

International Journal Of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research



U
H
M
L
E

Vision :
Let us Research

Vol. 12 No. 09 (2023)

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

A KOTISHWAR

Professor & HOD

Department of Master of Business Management
CMR College of Engineering and Technology
Hyderabad (INDIA)

Dr. VIVEK CHAWLA

Associate Professor

Department of Commerce
University College
Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra
Haryana (INDIA)

DR VIKAS CHOUDHARY

Department of Humanities & Social Sciences
NIT, Kurukshetra

DR. BABLI DHIMAN

Assistant Professor Finance

Lovely Honours School of Business
Lovely Professional University, Phagwara
Punjab (INDIA)

DR NEETA BAPORIKAR

Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE)

Salalah College of Applied Sciences
P.O.Box: 1905,
Postal Code:211
Salalah - Sultanate of Oman

DR. R. B. SHARMA

Department of Accounting
College of Business Administration, Al-kharj
AlKharj University, P.O Box 165, Zip: 11942
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

DR. SARITA BAHL

Associate Professor
Arya College, Ludhiana

JASMEET SINGH BEDI

ADVOCATE

CHAMBER NO 71,
HIGH COURT,
CHANDIGARH-INDIA
MANAGING PARTNER,
LEX SOLICITORS & CONSULTANTS,
AMBALA-CHD. HIGHWAY,
ZIRAKPUR

ANIL MEHTA

ADVOCATE & MANAGING PARTNER

LEX SOLICITORS & CONSULTANTS,
AMBALA-CHD. HIGHWAY,
ZIRAKPUR

VINOD KAUSHIK

ADVOCATE,

CHAMBER NO.461,
DWARKA COURT COMPLEX,
NEW DELHI

All members of the Editorial Board have identified their affiliated institutions or organizations, along with the corresponding country or geographic region. GERN remains neutral with regard to any jurisdictional claims.



ARTICLES

- **WORD AS THE SUBJECT OF RESEARCH IN THE FORMATION OF SEMANTIC EXTENSION**

Akhmedova Dildora Bahodirovna

1-3

◦ [PDF](#)

- **FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN ENGLISH**

Qutliyeva Mukhayo Gulomovna

4-9

◦ [PDF](#)

- **INTEREST IN INDEPENDENT STUDIES PHYSICAL CULTURE OF STUDENTS**

Quvvatov Umid Tursunovich

10-12

◦ [PDF](#)

- **DEVELOPMENT OF STRENGTH ENDURANCE QUALITIES AMONG STUDENTS**

Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich

13-15

◦ [PDF](#)

- **AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN**

Gofurov Abduvokhid Makhmudovich, Gofurov Abdushokir Makhmudovich

16-18

◦ [PDF](#)

- **THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

Muratova Gulnara Rashitovna

19-21

○ [PDF](#)

- [PECULIARITIES OF NATIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND BEYOND](#)

Amonov Sunatillo Nusratovich

22-28

○ [PDF](#)

- [FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TAX LEGAL RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION](#)

Ashurov Sherzod Rakhimovich

29-33

○ [PDF](#)

- [METHODS OF SETTING AND SOLVING MIXED AND BOUNDARY PROBLEMS FOR HYPERBOLIC TYPE EQUATIONS](#)

Elvira Erkin kizi Shakayeva

34-40

○ [PDF](#)

- [THE IMPORTANCE OF FILLER IN THE FORMATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF CONCRETE](#)

Ruzmetov Fazliddin Sharifboevich, Amirov Temirbek Tursoat ugli

41-43

○ [PDF](#)

- [CURRENT ISSUES IN MATHEMATICS TEACHING METHODOLOGY](#)

Gafurova Mavjuda Aliyevna

44-46

○ [PDF](#)

- [ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON THE ATMOSPHERE](#)

Shermatova Zamira Sherzod kizi

47-49

○ [PDF](#)

• **IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRAINING PROCESS OF STUDENTS**

Parmonov Akmal Abdupattayevich , Shokirov Shuxrat G'ayratovich

50-52

○ [PDF](#)

• **LEGAL GROUNDS FOR CONCLUDING AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN ATHLETES**

Aminov Botir Umidovich

53-57

○ [PDF](#)

• **THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN STUDENT ACTIVITY AND LIFESTYLE**

Arabboyev Qahramon Tohirjonovich, Tohirjonov Hojiakbar Qahramon ugli

58-63

○ [PDF](#)

• **MODERN APPROACHES TO TRAINING PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS**

Axmedov Umidjon Usmonovich

64-68

○ [PDF](#)

• **HEAT CAPACITY OF A SOLID**

Bozorov Nosirjon Sodikovich, Umurkulov Kayumjon Parpievich, Alisherov Otabek Alisher ugli

69-74

○ [PDF](#)

• **MECHANISMS FOR INCREASING THE INDICATORS OF MASTERING THE SUBJECT OF PEDAGOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS**

Erkaboeva Nigora Shermatova

75-79

o [PDF](#)

• **THE MAIN FACTORS OF INFORMATION CULTURE**

Yuldoshev Utkir Zhumakuzievich

80-84

o [PDF](#)

• **EDUCATING STUDENTS IN THE NATIONAL SPIRIT THROUGH MUSIC IS AN IMPORTANT PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM**

Yo'ldosheva Parvina

85-91

o [PDF](#)

• **METHODOLOGY FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE AND TEACHING OF INFORMATION CULTURE TO STUDENTS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM**

Xolmatova Ziroat Anvarovna

92-97

o [PDF](#)

• **MUSICAL PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS OF A TEACHER OF MUSIC CULTURE.**

Holiknazarov Khurshidzhan

98-107

o [PDF](#)

• **THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION IN CONDUCTING PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES WITH ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR**

Suleymanova Nodira Inomovna

108-113

o [PDF](#)

• **OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS OF NATIONAL GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN**

Sharipova O

114-119

○ [PDF](#)

• **OGHUZ DIALECT ELEMENTS IN "DEVANI NIHANI"**

Sherzod Khojamberdiyev

120-125

○ [PDF](#)

• **IN THE GHAZALS OF FUZULI AND SOUFI OLLOYOR ONE AFFINITY**

Muminjon Siddiqov

126-132

○ [PDF](#)

• **YORMUHAMMAD YORI'S BENCH AND A GHAZALI COMMENTARY**

Muhammadrizo Djurayev

133-139

○ [PDF](#)

• **FUNDAMENTALS OF THE USE OF DIDACTIC REQUIREMENTS IN THE TEACHING OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

Makhmudova Dilafruz Salimjonovna

140-144

○ [PDF](#)

• **LITERATURE IS A TOOL FOR THE FORMATION OF LOYALTY AND FIDELITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE**

M.Jamoliddinov

145-152

○ [PDF](#)

Akhmedova Dildora Bahodirovna

Doctoral student (DSc) of BSU, PhD

E-mail: dahmedovaedu@mail.ru

Abstract: *The article provides comments on the lexical meaning of the word. The possibilities of using semantic extensions are also analyzed in the construction of Uzbek language corpus and the creation of semantic basis, when the language serves as a source of vocabulary wealth and reveals the meaning of each word in the database.*

Keywords: *lexical meaning of the word, lexeme, semantics, morpheme, sememe, stem, corpus, semantic extension, etymology, database.*

I. Introduction

Sources define the lexical meaning of the word as: "the lexical meaning of the word is its internal content, the lexical meaning expresses what the word means". A person uses a word to transform thoughts, desires and desires into coherent speech. For this reason, it can be said that the word is closely connected with thought. The word is the creator of human culture, a separate person, the ruler of the human activity of the people and all humankind. Any other power in the world cannot be compared with the incomparable power of the word. It is known to all of us that the word orally expressed or written is a necessary means of communication between people, a means of mutual understanding and communication.

II. Analysis

A word is the smallest important part of a language; it refers to an object (home), a person (boss), a concept (goodness), a sign (good), a quantity (one, six), an action (walk), and a state (joy). Based on this, it can be said that since the word is multifaceted, it has become the focus of scientists and has become a serious object of study.

Lexical meaning – the internal content of the word. Before determining the lexical meaning of a word, it should be noted that it is the central unit of meaning of the language, formed in speech in the form of sounds, put on paper by means of letters. Each word has an external sound shell, which is studied by phonetics. In addition to the sound structure, each lexeme also has its own internal content, which is what the word means. The word will be associated with a certain concept, subject, sign, action, etc. The lexical meaning of a word is the unity of its sound structure and internal meaning, in which there is no judgment. In order for it to become a sentence, it must first be formed as a sentence in speech.

The lexical meaning of the word is the subject/material/ meaning-giving part of the word, the ratio of the Material (Sound, graphic, gesture, tactile) shell of the word with the corresponding objects or phenomena of objective reality. Sources indicate that lexical meaning is not a whole complex of properties inherent in any object, phenomenon, action, etc., but only the most important signs that help distinguish one object from another. Lexical meaning reveals aspects in which common features for a number of objects, actions, and phenomena are identified, and teaches the differences that distinguish this object, action, and phenomenon. For example, the lexical meaning of the word giraffe is defined as "African artiodactyl ruminant with a very long neck and long legs". It seems that here are listed signs that distinguish a giraffe from another animal.

From the above analyses, the lexical meaning can be explained as follows:

- 1) Description of the distinguishing signs of an object, action, and phenomenon;
- 2) Can be explained by choosing synonyms.

1	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The lexical meaning of the word is given in explanatory dictionaries. The term "lexical" is also referred to by the term "meaning of the word". The lexical meaning of a word is usually understood as its subject-material content, which is an element of the general semantic system of this language dictionary, compiled according to the grammatical laws of a particular language. The socially entrenched content of a word may be the same, unified, but it will be a multifaceted system of reflection of different "parts of reality", between which there is always a certain relationship.

The lexical meaning of the word reflects in a generalized form information about the conceptual content of the word, the object, process, phenomenon outside the linguistic reality. Value is traditionally compared to concept, which is also the result of cognitive thinking. Summarizes, systematizes, and classifies information about human activities and objects and phenomena of the outside world. The concept includes important (from the point of view of scientific theories or a conceptual system) properties of an object, while meaning can also include secondary but noteworthy or important properties. For example, the slang words "ko'k", "ko'kat", "kapusta", which mean the US dollar, are based on Green, referring to the color of the dollar. The concept does not cover emotional-coloring components.

The meaning of a word is formed and differentiated according to which object, phenomenon, reality and which word it is associated with, which is not related to the language. In European linguistics, a lexeme is defined through a morpheme, which is treated as a stem morpheme. In Uzbek linguistics, the lexeme is also recognized as a representation of the morpheme. However, in languages with different constructions, there are different cases in the lexeme and morpheme relation. It is known that the sharp differentiation of the self in agglutinative and flective languages is expressed in all textbooks and manuals on the introductory course in linguistics. It states that the stem in agglutinative (e.g. Russian, Arabic) languages is not always imagined without a word-making or grammatical form and does not mean meaning. Therefore, it is characteristic for these languages to treat the STEM as a type of morpheme and, on this basis, to evaluate only the stem, the stem lexemes that have lost their historical form, as a manifestation of a morpheme that does not have independent application, and with this feature, the flective language differs from the agglutinative language.

III. Literature review

M. Mirtojiev, on the other hand, reacts to the meaning of the word to be called: "the meanings of the word represent the concept. In this, the concept of something, phenomenon, action, state and sign in the objective world, which is reflected in the consciousness of a person, is expressed in the word. It is characteristic of word categories with independent meaning. For example, the noun phrase expresses the concept of something and phenomenon. Verbs denote the notion of action or state. Based on meanings related to the category of adjective and adverb, concepts such as sign and so lie. That is, the meaning of such words expresses the concept of all time. Such meanings of words are seen as lexical meaning. Words with lexical meaning are known as lexemes as the object of verification of the differential-semantic method. Lexemes are considered to belong to the category of noun, adjective, number, pronoun, and verb, consonant. According to this method, lexical meanings are called sememas". Although the content and structure of the semantic extension are specifically defined, it is worth noting that the first place from the semantic extension is occupied by the lexical meaning.

MODDIY MA'NO. Ma'lum bir narsa-hodisa, harakat, belgi kabilar haqidagi tushunchaga mos keluvchi material ma'no; so'zning material qismi (asosi) bildiradigan ma'no. Masalan, ishning so'zidagi ish qismiga xos ma'no; ishchilarimiz, ishladik so'zlarining ishchi va ishla qismlariga xos ma'no moddiy ma'nodir. Q. Leksik ma'no.

From the above explanation, it is known that the terms material meaning, lexical meaning, lexical meaning acquire a synonymic relationship.

2	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

SO‘ZNING MA‘NOSI. So‘zga xos leksik, leksik-grammatik va grammatik ma'nolar. q. 1) leksik ma'no; 2) leksik-grammatik ma'no; 3) grammatik ma'no.

SO‘ZNING SEMANTIK TUZILISHI. So‘zning leksik ma'no (ma'nolar), ma'no ottenkasi, qo‘shimcha ottenkalardan iborat tuzilishi. Q. Leksik ma'no. Ma'no ottenkasi. Qo‘shimcha ottenkalar

It is understood from this definition that when constructing a semantic extension of a word, it is advisable to include meaning shade in addition to the lexical meaning.

SO‘ZNING MATERIAL QISMI. So‘zning lug‘aviy ma'no bildiradigan qismi.

It turns out that when developing a semantic extension, a specialist works with the material part of the word.

It is known that lexicology is mainly studied in three parts:

1. Lexicon-studies the vocabulary of a particular language, vocabulary.
2. Semantics-studies the meaning of words.
3. Etymology-studies the origin of words. These parts are studied by interlocking.

IV. Conclusion

As we create semantic bases of language corpora, we form the vocabulary of the database based on the lexicon of the Uzbek language. We use semantic extensions to reveal the meaning of each word in the database. For this reason, we use theoretical views and classifications in semantics. When forming a semantic extension, adding information about the etymology of a word (if there is information in lexicographic sources) will also not be unprofitable. After all, it is possible to expand the size of the semantic extension as desired, and to express its appearance in a compact way.

References:

1. Hajiev A. Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic terms. - Tashkent State publishing house "Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia", 1995. – 158 b.
2. <https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki>
3. Mirtojiev M. Semasiology of the Uzbek language / M.M.Mirtojiev; editor-in-charge A.P.Hajiev. - T.: Classical Word, 2010. – 288 b.
4. H.Ne'matov, R.Rasulov. Fundamentals of the system lexicology of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1993.

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN ENGLISH

Qutliyeva Mukhayo Gulomovna

Teacher of the intaerfaculty foreign language department

Bukhara State University

qutliyevamuhayyo@gmail.com

Abstract – *Economic terminology in English, with its inherent qualitative characteristics, is a product of centuries of development. It is known that the longer the history of the object of knowledge, the more the previous genesis determines its further evolution. Therefore, the study of the regularities of the terminological process in economics, as well as in any other vocabulary, requires the identification of sources and causes of occurrence, as well as the contradictions in the formation of its current state.*

Key words: *economic terminology, economic dictionaries, terminological units, economic vocabulary, political economy, economic relations.*

I. Introduction

The historical-genetic approach opens up the possibility of foreseeing new trends in the development of political economic terminology in the English language. From what the history of the formation of economic vocabulary in the English language begins, our theoretical reflection of this process also begins. But the unity of the historical and the logical is dialectical, and therefore the concept of the formation of the terminological system of political economy is not a simple chronology of events, but should represent, in a filmed form, the history of the essence of a given object of knowledge, the qualitative stages in the deployment of this essence. In accordance with this, this work sets the task of tracing how the emergence and quantitative accumulation of units of the economic dictionary in the English language occurs, at what time intervals and for what reasons quantitative changes in it turn into qualitative ones - into a systemic generalization of scientific terms, culminating in the creation economic terminology.

II. Literature review

The historical and theoretical review will also make it possible to identify that milestone stage in the formation of the terminology of political economy in the English language, when it split into two main terminological systems. The terminological fund of any science, as is known, is formed based on such sources as its own national language, other national languages, international scientific designations - internationalisms (mainly of Greek-Latin origin). Tracing the specific historical implementation of these sources (through the use of ready-made lexical means of our own national language, borrowings from other languages, various ways of word formation), we sought to identify the dialectic of spontaneous and conscious factors, general and specific in the terminological process within the framework of economic theory.

When analyzing the formation of terminological systems of political economy in the English language, we also proceeded from the fact that "the history of the terminology of a particular sphere of science, culture, production activity is, at the same time, a story about the patterns of development of knowledge about nature and society." This explains the sociolinguistic orientation of this study, the appeal to specific phenomena and processes of economic reality, to the history of political economy as a science, which form the deep basis of the terminological process. At the same time, we do not lose sight of the fact that the impact of this objective basis on economic terminology is complex and indirect.

Historical and theoretical essay on the formation and development of terminological systems of political economy in the English language

a) Economic vocabulary in English in the pre-scientific period of economic knowledge

The terminological fund of political economy was created, like the language as a whole, as a product and means of communication, primarily in the course of economic practice. Under the direct influence of the economic factor, views on natural and commodity production arose in the ordinary minds of people, such economic phenomena and processes as the division of labor, exchange, goods, money, etc. were named. Along with this spontaneous process of developing economic knowledge, there arose the beginnings of scientific ideas on issues of economic life, which were most fully reflected in the works of the ancient thinkers of Greece and Rome. The terms contained in them were later included in the international lexical fund of economic science of all countries.

III. Analysis

An intermediate link in the chain of borrowings of many economic "primordial terms" (in their Latinized form) was church texts, which represent the most important written evidence of early English economic vocabulary. The penetration into the English language of Greek-Latin words and morphemes that convey economic concepts also proceeded through direct contacts with speakers of Latin and other languages of the world in the process of world trade, migrations of large groups of people. Therefore, in English, the dictionary included economy, income, money, trade, capital, usury, wealth, value, many other concepts, and their designations. Another important source of the formation of English economic vocabulary was the common language, the words of which were subjected to semantic specialization in the course of serving oral and written communication in various types of economic activity. Often, language practice on a proper national basis and borrowing went in parallel. At the same time, a certain dependence of the etymology of the word on its referential correlation is traced: things "directly given" were denoted by words of Germanic origin, and "reflected" - by words of Romance origin.

