK

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the features of computer technology used as a means of organizing independent work. The use of information and computer technologies in the training of future medical workers can effectively solve a number of problems associated with the uniqueness of the professional activity of physicians. A description is given of information and computer technologies used to create, in the form of computer hardware, software, cellular communications, e-mail, wireless and cable communications networks, and multimedia tools.

**Keywords:** translation, medical term, syntactic model, substantive component, general medical term, highly specialized term

The reforms in the education system carried out in the modern world community as a whole and in the Republic of Uzbekistan in particular are aimed at achieving a new quality of education, which can be “achieved in the context of a significant expansion of the information space of students and teachers, its content and structural renewal, as well as in conditions of openness and availability of sources of information.

The language of the specialty is the main aspect in teaching Russian to students of a foreign-language audience of medical universities, since the level of proficiency in the language of the specialty is one of the main indicators of improving the professional training of future specialists. [1, 5,6]

The need for high-quality professional training of future medical workers is due to the implementation of large-scale reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan as part of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of the country's development in 2017-2021 [2], which provide for improving the quality of medical services provided, technical equipment corresponding to modern progress, healthcare of the republic to the world level.

It follows from this that the development of the healthcare system directly lies in the development of medical knowledge and technology: “The development of medical knowledge and technology in the conditions of modern market relations, the integration of high technologies into the system of higher medical education requires a higher educational institution to improve the quality of training of qualified personnel in demand in the market labor. In this connection, it is obvious that this affects the quality of medical services and patient satisfaction with the healthcare system as a whole” [3].

Naturally, the problem of training highly qualified medical personnel in demand in the labor market and competitive raises the issue of developing new training models based on innovative information and computer technologies. This also applies to the field of teaching the Russian language, in particular, Russian medical terminology as the basis of the specialty language of medical students.

Information and computer technologies in education are modern methods, techniques and means of collecting, processing and transmitting a massive amount of information for educational purposes, based on the use of computer technology and information systems.

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The use of information and computer technologies in the training of future medical workers can effectively solve a number of problems associated with the uniqueness of the professional activity of physicians. For example, "simulation and virtual technologies in the training of future doctors make it possible to gain experience without risk to the health of patients and do not require constant monitoring of teachers. Almost every medical school has a center of practical skills: phantoms, models, dummies, simulators, robots" [1,12].

Information and computer technologies are "a wide range of digital technologies used to create, transmit and disseminate information and provide services (computer equipment, software, telephone lines, cellular communications, e-mail, cellular and satellite technologies, wireless and cable communication networks, multimedia means, as well as the Internet)" [4, 9-13] .

Information and computer technologies in the educational process activate the thinking of students, develop a creative approach in them, discipline and increase the sense of responsibility due to the timely control of tasks performed online and on deadline.

The effectiveness of the use of information technology in teaching Russian medical terminology is determined by a number of factors that, in contrast to the factors for ensuring the success of the learning process by traditional methods, have such characteristic features as:

- 1) focus on ensuring the maximum activity of the student;
- 2) ensuring the choice of some learning parameters by the students themselves.

To date, information and computer technologies are widely used in teaching foreign languages due to the implementation of some functions that M.Yu. Nikolaevskaya are defined as methodical. These include:

- 1) informative, since the computer serves to store and process a large amount of information;
- 2) training, allowing students to exercise in order to develop certain linguistic skills and abilities;
- 3) corrective-controlling, providing an objective and timely assessment of the level of assimilation of educational material with an indication of problem areas and automated processing of the results;
- 4) communicative, which makes it possible to communicate on the Internet;
- 5) organizational and stimulating: "the function is carried out as follows: the student's answer is automatically accepted by the computer and it is recognized, then the answer is analyzed and it is determined whether the answer is correct, the result is remembered and reported to the student" [5,17].

Information and computer technologies in teaching the Russian language show a wide range of possibilities in increasing the level of efficiency of the learning process. They cover all aspects of the study of language learning material (perception, understanding, assimilation and consolidation) and are characterized by the fact that:

- firstly, they open access to an unlimited flow of information;
- secondly, they allow to effectively process a huge array of information flow;
- thirdly, they provide a variety of options for the methodological organization and presentation of educational informative material;

fourthly, they have not only a learning potential, but also various means of monitoring the course of the educational process and evaluating the knowledge gained.

The use of information and computer technologies in teaching the Russian language has a positive effect and increases the motivation of students, classes become much more interesting and richer, audiovisual media material enhances interest in learning, contributing to more effective assimilation and memorization of the information being studied.

Information and computer technologies that can be used in the process of teaching the Russian language are very diverse.

All varieties of information and computer technologies, when used in the process of teaching the Russian language, serve to ensure interactivity in the classroom, allow you to apply a differentiated, individual approach to each student, create an authentic communication environment, and organize students' independent work as efficiently as possible.

The most common hardware of information and computer technologies in teaching the Russian language is a computer, and among the software, perhaps, it is necessary to single out the wide teaching capabilities of the resources of the global Internet.

Computer, as M.I. Smirnov, in comparison with traditional teaching aids, has a number of advantages, since it serves to implement student-centered, individualized learning, activate students' independent work based on an activity approach, expand and comprehensively solve educational problems, gain access to a large information array and can play the role of: “1) a teacher (training educational computer programs); 2) expert (spelling, analysis systems); 3) an activity partner (interactive programs with a text generation system); 4) activity tool (information support tool - reference and information systems; technical support tool - text editors, communication tool - Internet; distance learning tool - computer networks, Internet); 5) student.”[6,19-21]

The computer as a means of organizing independent work provides students with:

1) unlimited work time, when students can do tasks for as long as they need to fully study the issue;

2) free mode of work, when students themselves determine the time of work, pauses in work and the pace of assimilation of the material;

3) objectivity in the evaluation of results, when students are insured against bias, the evaluation of results is based on clear criteria, etc. [6,7-18]

The foregoing is fully consistent with the process of using a computer in organizing independent work in the Russian language.

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**Psychological characteristics of a fully functioning individual: Rogerian theory**

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**Abstract:** Becoming a fully functioning person is an ongoing process. Humanistic psychology highlights the role of a person in shaping his external and internal world. Carl Rogers believed that humans in their daily lives are creative and active people who stay in the present and are concerned with situations, interpersonal relationships and perceptions, only in the present. Roger's theory of personality development gives emphasis to human potential and free will for goodness. The objective of this paper is to review and analyze a Rogerian theory of a fully functioning individual.