Early economic vocabulary is quite widely represented in medieval documents (chronicles, inventories, books of housekeeping on estates, etc.). Thus, the Domesday Book (a general land inventory of the 11th century) contains a description of the system of feudal relations, natural economy, reflected in such names as: lord (помещик), free villager (свободный крестьянин), unfree villager, serf, border (крепостной), fur-long (надел земли), manor (поместье), matayage (оброк), shire-reeve, hayward (надсмотрщик), wergild, bot, borh (штраф), etc.

In addition, in the written evidence of the XIII-XIV centuries; a whole lexical layer is preserved related to the thematic group "subsistence farming": averagium (извозная повинность), messuage (усадьба помещика), gavelerth (пахота), bread for the lord (хлеб для господ), bread for kitchen (хлеб для прислуги) and others. At the same time, a number of denominations go out of use and are replaced by new ones, brought to life by developing commodity-money relations. For example, designations related to the division of peasants into serfs and freemen cease to function. Instead of them, the designations of new forms of dependence of the peasants appear.

The layer of new vocabulary is rapidly expanding (both those that appeared on autochthonous soil and borrowings): purchase, buy (покупать), Pay (платить), value (оценивать), price (цена), wages (заработная плата), shilling (шиллинг), ренсе (пенс), roll (счет) and many others. The characteristic expression 'Tailing in the payment of the money, you have deserved to be excommunicated' (He who cannot pay the money deserves to be excommunicated) vividly testifies to the magnitude and significance of this the time of commodity-money relations and the prevalence of the economic lexicon corresponding to them.

In the manufacturing period of the development of capitalism, a special vocabulary appears in the language, serving the sphere of factory labor. It includes mill (мануфактура)*; iron mill

(железоплавильная мануфактура), gild (цех), great water hammer (большой водяной молот), viewer, overman (надсмотрщик за рабочими), keel, chaldon (меры угля), watergates (отводной канал). Especially rapidly, there is a quantitative increase in such vocabulary in connection with the deepening of the division of labor. Only textile production required sixteen working specialties: carder (ворсильщик), paster (клейщик), scourer (мездрильщик), scribber (чесальщик), sorter (сортировщик) etc.

IV. Discussion

Early and Middle English economic vocabulary appears mainly in the form of one-word units of non-categorical vocabulary. Many of them still function on the periphery of terminological systems, and only a small part of them (borrowed Greek pra-terms), having undergone significant semantic changes, were included in the main lists of modern economic terms: capital (капитал), market (рынок), money (деньги), price (цена), value (стоимость), etc.

Further changes in the economic and social system of England contributed to the spontaneous accumulation of the initial terminological fund, which, as you know, is the main prerequisite for the formation of the language of science. In the same direction, the internal processes of development of the national English language also acted, within the framework of which, from the 16th century, the formation of the language of science took place. Although the allocation of the actual economic sublanguage belongs to a later period, but even then the rudiments of economic terminology crystallized in the variety of its constituent elements. During the "second high wave" of Latin borrowings, along with a mass of general scientific concepts and terms, many new basic and borrowed economic terms came into the English language. They were borrowed, as a rule, in full content, and in terms of expression they acquired an anglicized form: accretion (прирост) composition (строение), concession (концессия), dividend (дивиденд), estimate (оценивать), investment (вложение), technology (техника), monopoly (монополия), consumption (потребление), etc.

In the 17th century, the rapid enrichment of economic vocabulary was associated with the emergence and wide dissemination in the countries of 3. Europe of the teachings of the mercantilists - the first theoretical interpreters of the established capitalism. Mercantilism gave rise to a large number of new international economic designations, including the very term political economy (политическая экономия), which entered the English language as a tracing paper of the French term. Mercantilism reached its greatest maturity in England, where capitalism became the dominant mode of production earlier than other countries. From the point of view of linguistics, many texts of mercantilism theorists are characterized by the fact that economic designations appear in them for the first time, which are not the result of using ready-made lexical means of their own or other national languages, but a syntactic way of word formation. These were attributive phrases that convey generic relations between economic concepts, such as wage workers (наемные рабочие), productive labour (производительный труд), self-driving money (самовозрастающие деньги), trade balance (торговый баланс), monetary balance (денежный баланс), monetary system (монетарная система), etc. Many of these terms are firmly entrenched in the economic vocabulary.

The period of mercantilism was a watershed for the economic vocabulary of the English language between the predominance of spontaneous processes of formation in it and the advent of subjective processes in the future. b) Formation of political economy terminological systems in English economic vocabulary

A qualitatively new stage in the development of English economic vocabulary begins in the period of industrial capitalism, when the separation of political economy into an independent branch of science is completed. In the figurative expression of F. Engels, "political economy is the brainchild of the 18th century." Outstanding representatives of English classical political economy W. Petty, A. Smith and D. Ricardo, in contrast to the mercantilists who described the disparate phenomena of the

6	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

sphere of circulation, concentrated their analysis on the decisive sphere of the economy - production, on the objective laws of its development, which was the defining moment in the transformation of political economy into true science. The change in direction and the deepening of scientific research inevitably led to the emergence of many new terms. The classics of bourgeois political economy for the first time introduced into scientific circulation such categorical terms as: just value (истинная стоимость), simple labour (простой труд), value of labour (стоимость труда), measure of value (мерило стоимости), quantity of labour (количество труда), land value (стоимость земли), productive worker (производительный работник), unproductive worker (непроизводительный работник), wealth of nations (богатство народов), annual product of nation (годовой продукт общества), annual labour (годовой труд), law of value (закон стоимости), natural laws (естественные законы).

The desire to penetrate into the basis, into the internal connections of economic phenomena and processes was realized in the works of A. Smith and especially D. Ricardo, who developed an abstract analytical method, in concretizing concepts based on the theoretical division of economic reality and their subsequent grouping, which was also, reflected in the terminological system their theories. Characteristic for it are no longer isolated terms, but their combinations - terminological series - interconnected names of economic phenomena that determine each other. Some of these super verbal terms subsequently entered the vocabulary of Marxist political economy.

The classics of bourgeois political economy influenced the language of this science both by expanding the semantic capacity of terms, summing up definitions for many of them, and by achieving greater adequacy of terms to the concepts they designate. The mercantilists, for example, did not have a clear distinction between the concepts of value, exchange value and use value, and they were all denoted by the same term natural price (естественная цена). A. Smith and D. Ricardo not only gave a scientific interpretation of value * but also assigned to this concept the term value, which semantically grew together through one of the definitions of this term developed by them with the term (given) labour (затраченный труд), similarly, the term measure of value (мерило стоимости) - with the term quantity of labour (количество затраченного труда). If the economists of the past, fixing certain economic phenomena, introduced their designations without special interpretation, then the classics of bourgeois political economy created a relatively coherent system of definitions of economic terms.

The interpretation of the terms of the most important economic categories testifies to how complete and detailed the definitions developed by them were. Therefore, A. Smith characterizes the value as follows: "The value of each commodity..., is equal to the quantity of labor, which it enables him to purchase or command. Labor, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities". (Стоимость всякого товара..., равна количеству труда, который он может купить на него или получить в свое распоряжение. Таким образом, труд представляет собою действительно мерило меновой стоимости всех товаров).

Introducing the term annual labor (годовой труд), A. Smith also gives its detailed definition: "The annual labor of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries, and conveniences' of life, which it consumes annually. (Годовой труд каждого народа является первоначальным фондом, представляющим ему все необходимые жизненные блага, потребляемые за год). Thus, the merit of the English representatives of classical bourgeois political economy is the decisive contribution to the creation of the first terminological system of political economy in the development of its conceptual core. Their names are also associated with the improvement of the structure of economic theory as a logical category in its entirety and diversity of its elements, including linguistic means of objectifying knowledge. The latter was greatly facilitated by the encyclopedic versatility of the classics of bourgeois political economy, especially the professional philological training of A. Smith. However, the terminological system of English

7	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

classical bourgeois political economy was not completely scientific, did not overcome semantic inconsistency, terminological confusion. Many of its main terms (value, rent, profit, etc.) had several mutually exclusive definitions; in other terms, the meaning of definitions was often distorted or destroyed by the context, which was recognized both by the creators of this science themselves and by their later followers. This state of terminology reflected the contradictory nature of the teachings of the classics of bourgeois political economy, which, on the one hand, was the pinnacle of bourgeois economic thought, on the other hand, bearing the imprint of the narrow outlook of the exploiting class, was distinguished by anti-historicism, interpreted capitalism as an eternal and just system. Anti-scientific elements of classical bourgeois political economy, entrenched in the semantics of such terms as price of labour (цена труда), profit (прибыль) scarcity (редкость), economic man (хозяйствующий субъект), egoism (эгоизм), natural order (естественный порядок) and etc., were absolutized in the process of further evolution of bourgeois political economy, which rejected the achievements of its classical school and, above all, the labor theory of value. The entry into the arena of the independent class struggle of the proletariat in the 30s and 40s of the 19th century meant the end of scientific development for bourgeois political economy, turning it increasingly into anti-scientific, vulgar.

In the figurative expression of F. Engels, vulgar bourgeois political economy is "a developed system of permitted deceit, a whole science of enrichment." The further development of the economic sub-language within the framework of bourgeois political economy proceeds primarily along the path of intensive expansion of the terminological array, while the subjectivization of the terminological process acquires a negative value for the semantic side of economic vocabulary units, since the development of the conceptual apparatus and the corresponding terms and terminological systems is entirely subordinate to the social order of the ruling class.

The language of economic theories is now acquiring a new social role: from a means of objectifying the fruits of awkward cognition, it becomes a means of distorting economic reality; moreover, it is idealistically fetishized. Already in the writings of the early representatives of vulgar bourgeois political economy (T. Malthus, N. Senior, etc.) one can see the great importance that they attach to linguistic means for the apologetics of capitalism and to achieve for these purposes the unity of action of its "scientific defenders". Giving language a decisive role in the formation of economic knowledge, T. Malthus in his work "Definitions of Political Economy" wrote that the reasons for the differences in the views of economists as a whole "... can be attributed to different meanings in which the same terms were used by different authors". The fetishization of the formal, linguistic means of economic theory (which, in fact, are only its elements secondary in their meaning) was even more clearly manifested in the works of N. Senior. Theoretical disagreements between economists, according to him, are associated with the lack of a unified terminology (as evidence of such a connection, N. Senior referred to the integrity of mathematical theory, due, in his opinion, to the unity of the mathematical dictionary).

V. Conclusion

The departure of vulgar political economy from an objective study of economic processes in the language of science was expressed not only in the idealistic interpretation of the meaning of language means, but also, first of all, in the blurring of the semantic definition of economic terms achieved within the framework of the classical school, in the rejection of most of the terms of the conceptual core of its terminological system. Thus, denying the labor theory of value as an allegedly empty abstraction, vulgar economists put forward an unscientific concept of utility, supply and demand as the basis of the value of a commodity, which was denoted by the homonymous value term value; abstinence and the law of population, which, not only by their content, but also by their names, give rise to certain connotations. Thus, the term law of population creates an idea of the natural, not

8	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

due to socio-economic reasons, the nature of demographic processes, and in the context of another Malthusian term absolute surplus population (абсолютное перенаселение), unemployment seems to be an eternal, inevitable phenomenon.

The term abstention evokes the psychological factors of capital accumulation. These and many similar terms denoted a system of non-scientific concepts that has developed within the framework of vulgar economic theories. They laid the foundation for the formation and functioning of fractional subsystems of the terminological system of modern bourgeois political economy, which replaced the relatively integral terminological system of English classical bourgeois political economy - the historically first terminological system of economics.

References:

1. Lenin V.I. Imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism. - Poly. coll. cit., vol. 27, pp. 299-426.
2. Lenin V.I. Philosophical notebooks. - Poly. collected works, T. 29. - 782 p.
3. Marx K. The Elections in Enland. - Tories and Whigs. - Marx K., Engels P. Collected Works, v.11. - M.: Progress Publishers, 1975, p.327-332.
4. Engels F. Letter to Marx. June 24, 1967 - Marx K., Engels F. Soch., vol. 31, pp. 262-263.
5. Marx K. Zur Kritik der Politischen Okonomie: (Manuscript 1861-1863) - MEGA, Abt II, Bd.3.4. - Berlin: Dietz Verlag, - 1538 p.
6. Materials of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, June 14-15, 1983 - M.: Politizdat, 1983. - 80 p.
7. On the further improvement of ideological, political and educational work. Decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU of April 26, 1979 - In the book: CPSU in decisions and resolutions of congresses, conferences, plenums of the Central Committee, v.13. M., 1980, pp. 353-368.
8. Actual problems of linguistics in the GDR. Language, ideology, society. - M.: Progress, 1979. - 310 p.
9. Akulenko V.V. Issues of internationalization of the vocabulary of the language. - Kharkov: Publishing House of Kharkov University, 1972. - 215 p.
10. Akulenko V.V. scientific and technological revolution i problem in ternational terminology. - In the book: Scientific and technological revolution and the functioning of the languages of the world. M., 1977, pp. 73-84.
11. Akhmanova O.G. Dictionary of linguistic terms. .2nd ed. - M.: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1966. - 607 p.
12. Bally Sh. French style. - M.: Publishing house of foreign literature, 1961. - 392 p.
13. Baskakov A.N. Peculiarities of terminology formation in different social conditions of language formation. - M.: Soviet sociological association, 1970. - 13 p.

Quvvatov Umid Tursunovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation. The article deals with the problem of increasing the level of interest of students of higher educational institutions by organizing independent physical education classes.

Keywords: physical education, independent studies, students.

Physical culture of students acts as a qualitative and effective measure of the complex impact of various forms, means, methods on the personality of a future specialist in the process of forming his professional competence, and the result of this process is the level of individual physical culture of the student, his spirituality, the level of development and preparedness for professional life.

It has long been known, theoretically proven and confirmed by practice: the lack of optimal motor activity is an obstacle in the development of educational material. By saving on the physical education of students, humanity not only damages the health of these young people, but also deprives them of full-fledged mental, analytical and intellectual development in general. Today, starting with the first-year students of the university, there is an increase in the number of students with preparatory (poor physical development) and special (pathological abnormalities in health) medical groups. At the same time, the number of students of a special medical group in some regions of the country exceeds 60 percent. In those higher educational institutions where the physical education of students is put at the proper level, where the physical education has a wide coverage-mass and sports work outside the grid of the curriculum, where independent classes are practiced and monitored in addition to classroom physical activity, the vast majority of students of preparatory and special medical groups successfully rehabilitate and move into a group of practically healthy people. The introduction of physical culture and sports into the daily life of every student, as required by the physiological laws of the developing organism, is a direct way not only to improve the level of health of students, but also in general to the improvement of the nation both psychophysical and socio-economic terms. We conducted a study among first- and third-year students, the purpose of which was to determine the number of students engaged in self-exercise. All points of the questionnaire are aimed at identifying the attitude of students to a healthy lifestyle and to independent (additional) physical education classes. The method of content analysis was used to process the survey data. Comparative analysis is a method of analyzing objects, in which a new state of an object is compared with an old state or a comparison of the state of one object with another, with which a comparison may be appropriate. Comparative analysis is one of the main methods.

You can associate this with a violation of the regime, as you know, students go to bed late, and many of them get up early. It is possible that the respondents do not exercise due to lack of time, but irresponsibility cannot be excluded, because most of them are aware that even a short morning exercise will help to cheer up in the morning and feel better, but students do not consider this an important part of their lives.

If we compare the answers of first- and third-year students in general, we can conclude that third-year students are less likely to attend physical education classes at the university, but there are more people among them who visit the gym more often, therefore, engage in independent physical exercises, which is perhaps more effective. But among them there are fewer of those who do exercises in the morning.

The attitude of young people to sports and physical exercises leaves much to be desired, unfortunately, for many respondents this is a very unimportant part of life. From the survey it became clear that out of 24 students, only 19 are engaged in additional physical exercises, that is,

independently, visiting the gym or swimming pool. This is more than half, but if we take into account the age of the interviewed students, the result should be better, because it is at such a young age that you need to pay special attention to your body in order to prevent many diseases and ailments in the future.

It is important and necessary to attend physical education classes at the university, especially if the student does not additionally engage in sports. After all, at least minimal physical activity should be present in life. But, even though many students study independently, this does not give them the right to skip physical education classes, because the more days a person studies, the better. For example, you can study independently on other days, thereby establishing a balance: for example, classes at the university are on Mondays and Thursdays, and independent classes are on Tuesdays and Fridays, or on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Also, daily morning exercises cannot be excluded: as mentioned earlier, this contributes to a better awakening.

Due to this, the body is able to respond adequately to external physical and mental stimuli, ultimately, people who do morning exercises experience less stress. But according to the results of the survey, a very small part of the surveyed students are doing exercises. Many students understand the importance of independent physical exercises and devote some time to this. But a considerable part does not deal with them at all, because of this they get tired quickly, do not have sufficient endurance. And this is, in fact, a big problem. To solve it, it is possible to hold lectures at universities where students will be told about the importance of physical exercises, especially independent (additional) ones. After all, if you don't do sports now or at least minimal physical exercises, then in the future your health may no longer allow you to do it. Physical culture and sports are the means of creating a harmoniously developed personality. They help to focus all the internal resources of the body on achieving the goal, increase efficiency, allow you to squeeze into the framework of a short day the fulfillment of all scheduled tasks, develop the need for a healthy lifestyle. Today it is necessary to improve traditional and apply new forms and methods of mass health, physical culture and sports work.

Used literature:

1. Гилев Г.А., Плешаков А.А., Попков А.И. Физическое воспитание и студенческий спорт глазами студентов материалы II Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием, посвященной 85-летию КНИТУ-КАИ. 2016

2. Ильинич В.И. Физическая культура студента: Учебник / Под ред. В.И. Ильинича. М.: Гардарики, 2000. — 448 с.

3. Umarova, Z. U., Mirzarakhimovich, R. S., & Tursunovich, K. U. (2022). Sports and Great Heroes. Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress, 1(4), 141-143.

4. Anvarovich, I. S., Tokhirovich, K. T., & Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). Use problem-solving techniques in school gymnastics. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 12(4), 512-513.

5. Якубжонов, И. А., & Шокиров, Ш. Г. (2022). Қувватов У.Т" Развитие воспитательной работы в студенческой футбольной команде.". In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (Vol. 1, pp. 140-147).

6. Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). The role of rhythmic gymnastics in the educational and educational process in the republic of uzbekistan. Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 24-27.

7. Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). History of development of paralympic sports competitions in uzbekistan. International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 334-336.

8. Makhmudovich, G. A. (2022). Movement is the main factor of a healthy lifestyle. Open Access Repository, 9(12), 4-9.
9. Makhmudovich, G. A., Makhmudovich, G. A., & Mukhtorovna, Y. J. (2022). The role of gymnastics in the educational process. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 5-8.
10. Yakubjonov I. A., Bektemirovich, N. B., & Makhmudovich, G. A. (2022). The development of muscle mass as a means of increasing the immune system of a person. International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 62-67.
11. Mahmudovich, G. A. (2022). Analysis of the fast-power capabilities of nuclear propellers. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 12(4), 506-507.
12. Шодиев Э., Ирматов Ш., Якубжонова Ф. Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 2/S. – С. 683-687.
13. Gofurov Abdushokir Makhmudovich, Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, and Inomov Fahriddin O'rmonovich. Development of physical activity of students based on physical education and sports classes //international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. – 2022. – Т. 11. – №. 11. – С. 135-141.
14. Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, Rakhimov Sheramat Mirzarakhimovich. Analysis Of The Mental Tension Of Athletes During The Competition And Methods Of Overcoming It (On The Example Of Kurash Athletes) //Journal of Positive School Psychology. – 2023. – С. 1233-1237.
15. Yakubjonov I. A. (2021). Modern Requirements For Teaching Discipline "Sports" In Higher Education. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research, 3(02), 21-23.
16. Якубжонов И. А., Азизов, М. А., & Якубжонова Ф. И. (2022). Развитие физической подготовки и спорта в формировании здорового молодого поколения. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1(3), 170-173.
17. Якубжонов И.А. (2021).Jismoniy madaniyat jarayonida aqliy madaniyat. Общество и инновации, 2(2/S), 688-691.
18. Akramjonovich, Y. I., & Ismailovna, Y. F. (2022). Pedagogical Conditions That Ensure The Successful Development Of Physical Fitness Of Modern Youth. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(10), 4495-4499.
19. Yakubjonov, I. A., & Yakubjonova, F. I. (2023). Stol tennis o 'yini orqali insonning tez anglash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish. Scientific progress, 4(1), 254-259.
20. Якубжонов, И. А., & Шокиров, Ш. Г. (2022). Қувватов У.Т "Развитие воспитательной работы в студенческой футбольной команде.". In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (Vol. 1, pp. 140-147).
21. Yakubjonov, I. A., Yakubjonova, F. I., & Azizov, M. A. (2022). The role of physical education and sports in the development of the human organism. In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (pp. 124-130).
22. Yakubjonov, I., Azizov, M., & Yakubjonova, F. (2022). Development of physical training and sports in the formation of a healthy young generation. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1, 170-173.
23. Ismoilovna, Y. F. (2022). Development of sports motivation of teenage wrestlers based on the application of action games among young people. Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 117-119.
24. Ismoilovna, Y. F., & Farxodjon o'g'li, Y. A. (2023). Voleybol texnikasiga o'rgatishning umumiy asoslari. Youth, science, education: topical issues, achievements and innovations, 2, 22-28.

Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation: The article describes the features of the development of power endurance in athletes of various sports (using the example of powerlifting, weightlifting, weight lifting). Strength endurance is defined as the ability to overcome or counter a certain resistance through muscle activity (muscle effort).

Key words: power endurance, powerlifting, weightlifting, weight lifting, training effect.

At the current stage of development, the primary task is to prepare a physically healthy person, since it is the younger generation that represents the labor and reproductive potential of the adult population of the country. In this regard, the basis of physical training is laid in childhood in the process of developing the motor qualities of children, subsequent physical abilities of athletes. A special role is played by the strength endurance of young athletes.

The use of means for the development of strength endurance allows you to effectively influence muscle groups and structurally important for the manifestation of efforts in physical activity, and a reasonable combination of strength exercises with other means of physical training (running, aerobics, sports games, etc.) allows you to achieve a high level of development of strength and strength endurance of young men.

Any human motor action is the result of the coordinated activity of the central nervous system and peripheral parts of the motor system, in particular the musculoskeletal system. The central nervous system produces excitation pulses delivered by motor neurons and axons to muscle fibers. As a result, the muscles strain with a certain force that allows you to move the body or its individual links in space. According to N.K. Bernstein, "the basis of each of the motor actions of a person is the manifestation of muscle strength as an integral physical quality, on which the manifestation of all other physical qualities depends to one degree or another" (speed, endurance, etc.).

In the most general form in the theory of physical education, the concept of "force" means the ability to overcome a certain resistance or counter it through the activity of muscles. The resistance can be the force of earth gravitation, which is equal to the body weight of a person, or the reaction of the support during interaction.

A person's strength endurance means his ability to overcome moderate external resistance as efficiently as possible, for specific conditions of production, sports or other motor activity. At the same time, we mean the diverse nature of muscle functioning: maintaining the necessary posture, repeated explosive efforts, cyclic work of a certain intensity, etc.

Strength endurance is "the ability of muscles to produce maximum force for a long time, without significant loss in the strength of muscle contractions. From this definition, it can be seen that strength endurance manifests itself only in the case of large weights and significant muscle contractions.

Strength endurance determines the ability of a person to do work with an effort close to the maximum and as long as possible. For example, squat with a barbell: the more repetitions a person can perform in the first and subsequent approaches in the correct technique without losing weight, the higher his power endurance.

As the main means of developing strength qualities, so-called strength physical exercises are used, the performance of which requires a greater amount of muscle tension than in the usual conditions of their functioning: local, regional and total. An effective means of developing the strength abilities of athletes is powerlifting - power eventing.

Powerlifting classes imply excellent physical training, self-confidence, good muscle tone, strengthening the entire body of those involved. In this regard, the question arises about the search for the most effective means and methods of harmonious education of strength endurance, in connection with which the problem of studying the development of strength endurance of athletes is of particular relevance.

To develop strength abilities, there are certain methods: maximum effort method, isometric method, repeated effort method, dynamic effort method, isokinetic effort method.

As the main methods for the development of strength in force trainees in the bench press, the maximum effort method, the "to failure" method should be used. For this purpose, several methodological techniques are used: uniform, "pyramid," maximum. With methodical intake, uniform exercises are performed with weight 90-95% from the maximum 2-3 times in 2-4 approaches with rest intervals of 3-5 minutes at an arbitrary pace.

The maximum methodological technique implies the performance of exercises with the maximum possible burden at a given time: 1time x 3-4 approaches with arbitrary rest. The isometric method assumes a short-term stress of the muscles without changing their length for 6 to 12 seconds to resist the resistance of various objects.

If we consider kettlebell lifting, then power endurance comes first, while in powerlifting and weightlifting it is important, but not paramount. Nevertheless, without training power endurance in powerlifting, there will be no progress in power performance, and speed and power endurance plays a large role in weightlifting.

In kettlebell lifting, an increase in the pace of lifting weights in classic and utility exercises over a period of time is the main one for the development of power endurance. In weightlifters, the most effective are combined exercises - a complex of classic and auxiliary exercises in one approach. Effectiveness is determined by increasing the time of exposure to the athlete's body, taking into account the combination of exercises on certain muscle groups. For example, a high training effect is achieved by a combination of traction to knee-thrust jerk-jerk classic-squat with a bar in a jerk grip.

Thus, strength endurance is the ability to overcome or counter a certain resistance through muscle activity. To develop power abilities in powerlifting, the maximum force method, isometric method, repeated force method, dynamic force method, isokinetic force method are used. In weightlifters, combined exercises are the most effective. Kettlebell lifting uses an increase in the pace of lifting weights in classic and utility exercises over time.

Used literature:

1. Горбанева Е. П. Качественные характеристики функциональной подготовленности спортсменов Е. П. Горбанева. Саратов: «Научная Книга», 2018. 145 с.
2. Шодиев Э., Ирматов Ш., Якубжонова Ф. Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 2/S. – С. 683-687.
3. Gofurov Abdushokir Makhmudovich, Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, and Inomov Fahriddin O'rmonovich. Development of physical activity of students based on physical education and sports classes //international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. – 2022. – Т. 11. – №. 11. – С. 135-141.
4. Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, Rakhimov Sheramat Mirzarakhimovich. Analysis Of The Mental Tension Of Athletes During The Competition And Methods Of Overcoming It (On The Example Of Kurash Athletes) //Journal of Positive School Psychology. – 2023. – С. 1233-1237.
5. Айрапетьянц Л., Ирматов Ш. Проявление право-и левосторонних двигательных функций у баскетболистов в условиях соревновательных игр // Наука в олимпийском спорте. – 2013. – №. 1. – С. 46-48.

6. Irmatov Sh. A., Khamrakulov T. T., Quvvatov U. T. Use problem-solving techniques in school gymnastics //Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities. – 2022. – Т. 12. – №. 4. – С. 512-513.
7. Yakubjonov I. A. (2021). Modern Requirements For Teaching Discipline “Sports” In Higher Education. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research, 3(02), 21-23.
8. Якубжонов И. А., Азизов, М. А., & Якубжонова Ф. И. (2022). Развитие физической подготовки и спорта в формировании здорового молодого поколения. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1(3), 170-173.
9. Якубжонов И.А. (2021).Jismoniy madaniyat jarayonida aqliy madaniyat. Общество и инновации, 2(2/S), 688-691.
10. Akramjonovich, Y. I., & Ismailovna, Y. F. (2022). Pedagogical Conditions That Ensure The Successful Development Of Physical Fitness Of Modern Youth. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(10), 4495-4499.
11. Yakubjonov, I. A., & Yakubjonova, F. I. (2023). Stol tennis o ‘yini orqali insonning tez anglash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish. Scientific progress, 4(1), 254-259.
12. Якубжонов, И. А., & Шокиров, Ш. Г. (2022). Қувватов У.Т "Развитие воспитательной работы в студенческой футбольной команде.". In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (Vol. 1, pp. 140-147).
13. Yakubjonov, I. A., Yakubjonova, F. I., & Azizov, M. A. (2022). THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN ORGANISM. In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (pp. 124-130).
14. Yakubjonov, I., Azizov, M., & Yakubjonova, F. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS IN THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHY YOUNG GENERATION. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1, 170-173.
15. Ismoilovna, Y. F. (2022). Development of sports motivation of teenage wrestlers based on the application of action games among young people. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 117-119.
16. Ismoilovna, Y. F., & Farxodjon o'g'li, Y. A. (2023). Voleybol texnikasiga o ‘rgatishning umumiy asoslari. Youth, science, education: topical issues, achievements and innovations, 2, 22-28.
17. Makhmudovich, G. A., & Makhmudovich, G. A. (2023). The Use Of Physical Exercises In Order To Improve The Healthy Lifestyle Of Students. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 545-550.
18. Makhmudovich, G. A., Makhmudovich, G. A., & Mukhtorovna, Y. J. (2022). The role of gymnastics in the educational process. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 5-8.
19. Umarova, Z. U., Mirzarakhimovich, R. S., & Tursunovich, K. U. (2022). Sports and Great Heroes. Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress, 1(4), 141-143.
20. Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). The role of rhythmic gymnastics in the educational and educational process in the republic of uzbekistan. Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 24-27.
21. Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). History of development of paralympic sports competitions in uzbekistan. International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 334-336.

Gofurov Abduvokhid Makhmudovich

Gofurov Abdushokir Makhmudovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation: The article considers the basic concepts of physical preparation and technical preparation, physical preparation, the concept of individual development of the body is considered constant, natural changes in the size of the body, and functional characteristics of organs and systems.

Key words: pedagogical, physical qualities, physical training, special physical training, hygienic, health and sports, movement accuracy.

The onset of school maturity. During ten school years, a child goes a huge way, during which he grows, matures and reaches a mature type of functioning of his body, intelligence is formed. Children grow and develop unevenly. Periods of intensive growth processes are replaced by their braking, periods of drawing alternate with periods of rounding.

Throughout the individual development of the body, constant, natural changes occur in the size of the body, and the functional characteristics of organs and systems. As a result of changes at each stage of ontogenesis, the properties of individual systems and the body as a whole are formed specific for each stage. Consideration of these properties is necessary when planning and conducting both pedagogical and hygienic, health and sports events. Entering school, the start of children's schooling, marks a major change in their lives. It changes completely, primarily the mode of work and rest.

Having made the first step into the school class, getting into the atmosphere of the lesson for the first time, the child falls into completely new conditions for him. These conditions are accompanied by the necessary prolonged and sustained attention, restriction of motor activity, which makes starting school one of the most difficult stages in a child's life.

In addition, the beginning of school is one of the three critical periods of postnatal ontogenesis. It is this fact that it is necessary to pay attention to experienced teachers in whose hands we will give our children. Therefore, before moving on to the characteristics of school age, we will stop at the age of the first year of school. The first year of school falls on a very important age period characterized by accelerated morphofunctional transformations in the child's body. In the works of a number of authors, it was noted that the restriction of motor activity associated with an increase in the volume and intensity of mental load, especially with the inclusion of various forms of education in the curriculum, has a significant effect on the child's body, including the cardiovascular system. So in many children, the T-electrocardiogram wave changes, which indicates a decrease in metabolic processes in the myocardium, which in turn leads to a slowdown in the development of the heart muscle. The P wave remains at a high level, which indicates a great sympathetic functional effect on the heart, and this allows you to keep the heart in constant tension even at rest. These changes are largely alarming and the main cause of them, a decrease in motor activity in children of the first year of school. By the time a child enters school, his growth reaches the S body length of an adult (this period, 5-7 years in age physiology, is called the stretching period). The development of the body of children of this age is characterized by heterochronicity: the length of the body and the size of the head increase to a lesser extent than the length of the limbs of the arms and legs. Significant, but not final development reach the muscles of the hand. Already by the time they enter school, their coordination becomes quite subtle, which contributes to the mastery of drawing and sculpting skills, however, as we have already indicated that heterochronicity is characteristic of this age, which leads to more intensive development of large muscles, which makes it difficult to perform small accurate movements. Therefore, it is at this age that children are hardly given spelling.

During the first year of study, morphological and functional development of the nervous system continues. Despite the end of the morphological development of the cerebral cortex (the size of the cortical zones is 80% of the adult size), the instability of nervous processes is still characteristic of higher nervous activity during this period. In the behavior of children of this age, imitation is of great importance, creativity and initiative are manifested. To ensure that the brain works as a whole, the degree of maturation of connections between different structures is important. The development of these connections does not end by the age of 6-7, the most late are formed (by the age of 15-16).

This means that although the child's brain was largely structurally mature by the beginning of school, the connections of the cerebral cortex continue to develop. This happens under the influence of external influences: upbringing and training. That is why games are of great importance for the development of children of this age. And as P.P. Lesgaft said: "The game is an exercise through which a child prepares for life." At the age of 6-7, the bone system also undergoes changes. So, for example, at this age, the ribs grow, their position changes.

Due to the change in the shape of the chest caused by the growth of the ribs, the nature of breathing also changes: if earlier breathing was mainly "abdominal," then from this age it becomes "thoracic." Thus, in the mechanism of inhalation and exhalation, the intercostal muscles begin to play a leading role. This age is characterized by a high level of metabolic processes in all tissues of the body. At rest, the energy consumption of the child's body 6-7 years old is 2-3 watts/kg of body weight.

This high level of energy consumption is provided in children by more intensive work of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. That is, children of the first year of school are characterized by a high respiratory rate of 24-26 respiratory cycles per minute, a small breathing depth of 140-150 ml. Heart rate - 95-98 bpm. The relative volumetric velocity of blood flow (per unit body weight) in children is 2 times greater than in adults, which is the reason for the provision of oxygen to tissue metabolic processes.

So, the age of 6-7 years, the age of the first year of school is one of the main stages of adaptation to the new conditions of social existence. Special studies have shown that some 6-7-year-old children who have not yet reached school maturity are poorly adapted to new conditions throughout the school year, show low performance and educational activity compared to "mature" peers.

These qualities in "immature" children persisted in the next 3 years. That is why, very strictly, the question of how to improve, optimize the functional state of the nervous system of first-graders, how to reduce the negative consequences of neuropsychiatric tension becomes.

It has been found that aerobic exercises are especially beneficial for the central nervous system of children.

Used literature:

1. Сапин М.Р., Брыксина З.Г. Анатомия и физиология детей и подростков: Учебное пособие для студентов пед. вузов. - М.: Изд.центр «Академия», 2000
2. Солодов А.С., Сологуб Е.Б. Физиология человека. Общая. Спортивная. Возрастная: Учебник. - М.: Тера - Спорт, Олимпия Пресс, 2001
3. Безруких М.М., Сонькин В.Д., Фарбер Д.А. Возрастная физиология: (Физиология развития ребенка) - М.: Изд.центр «Академия», 2002.
4. Гофуров, А. М. (2022). Jismoniy tarbiya va sportda menejment hamda marketing predmetining maqsad va vazifalari Jismoniy tarbiya va sport tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. Инновации в педагогике и психологии, 5(4).
5. Makhmudovich, G. A., & Makhmudovich, G. A. (2023). The Use Of Physical Exercises In Order To Improve The Healthy Lifestyle Of Students. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 545-550.
6. Makhmudovich, G. A. (2022). Movement is the main factor of a healthy lifestyle. Open Access Repository, 9(12), 4-9.