**Key words:** *fully functioning individual, Carl Rogers, self-actualization, personality development.*

**Introduction**

Carl Rogers was a humanistic psychologist who is known for his views about theories of personality and self-actualization. He believed that for a person to improve, he needs an environment that provides with openness and self-disclosure, acceptance, and empathy. He believed that without those qualities, healthy human relationships will not develop as they are supposed to, such as a tree without water and sunlight (Rogers, 1959). Rogers' theory is based on his own experience working with children. His work focused on helping parents understand their children better and teaching them to accept their children unconditionally. During the course of his life, Rogers believed that humans are capable of becoming whole individuals through self-discovery. As he stated, our thoughts, feelings, and actions are interconnected. We are not separate entities; rather, we are connected parts of one greater whole. In the years that followed, many psychologists were influenced by this philosophy. In the past, this process was called self-actualization. Today, psychologists refer to this process as personality development instead.

**Carl Rogers Theory**

Carl Rogers regarded fully functioning individual as an ideal person. He regards it is wrong to think of this as an ultimate point of a life's journey, rather as a process of a constant change. As he emphasizes, a fully functioning person is the one who is in touch with his deepest and innermost feelings and desires. These individuals understand their own emotions and place a deep trust in their own instincts and urges (Stephen & Elliot, 2022). According to the scientist, unconditional positive regard plays a crucial role in becoming a fully functioning individual. He also states that a fully functioning person is not defensive but open to new experiences without controlling them. Fully functioning person is the one who has embraced "existential living." In other words, they are able to live fully in the moment. They experience a sense of inner freedom and embrace creativity, excitement, risk, and challenges.

If people are able to utilize their organismic valuing processes fully, they will inevitably begin to experience personal growth and movement toward realization of their potentials. In Rogers's terminology, they will be moving toward becoming **fully functioning people**. Such individuals have the following characteristics:

- They are open to experience. Fully functioning people are non-defensive individuals who are open to all their feelings – fear, discouragement, pain, tenderness, courage, and awe. They are fully aware of their experiences and accept them, rather than shutting them out.

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- They are characterized by existential living. Fully functioning people live their experiences as they occur in the present, without trying to superimpose preconceived meaning on them. They are open and flexible, deal with the experience as it is, and discover its meaning for themselves.
- They trust their intuitions. Fully functioning people do what feels right. This does not mean they are inevitably right in their choices, but rather that they make their own choices, experience the consequences, and correct them if they are less than satisfying.
- They tend to be creative. Creative products and creative living emerge when individuals are open to new experiences, able to trust their own judgments, and willing to take risks if they feel good about a new venture.
- They tend to live “richer” lives compared to other people. Fully functioning people live the good life, not in the sense of happiness, contentment, security, and bliss—although they experience each of these feelings at appropriate times—but a life that is exciting, challenging, meaningful, and rewarding. Not a life for the fainthearted, it involves taking risks, experiencing pain occasionally, and facing challenges courageously.

**Characteristics of a fully functioning person**

Fully functioning people tend to possess certain traits and characteristics that help them stay in tune with their own emotions and embrace their need to grow as an individual. Some of the key characteristics of a fully functioning person include:

- Not feeling the need to distort or deny experiences
- Flexible self-concept and the ability to change through experiences
- Lack of defensiveness
- Living in harmony and getting along with other people
- Openness to experience
- Openness to feedback/criticism; willing to make realistic changes
- The ability to interpret experiences accurately
- The ability to trust one's experiences and form values based on those experiences
- Unconditional self-regard

**Conclusion**

Becoming fully functioning is a journey, not a destination. It is not about following a prescribed series of steps to achieve a static result. Having a positive self-image maybe as simple as having a positive attitude towards yourself, making sure to be honest with yourself, and seeking to improve yourself. Individuals who display this tendency have a realistic self-image. Despite their strengths, they acknowledge they have weaknesses as well. They take on challenges and experiences that allow them to grow and gain new perspectives, while also building upon their strengths. It is important to note that, while these individuals know that they are not perfect, they are still content with themselves. However, their contentment does not imply idleness, as they are constantly striving for improvement.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation.** This article describes the role of preschool education in the system of continuing education.

**Keywords:** educational system, preschool age continuous, education, upbringing.

At the age of preschool age, the moral and aesthetic taste of children is formed. Therefore, further expansion of the preschool education system will be accelerated again. In the coming year, 65 percent of preschool children will be covered, and 75 percent by 2023. An additional 2,000 nongovernmental kindergartens will be raised to 25% of the private sector's share, due to 600 billion subsidies from the budget for this work. In 2021, the free system of preparing children for school will cover 560,000 6-year-olds or 82% of them. In remote villages, forms of preschool education are expanded. This will introduce a system for home delivery of preschool education for children with disabilities.

As the Republic of Uzbekistan stabilizes its governance year after year, its prospects depend on the fact that today's generation grows up to be comprehensively educated, spiritually physically competent people. First of all, it is necessary to thoroughly master the foundations of scientific and worldly knowledge of the younger generation, to achieve the formation of a broad worldview and the scope of thought and the effective organization of educational work for the formation of spiritual and moral qualities.

After all, the creation of a bright perspective of the country, the widespread spread of its name in Jahan, the demonstration of our national and cultural heritage created by great ancestors to society, their enrichment, ensuring the Republic of Uzbekistan occupies a place among developed countries, directly depends on the perfection of the younger generation as a perfect person.

Our President Sh.Reforms in the field of preschool education were consistently continued by Mirziyoyev, the emphasis on the development of the network of preschool educational organizations based on the requirements and standards of the present time, Reconstruction and modernization of them is embodied in Zamiri a noble goal of ensuring that the owners of our future grow no less than anyone and become worthy successors 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 personnel in the system through advanced methods, improving continuous methodological service work with the widespread application of information and communication technologies to the educational process is also relevant.

Taking into account these factors, the decision sets out the task of improving educational plans and programs for training and professional development of pedagogical personnel for preschool educational organizations, taking into account modern pedagogical technologies and methods.