7. Makhmudovich, G. A., Makhmudovich, G. A., & Mukhtorovna, Y. J. (2022). The role of gymnastics in the educational process. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 5-8.
8. Yakubjonov I. A., Bektemirovich, N. B., & Makhmudovich, G. A. (2022). The development of muscle mass as a means of increasing the immune system of a person. *International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(11), 62-67.
9. Mahmudovich, G. A. (2022). Analysis of the fast-power capabilities of nuclear propellers. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(4), 506-507.
10. Шодиев Э., Ирматов Ш., Якубжонова Ф. Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 2/S. – С. 683-687.
11. Gofurov Abdushokir Makhmudovich, Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, and Inomov Fahriddin O'rmonovich. Development of physical activity of students based on physical education and sports classes //international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. – 2022. – Т. 11. – №. 11. – С. 135-141.
12. Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, Rakhimov Sheramat Mirzarakhimovich. Analysis Of The Mental Tension Of Athletes During The Competition And Methods Of Overcoming It (On The Example Of Kurash Athletes) //Journal of Positive School Psychology. – 2023. – С. 1233-1237.
13. Irmatov Sh. A., Khamrakulov T. T., Quvvatov U. T. Use problem-solving techniques in school gymnastics //Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities. – 2022. – Т. 12. – №. 4. – С. 512-513.
14. Yakubjonov I. A. (2021). Modern Requirements For Teaching Discipline “Sports” In Higher Education. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(02), 21-23.
15. Якубжонов И. А., Азизов, М. А., & Якубжонова Ф. И. (2022). Развитие физической подготовки и спорта в формировании здорового молодого поколения. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 1(3), 170-173.
16. Якубжонов И.А. (2021).Jismoniy madaniyat jarayonida aqliy madaniyat. *Общество и инновации*, 2(2/S), 688-691.
17. Akramjonovich, Y. I., & Ismailovna, Y. F. (2022). Pedagogical Conditions That Ensure The Successful Development Of Physical Fitness Of Modern Youth. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(10), 4495-4499.
18. Yakubjonov, I. A., & Yakubjonova, F. I. (2023). Stol tennis o ‘yini orqali insonning tez anglash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish. *Scientific progress*, 4(1), 254-259.
19. Якубжонов, И. А., & Шокиров, Ш. Г. (2022). Кувватов У.Т "Развитие воспитательной работы в студенческой футбольной команде.". In *International conference: problems and scientific solutions (Vol. 1, pp. 140-147)*.
20. Yakubjonov, I. A., Yakubjonova, F. I., & Azizov, M. A. (2022). The role of physical education and sports in the development of the human organism. In *International conference: problems and scientific solutions (pp. 124-130)*.
21. Yakubjonov, I., Azizov, M., & Yakubjonova, F. (2022). Development of physical training and sports in the formation of a healthy young generation. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 1, 170-173.
22. Ismoilovna, Y. F. (2022). Development of sports motivation of teenage wrestlers based on the application of action games among young people. *Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(12), 117-119.
23. Ismoilovna, Y. F., & Farxodjon o'g'li, Y. A. (2023). Voleybol texnikasiga o'rgatishning umumiy asoslari. *Youth, science, education: topical issues, achievements and innovations*, 2, 22-28.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Muratova Gulnara Rashitovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation. 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.

Used literature:

20	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

1. Xonkeldiev SH., Abdullaev A. Talabalar orasida sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ibot qilish. – Farg'ona, "Farg'ona" nashriyoti, 2011 y.
2. Mirusmanova, Z. Z., & Muratova, G. R. (2022). The category of politeness in intercultural communication. Вестник магистратуры, (4-2 (127)), 50-51.
3. Rashitovna, M. G., & Tokhirzhonovich, A. Q. (2023). Features Of Physical Education Of Preschoolers. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 15(2).
4. Муратова, Г. Р. (2022). Paralimpiya sporti imkoniyatlari cheklangan shahslarni ijtimoiylashtirish usuli sifatida. OAK tasarrufida'Oriental art and culture scientific'methodical journal, 697-702.
5. Муратова, Г. Р. (2014). Органолептическая оценка рубленых полуфабрикатов из мяса курицы с добавлением гороховой муки и облепихового масла. In Студент и аграрная наука (pp. 176-177).
6. Муратова, Г. Р. (2015). Питание школьников г. Самара: проблемы и пути решения. In Студенческая наука и медицина XXI века: традиции, инновации и приоритеты (pp. 170-170).
7. Муратова, Г. Р. (2022). К вопросу инновационного подхода к процессу физического воспитания в вузе. Репозиторий открытого доступа, 8, 371-374.
8. Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). The role of rhythmic gymnastics in the educational and educational process in the republic of uzbekistan. Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 24-27.
9. Tursunovich, Q. U. (2022). History of development of paralympic sports competitions in uzbekistan. International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 334-336.
10. Makhmudovich, G. A. (2022). Movement is the main factor of a healthy lifestyle. Open Access Repository, 9(12), 4-9.
11. Yakubjonov I. A. (2021). Modern Requirements For Teaching Discipline "Sports" In Higher Education. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research, 3(02), 21-23.
12. Якубжонов И. А., Азизов, М. А., & Якубжонова Ф. И. (2022). Развитие физической подготовки и спорта в формировании здорового молодого поколения. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1(3), 170-173.
13. Якубжонов И.А. (2021). Jismoniy madaniyat jarayonida aqliy madaniyat. Общество и инновации, 2(2/S), 688-691.
14. Akramjonovich, Y. I., & Ismailovna, Y. F. (2022). Pedagogical Conditions That Ensure The Successful Development Of Physical Fitness Of Modern Youth. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(10), 4495-4499.
15. Yakubjonov, I. A., & Yakubjonova, F. I. (2023). Stol tennis o 'yini orqali insonning tez anglash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish. Scientific progress, 4(1), 254-259.
16. Якубжонов, И. А., & Шокиров, Ш. Г. (2022). Кувватов У.Т "Развитие воспитательной работы в студенческой футбольной команде.". In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (Vol. 1, pp. 140-147).
17. Yakubjonov, I. A., Yakubjonova, F. I., & Azizov, M. A. (2022). The role of physical education and sports in the development of the human organism. In International conference: problems and scientific solutions (pp. 124-130).
18. Yakubjonov, I., Azizov, M., & Yakubjonova, F. (2022). Development of physical training and sports in the formation of a healthy young generation. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1, 170-173.
19. Ismoilovna, Y. F. (2022). Development of sports motivation of teenage wrestlers based on the application of action games among young people. Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 117-119.

PECULIARITIES OF NATIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND BEYOND

Amonov Sunatillo Nusratovich

English Literature and translations studies department, Bukhara State University

Annotation. The situation in the English-speaking world is completely different. Money is an important component of the culture of society there. It is also obvious that money performs the function of social ranking of members of society and serves as a tool for identifying an individual in the space of social hierarchies.

Key words. Money, business, wealthy, rich, work, earn, Russian, French, Anglican, American, culture and language, linguistic picture.

Introduction. However, it should be noted that the Anglicism “businessman”, including the broad concept of a business person, entrepreneur, can also be used in the figurative meaning of “businessman”, that is, it carries various connotations in relation to one or another situation. Wed: “Who is there among market businessmen! Former teachers, doctors, engineers, workers, students, school graduates” (Izvestia, 02/19/1994). However, in the press, namely in the second half of the 90s. “businessman” is used more often in a positive context, often emphasizing the need for this profession. It seems that the lack of an equivalent for the word “businessman” is explained by the difference in connotations of the words “business” and “business”. Probably, the purpose of the corresponding reality in the contexts of English and Russian culture is thought of differently: to create a new business - for them; create new money - with us. Moreover, this wide divergency of meanings, in our opinion, is fundamental. Texts describing the achievements of rich people who have achieved everything through their own labor in English-speaking countries quantitatively predominate (compared to Russian culture) (D. Thomas, 1976), they create and maintain the image of an “honest” rich man.

Literature review.

In its most concentrated form, the ethics of responsibility, as researchers (R. Helbruner, U. Petit, A. Smith, W. Liefert, A. Maslow and others) believe, is embodied in professionalism and business, where a special attitude is more clearly represented to work and a fundamentally new work motivation, which was determined by the end of the 20th century in English society.

In his study, researcher of didactic texts V.A. comes to approximately similar results. Rybnikova (2001) based on the material of the British English language. She showed that the concepts “money”, “business”, “wealth” are associated with the concepts “success/achievement”, “work/labor”, professionalism” and occupy a central position in the conceptual sphere of English didactic texts¹. According to her, the semantic representation of the concept “money” reflects senses that characterize the functioning of money as the main indicator of the ability to satisfy human needs. The verb “afford” is frequent, denoting the ability to “buy something or pay for something”; in texts and at the macrotext level, a description is constantly given of the comparison of cash amounts and the no - it needs realized through them. Didactic texts also reflected the idea of money as a universal criterion for the quality of life, its corresponding image of “normal” life at this stage of social development.

¹ Рыбникова В.А. Языковая концептуализация социума (на материале английских дидактических текстов). Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Краснодар, 2001.

Analysis. It might seem so much interesting to discover how each culture and nations accept the word wealth, money, the rich differently. For example, in the U.S the way rich people earned their money is uninteresting and nobody cares, whereas in France the public suspect the way these individuals earned their money. Therefore, they have less appearance in public and press to attract less attention and criticism. In Russia, the time one spent for earning and to make fortune is considered to have less moral value since this time could have been spent for God. These have been the general assumptions and analysis of term of money and its meaning and definition in various cultures.

The concept of “work/labor” represents the fundamental values of fallen society - the presence of property, prosperity, independence, freedom, individualism, responsibility, thus belonging to the system of the basic concept of “money”, which organizes the worldview and life of people brought up on these values. For example, in the USA, a person who earns a lot of money has the right to count on no less honor in society than a prominent scientist or major politician. An American, seeing a millionaire driving by in a luxury car, thinks about how to earn more money so that he can be in his place.

The first rule of an American millionaire is “work for yourself, self-love deeply concentrating on yourself and success will await you in life.” For an American, everything is extremely simple: if a person is richer than others, it means he is smarter, stronger and better than others. Moreover, at what cost his success was achieved is of no interest to anyone. We believe that in this regard it would be appropriate to cite the Latin saying “money has no smell”, which belongs to the Roman emperor Vespasian, who introduced a tax on public restrooms. Even the English writer S. Maugham called money the “sixth sense”, displacing intuition from this position: “Money is a kind of sixth sense, without which the other five are incomplete,” apparently in the sense that money sharpens the five inherent in a person natural feelings and give money a unique charm. It is not clear, however, what to do with the sense of smell. On the one hand, many people clearly have a taste for money and a sense of smell for it, but on the other hand, they say that “money has no smell.”

According to V.G. Krysko and E.A. Sarakuev “the measure of success in an American’s life is money”. Americans, unlike Russians, believe that work and the money received for it are a more reliable path to the salvation of their souls than piety. Time must be used for useful activities and must be reported to God about how the time given by God was used.²

A. Lanier writes that Americans value time very highly. “We are slaves of time,” they say about themselves and view it as something real and material. They budget it, save it and spend it, steal and kill, cut and account for it, and even put a price on it. According to Lanier, Time is a valuable commodity³ (Lanier 1996, 47). For the British, unlike the Americans, wealth is not a goal in itself, but is a way of entering high society with its special lifestyle. Since the 18th century, there was a practice of selling titles for money, so the rich became aristocrats. The belief that “old” money, inherited, has more value than money earned personally is still at the core of the British mentality. An English millionaire most often inherits his wealth. Only 7% of the British rich belong to the category of “self-made man”.⁴

Among the modern British rich, elite groups stand out: the traditional aristocracy, that is, titled landowners; descendants of 19th-century London financiers; heirs of entrepreneurs from Northern England who made their fortune in the textile industry. They all professed Anglicanism and sent their children to the same schools and universities. As a result, a close connection arose between these groups, and by the beginning of the 20th century they completely merged and formed the so-called

² Крысько В.Г., Саракуев Э.А. Введение в этнопсихологию. Учебно- методич. пособие для студентов. М.: Ин-т практической психологии, 1996. — 344 с.

³

⁴ Lanier A.R. Living in the USA. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural press, 1996.-298 p.

23	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

owner class. A typical English millionaire lives on a country estate. He spends money on works of art, horses, yachts and travel. The lifestyle of wealthy Englishmen is subject to many rituals - regular appearance at balls and dinners, aristocratic sports (hunting and polo), presence at the annual races at Ascot and the Wimbledon tournament.

British high society forms a closed caste, held together by family ties, marriages and participation in joint financial enterprises. It is almost impossible to penetrate into this world from the outside. A successful entrepreneur or employee who wins a million in the lottery will never become a member. To do this, you need to be born into a certain family and study at Eton or Harrow, Oxford or Cambridge. It is there that personal and business acquaintances are made that determine financial and social status.

However, it should be noted that the once widespread opinion. The idea that the British work more and harder than others has now been greatly shaken. The British are very proud of their ability to certainly, albeit somehow, but still get things done “without unnecessary haste,” that is, to act without particularly worrying about discipline or planning (Maill, Milstead, 1999).⁵ Although in the past this attitude to work served the British quite well, and it is in the past that for them all the lessons that they dream of learning are contained.

After analyzing the relevant material, we came to the conclusion that ethnopsychology points to the fact that the modern work ethic of the West is characterized by the high value of hard work. However, throughout the 20th century, asceticism and frugality gradually lost their positions to the opposite principle - consumerism. That's probably why the slogan modern Western society - “Earn more to spend more” - is an indicator of the stability of their economy and the willingness of buyers to spend money on new, expensive goods, rather than putting them aside for a “rainy day.” However, speaking about the national psychological characteristics of native speakers of English, ethnopsychologists note many contradictory aspects, including hard work, which is shown only when it is beneficial. Therefore, their performance, diligence, and determination in everyday life cannot be assessed unambiguously. These qualities are enhanced by their enterprise, ingenuity, courage, and perseverance. Efficiency means for them (primarily Americans) organization, clarity, accurate calculation, knowledge of the matter, and the ability to benefit. At the same time, they are extremely concerned about their own benefit. This is probably why time is a valuable commodity for them, and success is equal to the number of dollars made.

Features of the national attitude towards money in the French linguistic picture of the world

In continental Europe the situation is somewhat more democratic. For example, in France, high society includes not only aristocrats and rich bourgeois, but also major government officials. At all, being in the civil service in most European countries is a sign of respectability and a guarantee of financial stability - sti. It should be noted that every nation has its own words, morals, and customs. And there is no truer saying than what is said in Latin: Ubi hominess sunt modi sunt (where there are people, there are customs).

Unlike the Americans, the French, according to ethnopsychologists (N. Yapp, M. Syrett), never worshiped “making” money as such. It was not part of their culture and they were not so obsessed with it. However, in the eyes of the majority of French people, the problem of success in life seems much less clear-cut; only a third of them believe that success is the result of ambition and dexterity. Almost half of the French distrust those who have made a fortune. Therefore, French millionaires often avoid appearing on television screens and the covers of illustrated magazines, and French “moneybags” do not turn up their noses, unlike their English, Italian or American counterparts (Yapp,

⁵ Майол Э и Милстед Д. Эти странные англичане / Пер. с англ. И.Тогоевой. - М.: Эгмонт Россия Лтд., 1999. - 72 с.

24	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Syrett 1999, 21). This can be partly explained by the fact that perhaps French businessmen operate in a much more mysterious atmosphere than their American counterparts.⁶

In the studies of G.D. Gacheva, D.S. Likhachev, P. Morel, an attempt is made to nationally determine the image of the world. Thus, in French semantics the predominance of “kinematic ideas” is seen (from the Latin “motus” - movement, that is, “motor”. French Cosmos is understood as rotation, the internal life of French society is seen in the model of “social rondo” (Gachev, 1998) and the national image of France is associated with movement and dynamics. The French are attracted by the living thrill of life, its movement, its brilliance and beauty. The French want to look significant in the eyes of a neighbor, to make an impression. The French language also has this: French verbs “être” (to be) and “paraître” (to seem) come from the same root “to show oneself.” It is not for nothing that the French nicknamed their king Louis XIV the “Sun King,” and France its statesmen, 4 both the Renaissance and the times of Gaulle and even Chirac have always been likened to a shining celestial body.⁷

The concept of “La force” (strength, power, power) is associated with other, no less great, concepts: “la gloire” (glory) and “la patrie” (homeland). Note that these are exclusively feminine nouns, which, according to French ethnopsychologists

The core component of national character is the priorities, in accordance with which the value orientations of members of a linguistic and cultural community are realized. The typical Englishman strives to get rich in order to maintain a certain lifestyle. The typical American saves money to be confident in the future. A love of ostentatious brilliance and eye-catching luxury is inherent in representatives of French culture. Until recently, the figure of the “new Russian” was a mixture of a provincial American and an English aristocrat. Consumption standards were formed simultaneously from our own Soviet experience and from Western films “about the beautiful life.” And compliance with them was determined by one concept - “cool”.

So, we have come to the conclusion that a person’s active and interested attitude towards money is expressed in ideas about values, which contain an assessment of the phenomena of reality and people’s actions from the point of view of their moral significance.

Linguoculturology is a complex, synthesizing discipline, the object of which is verbalized values that are culturally significant for a linguistic community, and the task is to study and describe the relationship between language and culture to identify these values.

Linguoculturology is based on such provisions as the distinction between two forms of culture - material and spiritual, recognition of the semiotic nature of language and spiritual culture, the fixation by language of a naive picture of the world, the dialogism of relations between language and culture, the presence of norms as a general category of language and culture, opposition dynamics and statistics for language and culture.

The main unit of linguoculturology is the cultural concept - “a multidimensional semantic formation in which the significant, figurative and conceptual aspects are distinguished.” The choice of linguoculturology as the theoretical basis for the study of the concept is explained by the fact that, as an intersecting discipline, it presents various possibilities for using linguistic and cultural approaches in the form of a qualitatively new, integral toolkit for analyzing the cultural characteristics of linguistic phenomena.

Studying the ways of verbalizing concepts using various linguistic means is an accessible way to identify the content of a concept. Concepts reduce all existing and observable phenomena and facts of reality surrounding a person to a single system. The concept has a complex structure. On the one

⁶ Япп Н. и Сиретт М. Эти странные французы / Пер. с англ. И.Тогоевой. М.: Эгмонт Россия Лтд., 1999. - 72 с.

⁷ Гачев Г.Д. Национальные образы мира: Курс лекций. М.: Изд. Центр «Академия», 1998. - 432 с.

hand, everything that is included in the structure of the concept belongs to it; on the other hand, the structure of the concept includes what makes it a factor of culture - the original form, compressed to the main features of the content, history, modern associations, assessments. We include all the features of an object in the concept, considering the concept as knowledge structured in a frame.

The analysis of the linguocultural features of the concept is based on a synchronic approach, as well as on elements of diachronic analysis. We understand conceptual analysis as identifying channels of access to the relevant area through linguistic phenomena. Such channels are lexemes, the internal form of these lexemes, their paradigmatic connections, phraseological units, proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, as well as cognitive structures identified during the analysis that make up the symbolary of culture.

A concept as a mental representation of a phenomenon is fixed in lexicographic interpretations of the name of the concept. The way a person interprets a concept speaks about the peculiarities of his perception of this phenomenon and possible ways of his behavior in various situations. The work proposes the following working definition of the concept of “conceptualization”: Conceptualization - 1) the process of the appearance of semantic increments in units of various levels from the word to the text - objective, developing the meaning of the word presented in the dictionary, and subjective, associatively associated with objective increments in micro and macrottexts, 2) the incremental meaning itself that arose as a result of the action of this process. Although the concept of “money” is universal for all groups of people, its conceptualization is different in different cultures.

Discussion. A special place in the picture of the world is occupied by the linguistic picture of the world, which is part of the general picture of the world, has a “link” to language and is refracted in it through linguistic forms. The linguistic picture of the world reflects the entirety of a person’s knowledge and ideas about the reality around him, which makes it possible to identify the national and cultural specifics of the perception of the world, create a portrait of the nation, indicate the characteristics of behavior, as well as the influence of society on human life. A comparative study shows the special role of the concept “money” in the formation of a linguistic picture of the world, presumably specific to each language. The core component of national character are priorities, in accordance with which the value orientations of members of a linguistic and cultural community are realized. However, some features of national character may undergo certain changes over time. Specialists of various types

Nomination of monetary units in the history of the Russian language

In the ancient history of the Indo-European peoples, the equivalent of wealth and a means of comparing property during exchange was cattle, which is why numerous names for money go back to the designation of cattle in ancient languages. According to V.O. Klyuchevsky, in the 11th-12th centuries. the word “cattle” in Russian in the meaning of money was, apparently, already archaic. It was replaced by another term with the same meaning - “coons”, from the name of expensive furs of various fur-bearing animals.⁸

From the end of the 12th century. a third term appears, which did not supplant kuna, but existed next to it, punazi (singular punaz) - ‘coin, Roman denarius’ - in the translation of the Gospel, which is a borrowing from Germanic languages.

Then such monetary units as hryvnia and parts of the hryvnia appeared - kunnogata, rezana, veksha (from the name squirrel): pieces of leather or fur were coins in barter trade. Gradually, furs were replaced from monetary circulation by metal coins. Since Ancient Rus' did not have domestic sources of precious metals, foreign coins were widely used in trade. At first these were Roman silver coins, but an exceptional role was played by coins of eastern origin - dirhams of the Arab Caliphate,

⁸ Ключевский В.О. Курс русской истории. Соч. в 9 т. Т.1 М.: Мысль, 1987.-430с.

which were imported by merchants along the Volga. In the 11th - 12th centuries. Byzantine silver *miliaria*, as well as gold and copper coins, were common. At the same time, *denarii* minted in Europe were imported through *Veliky Novgorod*.

Conclusion. The word "money" appears in the Russian language last among the units of this semantic group (cattle, furs, animals (*veksha* - squirrel)'), which indicates a time when money circulation in Rus' was heavily dependent on the Tatars, who collected taxes and duties on the Russian population. The word is undoubtedly borrowed, but its history is not clear in detail. One might think that this word came into the Russian language from Turkic languages.

Thus, with regard to the history of the word "money", one can only assert that it is foreign, borrowed and, apparently, from the East. The monetary system in Rus' gradually changed. Natural money is being replaced by the *ruble*, *hryvnia*, *altyn*, *poltina*, *chervonets*, *kopec*, *polushka*, etc.

Hryvnia is a unit of value in ancient Rus' (*cun*, silver and gold). The *kuna hryvnia* was made of low-grade silver. The silver *hryvnia* was equal to 4 *kuns*; in the 15th century, *Novgorodians* called this *hryvnia* "ruble." A golden *hryvnia* was equal to 50 *kuns* and weighed 20 *spools*. From 1699 - 1720 silver coins of 10 *kopecs*, called 'hryvnia', were minted from 70-grade silver. The name of the ingot comes from the silver neckband, which was a decoration and was in circulation along with foreign coins and pieces of silver. It is believed that the initiative for minting belonged to *Dmitry Donskoy*, who began to melt down the Tatar silver coin "denga" into Russian *hryvnias*.

Denga (*denga*), until the end of the 15th century, was a Russian copper coin of irregular shape; with the introduction of *kopecs* it was equal to 1/2 *kopec*. At the end of the 17th century. The money was minted from copper due to a lack of silver up to 12 *rubles*. 80 *kop.* from the *pud*; 1702 - 15 *rubles* 44 *kopecs*; 1704-20 *r.* from the *pud*; 1730 - 10 *rubles*; 1757 - 16 *rubles*; 1810 - 24 *r.* Since 1829, *denga* began to be called 'money'. *Denezhka* is a Russian copper coin of 1/2 *kopec*.

Gros is a derivative of *griva* (*griva* in Old Slavic means neck). The original meaning is 'necklace, decoration, ring, measure of weight, coin'; in the 11th century 'currency unit'.

The very name of the coin (*Groschen*, *Gros*) comes from the German *Grosse* (size), i.e. 'large silver coin'. *Pennies* have become almost ubiquitous in Europe. In France, gold pennies were also minted, which had different names: "groroyal, cadier, florin", etc. Gradually, pennies lost their standard and value, and by the beginning of the 17th century, a penny was already a small, usually copper, coin. In our country, the first copper pennies were called two-*kopec* coins.

Altyn is an old Russian coin count, the name of which comes from the Tatar word *alty* (six). Before Peter I, we didn't have checks for *altyns* - 41

They were counted, but only counting was carried out in *altyns*: at the exchange rate, from three to six money was counted in *altyns*. Under Peter I, *altyns* were issued initially in 1704 from good silver, then in 1711 and 1712. *altynniks* were issued from 70-karat silver, and in 1718 not minted, but embossed *altynniks* were issued. Empress Catherine I refused this coin, giving an order to make ten-*kopec* coins. However, the *altyn* remained a coin account (in the 19th century there was still a five-*altyn*, 15 *kopecs*), which is recorded in the dictionary of V.I. Dahl, and in a figurative sense, an *altynnik* began to be called a person who especially loved *altyns*, who generally strived for truth and make money by crooks. This is where the verb *altynnichat* was formed - to strive for profit through deception, shortchanging, bribes.

Efimok is an old Russian name for taller, in circulation in Russia from the 15th - 17th centuries, sometimes with the stamp of the Russian coat of arms.

Used literature

1. Рыбникова В.А. Языковая концептуализация социума (на материале английских дидактических текстов). Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Краснодар, 2001.
2. Крысько В.Г., Саракуев Э.А. Введение в этнопсихологию. Учебно- методич. пособие для студентов. М.: Ин-т практической психологии, 1996. — 344 с.

3. Lanier A.R. Living in the USA. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural press, 1996.-298 p.
4. Майол Э и Милстед Д. Эти странные англичане / Пер. с англ. И.Тогоевой. - М.: Эгмонт Россия Лтд., 1999. - 72 с.
5. Япп Н. и Сиретт М. Эти странные французы / Пер. с англ. И.Тогоевой. М.: Эгмонт Россия Лтд., 1999. - 72 с.
6. Гачев Г.Д. Национальные образы мира: Курс лекций. М.: Изд. Центр «Академия», 1998. - 432 с.
7. Ключевский В.О. Курс русской истории. Соч. в 9 т. Т.1 М.: Мысль, 1987.-430с
8. Akhmedova Mekhrinigor Bahodirovna. "ANALYSIS AND DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF SPIRITUALITY". Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, Vol. 18, May 2022, doi:10.21070/ijins.v18i.590.
9. ISLOMOV ELDOR YUSUPOVICH, AHMEDOVA MEHRINIGOR BAHODIROVNA. THE ESSENCE OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. XIII МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ " ЯЗЫК И КУЛЬТУРА"Челябинск, 26 апреля 2018 года. - P.12-15

FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TAX LEGAL RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

Ashurov Sherzod Rakhimovich,

Independent researcher of Bukhara State University
sherzodashurov@gmail.com

Abstract – *The development of digital technologies directly affects changes in the structure of tax legal relations. The significant transformative impact of digitalization is already showing the scientific community and specialists in tax legal relations the prospects for the evolution of tax legal relations themselves. At the same time, tax legal relations have a significant number of varieties and arise in connection with the payment and collection of taxes, the implementation of tax control, pre-trial settlement of tax disputes and in other cases. The central place is occupied by legal relations arising in connection with the payment of tax.*

Key words: *digital technologies, tax legal relations, payment, legal regulation, taxpayer, benefits.*

I. Introduction

An integral element of the legal relationship for the payment of tax is the calculation of the corresponding tax, which is a multidimensional legal category. As a general rule, the taxpayer independently calculates the amount of tax payable for the tax period based on the tax base, tax rate and tax benefits. In this case, there is an established possibility of assigning the corresponding responsibility to the tax authority or tax agent.

Accordingly, the relationship between tax calculation and the substantive side of the tax legal relationship is undeniable. In this case, the legal regulation of this element of taxation is carried out through an indication of the subject obligated to calculate the tax (taxpayer, tax authority or tax agent).

II. Literature review

The participation of a tax agent in tax legal relations involves partial shifting of the taxpayer's responsibilities for calculating and transferring taxes to the budget system to another person (for example, an employer, a counterparty). At the same time, regarding the participation of a tax agent in a tax legal relationship, there is also a very bold position, which involves classifying tax agents as participants, and not subjects of the corresponding legal relationship, due to the technical nature of the functions assigned to him in calculating and transferring taxes to the budget (the taxpayer remains the subject).

An interesting question is the correlation between the categories of calculation and payment of tax. According to the prevailing approach, the stage of tax calculation is replaced by the subsequent stage of tax payment. At the same time, there are 3 positions that do not distinguish between these categories.

So, Y.A. Krokhina, for example, rightly notes that it is the obligation to calculate tax (and not to pay it) that follows from the fact of the acquisition of an object of taxation or the implementation of financial and economic activities by the taxpayer.

III. Analysis

A.A. Batarin defines the legal category of tax calculation as “a procedural element of the legal structure of a tax, consisting of a certain set of actions (including arithmetic calculations) of a person authorized by the legislation on taxes and fees (taxpayer, tax agent, tax authority), which is his obligation arising as a result of the acquisition object of taxation, and consists in calculating the

amount of tax payable (advance tax payments) for a certain tax period, based on the application of the selected tax rate to the calculated tax base, taking into account the corresponding tax benefits.

A.V. Krasnyukov considers the calculation of tax as an example of the implementation of a separate power of the right to collect tax within the framework of a single tax obligation: the calculation of tax by the taxpayer as the power of the tax authority to demand active behavior from the taxpayer or the power of the tax authority to take its own active actions (depending on who has the responsibility for calculation tax). Within the framework of this study, consideration of tax calculation as a special legal obligation of the subject of tax legal relations is of particular importance.

It should be noted that the responsibilities of taxpayers (and in some cases, tax authorities) are specified in the rules relating to each tax payment. This statement is largely applicable to the obligation to calculate tax.

A.A. Batarin classifies the obligation to calculate tax as a general obligation of a guaranteeing nature (implying positive actions), and also considers it the main responsibility of the taxpayer (tax agent) and the tax authority.

D.V. Vinnitsky classifies the responsibility of the taxpayer (tax agent) for the correct and timely calculation of taxes as organizational-property tax obligations (related to material benefits, as opposed to obligations with a predominance of the organizational element).

Thus, tax calculation is an important component of the content of the tax legal relationship, as well as a mandatory stage of the tax process.

At the same time, the scientific literature notes that the procedural nature of the legal relationship for tax calculation directly follows from the absence of such a sign as the transfer of funds by one entity to another (“the tax payment remains the property of the taxpayer”).

Noting the procedural nature of tax calculation, one cannot help but point out its special place within the tax process (in this aspect the procedural nature of this category is revealed).

IV. Discussion

The calculation of tax within the framework of a complex tax legal relationship actually corresponds to the method of determining the amount of the taxpayer’s obligation to pay the corresponding tax (the basis of the legal relationship for tax payment).

N.P. points out the connection between the calculation of tax and the determination of tax liability. Kucheryavenko (calculation of tax as a specification of the action to determine tax liability). Tax calculation is carried out in relation to the individual tax liability of the taxpayer for a specific tax for a specific tax period.

V.F. Yevtushenko also defines the calculation of taxes as actions to determine the amount of tax liability. At the same time, A.A. Batarin correlates the calculation of tax in a broad sense (considering the use of institutions of offset and refund of overpaid or overcharged tax) and “calculation of the entire tax liability.”

The methods for determining a taxpayer’s tax payment obligations include the following:

- 1) an independent method of determining the tax liability of the taxpayer (tax agent), which corresponds to the calculation of tax by the specified entities (declarative or non-declarative);
- 2) determination of tax liability by the authorized tax authority (corresponds to the calculation of tax by the tax authority).

The initial determination of the amount of the taxpayer's tax liability by the tax authority has significant advantages over the determination of tax obligations by the taxpayer (tax agent):

a significant reduction in administrative pressure on taxpayers;

simplification of tax payment procedures for taxpayers (no obligation to prepare and submit a declaration);

increasing the efficiency of tax authorities by automating the tax calculation process;

no need for subsequent desk control of tax returns (calculation) due to the absence of the latter in the tax calculation process;

Reducing the risks of incorrectly filling out tax returns (calculations) and, accordingly, the risks of receiving additional fiscal burden in the form of fines or penalties. However, the fact that the determination of the taxpayer's tax liability by the tax authority is carried out only in relation to property taxes of individuals, as well as tax on professional income, is not arbitrary.

Thus, the calculation of tax by the tax authority is ensured through the implementation and use in the activities of tax authorities of software systems that involve automation of the calculation of tax amounts by processing big data systems about the elements of taxation for a specific tax.

Using information from databases about taxable objects and taxpayers, software systems convert the relevant information into the final amount of tax liability.

In the scientific literature, the following stages of tax calculation are distinguished:

1) determination of the tax object (a number of authors do not agree with the identification of this stage, since the tax object is primarily a legal fact necessary for the emergence of a tax obligation, which precedes the calculation of the tax);

2) determination of the tax base;

3) choice of tax rate;

4) application of tax benefits;

5) calculation of the tax amount.

At the same time, the expression of the will of the taxpayer is a necessary condition for the formation of a legal structure that affects the calculation of tax.

A necessary condition for automating the determination of the amount of a taxpayer's tax liability by the tax authority is the presence of the following mandatory elements:

clear definition and delimitation of taxable objects (its constituent transactions) related to the taxpayer,

accurate and complete determination of the tax base inherent in a specific taxation object,

precise determination of the size of the tax period (necessary if the taxable object has an incomplete tax period (for example, a car was purchased by an individual in the middle of the calendar year)),

precise determination and application of tax benefits, tax deductions, and other legal categories that are permanent or variable in nature and affect the final amount of tax liability.

Other elements of taxation corresponding to individual stages of tax calculation, including the tax period (in cases where the object of taxation exists for the entire tax period), the tax rate, the procedure for calculating tax, the procedure and timing of tax payment, do not require special specific fixation in this context due to the fact that these elements, within the framework of automation of tax calculation, have constant values in mathematical formulas for calculating specific taxes.

For a long time, the above elements (primarily fixing the object of taxation, the tax base and the tax period) could only be implemented through permitting state institutions (state registration of real estate and vehicles) and interdepartmental interaction of tax authorities and authorized bodies involved in the registration of vehicles and rights on real estate (objects of taxation of property taxes of individuals).

Modern digitalization processes, the latest technological solutions in addition to existing permitting state institutions already make it possible to quite clearly establish such objects of taxation as income, income minus expenses (with the exception of certain non-fixed transactions), as well as determine their valuation (tax base).

This process is facilitated by the development of online payment systems, the introduction of modern systems of administration and control over payments: online cash registers, specialized

applications (for example, the creation of the “Yandex” application as part of an experiment to introduce a tax on professional income) and software systems.

Accordingly, the development of digital technologies makes it possible to improve the determination of the amount of tax liability of taxpayers by authorized tax authorities within the framework of legal relations for the calculation and payment of taxes related to the determination of income and expenses.

The tax base is the monetary value of income, which is considered on an accrual basis from the beginning of the tax period (calendar month). An interesting fact is that the legislator, for the sake of convenience in calculating, paying tax and subsequent control, chose a minor tax period. Tax rates are set at 4% of income received from individuals and 6% of income received from individual entrepreneurs for use in business activities and from legal entities.

Tax returns under the specified tax regime are not submitted, tax calculation is carried out by the tax authority independently (tax is determined as the percentage of the tax base corresponding to the tax rate) considering a special tax deduction (up to 10,000 rubles in the amount of 1 (2) percent(s) of the tax base).

When making settlements with clients, the taxpayer transmits information about the settlement to the tax authority, generates a check and transfers it to the buyer (customer) at the time of settlement.

In the case of using the services of an intermediary who does not use cash register equipment at the time of settlements, it is allowed to submit to the tax authority information on each calculation made by the intermediary (or summary information) no later than the ninth day of the month following the tax period. During the same period, it is allowed to generate a check when using non-cash payments (without the use of electronic means of payment).

An important provision is that it is permissible for the taxpayer to manually adjust information about the amount of settlements, leading to an overestimation of tax amounts in two cases: firstly, the return of funds received as payment (advance payment), and secondly, incorrect entry of the relevant information. When adjusting information, the taxpayer also provides an explanation of the adjustment made.