It is imperative that our people be no less than anyone in the world, that our children live stronger, more educated wise and certainly happier than us. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, innovations were introduced in each sphere. Including the creation of a number of new techniques and technologies in the educational sphere put forward several goals, such as their application to amalyot, as well as the development of innovative ideas.

In this regard, the law “on education” was developed. In 2011, the “concept of preschool education” was developed in our Republic, which includes the goals and objectives, principles of the main directions of development of preschool education.

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the development of preschool education in Turkestan, the first state kindergartens began to be organized in the 2nd half of 1918. 71 kindergartens in the Republic of Turkestan in 1920-1921

- by the year the number of kindergartens had grown to 105, during the years of World War II the network of kindergartens and kindergartens in Uzbekistan expanded almost twice.

For children of social classes, in 1891, the first kindergartens “children's playground xilida” were opened in Tashkent Park by the society “horticulture”for preschool and school – age children.

Today, Education has become the top priority of Public Policy. In this regard, our President Sh.Mirziyoyev " the field of preschool education organization should be openly recognized that we have ignored work in this important field. Child coverage in the same area is 27%. Today, the improvement of state requirements for educational programs and educational educational plans of preschool educational organizations remains an urgent issue. Experts believe that a person receives 70% of all information received throughout his life in the period up to five years of age. In order to practically eliminate the existing problems, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Miromonovich's decision of December 29, 2016 “on measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017 – 2021” was adopted and a program was developed on its basis”. This decision will strengthen the material and technical base of the preschool education system, provide them with qualified pedagogical cards, radically improve the level of preparation of children for school education, introduce modern programs and technologies into the educational process. It is considered a priority in solving pressing issues such as creating conditions for the aesthetic and physical development of our children's intellectual ethics. Consequently, new organizations were built on the basis of this document, further improving the system of preschool education. Existing ones have been reconstructed, and are perfectly repaired. Special attention is paid to the acquisition of the necessary knowledge of boys girls in short-term groups, which are organized for the preparation of children for school education. The decision also provided for the construction of new preschool organizations in rural areas, providing them with educational – methodological manuals and multimedia tools of equipment that meet modern requirements.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of the Ministry of preschool education on September 30, 2017. The establishment of the Ministry of preschool education is a clear evidence of a stronger emphasis on preschool organizations. Murghak requires qualified personnel in the field of preschool education, for the growth of the heart, the formation of a harmonious personality in every way, and for the country to take its place in the next day. All responsible persons in the field of preschool education are assigned more responsibilities. Every educator operating in a preschool educational institution should be able to follow everyone to become

a master of his profession in a state of readiness for a healthy competitive career.

Requires modern educational programs to be able to correctly use technical means. The fact that today children of kindergarten age are elegantly mastering information technology requires improving educational programs in preschool educational organizations on the basis of advanced foreign experience. To this day, several new preschool organizations have been built in our country and capital reconstruction of kindergartens has taken place. A program for reconstruction and modernization of preschool educational organizations is being prepared. The expansion of the network of preschool educational organizations in this dastru defines a wide range of tasks, such as the introduction of modern methods into the educational process to improve their material technical base and the level of staffing. In the Jizzakh region, the construction of 135 preschool educational organizations in the next five years will carry out reconstruction and overhaul. At the same time, a wide opportunity was opened to promote the activities of private kindergartens in this area. I.A.Karimov has no choice in the field of education without touching on the following points. "Education cannot be separated from education" – this oriental view is oriental philosophy. So is the different nature of our nation.

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**SPIRITUALITY IS THE BASIS OF HUMAN MATURITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY**

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**Annotation.** The article highlights the role and significance of spirituality in the maturation of a person. The authors pay attention to spirituality in the new period of development of Uzbekistan, in the decrees and decrees of the President of Uzbekistan, information is given about the improvement of spirituality and its causes. Spirituality, according to the conclusion of the authors of the article, is one of the main criteria for the development of man and society.

**Key words:** spirituality, the need for spirituality, the need for contemplation, the human soul and spirituality, the Internet and spirituality, family and spirituality, society and spirituality.

Taking a look at the history of mankind, we can see that when justice, morality, hard work, culture, that is, spirituality prevail in society, there will be peace, knowledge, prosperity, peace in that land, it is possible to create abundant blessings. We have also witnessed, as a result of our own life experiences, when a spiritual person does not feel humiliated or bullied in life. Because a spiritual person avoids acts that cause self-humiliation, attracts people with his spiritual qualities in such a way that people are in love with his thoughts and teachings, in his circle they make themselves free, happy. A person will be in love with spirituality at any age, because his psyche, like his body is open, tired, cold or warmed, needs a good conversation, a pand-prose, an interesting book, pleasant music, sweet words. As each nation has its own economic extirpation, each nation has its own spiritual values. During the independence of our country, the spiritual rise of society became the dominant direction of state policy. PQ-3160 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 28.07.2017 "on improving the efficiency of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the sphere to a new level", PQ-4307 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 03.05.2019 "on additional measures to improve the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work" was adopted.

PQ-5040son decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 26.03.2021, as a result of the comprehensive reforms and creative work carried out in our country, there is not enough organizational and practical and scientific-research work on changing the consciousness, worldview, Organization of spiritual, social cooperation of civil society institutions, the media and the private sector has developed the basics of effective implementation.

On January 19, 2021, under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan SHavkat Mirziyoyev, a video session was held on issues of radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational affairs, strengthening the cooperation of state and public organizations in this regard. The president described the place of spirituality in society and human life in the video industry: "if the body of the life of society is the economy, its soul and soul are spirituality. As long as we have decided to build a new Uzbekistan, we will rely on two solid pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is the rich heritage of our ancestors and strong spirituality based on national values." [1, 1b] this definition is a definition that is necessary for every individual and every professional to know and has a deep essence and meaning.

The psyche of a person is also delicate and complex, covering multilateral phenomena. In order for a person to be spiritual, it must be properly formed the scientific, economic, political, legal, moral, aesthetic, religious, philosophical knowledge and national idea and ideology formed on the basis of our national-historical values, traditions and traditions, which are first of all our spiritual treasures. If there is

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a deficit or flaw in any of these figures in human spirituality, there will be such a flaw in the human psyche and a flaw in spirituality. Therefore, in our nation it is justified that a person should be brought up from his early childhood to the end of his life.