V. Conclusion

Thus, the features of calculating tax on professional income (determining the amount of tax liability under the corresponding special tax regime) are the following circumstances:

independent automated calculation of tax by the tax authority based on data received from the taxpayer on the calculations made (using a special application, a settlement receipt is generated and transmitted);

independent determination by the tax authority of the amount of tax deduction (fixed amount) and, accordingly, reduction of the amount of tax payable;

the permissibility of manual adjustment by the taxpayer of information on calculations, entailing a reduction in the amount of tax liability without negative consequences (primarily tax sanctions);

lack of significance in the formation of the tax base for the taxpayer’s expense transactions;

the inability to reduce the amount of tax payable by other non-fixed amounts paid by the taxpayer (for example, other tax, insurance premium, and so on).

References:

1. Guseva T.A. Tax planning in business: legal regulation. - M., 2007. - 432 p.
2. Davydova M.V., Pantelev A.I. The concept and subject of tax procedural law // Financial law. - 2006. - No. 3. - P. 12 - 18.

3. Efremova T.A. Tax control as a form of tax legal relations // Current issues of economic sciences. - 2009. - P.82–85.
4. Javoronkova N.G., Shpakovsky Yu.G. Digitalization in the field of environmental safety: administrative and legal aspects // Lawyer. - 2019. - No. 4. - P. 14 - 19.
5. Zemskova A.I. On the question of the essence of the human rights function of the state // Society and Law. - 2009. - No. 3. P. 21-27.
6. Izotov A.V. Digitalization of tax legal relations: theoretical and legal aspect / A.A. Izotov // Financial law. - 2021. - No. 1.- pp. 28-31.
7. Ilyushikhin I.M. Concept and signs of tax legal relations // Jurisprudence. - 2000. - No. 2. - P. 127-145.
8. Nikitin E., Marius M.C. Unified Digital Law Enforcement Environment - Necessity and Prospects for Creation in the «BRICS Countries» // BRICS Law Journal. - 2020. - 7(2). - P. 66-93.
9. Nikitin S., Patsatsiya M. Summary Procedures and Optimization of Commercial Court Proceedings in Russia // BRICS Law Journal. - 2019. - 6(2). - P. 108-131.
10. Ranchordas Sofia. The Digitalization of Government and Digital Exclusion: Setting the Scene (April 29, 2020) // University of Groningen Faculty of Law Research Paper, forthcoming in Ferreira Mendes, G. & Blanco de Morais, C. (eds.). *Direito Publico e Internet: Democracia, Redes Sociais e Regulagao do Ciberespago* FGV Publicacoes/IDP/ Univ. Lisboa, (Public Governance 4.0, 2020). - 31 p.

METHODS OF SETTING AND SOLVING MIXED AND BOUNDARY PROBLEMS FOR HYPERBOLIC TYPE EQUATIONS

Elvira Erkin kizi Shakayeva,

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, teacher of the "Mathematics and Teaching Methodology" department

Abstract: In this article, the methods of solving these mixed and boundary problems are described. The Sturm-Liouville problem is described and the solution of such problems by the Fourier method is shown. The mixed problem put into the hyperbolic type equation was solved by the Fourier method.

Key words: initial condition, mixed problem, boundary value problem, general solution, eigenvalue, eigenfunction, Sturm-Liouville theorem and problem, Fourier method, Fourier coefficients.

The solutions of the equations of mathematical physics depend on the setting of the problem representing the initial and boundary conditions. In this case, firstly, the solution of the given problem must exist and be unique, and secondly, this solution must be stable (a small change in the solution corresponds to a slight change in the conditions). If the solution of the given problem exists, is unique and stable, then this problem is called a correctly posed (correct) problem.[8:221]

In practice, there are many ways to solve the above boundary problems, for example, the method of characteristics, the method of separation of variables, the method of resources, and the methods of approximate calculation. Some methods give the analytical expression of the solution of the equation (the problem posed to it), the second one only shows the existence of the solution, and the third one gives the numerical value of this solution. Even sometimes it is necessary to use different methods to find the solution of different problems for one equation.[4:24]

One of the most widely used methods for solving boundary and mixed-type problems in the theory of partial differential equations is the separation of variables or Fourier method. The mixed problem is set for hyperbolic and parabolic type equations; $G \in R^n$ – and the initial and boundary conditions are given.[2:37] The idea of the Fourier method is as follows: the desired function, which depends on several variables, is assigned to a separate variable is searched in the form of a product of related functions. We begin the description of the mentioned method by searching for the solution of the first initial-boundary value problem for the narrow vibration equation with both ends fixed. The rest of the boundary problems and mixed problems are solved in a similar way. The following

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} \tag{1}$$

homogeneous of Eq

$$u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 0 \tag{2}$$

marginal and

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \tag{3}$$

we find a solution that satisfies the initial conditions. Since the equation (1) is linear and homogeneous, the sum of its eigensolutions is also a solution of the equation. We can see their sum with some coefficients as the desired solution. First, we consider the following auxiliary problem:

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$

of the equation is not exactly equal to zero

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \tag{4}$$

multiplicative, where X, T are univariable, and functions of x and t are homogeneous

$$u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 0 \tag{5}$$

be asked to find a solution that satisfies the boundary conditions[1].

Solution: Substituting expression (4) into equation (1).

$$X''(x)T(t) = \frac{1}{a^2} X(x)T''(t) \tag{6}$$

we form the equality, and from the equality (6).

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} \tag{7}$$

we form the equation. In order for the function defined by formula (4) to be a solution of equation (1), equation (7) must be satisfied for all values of the independent variables $0 < x < 1, t > 0$. [5:351] The left part of this equation is only x o, and the right-hand side are functions of only the t variable. Successively, assigning one of them and changing the other, we are sure that the left and right parts of equality (7) are equal to some fixed number:

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda \tag{8}$$

In this case, we took λ with a negative sign for convenience in further calculations. (8) to find the functions $X(x)$ and $T(t)$ from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) &= 0, X(x) \neq 0, \\ T''(x) + a^2 \lambda T(x) &= 0, T(t) \neq 0 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

we arrive at ordinary differential equations and also from the boundary conditions (6).

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, t) &= X(0) \quad T(t) = 0, \\ u(l, t) &= X(l) \quad T(t) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

originates. Instead, the above equations show that in order for the function $u(x,t)$ defined by formula (5) to be equal to zero, the function $X(x)$ must satisfy the conditions $X(0)= X(1) = 0$, vice versa shows that $T(t)=0$. Therefore, from the given boundary conditions, we have conditions $X(0)= X(1)= 0$. So, during the solution of the given boundary value problem, we came to the following problem, known as the Sturm-Liouville problem for the function $X(x)$:

Definition of λ

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, X(0) = X(1) = 0 \tag{10}$$

The value for which a nontrivial solution of the problem exists is called the eigenvalue of this problem, and the corresponding nontrivial solution is called the eigenfunction corresponding to the eigenvalue λ . The set of all eigenvalues is called the spectrum of the problem. [] In general, the problem of finding the eigenvalues of differential equations and their corresponding eigenfunctions is called the Sturm-Liouville problem. In order to find a solution to the above-mentioned problem, we consider each of the negative, zero, and positive cases of λ separately. In this process, we use the knowledge known to us from simple differential equations.

Case 1. Let us assume that $\lambda < 0$. In this case, we know from the course of ordinary differential equations that (1.15) is the general solution of the second-order ordinary differential equation

$$X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x} \tag{11}$$

It will be in the form. Here C_1 and C_2 are real numbers that are optional. We choose C_1 and C_2 so that the boundary conditions in (10) are valid.

$$X(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0, \quad X(l) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l}$$

From this, we determine the following.

$$C_1 = -C_2, \quad C_1 (e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l}) = 0$$

In this case, considering that $l > 0$ and $l < 0$, it follows from the second equation that $C_1=0$ and from the first equation that $C_1 = C_2=0$. If we conclude from this, if $l < 0$, the problem (10) has

only 0 solution, so in this case it follows that the Sturm-Liouville problem does not have an eigenvalue and an eigenfunction.

Case 2. Let us assume that $\lambda = 0$. In this case, the second-order ordinary differential equation in equation (10) is of the form $X''(x) = 0$, the general solution of the equation

$$X(x) = C_1x + C_2 \tag{12}$$

consists of (12). Here, C_1, C_2 are arbitrary real numbers. We choose them from the boundary conditions in equation (10) as follows:

$$X(0) = C_2, X(l) = C_1 + C_2 = 0$$

It follows that

$$C_1 = C_2 = 0.$$

To sum up, according to (12), even in the case of $\lambda = 0$, equation (10) has only a zero solution, and the Sturm-Liouville equation does not have an eigenvalue and an eigenfunction. Let's look at the next case.

Case 3. Let us assume that $\lambda > 0$. In this case, from the course of differential equations, we know that the second-order ordinary differential equation in equation (10) has two joint complex characteristic solutions, and its general solution is

$$X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x \tag{13}$$

will be in the form of We choose the constants C_1 in such a way that the given boundary conditions in the conditions of equation (10) are appropriate, that is:

$$X(0) = C_1 = 0, C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}l = 0$$

$$X(x) \neq 0$$

taking into account that, we make sure that $C_2 \neq 0$.

In this case

$$\sin \sqrt{\lambda}l = 0$$

it turns out to be. The solution of this trigonometric equation is as follows.

$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Thus, the problem (11) is not exactly equal to zero, i.e. non-trivial only when $\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$X_n(x) = C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

it follows that there are solutions. [9:96] Here C_n are arbitrary real numbers. (10) for the considered Sturm-Liouville problem

$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 > 0, n=1,2,\dots$, numbers are eigenvalues and

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

This is a scalar product of eigenfunctions

$$(X_n(x), X_m(x)) = \int_0^l X_n(x)X_m(x)dx = \int_0^l \sin \frac{\pi n}{l} x \sin \frac{\pi m}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^l \cos \frac{(n-m)\pi}{l} x - \cos \frac{(n+m)\pi}{l} x dx \right] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, n = m \\ 0, n \neq m \end{cases}$$

equal to According to the above, we proved the following theorem:

Theorem . (10) The Sturm-Liouville problem has a non-trivial solution only when $\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$, all eigenvalues are positive and eigenfunctions corresponding to different eigenvalues are mutually orthogonal.[10:332]

Now we look for the solution of the second equation of (9) corresponding to the found eigenvalues

$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$$

$$T''(x) + a^2\lambda T(x) = 0, T(t) \neq 0$$

Since the differential equation is similar to the first differential equation of (9) ($X(x)$ is replaced $T(t)$ va λ is replaced by $a^2\lambda$ its general solution is in this form :

$$T(t) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \tag{14}$$

In this case, according to equations (5), (13) and (14), the particular solution of the narrow free oscillation equation (5) satisfying the homogeneous boundary conditions has the following form:

$$u_n(x, t) = X_n(x)T_n(t) = \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} ax$$

Since the above equation (12) is a linear and homogeneous second-order partial differential equation, the sum of the singular solutions found also satisfies the equation (12) and the boundary conditions (13):

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} ax \tag{15}$$

In this case, we choose the coefficients A_n and B_n so that the initial conditions (5) are fulfilled: A_n va B_n

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x),$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \frac{n\pi}{l} a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x) \tag{16}$$

In this case, to find coefficients A_n va B_n from the obtained results, we use the fact that any continuously differentiable function $f(x)$ defined in the range $[0,1]$ can be expanded by sines (cosines) into a trigonometric series called a Fourier series, or the

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

let it be Here, the numbers $b_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ $f(x)$ are called the Fourier coefficients of the function $f(x)$ and they are determined using the following equation.

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} dx$$

is determined using equality. [3:131] Knowing this, in order to find A_n and B_n from equations (16), we expand the continuously differentiable functions $\varphi(x)$ and $\psi(x)$ into the Fourier series and write the Fourier coefficients as follows:

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx, \quad \varphi_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad (17)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx, \quad \psi_n(x) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad (18)$$

$$A_n = \varphi_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$B_n = \frac{l}{\pi n a} \psi_n = \frac{2}{\pi n a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad (19)$$

A_n va B_n By putting the above values of (19) found through the formulas into the equation (15), we find the solution of the 1st type boundary value problem for the homogeneous narrow vibration equation (2)-(3) written in formal form. [6.100] Because, in this form written (15) y_{Zechim} is an infinite term series, and it is clear to us that this series may be divergent or its sum may not be differentiable. In these cases, we cannot consider the function represented by the line (15) as a solution to the problem under consideration. For this purpose, if we show that the functional series (15) whose coefficients are determined by the formulas (19) and the series formed as a result of its double differentiation are smooth convergent under certain conditions, the function defined by the series (15) is really (2)-(4) will consist of the solution of the problem.

Problem 1: for the equation $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ $t > 0, 0 < x < l$, $t > 0$ on the half-way

$$u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0 \quad u|_{t=0} = \sin 7x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0, a = 1, l = \pi$$

find a solution to the problem.

Solution: if we substitute $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ and take into account that $a=1$

$$\begin{aligned} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) &= 0 \\ T''(x) + \lambda T(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

we have differential equations of the form Here l is an unknown constant parameter. Considering that

$$u(0, t) = 0, X(x) \neq 0 \text{ va } T(t) \neq 0$$

$$X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0 \text{ va } T_t = 0 \quad (20)$$

satisfies the conditions. The general solution of the differential equation

$$X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda x} + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda x} \quad (20)$$

considering the

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 = 0, \quad C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda l} &= 0 \\ C_2 &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

We think that Otherwise, $X(x) \equiv 0$ would have remained

$$C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda l} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sin \sqrt{\lambda l} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda l} = \pi + \pi n \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \left(\frac{\pi + \pi n}{l}\right)^2$$

From that $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{\pi + \pi n}{l} x$, there is $n=0,1,2,3,\dots$

it follows that According to the above results,

$$T_n(t) = a_n \cos \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t + b_n \sin \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t$$

$$u_n(x, t) = X_n(x)T_n(t) = \sin \frac{\pi + \pi n}{l} x \left[a_n \cos \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t + b_n \sin \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t \right]$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi + \pi n}{l} x \left[a_n \cos \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t + b_n \sin \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t \right] \quad (21)$$

will be a general solution. We differentiate (21) with respect to t .

$$u_t(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} \sin \frac{\pi + \pi n}{l} x \left[b_n \cos \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t + a_n \sin \frac{\pi(1+n)}{l} t \right]$$

$$u_t|_{t=0}=0$$

according to the initial condition,

$$u_t(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi(1+n)b_n}{l} \sin \frac{\pi + \pi n}{l} x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_n = 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \sin 7x \quad \text{according to the initial condition and also taking into account that } l = \pi$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{\pi + \pi n}{l} x = \sin 7x \quad \Rightarrow \quad u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \sin(1+n)x = \sin 7x$$

And from that $a_6=1, a_n=0$ bu yerda $n=0,1,2,3,4,5,7,8,\dots$ $n \neq 6$.

From the obtained results, we write down the general solution of the equation as follows.

$$u(x, t) = \sin 7x \cos 7t$$

Conclusion. The general description of mixed and boundary problems for hyperbolic type equations was given. Information was given on the methods of solving the problems. A general solution of the boundary value problem put to the hyperbolic type equation was obtained.

References:

1. Бицадзе.А.В. Уравнения смешанного типа. М.:Изд-во АН СССР,1959. 164 с.
2. Durdiyev.D.Q, Merajova. SH.B, Jumoyev.B.E. A collection of examples and problems from differential equations with particular derivatives. Study guide. -Tashkent: 2020. 37 p.
3. Oppokov.Y.P, Turgunov.N, Gafurov.I.A. A collection of examples and problems from ordinary differential equations. -Tashkent: "Voriz-nashriyot", 2009. 131 p.
4. Salahiddinov. M.S., A.Q. Orinov. "Degenerative equations of hyperbolic and elliptic type".-Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2006. 24 p.
5. Salahiddinov. M.S. Mathematical Physics Equations.-Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2002. 351 p.
6. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna The literary translation of the passage from A.Mukhtar's novel "Platan".Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi axborotnomasi 1 (3), 37-40.
7. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna Verbalization of the Lingua-Cultural Concept "Happiness" by Means of Phraseological Units, Sayings and Proverbs in English International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development.

8. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna Principles of presenting the material on voice forms. Science and Education 2 (1), 304-308.
9. Salahiddinov.M.S, Islamov.B.I. A collection of problems from the science of mathematical physics equations. -Tashkent: "Classic word", 2010.100 p.
10. Soatov.Y.U. Higher Mathematics. -Tashkent: "Teacher", 1998.74 p.
11. Khurramov.Sh.R. Higher mathematics problem set control assignments. -Tashkent: 2015. 221 p.
12. Zikirov.O.S. Mathematical Physics Equations. -Tashkent: 2017. 96 p.
13. Juraev T., Abdinazarov S. Mathematical physics equations.-Toshken:2003.p.332.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FILLER IN THE FORMATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF CONCRETE

Ruzmetov Fazliddin Sharifboevich

Amirov Temirbek Tursoat ugli

Tashkent State transport University., Uzbekistan

Annotation. The physical and mechanical properties of concrete are influenced by the amount and character of the contact zone between the cement stone and the filler. According to the data obtained, the amount of the contact zone may differ significantly depending on the type of filler.

Keywords: concrete, cement, layer, lime, structure, granite, texture, physical and mechanical.

In concrete, fillers occupy up to 80 percent of the entire volume and have a significant impact on its technological and operational properties. Therefore, the quality of fillers is indicated by several requirements that take into account the features of their impact on the properties of concrete screed and concrete.

In concrete strength theory, its absorption is considered closely related to the phenomenon of transverse expansion that occurs in a state of compression. In this case, three marginal cases are distinguished:

- 1) impregnation occurs as a result of a break in cement stone;
- 2) the impregnation occurs as a result of a break in the coupling between the cement stone and the filler;
- 3) absorption is caused by the absorption of the filler itself.

The strength of the concrete will largely depend on the strength of the filler, that is, the mutahkamity of the initial mountain grade. However, the analysis of his literary data shows that the strength of concrete in the conditions of uniformity of mountaineering differs significantly.

Many scientific works are devoted to the issue of the influence of the strength of the combination of cement stone with the filler surface on the strength properties of concrete and the influence of the degree of roughness of the filler surface on the amount of their connection with cement stone. Based on these works, it is possible to distinguish the following varieties by the degree of roughness of the filler surface: rough-here, low-grain-here, smooth, very smooth, polished. The study of such fillers in concrete showed that the strength of the concrete to the junction depends to a lesser extent on the shape and smoothness of the filler. Much more satisfactory results were given the opportunity by the introduction of the concept of a relative surface.