The video, conducted by our president on the issues of "improving the system of spiritual and educational affairs", showed the problems of spirituality and the shortcomings in them and their solution, became a guide for all of us.

Because, especially in the era of modern globalization, in a time when different cultures collide with different opposing worldviews, spirituality – the knowledge of the psyche of a person, his self – realization, taste, ingenuity, decency with Justice, evil with good, ugliness with beauty, the ability to distinguish between restrained and ignorant, the ability to put high goals and ideas, serves to act and strive for their implementation.

Let us consider the educational influence of the neighborhood, mentioned by our president, which belongs only to our own nation, the real essence of the proverb "seven neighborhood bosses per child" is that the child of Uzbekistan does not remain unattended, thousands are responsible for his upbringing and control. In our nation, Hatto seven mahallani, even if he does not have a child, the elderly, who saw an alien child idling and walking a lot on the street, asked "Why Have you been walking since? Who are you looking for? Who are you? - those who asked questions and warned their parents by identifying and saying that their child was walking the streets for no reason.[2, 3b] the parent, who was certainly always at work, thanked the elderly, increased control over his child and prevented evils. We can see our national values as simple as this view itself is the most effective way to prevent infractions and crime between children. We now understand how much it is necessary to restore these values.

In order to preserve young people from various internet sites, where information technology is currently in full swing and harnesses various extremist, terrorist flows to cover their true purpose and add young people to their ranks, firstly, to teach the true nature of Islam, to explain that Islam is the religion of Science, and secondly, as our president shows in youth, "the ideology of When we say ideology, first of all, our understanding of the upbringing of thought, the upbringing of national and universal values. They should instill in us how many thousand years of our people are based on vital concepts and values." [3]

To do this, it is necessary that we first explain spiritual education to young families with a marriage plan in the "family centers". Our people have long known the family holy and constantly cherish it in their speeches on the issues of "improving the system of spiritual and educational work" on the abundance of divorce between young families. The stronger the family, the more stable the society.

"We must not forget one thing: peace and harmony in our apartments is directly related, first of all, to the healthy atmosphere in the family, to the preparation of our daughters on the verge of independent life for family marriage.

Unfortunately, as a result of our indifference and neglect of this important issue, in the past 11 months of this year, 25 thousand grants were recorded between young families. This negative state should seriously disturb and cause severe anxiety to all of us.

After all, think for yourself, 25 thousand points – if there are at least three members of each family, is it – not the fact that the life of 100 thousand people is ruined?! How many innocent children remain alive orphans as a result of this. How many people's fate will go out of your way and become a wanderer."they spoke with regret.[4, 3b] therefore, with young people on the verge of marriage, educational conversations should be conducted, of course, by psychologists, philosopher scientists, experienced fathers and mothers, such as "parental exhortations", "family horoscopes", "life lessons", "child family flower", "child-my future". In schools, according to the mental level of each class, worldview, psychology, etiquette, moral, national values, family values, Islamic spirituality, giving concepts to parents, teacher, elderly, family members, brothers, blood-relatives, neighbors, comrades, then as a continuation of it, the etiquette of learning, culture of treatment, speech, listening, eating, expressing their opinion, greeting, maintaining health, etc. spiritual qualities should be taught one by one deepening. Spiritual education is responsible for all times in an educational institution, it is not happy that I am not an expert in it, each teacher

of science using books on etiquette should be systematically carried out in his lesson, the head of the class in separate hours of spirituality, the organizer of school youth, the spiritual guide together, but spiritual education should not be Also, scientists, writers, science figures attached to schools should have their own educational plans separately, depending on the spiritual situation in the school, where the school is located.

In the mahallas, too, of course intellectuals attached to the neighborhood it is necessary to explain to young parents on the basis of evidence what conditions are being created for the upbringing of children, the role of the mother, the role of the father, the factors that currently negatively affect the upbringing of children, their types and risks, and, of course, In this propaganda, the documents of the law and law reflecting the essence of the state's youth policy, as well as the books "the story of humanity" by Toxir Malik, "The Happy Family" by Rahmat Sheikh Mukhammad Sadiq Mukhammadyusuf, "the family" by Fitrat serve as ready-made material. It should be carried in three directions times, complementing each other and without interruption "There will be no break in training." Only then does spiritual education give a good result, otherwise the upbringing becomes one-sided again.

Focusing on the issue of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, national pride, for this, teaching history well, expanding scientific research in this direction: "it is necessary to create national history with a national spirit. Otherwise it will not have an educational effect. We need to train our youth to learn from history, draw conclusions, arm them with the science of history, historical thinking," said the head of our state.[5, 2b] as a conclusion, we can say that the responsibility to increase the prestige of our country in the world, to be aware of and support the internal and external activities of the country, not to be indifferent to the universal problems facing the peoples of the world, to realize the harmony of national and universal interests, to realize that man is

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**Annotation.** This article will talk about scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek musical creativity in the 20-30s of the 20th century.

**Keywords:** music, navo, classical music, singing.

During the 20 years of the 20th century, the content of Uzbek folk songs consisted mainly of singing living conditions and further improving performance skills. But on the basis of these songs stood the rich musical heritage of the Uzbek people. This legacy has long been passed down from generation to generation orally.

The Uzbek people's past, living conditions, sorrows and tribulations, hard work, and struggle for freedom are reflected in folk musical art. Folk songs are lush-alla, songs composed for children, lyrical, loving and loving, humorous and mutoiba, musical works such as those dedicated to the seasons of the year are sung. This folk music heritage of multicolored can be divided into two large sections by subject. These include ritual, labor, and other living conditions ("Yors", "laments", "Maida", "summer", "Alla"), and the other are songs (songs). These songs are works of content that are not related to any living conditions: lapars, yallas, songs.

The main place in the heritage of Uzbek folk professional oral music is occupied by statuses. In Uzbekistan, statuses are divided according to local conditions-Bukhara and Khorezm statuses. But some of these statuses were also performed in the Fergana Valley and were referred to in music histories as the third Fergana-Tashkent or "Chormaqom". Professional music performers and music scholars have identified this "Chormaqom" with its Bukharan status, arguing that it is not appropriate to separate it.

The content of the maqams is mainly lyrical and belongs to the classical poems in them-Hafiz, Navoi, Bedil, Jami, Muqimi. Folk poems are also used in Maqam music. Uzbek-Tajik music heritage Bukhara status is called "Shashmaqom", these are: Buzruk, Rost, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh and Iraq. Each status is divided into two sections-the instrumental section and the singing section. The instrumental section-the Mushkilot and singing section-was called Nasr. The instrument section is further divided into several parts-classification, Tarje', Gardun, Muhammas and beards. And the part of the song is divided into-Sarakhbor, interpretation, prose, Kashgar, Soqiynoma, Ufor. In the performance of the status, the main musical instruments are the tanbur and the circle, and in any status the tanbur is tuned separately. For example, in the performance of the status of Buzruk, Dugoh, Segoh and Iraq, the sound is tuned to the Quarto (the last narrow interval with the middle narrow). In the execution of the status of the Rost, the sound is adjusted to the quintet. When performing a Navo status, the tanbur is tuned to a second interval.

According to the living conditions of the Khorezm region, the art of music is similar to other regions (oases), but differs from others in local characteristics (coloriti).

Khorezm singing and singing have a special intonational essence. They are often similar to Turkmen and ozorbayjon music. Another folk heritage in Khorezm with local characteristics is the epics. In other oases of Uzbekistan, the epics are performed in a regitative-declamatory state at the dōmbira junction, while in Khwarezm, the epics are performed at the dūtor or ensemble junction (circle, hejjak, ilamon, dūtor instruments). Some epics are performed in the form of narrow, rhubarb and garmon instruments. Khwarezmian folk musical instruments are also distinguished from other folk musical instruments. For example I will be a tool. In Khorezm, the drum instrument is not used when playing epics. Here, from the last century, a single-row harmonica musical instrument has entered the habit.

All this made a significant contribution to the development of folk music culture. The Uzbek people are not only famous for songs and games, they are also famous for their musical instruments. Uzbek musical instruments are divided into 4 different sections:

- blowing musical instruments
- string musical instruments

- membrane musical instruments
- instruments that resonate by themselves

Blowing musical instruments:

- Nay, Shepherd-nay
- Sibizgi, qoshay, ulaman, surnay
- Ambush-trumpet
- Mechanical ventilation-harmonica

String instruments:

- Chertib cholinadi-daimbira, dutor, tanbur, Afghan rhubarb, Kashgar rhubarb
- Instruments played with a bow-a hump, a shell, a sato.
- A percussion instrument is dust.

Membrane instruments:

- Circle, drum.
- Self-resounding ASBOs:
- Birch, spoon, safoil, rust.

Since the late 20s, improvements in Uzbek folk instruments have been initiated. Hofiz Sharahim Shoumarov, Matyokub Harratov, usto Uthman Zufarov, usto Ruzimat Isoboev contributed to changing and perfecting the instrument's appearance, instrument voices. For example: dutor-bas, gijjak-bas, rubob-prima, etc.

From the 1920s, the study of folk oral creativity and its recording took a special place. In 1919, an art-ethnographic commission was formed in the Republic of Turkestan, and this commission was chaired by V.A.Uspensky, Ghulam Zafariy, E.Melngaylis, N.The mironovs entered. The commission set itself the goal to study "Shashmakom" in the first place and the creativity of all peoples living in Central Asia. In early 1923, V.A. Headed by Uspensky, the commission will be in Bukhara and record all of the status complex of father Jalal Nasirov and father Ghiyos Abdugani. But there were also much more difficulties in recording these unique folk masterpieces, since the direction of escapes, moans and melodies in the statuses made the Uspensky people difficult. In addition to shashmakom, kamissiya hayati had also recorded folk songs and melodies.

In the spring of 1925, V.A. The board of the commission, headed by Uspensky, was in the isfara ovules of Kokand uyezd, from where he also recorded some folk songs. For example: Naqshi kalon in the "festival of Lola", Naqshi Khurd, etc.

V.A. The expedition, led by Uspensky, would not only record folk songs, but also deal with R & D, and in 1927 published a large article entitled "classical music of the Uzbeks". In the same year, this article by Uspensky also publishes Abdurauf Fitrat's work "history of classical music of Uzbekistan", and in this collection Abdurauf Fitrat gives his views on the preparation of scientific work from local specialists. In the Fitrat collection, detailed thoughts on the parts of " Shashmakom " were made and also written about their performers.

In 1928, the Research Institute of music and choreography was opened in Samarkand, the main purpose of which was the training of national music specialists in this Higher School. N. To The Institute. N. Mironov is in charge, and the man is accompanied by young artists such as: father Jalal Nasirov and father Ghiyos Abdugani, Domla Halim Ibadov, Abdukadir Ismailov (nay, qoshay, surnay performer), Matyusuf Harratov, who were famous at the time. Ashrafi, T. Sadigov, Sh. Invites ramazonov to study.

As the results of the scientific work of the Institute we N.N. Examples of Mironov's books are "music of the Uzbeks" (Samarkand, 1929), "on the musical culture of Uzbeks and other Eastern peoples" (Samarkand, 1931), "Songs of Bukhara, Khiva, Fergana" (Tashkent, 1931).

In addition to the scientific work of the Samarkand Institute, the expedition headed by Ye. Ye. Romonovskaya in Tashkent had also recorded folk songs and songs. One of the most important scientific records of this expedition was the singing and songs of Uzbek women sung inside. With Ye. Ye. Romonovskaya. The muhammedovas had founded the cause.

The scientific works of 1917-1932, having completed the folklore writing, it should be noted that by writing the unique masterpieces of the people their eternal history and being presented to our people, these great folk musical works will remain as a legacy to many generations.

Recording of folk tunes and songs began as well as processing them, adapting them to choral and orchestral communities. In 1922, V.A.Uspensky and N.N.Mironov's first symphonic reworked scores were heard. The orchestral adaptations of Mironov's "Turkestan" and Uspensky's folk songs "Latifa", "Zar kokul" at the "morning music nights" concerts attracted the attention of the audience.

In the "Turkestan" Suite-4 Uzbek and 4 Kazakh folk songs harmonized and adapted to the orchestra. The work is a reworking of Uzbek folk songs such as "Sarbozlar", "Azizam", "Layzongul" and "garish dambadam", which achieved a special gloss in the performance of the orchestra.