In experimental studies using light and electron microscopy, as well as the microcontroller measurement method, it was found that there would be a very good coupling between the cement stone and the porous filler, while at the same time it turned out that the contact layer significantly differs from the main components in composition and structure.

A number of scientific data are known about the quality of fillers in comparable structural concretions.

Depending on the composition, the following macrostructures of concretions are distinguished: dense, porous filler dense, porous and granular. In different structures, the filler manifests itself in different ways.

The physical and mechanical properties of concrete are influenced by the amount and character of the contact zone between the cement stone and the filler. According to the data obtained, the amount of the contact zone may differ significantly depending on the type of filler. For example, the contact zone of hardened concrete under normal granite Pebble-based conditions is 30-50 μm ,

while in limestone Pebble-based concrete it is 40-160 μm . Heat-moisture treatment leads to an increase in the amount of the contact zone by 2-3 times.

In terms of its composition and structure, the contact zone may differ from the rest of the cement stone. Research of the contact zone using an electron scanning microscope has shown that there are three zones in it. The first zone is the boundary of the "dual – film" filler located on the surface of the filler. It is covered with a layer of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 1.5 μm thick and new dressing of CSH gel. The second zone is the boundary of the double lime layer with the "double film". This zone is formed after a few days of hydration. The secondary lime layer will consist of much cleaner plates of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, and it will connect the "double film" with cement stone. The third zone is the boundary between the secondary limestone layer and the cement stone. The secondary lime layer grows from the pores of the cement stone to the side of the "double film".

The composition of the contact zone will depend on the chemical activity of the filler. In this scientific work, chemical reactions on the surface of the following fillers were investigated: sour (granite, granulite, quartz porphyry), intermediate (avgitoporphyry), basic (diabase, basalt).

The authors studied the contact zone and identified these as long as the bond between the linker and filler particles has a microcrystallising description.

The filler has its influence on the processes of structure formation of cement systems: it changes its plastic properties, shortens the cycle of structure formation, that is, it is actively involved in the process of structure formation.

Thus, the filler plays an active role in the formation of a concrete mixture and their structure in concrete.

The importance of filler in the formation of the properties of concrete

The properties of the concrete mixture are characterized by rheological parameters – the marginal tension of the displacement and the plastic viscosity. At the time of vibration, the marginal stress of the shift approaches zero, and the roughness approaches the all-known bounded eroded structural Newtonian roughness.

The technical properties of the concrete screed are: hardness is associated with tightness, while cone sink (KCH) is with marginal stress of displacement.

The determination of the structural viscosity of the concrete mixture is based on the principle that the concrete mixture flows through the calibrated hole during vibration. It provides the opportunity to study the rheological properties of various cement composites: cement paste, construction mixture and concrete mixture on one tool itself.

Berg O.Ya. proposed to evaluate the parametric levels of voltages as descriptions of the microarray formation process. Their identification is made by considering the concrete compression diagram in conjunction with a state diagram, i.e. a diagram in the form of curves of changes in the timing of the passage of ultrasonic vibrations through the sample.

Indicators of deformation of concretions in short-term static Central strain: deformation of the initial elasticity modulus and the material lifting capacity at the moment of loss and the moment of formation of microcracks are noted.

The performance of concrete under the combined action of water and cold is directly related to the type and quality of fillers and the water-cement ratio. As the amount of filler increases to marginal amounts, the resistance of concrete to freezing increases dramatically. This is due to the nature of the absorption of concrete. With an increase in the amount of fillers in cement concrete, the crevice also increases. However, when the amount of filler reaches 0.5-0.6 per unit volume of concrete, the freezing resistance of concrete begins to decrease. This is due to the fact that more and more the quality of the contact zone between the cement stone and the filler begins to take on great importance.

The resistance of concrete to freezing depends on the conditions and acceleration methods of hardening, as well as the type of cement used in its preparation. In order for the concrete to be resistant

to freezing, it is necessary to select such cements so that the destruction of the cement stone does not occur when using it. For example, such conditions are met by shlacoprotrandtsements with a high (up to 70 percent) content of granulated slag with a base content that seems small. To increase freezing resistance, surfactants (SFMS) are used that reduce the water demand of the concrete mixture and, consequently, reduce the capillary porosity of the concrete.

In the formation of the structure of concrete, a large role is played by the amount of sand in the mixture of fillers, as well as its water demand, since this amount is manifested in an increase in capillary porosity.

The reliability of reinforced concrete structures is largely determined by the crevice of concrete, while it in turn will depend on the presence of micro - and macronuxes in the structure of concrete. The main defect of the concrete structure is the pores in it, which can be seen as inclusions in cement stone. Let these inputs be in the state of the Hox mechanical load, let the Hox be in the state of the environmental impact voltages concentrators are in the position.

Thus, in the filler concrete mixture and concrete, Hox plays an active role, be it in the formation of their structure and properties, and Hox in the process of exploitation. It is possible to say that fillers have a number of specific properties, and these properties should be taken into account when optimizing the composition of concrete mixtures and making a concrete mixture with given technological indicators, as well as using them in reinforced concrete products and structures in various tasks.

References:

1. Mamurova, F. I. (2021). PROBLEMS OF THEORETICAL STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS. Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар, (4), 104-108.
2. Mamurova, F. I., & Alimov, F. H. (2022). Surface Formation and its Assignment on the Monge Plot. Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal, 1(8), 28-31.
3. Odilbekovich, S. K., & Islomovna, M. F. (2023). Technology of Work on the Replacement of Contaminated Ballast below the Sole of Sleepers. New Scientific Trends and Challenges, 1, 21-24.
4. Odilbekovich, S. K., & Islomovna, M. F. (2023, January). Facilities and Devices of the Yale Farm. In Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences (pp. 21-23).
5. MAMUROVA, FERUZA ISLOMOVNA. "FACTORS OF FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF INFORMATION EDUCATION." THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука 9 (2021): 538-541.
6. Mamurova, F., & Yuldashev, J. (2020). METHODS OF FORMING STUDENTS'INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY. Экономика и социум, (4), 66-68.
7. Islomovna, M. F., Islom, M., & Absolomovich, K. X. (2023). Projections of a Straight Line, the Actual Size of the Segment and the Angles of its Inclination to the Planes of Projections. Miasto Przyszłości, 31, 140-143.
8. Mamurova, F. I. (2022, December). IMPROVING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE" INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN SCIENCE, PRACTICE AND EDUCATION" (Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 97-101).
9. Islomovna, M. F. (2022). Success in Mastering the Subjects of Future Professional Competence. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 2(5), 224-226.

Gafurova Mavjuda Aliyevna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Mathematics education is one of the most important factors determining the level of economic and socio-political development of a country. The article examines current problems in teaching mathematics and provides recommendations for solving them. A brief summary of the essence of pedagogical technologies and their role in the process of teaching mathematics is given. The fundamental difference between a modern lesson and a traditional one, as well as the requirements of mathematics teachers, are given. The methodology of teaching mathematics in universities is analyzed.

Keywords: new pedagogical technologies, intellectual thinking, didactics, methodology, cognitive activity.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, secondary and higher education in Uzbekistan is in a state of active change, which is accompanied by the introduction of new educational and information technologies in teaching both mathematics and other disciplines and its comparative analysis with foreign experience.

Thus, the national education program of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at updating the content of education in order to improve its quality and efficiency. Today, government decisions on large-scale reforms in the field and improvement of the content of education require improving lifelong learning, increasing the effectiveness of education and developing a comprehensively developed generation for society.

In this regard, the problems of teaching mathematics in a modern university lie in the revision of the vast experience associated with enhancing the learning of schoolchildren and students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In addition, the science of “mathematics” is so serious that it is important to make it interesting, if possible, said B. Pascal. Based on this, the teacher must be able to instill in students a sense of creativity in mathematics, as well as motivate and formulate in the student the thought: “I need mathematics, I must be able to apply it.”

At one time, the introduction and use of new pedagogical technologies in the learning process is associated with the given requirements of the time.

New pedagogical technology is a product of a specific target form of teaching, methods and tools. Observations show that in most cases the teacher works only in the classroom, and the students remain observers. This form of teaching does not stimulate students' intellectual thinking, does not increase their efficiency, and impairs creativity in the learning process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fundamental difference between a modern lesson and a traditional one is that results mean not only subject knowledge, but also the ability to master it through active cognitive and communicative operations, and to apply this knowledge in non-standard life situations. Moving away from the traditional lesson through the use of new technologies in the learning process eliminates the monotony of the educational environment and the monotony of the educational process, creates conditions for changing the types of activities of students, and makes it possible to implement the principles of health conservation.

It is known that when teaching mathematics, choosing a suitable teaching method is important. The teacher should use interactive methods from simple to complex. Thus, teaching mathematics is

one of the main parts of pedagogical science and is an independent study that studies the laws of teaching mathematics that correspond to the educational goals of society.

Let us note that the methodology of teaching mathematics is carried out in the third and fourth years of universities and pedagogical institutes. It is divided into three parts according to its structure [4]:

- general method of teaching mathematics: this section explains the purpose, content, form, methods of mathematics, its methodological system, pedagogy, laws of psychology and didactic principles;
- special methodology for teaching mathematics: this section describes how to apply the laws and rules of the general methodology of mathematics education to a specific subject;
- exact method of teaching mathematics: this section is divided into two parts: a) specific issues of general methodology;
b) special issues of special methodology.

For example, in the sixth grade of secondary school, the methodology of planning and conducting a mathematics lesson is a matter of general methodology. This shows that the structure of mathematics teaching methods should be improved.

We know that in a mathematics lesson, students learn to draw their own conclusions regardless of the first days of school. They draw conclusions first through observation and then logically. It is here that the task of a mathematics teacher should be to: - deeply study new pedagogical technologies and choose the appropriate teaching method, which are important in teaching; - actively use ICT in theoretical and practical classes; - teach students the ability to develop independent logical thinking skills and interest in learning mathematics; - to intensify the cognitive activity of students. Modern information technologies contribute to the activation of cognitive interest (the use of computer technologies requires the presence of multimedia equipment. The problem of equipping them with it is especially relevant for rural schools); - to form mathematical thinking and mathematical culture among students; - develop skills in using technical means and visual aids in teaching mathematics; - train schoolchildren to acquire mathematical knowledge independently (first of all, to develop in schoolchildren independent learning skills from textbooks and popular science textbooks on mathematics).

In our opinion, students should be able to easily carry out all mathematical calculations of subjects. However, learning a higher level of knowledge must include a basic level. Today this basic level is provided by minimal educational content.

Teachers should pay attention to the fact that students are attracted to tasks designated by various synonymous terms: problematic, creative, exploratory, heuristic, entertaining. Exercises in solving compound text problems for comparing expressions, requiring the use of patterns and connections in new conditions, should be used for children to pose problem situations.

Practical experience shows that the use of new pedagogical technologies outlined in [1] when teaching special subjects has given good positive results. Thus, several students, together with their supervisors, published scientific articles [2], and also distinguished themselves during pedagogical workshops in secondary schools.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we note that effectively organized educational activities are the most important means of developing a mathematical culture and such qualities of mathematical thinking as flexibility, criticality, rationality, and logic; their organic combination is manifested in the special abilities of a person, giving him the opportunity to successfully carry out creative activities.

REFERENCES

45	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

1. Rasulov T.Kh., Bakhronov B.I. On the spectrum of the tensor sum of Friedrichs models. Young scientist, 2015. Volume 89. No. 9. P. 17-20.
2. Rasulov H.R., Rashidov A.Sh. Organization of a practical lesson based on innovative technologies in mathematics lessons // Science, technology and education, 2020. 72:8. pp. 29-32.
3. Kulanov I.B., Tangirov Kh.E. Technology and methodological aspects of creating electronic educational and methodological complexes // Young scientist. No. 12. P. 480-483.
4. Burkhanova Sh.I., Kulanov I.B., Murtazaev B.F., Adilov F.F. The role of information communication technologies in the quality teaching of mathematics // Problems of pedagogy. 50:5 (2020). pp. 26-29.
5. Sobirov S.Zh. A problem of the Gellerstedt type for one equation of mixed type with two lines of degeneracy // Scientific progress, 2021. 2:1. R. 42-48.

Shermatova Zamira Sherzod kizi

Student of Astrakhan state technical university in

Tashkent region Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation: *The air envelope of the Earth, consisting of a mixture of various gases, water vapor and dust, is called the atmosphere. Atmospheric air is the source of respiration for living organisms. It is known that without air a person cannot survive even 5 minutes, while without food he can live about 5 weeks, and without water - about 5 days.*

The atmosphere protects all life on the earth's surface from the harmful effects of cosmic radiation (primarily ultraviolet radiation from the Sun), from meteorites and cosmic dust; it traps heat emitted by the Earth into outer space. Atmospheric air serves as a raw material for the synthesis of chemicals and is used for cooling various installations. The atmosphere is an environment into which many waste products from living organisms enter, including waste from human economic activities.

The atmosphere consists of 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen, the remaining 1% consists of all other substances: inert and other gases (including carbon dioxide CO₂ - 0.03%), water vapor and other aerosols (so-called dust and liquid particles in suspension). This composition remains virtually unchanged up to a height of several tens of kilometers.

The modern atmosphere is largely a product of the living matter of the biosphere (a layer of living matter, according to I, the "film of life"). Complete renewal of the planet's oxygen by living matter occurs in 5200-5800 years. The entire mass of oxygen is absorbed by living organisms in approximately 2 thousand years, and all carbon dioxide - in 300-395 years (according to).

The atmosphere is divided into three main parts:

1) lower - the troposphere (up to a height of 8-18 km depending on the geographic latitude of the area);

2) middle - stratosphere (from 8-18 km to 60 km);

3) upper - ionosphere (above 60 km).

The troposphere is characterized by a decrease in temperature with height (about 6 °C per 1 km). Since warm air is lighter than cold air, this leads to vertical movement of air flows, condensation of water vapor, cloud formation and precipitation. Very often the troposphere is called the kitchen of the weather. It contains 80% of the mass of atmospheric air. At the equator, the intensity of vertical air flows caused by heating of the earth's surface is higher, because of this the troposphere there extends to the highest altitude - up to 16-18 km, in moderate latitudes - up to 10-11 km, and at the poles - up to 8 km.

The stratosphere is located above the troposphere up to an altitude of about 60 km. In it, the temperature does not decrease with height, but increases, and vertical movements of air flows are not observed. In the stratosphere, conditions are created for the accumulation of such a chemically active substance as ozone (O₃), which is a modification of oxygen (O₂). In the troposphere, natural ozone is formed from oxygen due to electrical discharges during thunderstorms and, due to its activity, is very short-lived. In the stratosphere, under the influence of ultraviolet solar radiation in the absence of vertical mixing, a layer of increased ozone concentration is formed, which is called the ozone layer (screen).

The ionosphere lies above the stratosphere. Up to an altitude of about 80 km, there is a sharp drop in temperature (down to minus 75-90°C), which often causes the formation of the highest clouds - stratified ones, consisting of ice crystals. At high altitudes, a significant increase in temperature is characteristic (up to 1000 °C or more). At these altitudes, atmospheric gases are in an ionized state under the influence of intense solar radiation. The appearance of the aurora as a glow of gases is associated with this state. The ionosphere has the ability to repeatedly reflect radio waves, which makes it possible to provide long-distance radio communications.

Only in the troposphere do conditions that are favorable for the life of living organisms. At the heights of the stratosphere and ionosphere, neither animals nor plants can exist without means of protection.

2. Main sources of air pollution and measures to prevent pollution

Atmospheric pollution is understood as any change in its composition and properties, which has a negative impact on human health, the condition of plants and animals. Atmospheric pollution can be caused by natural processes (then called natural or natural) and human activities (anthropogenic pollution).

Natural sources of atmospheric air pollution are primarily volcanic emissions, forest and steppe fires, dust storms, typhoons, mass flowering of plants, etc. These factors do not have a sharply negative impact on natural ecosystems, with the typically exception of large-scale catastrophic events. For example, the eruption of Mount Katmai in Alaska in 1912 released such an amount of ash that it caused a 20% decrease in the influx of solar radiation to most of the Earth's surface and led to a decrease in the average annual temperature by 0.5 ° C in the North. hemisphere for three years.

Large forest fires can also be a source of dust in the atmosphere. , the area of catastrophic forest fires in 1915 in Western Siberia amounted to Thus about 1.5 million km² (this is almost three times the territory of France); the smoke from them spread over an area of 6 million km², reducing the influx of solar radiation to the earth's surface, which determined the delay in the ripening of grain crops by half a month compared to normal periods.

Significant natural atmospheric pollution is caused by dust storms; their formation is associated with the transfer of dust particles raised from the surface of the earth by strong winds. This can be facilitated by both natural factors (drought, etc.) and human activities (excessive plowing, grazing, etc.). For example, powerful dust outbreaks have occurred in recent decades; the storms originated in Kalmykia, where just one release raised 1.5 million tons of dust into the air (more than 400 trains would have been needed to transport such a mass of cargo).

During the period of mass flowering of plants, ground layers of air can contain a significant number of spores and pollen. Many of them can cause allergic diseases in people. Particularly susceptible to these ailments are people who, in the first or second generation, moved to new places that are very different in vegetation composition from their homeland.

Anthropogenic atmospheric pollution significantly exceeds natural pollution in scale. It affects the atmosphere in various ways, directly affecting its condition (heating, changes in humidity, etc.), affecting the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere (increasing the concentration of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, etc.), changing the properties of the atmosphere. underlying surface (deforestation increases wind speed, flowing of natural landscapes changes the ability of the earth's surface to reflect the sun's rays, etc.).

The main anthropogenic sources of pollution include industrial enterprises, building heating systems (boiler rooms), transport and agriculture. Man-made emissions into the atmosphere number tens of thousands of types of substances. More than 90% of their mass comes from carbon dioxide and water vapor. Other common pollutants are relatively few in number: particulate matter, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂), hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), ammonia (NH₃), chlorine (Cl₂), phosphorus compounds, hydrogen fluoride (HF).