The work on the processing of Uzbek folk songs and songs for the blowing orchestra has begun to make these good deeds of Czech nationality V.V.Leysek was engaged to perform. For example: Leysek reworked the tune "Rajabia" to fit the orchestra, and the piece took a solid place from the concert programs of those years.

In the 20s, Karim Abdullayev reworked Uzbek folk melodies and songs for the piano instrument to release his collection for the same piano instrument, "16 Uzbek songs".

In 1929-1930, Ye.Ye.Romonovskaya also reworked a piece for the choral community called "the cotton picker".

Summing up the work done, it should be explained that during the 20-30 years, the work of arranging and orchestrating folk songs and songs began, and these good deeds in the development of the musical art of the Uzbek land were the first steps in performing all the problems of Uzbek music.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN  
PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** The issue of bringing up a mature generation, scientifically justifying the spiritual and moral impact of a healthy lifestyle in the development of social relations, scientific analysis and study of lifestyle due to independence has become an urgent topic. Due to the national independence, to modernize the country and create decent living conditions for the population, increase the diversity and develop the work of shaping a healthy lifestyle in the future generation.

**Key words:** tension, game-relays, sports exercises, strength, agility, endurance.

Nowadays, the number of factors affecting the physical development of each person is increasing. For example, various changes, the form of education and place of residence, the rules of living, the life of children and adolescents, these everything forces him to adapt to new conditions without harming his health.

The nature of our modern development has a great impact on the psyche of young students. Physical training helps children to develop cardiovascular, respiratory, muscle and other important systems of the body.

This is achieved by including active games, game-relays, sports exercises, various types of walking, basic movement exercises. During physical training, activities are always alternated: fast exercises are alternated with slower ones. This allows children to maintain high work ability throughout the training.

For example, a slow jog is replaced with a game, a game is replaced with basic movement exercises, and so on. One of the distinctive features of the training is that general development exercises are not carried out sequentially, but in different parts of the training: during the introductory - preparatory part of walking, children perform various hand movements, slow walking, on one and two legs. alternating with jumping: in the main part, leg and body moving exercises are given.

Carrying out general development exercises in this way saves time, makes training more energetic, which is especially important in the cold season of the year. Another feature of the training is that they are involved in children's sports games and activities, such as jumping rope, sliding, skiing. Is to be taught. In elementary school, children are taught the elements of basketball, football, hockey, and learn to play badminton.

In the preparatory groups, children continue to master the aforementioned sports games and begin to learn the elements of the table tennis game. In addition, during the training, the children learned the basic movements in the previous physical education training strengthen. Physical education classes consist of 3 interrelated parts: introduction - preparation, main and final part.

Introduction-preparatory part. It is necessary to gradually prepare children for the physical loads in the main part of the training, instilling a desire in them for their future activities. The preparatory part of the entrance begins with the line-up and march. Children perform the simplest hand movements while walking. Hands up, passing to the sides, clapping, making circular movements, etc. Performing these exercises develops the muscles of the shoulder girdle, improves coordination of movements. During walking, the educator pays attention to the accuracy of the step, the correctness of the hand movements, the observance of the distance and the direction of movement.

He goes from walking without stopping to walking slowly. It can last 1-3 minutes depending on the age of the children. Usually this run is held on the sports ground. Children line up one by one and run in a circle without chasing each other, without pushing each other, observing the distance.

Children perform exercises in the second and third turns (3-4) with knees up, run sideways with a pair of steps, step on one foot, step on two feet, jump from one foot to the other, run forward with the back, do a back turn, etc.

All these exercises strengthen the muscles of the legs and pelvis, improve children's spatial awareness, and also give them positive emotions. A slow run ends with a walk. Preparation takes 3-5 minutes. In the cold days of the year, children do not line up for training: as soon as they leave the building, they go to the sports field, performing hand movements.

The main part of the lesson (depending on the age of the children) lasts from 12 to 24 minutes. In this part, the qualities of increasing the functional capabilities of the children's body, developing strength, agility, and general endurance are discussed. In addition, basic movements are strengthened and the skills to use them in game activities are formed.

In elementary school students, the main part begins with mastering the elements of sports exercises or sports games. Then run at an average pace for a short time (from 1 to 15 minutes). After it ends, the children learn by practicing one of the basic movements. After that, the children run again at a moderate pace, and then active games are held.

The main part in the preparatory group is conducted in the same way as in primary school students, but the teacher uses more intergroup method. This allows the pedagogue to teach the children and improve the acquired skills of the children independently.

The duration of the run in the main section is shown in the attached plans. To conduct the run, it goes around the sports field, and the kindergarten uses different paths in the designated area. Children should run in places where the teacher can see them, and when running, the distance between each of them should be 1.5-2 steps. For elementary school students, this type of running is complicated - children are recommended a route that overcomes various obstacles.

It develops agility, endurance, improves movement coordination. In this case, the teacher tells about 2-3 obstacles around the playground, the children run around the playground 2-3 times and overcome the obstacles in a row. It is impossible to allow haste in performing the basic movements of sports exercises or elements of sports games - it is necessary to demand accuracy and completeness of movements. The main part of the training is active play. Action games that include walking, climbing, jumping, and throwing are selected in the recommended ejas. In order to increase the children's movement activity, the losers (those caught) leave the game at least 1 time.

In the game, there should be a break of 15-20 seconds between a long stop and recognition. On the contrary, if it is necessary to give the children a little rest or to focus their attention on the exact implementation of the game rule, the break between repetitions of the game can be shortened. In the final part of the training, he moves from jogging to walking. Its duration is regulated by the teacher, depending on the activity of the children in the movement game before the final part, depending on the weather conditions and the readiness of the children: after the game with a lot of movement, the time of slow walking is halved or not spent at all, and the children walk around the playground they should walk calmly.

After a game of moderate mobility, especially in the cold season of the year, it is necessary to run slowly at the end of the training as long as you ran slowly at the beginning. Weather conditions may change during or immediately before the training. Then the pedagogue has to change the course of the training and choose other actions. For example, climbing was planned, the steps of the gymnastic wall were covered with ice.

At this time, elements of crawling, throwing snowballs, etc. can be included in the training. If it snows and the field is not cleared, games can be played elsewhere. Children run a lot throughout the training. Thanks to this, children can run at this speed for a long time, and in this way a positive training effect is achieved.

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**STRATEGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF VOCAL HEARING AS WELL AS THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF VOCAL SKILLS**

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**Annotation.** This article will talk about the strategy for the formation of vocal hearing in educational institutions, as well as the development of vocal skills.

**Keywords:** singing, singing, dancing, setrada, vibrato.

Unlike speech, where the concept of "singing voice" is associated with a person's ability to sing, the sounds of singing voice have a clear pitch, can last long. They are manifested in vowels. The singing voice begins to be used by a person in childhood according to the degree of development of musical hearing and sound apparatus. Household (not put) and professional (professionally put) singing voices are distinguished. Sound insertion is understood to adapt and develop it for the purpose of professional application. Qualities such as brightness, beauty, slang power and duration, range width and incompleteness, delicacy, in many ways, are determined by the natural properties of the sound apparatus and can be developed in the process of sound gluing. Voice opera-for concert singing, folk songs, variety singing and so on.k. put for. The qualities that determine the singing voice are timbre beauty and the ability to keep the sound long. The Opera-concert sound should be well heard in large halls, that is, "have flight". Slang, metallic voices are gliding. Metallicity and gliding are defined in sound speculation by the high operton group, the high chamber form antash m peak. The tone of the voice depends on the tension of the obertons of the lower part of the roundness and softness. High and low chamber formants, as well as vibrato (pulsation of 5-6 times per second), determine the beauty and pouring character of the voice. An important quality of the singing voice is its strength. Opera singing is powerful, capable of filling a large hall, and requires a voice that can be heard against the background of an orchestra pit. The sound has registers by nature. A register is understood to be a series of homogeneity in the timbre of a vowel, generated by a single physiological mechanism. In the male voice, the chest at the bottom of the range and the upper part ida faltset register are distinguished. Chest sizes are distinguished by tarns and richness.

In the female voice, the chest register, head and chest Tarang are distinguished, and in the upper part of the central and range, the ida head register (bright, open ringing) is distinguished. The Professional singing voice should have a two-octave range and the range should be evenly tensioned throughout. This is achieved by the mixed resonant development account. Votes are classified according to timbre and height.

The main six types of voices are distinguished: female voices: - soprano; - m esso-soprano; - contralto. Male voices: - tenor; - baritone; - bass; - dictation-boys' voice. Women's voices are divided into: coloratur soprano - the loudest women's voice (diopanosic, elegant voice with an endless silver high timbre gives relief the most sophisticated ruladas, wide jumps, subtle melisms and breathtaking bravur paasonkhor. Opera parties: "the Queen Of The Night" (Magic Flute), "the Rainbow" (Gofman fairy tales), "The Snow Maiden" (Snow Maiden; lyric saprano - (range first octave do-third octave do,re). Cantilene is a soft, bright, resonating sound. Opera parties:" Violetta "(Traviata)," Iolanta "(Iolanta)," Margarita "(Faust); lyric-dramatic soprano is a more voluminous, highly expressive voice, uniting undayum shakilena, Cantilena and spinto.

Opera parties:" Tatyana "(Evgeny Onegin)," Norma "(Norma)," Aida "(Aida); dramatic soprano - strong, voluminous, bright timbran voice. This allows him to perform the entire party with emotional uplifting. Opera party:" Tosca "(Tosca)," Abigal "(Nabucco)," Turandot "(Turandot) Messo-soprano. The average voice between Soprano and contralto. According to Link messo-soprano-timbre bright and color close to soprano voice (range - little octave lya-second octave lya, si) Opera parties: "Amneris "(Aida)," Eboli "(Don Carlos)" Tana "(May night), "Spring" (Snow Maiden; the central misso-soprano is a large, dense, powerful voice. Opera parties:" Lyubasha "(royal bride)," Marfa "(Khovanshina),"

Azuzena "(Troubadour)," Carmen " (Carmen); coloratur messo-soprano - a very unique, bright, delicate and mobile voice, allowing the most m urakkab to sing passages, fiorituras.

Opera parties:" Isabella "(Italian woman in Algeria)," Rozina "(Barber of Seville)," Cinderella " (Cinderella); contralto - the lowest female voice. Solid, gorgeous chest note sound. Opera parties: "Ratmir "(Ruslan and Lyudmila)," Konchakovka" (Prince Igor), Olga (Ye.Onegin)," Ulrika " (Bal masquerade).

Male voices are divided into: lyrical tenor - silvery, soft, very mobile coloritural voice (range - first octave do - third octave si,do).Opera parties: "Lensky" (E. Onegin)," Levko "(Maytun)," Lindoro "(Italian woman in Algeria)," Graf Alnaviva " (Barber of Seville).Lyric-dramatic body - more agint and dense sound.

Opera parties:" Alfrid "(Graviata)," Geruog "(Rigoletto)," Vladimir Igorevich " (Prince Igor); dramatic tenor - volumetric, bright, metallic, very powerful voice by nature. Opera parties:" Germakn "(Dikoaya rama)," Matushka "(Tubadur)," Turidu "(Village honor)," Kalif " (Turandat); counter-tenor - mesuo - saprano is the voice that resonates in tessiturash. Sung with a developed faluet. The ancient bar is used in music (Gendil, Bach, majteerdi; lyrical baritone-loud, bright, mobile voice (range: large lya - first octave lya).Opera parties: "Figaro "(Barber of Seville)," Don Juan "(Don Juan)," Don Rascuale" (Don Pascuali)."Valentin "(Faust)," Yelesky" (Pikovaya dama); dramatic baritone - a powerful voice, according to his rich, volumetric range. Opera parties:" Amopasro "(Aida)" Yago "(Othello)," Dagon " (Sosson and Delilah); Bass - lowest male-voice (range: big octave do - first octave - re, m i).

High bass-usually characteristic, mobile, comic sound .Opera parties: "Don Bazillo "(Barber of Seville)," Laparello "(Don Juan)," Malatesta" (Don Rascual), Mustafa (Italian woman in Algeria); Central bass - large, bright, very pure voice, very rich chest register. Opera parties:" Boris Godunov"," the Miller "(mermaid)," Philip "(Don Corlos)," Rene "(Iolanta)," Conchak " (Prince Igor); Bas - profundo - very low, chest, very voluminous voice. More commonly used in church-choral music; discant is the voice of boys. To vocal parties, K Ora is distinguished low, medium and high discant.

In the process of teaching, the subject of "vocal" has an important place, since it is able to give practical insight into the knowledge gained from the profession. In the process of teaching vocal art to students, all Singer-teachers are based on four general principles:

1. The principle of succession and continuity in education. It is a um umpedagogic principle that is based on simple to complex in the educational process. Continuity is necessary in everything - both in expanding the singer's range, and in complicating the exercise, when choosing a repertoire, in spiritual accompaniment - from lyrics to dramatic works (the peak of feelings), the strengthening of the repertoire leads to the loss of voice. In training with students, it is necessary to resonate about the quality of the sound, its sound, vibration, reaching far. Strengthening the repertoire should not be allowed.

2. Artistic-the unity of the technical principles of music and vocals. In order to educate the singer according to the rule, it is required to solve two problems at the same time: to build a playback apparatus - this means to form the singer's professional voice and practice saying in it. These two issues are done in a concomitant manner. Any, even, makes a big mistake, thinking that in order to perform the simplest skill Elementary, it is necessary first of all to process the sound, and then master the performance skill. Without this, it is impossible to educate an actor-singer.

3. The principle of a separate approach. The singer is a kind of musical instrument. Everything requires a lot of isolation. Unchanging (dogmatic) instruction is detrimental to vocal pedagogy. The degree of opportunity of each student will be different, since the strength and endurance of his voice depends on his personal character. In particular, it is necessary to know and attach importance to its mental properties, not to have more mental effects on the voice. The character of the student independently in all areas is clearly manifested in both the tenderness and breadth of the voice, strength, endurance, as well as in talented, bright, fantastic, strong - willed youth. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct classes taking into account the above.

4. The principle of achieving regular perfection. This principle has been voiced since the last 15 years. If the student does not independently engage on himself, the knowledge he gives in pedagogical training will not benefit the student. In the latest processes of education, special importance is attached to



the independent preparation of the student. The principle is the main idea, and the style is the way to achieve the goal.

Vocal pedagogy has the following styles:

1. Polished.
2. Based on experience (emperic).
3. Having one center (concentric) is a Glinka style.
4. Primary Tonley is a German vocal school.

Vocal hearing (vokalny slux). The imaginary connection in the sound state with the movements that produce sound is the basis of vocal hearing. The concept also takes on the different senses: vibratory, resonator, and the sense of a subwoven head. Vocal hearing is understood not only to perceive the characteristics of the correct singing slang, to distinguish them from the wrong one, but also to perceive the work of the sound apparatus, to feel in the muscles what the other singer is doing in this or that slang. It is precisely this vocal hearing that should be mastered not only by listening to the sound slang, but also clearly visualizing his work in the singing field, noticing what is happening in the sound apparatus-every singer and educator. Vocal hearing develops slowly, as you acquire vocal technique.

Those who start singing usually don't know it. The beginner singer neither imagines in sensations and can understand with muscles how this or that slang is formed. Gradually, he works the technique, relying on hearing, and in it a large number of connections begin to form between the auditory imagination and its reflection in the muscle. On this basis, during singing, the ability to visualize and perceive the work of the sound apparatus develops. Thus, the formation of vocal hearing is carried out in the process of developing vocal skills. The one who can sing knows how to convey all the muscles in advance, that is, before the moment of sound formation, to carry out a certain and predetermined musical tone; he can even sing with muscles, with the help of sound, for his own thinking, singing any familiar song" during training, the vocal educator analyzes the student's technology: When a student sings a vocal pedagogue sings with him all the time inside and is therefore able to tell the necessary muscle method to correct low chilies. The student, on the other hand, is able to perceive the characteristics of the vocal technology of the other singer only when he gets sick through the muscles of his sound apparatus. The inextricable connection between the sound and the perception of the work of the sound apparatus i that some singers applied before the exit for the correct whistle, without spending the money muscle energy. Listening carefully to a good singer singing is enough for the apparatus to come to the position of the singer due to internal singing. Active internal singing can "warm up"the sound apparatus in practice, like singing aloud.

It is necessary to never sing badly, hear the wrong slang before going out on the basis of interaction. It is also impossible to listen a lot, until the sound apparatus can be exhausted from hearing a lot of music. On the physiological side, on the basis of the singer's vocal hearing, it lies in the formation of reflector connections between the affected areas at the same time in the shell. While singing, the singer hears her own voice, gets a kinestical idea of the work of the sound apparatus; notices various vibrational phenomena, sees her movements if she sings in front of a mirror. In a word, since the entire complex of different senses moves at the same time and many times, a strong connection is formed between all these senses. The connection of the brain shell action cell with other areas of the shell, with the complex analyzer, which Pavlov said, has a large number of connections and a wide range of peat. "kinesthetic cells of the shell can be associated with representatives of various internal processes of the organism, like all external influences, and are also practically connected. It is the voluntary nature of action, that is, the physiological basis". Thus, work on sound is accompanied by the development of connections between the system of analyzers that control all slang. Vocal movements are guided by a complex of sensory organs. For this reason, each singer not only hears with an internal hearing the slang he wants to take out, but also notices qam. Each singer has a "body scheme of vocal slang", which includes different sensations from different organs and parts of the sound apparatus. Accordingly, different types of vocal techniques are reflected differently in this system of sensations.

Although the singer's senses are quite indiidual, it is possible to distinguish between them their character for one or another slang language. For example, in one type of slang, the sound is in front of the

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teeth; in another in the area of temen and sh .k. felt. These types of sound generation techniques were made possible by the researcher Raul Yusson according to the sensations they caused. Despite the fact that the entire ensemble of sensory organs moves in the moment of sound formation, only some of them participate in conscious control over sound generation. As already said, only sensations with great attention develop well. Activity, the concentration of attention on the activity of some analyzer, leads to the priority development of this analyzer in the general complex. Therefore, in the "body scheme" of slang, different manifestations of sensitivity in the first plan are empty, in others resonator perception. If Apprentice attention is mainly focused on resonator sensations, they take priority according to their development and brightness in the vocal scheme. Bordiyu, when the focus is on muscle perception of the work of the breathing apparatus, it means that they can lead in the overall complex.

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