The greatest air pollution occurs in industrial regions of the world, such as North America, Europe, China and Japan. The main “supplier” of air pollutants among the countries of the world is the United States; country this accounts for about a fifth of total atmospheric emissions, and Russia about one-seventh.

Anthropogenic air pollutants are often substances not found in the natural environment, so living organisms have not developed mechanisms to neutralize or use these substances. Some of them are especially toxic. For example, the accidental release of the chemical intermediate dioxane in the early 1980s at a chemical plant in the city of Bhopal in central India led to the death and serious poisoning of thousands of people.

Hundreds of millions of internal combustion engines operating on Earth emit into the atmosphere huge amounts of nitrogen and sulfur oxides, products of incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons (many of which cause cancer), especially dangerous lead compounds (in the case of using leaded gasoline), which can accumulate in the skeleton of living organisms, causing nervous diseases.

USED LITERATURE

1. Garayev V.M. Multi-level remote control of urban atmospheric pollution // Alternative energy and ecology. - 2011. - N 1. - P.102-106.

Gilmundinov V.M. Problems of protection of water and atmospheric resources in Russia / V.M.Gilmundinov, L.K.Kazantseva, T.O.Tagaeva. - Novosibirsk: IEOPP SB RAS, 2011. - 166 p.

2. Glinyanova I.Yu. Hidden sources of natural air pollution with fine dust as a problem of environmental safety in populated areas: methodological aspect / I.Yu. Glinyanova, V.T. Fomichev // Biospheric compatibility: people, region, technologies. - 2020. - N 2. - P.3-63.

3. Guseinov A.I. Study of air pollution in urban areas due to vehicle emissions at controlled road intersections / A.I. Guseinov, A.G. Tagizade, N.G. Javadov // Ecology of urbanized territories. - 2015. - N 4. - P.67-71.

4. Dumnov A.D. Statistics of pollution, condition and protection of atmospheric air in Russia: a brief overview and comprehensive analysis / A.D. Dumnov, V.A. Rodin // Questions of Statistics. - 2012. - N 7. - P.22-44.

5. Zavernyaeva S. A new air control system will determine where the smoke goes from a factory chimney // Ros. Federation today. - 2018. - N 1. - P.48-51.

6. Ivanchenko A.A. Reducing the extreme impact of water transport on the atmosphere of the urban environment // Problems of risk management in the technosphere. - 2018. - N 2. - P.90-93.

Parmonov Akmal Abdupattayevich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Shokirov Shuxrat G'ayratovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation. The scientific article improving the effectiveness of the training process of students explores the impact of modern technological innovations on the preparation of students. In a rapidly changing sports world, innovation is becoming a key factor for achieving outstanding results in athletics. The article examines innovative approaches and technologies, focusing on the use of information technologies, analytics and biomedical devices for monitoring physical fitness, exercise techniques and recovery after training and competitions.

Keywords: Sports, training efficiency, student, training process, personalized training programs, sports analytics, physical training, athletics.

Modern sport is going through an era in which technology is becoming a key factor in achieving outstanding results. In this context, athletics, as one of the most dynamic and competitive sports, does not remain aloof from the transformations caused by the introduction of innovative technologies into the training process. This approach not only changes the way athletes train, but also opens up new prospects for reaching the top of sports.

The purpose of this article is to investigate and analyze the role of technology in improving the effectiveness of the training process of track and field students. We live in an era where biomedical devices, information systems, artificial intelligence and analytics are intertwined in the field of sports, providing athletes and their coaches with invaluable tools for optimizing training, predicting results and minimizing injury risks.

In this article, we will consider various aspects of the introduction of technologies into the training process of track and field students. We will discuss the use of biomedical devices to monitor the health and physical fitness of athletes, the role of computer systems in the analysis of exercise techniques and competitive tactics, as well as the benefits of personalized training programs based on artificial intelligence data. We will also touch upon the ethical and socio-cultural aspects of this technological revolution in the world of athletics.

Considering that innovative technologies play and will play a key role in the future of athletics, this article will provide a comprehensive overview and understanding of how these technologies can make training more effective, help track and field students reach new heights and make the competitive environment even more exciting and competitive.

Athletics, being one of the most popular and diverse disciplines in sports, requires outstanding physical fitness and skills from athletes. An effective training process for students becomes a key factor for achieving outstanding results in this discipline. Nowadays, the role of technology in sports is becoming increasingly important, providing unique opportunities to improve physical fitness and reach new heights in athletics.

In recent decades, the introduction of modern technologies into the training processes of track and field students has led to a revolution in sports training. Information technology, biomedical devices, analytics and virtual reality have now become an integral part of training. Technologies allow athletes and their coaches to analyze data on physical fitness more effectively, improve the technique of performing exercises and monitor the state of health.

However, despite the obvious advantages, the introduction of technology in sports also poses challenges and questions about how to effectively integrate these innovations, which technologies are

most suitable for athletics, and how to take into account the ethical and socio-cultural aspects of implementation.

Today, modern technologies have a significant impact on the training process of track and field students. Based on the data of the literature analysis and the conducted research, it is possible to identify several main areas in which technologies are actively used:

Physical fitness monitoring: Many devices, such as sports watches and bracelets, capture data on heart rate, activity, and sleep. These data allow coaches and athletes to more accurately monitor the state of the body, determine the level of loads and make adjustments to training programs.

Training simulators and virtual reality: Simulators allow you to create conditions for training that are as close as possible to real competitions. Virtual reality can be used to train psychological resilience and decision-making on the field.

Improved monitoring of physical fitness: The use of monitoring devices helps to identify early signs of fatigue and injuries, which allows you to adjust loads in a timely manner and prevent serious problems.

Improving the accuracy of training: The analysis of biomechanics of movements and the use of simulators allow students to improve their skills faster and more efficiently.

Optimization of training programs: Data analysis and sports analytics allow coaches to create personalized training programs, taking into account the individual characteristics of each athlete.

Psychological training: Virtual reality is becoming a powerful tool for developing psychological resilience and decision-making on the competition field.

Thus, the results of our research confirm that technology plays a key role in improving the effectiveness of the training process of students. However, it is important to note that the successful integration of technologies requires the competence of coaches and athletes, as well as taking into account the ethical and socio-cultural aspects of implementation.

Physical fitness monitoring has become more accurate and accessible thanks to the development of portable devices. This allows trainers to manage loads more effectively and prevent overwork.

References:

1. Panova O. S. Basic conditions for effective implementation and content of innovative activity in the system of training highly qualified athletes //Humanities, socio-economic and social sciences. - 2015. – No. 2. – pp. 281-283.
2. Filipsky A. Yu. The use of integrated pedagogical control to manage the training process and competitive activities of men's and student teams." – 2015.
3. Abdupattaevich P. A. Technology of formation of akmeological position in future teachers //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2021. – Т. 5. – С. 112-115.
4. Абдупаттаевич П.А. Повышение акмеологической мотивации будущего учителя физкультуры //Европейский журнал исследований развития и устойчивого развития. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 12. – С. 200-202.
5. Талипджанов А. А., Нурматов Б. Б., Пармонов А. А. Учебно-тренировочный процесс по футболу //International conference: problems and scientific solutions. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 23-27.
6. Якубжонов И.А. Ментальная культура в процессе физической культуры. Общество и инновации, 2021. 2/S 688-691.
7. Yakubjonov I. A. Modern Requirements For Teaching Discipline “Sports” In Higher Education. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research, (2021), 3(02), 21-23.

8. Якубжонов И. А., Азизов, М. А., & Якубжонова Ф. И. (2022). Развитие физической подготовки и спорта в формировании здорового молодого поколения. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 1(3), 170-173.
9. Якубжонов И.А. (2021). Jismoniy madaniyat jarayonida aqliy madaniyat. *Общество и инновации*, 2(2/S), 688-691.
10. Akramjonovich, Y. I., & Ismailovna, Y. F. Pedagogical Conditions That Ensure The Successful Development Of Physical Fitness Of Modern Youth. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, (2022), 6(10), 4495-4499.
11. Yakubjonov, I. A., & Yakubjonova, F. I. (2023). Stol tennis o 'yini orqali insonning tez anglash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish. *Scientific progress*, 4(1), 254-259.
12. Якубжонов, И. А., & Шокиров, Ш. Г. (2022). Кувватов У.Т "Развитие воспитательной работы в студенческой футбольной команде.". In *International conference: problems and scientific solutions (Vol. 1, pp. 140-147)*.
13. Yakubjonov, I. A., Yakubjonova, F. I., & Azizov, M. A. (2022). The role of physical education and sports in the development of the human organism. In *International conference: problems and scientific solutions (pp. 124-130)*.
14. Yakubjonov, I., Azizov, M., & Yakubjonova, F. (2022). Development of physical training and sports in the formation of a healthy young generation. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 1, 170-173.
15. Ismoilovna, Y. F. (2022). Development of sports motivation of teenage wrestlers based on the application of action games among young people. *Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(12), 117-119.

Aminov Botir Umidovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. In this article, analyze the legal basis for concluding agreements with foreign athletes

Keywords: obligations of the athlete, responsibility of the athlete, responsibility of the employer, disqualification in sports

We can say that when employers decide to bring professional athletes to disciplinary responsibility for violating established procedures, they are not only subject to disciplinary measures (warning, suspension, dismissal) provided for by labor legislation, but also to the guidelines developed by international organizations of physical education and sports. special norms specified in the rules and regulations and local documents are also applied. For example, disqualification in sports. As the mechanism of bringing professional athletes to disciplinary responsibility is not sufficiently regulated in the legislation of our republic, it is difficult to determine the legal essence of such a phenomenon as disqualification in professional sports. But in simple terms, disqualification means removing a professional athlete from competitions, for example, for violating the terms of the contract.

Liability for violation of sports rules has a legal character and indicates the need to distinguish a special type of legal liability - sports and competition. Many sports-related disputes are resolved by an international arbitration body - the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Regarding the issues of responsibility for violating the rules of sports, if we focus on foreign experience, in accordance with paragraph 19 of the Law of the Republic of Argentina "On the Status of Professional Football Players", "a professional athlete-football player must support and improve his skills and psychosomatic tasks in order to perform sports activities. reduction or loss due to the player's fault is a serious breach of duty".

In Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Physical Education and Sports" - sports events and the athlete's daily schedule, including training and (or) competitive work schedule, including periods of rest, nutrition, recovery, participation in medical examinations the order of the athlete's behavior is determined. In this case, the athletes' contracts specify the requirements for discipline and liability for its violation.

Similar provisions are reflected in the labor contracts concluded with our national sports clubs, for example, in the "Dinamo Plus" PFC contract, in case of violation of the sportsman's labor discipline - "fines for late work, sending a plane, train, bus, lack of a valid reason are included." must be". It should be noted that in some mixed sports contracts, the sports regime in sports organizations includes not only exercise and nutrition regime, but also compliance with ethical standards in the field of sports, the principle of "fair play" - compliance with moral and ethical standards both in personal life and in society. is determined. The obligation to observe ethical standards in sports is directly strengthened in the legislation of the Russian Federation³ and also defined in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Education and Sports"⁴.

In the model contracts of professional football clubs of Uzbekistan, there are also requirements for "observance of social, moral and ethical norms in everyday life, games and training", for example:

53	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

"Regulations for 2020 football competitions between professional clubs of the Republic of Uzbekistan", in clause 4.28, some prohibitions, which states that "Very common provisions in contracts with professional athletes, such as diet (for example, restrictions on the consumption of certain products, tobacco, alcohol), the prohibition of the use of drugs without a doctor's permission, sleep and other forms of personal life are free set rest restrictions. Violation of the Sport regime may be grounds for disciplinary action and dismissal for the athlete"⁵. Therefore, in practice, sportsmen's employment contracts may prohibit the consumption of certain types of drugs and foods containing substances prohibited in sports. However, these characteristics of sportsmen's labor relations are not reflected in our current national laws. Also, the concept of sports regime is not defined in the legislation of Uzbekistan. We remind you that the obligation to comply with the sports regime is wider than the obligation to comply with internal labor regulations, because it affects not only the athlete's working hours. Thus, the regulation of these relations goes beyond labor law.

Touching upon the types of liability for breaching sports contracts, and speaking of criminal liability, we can mention that in foreign experience, that is, in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a number of illegal actions related to sports are classified as criminal. According to Article 2301 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, persuading an athlete to use substances and (or) methods prohibited for use in sports is punishable by a fine or restriction of freedom and provides the possibility of applying additional sanctions in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities. Article 184 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation provides punishment for taking bribes from participants and organizers of professional sports competitions and spectacular commercial competitions.

We can say that the existence of an employment contract (sports contract) between the parties does not cancel the possibility of bringing the employee (in this case, the head of the organization as an authorized representative of the employer) to civil liability. All these contradictions arise as a result of the interaction of relations that arise on the basis of the employment contract concluded with the employee (athlete). Therefore, the peculiarities of the work of professional athletes indicate the need to combine a special method of influence as a contractual obligation, which is characterized by the following: certain sports, in particular, athletes, coaches and referees have certain rights and obligations, that is, international and republican sports federations Athletes, coaches and referees have a special legal status, and sanctions are applied to them for violations. For example, the failure of a professional club athlete to fulfill the terms of his contract can have serious consequences.

Article 72 of the current Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan considers the terms "employment contract" and "contract" as synonyms. In this case, we should remember that if the sports contract (contract) mentions the athlete as an "employee" or "executor", then the issues of responsibility in the contracts are also different. If the contract refers to the athlete as an "employee", it is an employment contract and full liability arises, but damages are partially recovered. If the athlete is called a "performer", then it is considered a civil contract and liability arises only for the unfulfilled obligation, but the damages are fully recovered.

Responsibility in the field of professional sports has a specific character and is defined in special sports sanctions established by international and republican sports federations. Unfortunately, this possibility is not reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Education and Sports".

References

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. Ученый XXI века, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1723-1725.
7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(11), 10-14.
11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. Халқ таълими, 19-20.
12. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOIIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.

17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI–IJTIMOIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
18. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА’ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
25. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.
27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL

INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.

32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.

33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.

36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.

37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.

38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN STUDENT ACTIVITY
AND LIFESTYLE

Arabboyev Qahramon Tohirjonovich

Senior lecturer, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Tohirjonov Hojiakbar Qahramon ugli

Student of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article talks about the theoretical foundations of the need for physical education and sports for students of higher educational institutions. It is also written about the uniqueness of educational and sports activities of physical education students.

Key words: university students, physical education and sports, physical activity, physical activity of the body, adaptation.

Physical education and sports are an integral part of culture, a sphere of social activity, and it is a set of spiritual and material values created and used by society for the purpose of physical development of a person, harmonious development of a person, strengthening of his health.

Our government paid special attention to the healthy lifestyle of our people, especially the young generation. A healthy lifestyle is a necessary condition for the development of various aspects of human life, active long life and full performance of social functions, active participation in work, social, family and other various spheres.

Today, physical education departments of higher educational institutions (except physical culture faculties of physical education and sports universities and pedagogic institutes) have educational programs that provide physical education training in the first and second years. they work. According to the program, a total of 30 hours of practical training is allocated for physical education. These 30-hour training sessions are not planned in all higher education institutions.

There is no need to express the opinion that the load allocated for compulsory physical culture training cannot satisfy the needs of the student-youth body for movement activity.

Practical-methodical trainings serve to master the basic methods and methods of formation of professional, educational and life skills and qualifications in physical culture. The theoretical and practical sections of the program are directed to the formation of the need for consistent training based on physical exercises based on the individual's physical culture. At the same time, one of the forms of student activity is considered as independent work. All sections of the program serve to illuminate the professional orientation of the educational process in physical culture (YU.V. Zakharov, 1995; I.K. Kashbakhtyev, K.M. Mahkamjonov).

The results of the conducted research show that the time spent by students on physical culture and sports activities decreases significantly from the lower years to the higher years, as well as in girls compared to boys. When the time expenditure is studied by the activities of students studying in different faculties, the most free time outside of classes is spent on physical education and sports in those with a large academic load on physical culture and a high level of physical activity. it became clear that it is being spent by students of the department related to the field. The least time in this regard is spent by students of special courses, although their health conditions require spending more time to eliminate existing physical deficiencies. This contradiction has the following reasonable explanation: along with high movement activity in students, the need for a higher physical activity regime is formed. At this point, it becomes clear that a class-pedagogical approach to students with different levels of physical fitness is necessary for the formation of health and a healthy lifestyle (M.YA.Shlensky, 1993).

Studies on the dynamics of attention stability and stress on the cardiovascular system in students with different levels of physical fitness show that, although there is no direct relationship between high physical fitness and high level of work performance, high physical fitness improves the body's performance. determines the level of stability in relation to educational loads, especially during the period (exam session) that causes emotional stress of educational activities. At a higher level of physical fitness, less energy is spent on academic work. It became known that students with low physical fitness are more sluggish (M.YA. Vilex, 1978; E.M. Evirg, 1981; M.YA. Vilensky, 1993). Accordingly, it is necessary to talk about the means that allow to increase the effectiveness of physical loads in relation to the general loads on the body.

At the same time, it is necessary to note the following evidence, the tension of the organism during the exams is high in students who master subjects poorly, regardless of the student's physical fitness (M.YA.Volkin, 1978). This situation alerts us to the information about the mental factors of adaptation, the role of the intellect in the adaptation of the organism. The development of the ability to communicate with the surrounding people based on sufficient information, high professional training, various skills and qualifications - all this increases the level of adaptation (V.I. Garb, 1995).

Despite the fact that significant scientific research has been conducted in higher education institutions on the importance of physical culture and sports in the educational process, the issue of the effective balance between mental and physical activity of students remains unresolved. The importance of physical culture and sports in the general educational load of higher education institutions has been studied in the following scientific researches:

- effective forms of organizing physical education training in higher educational institutions (Yu.I. Evtushogan, 1974; A.P. Frolenkov, 1974; Yu.L. Yakub, 1990);
- organization of students' daily regime and activity in free time (G.M. Mizin, 1976; P.V. Nazarov, 1970);
- indicators of motor activity moderation (A.R. Kamolov, 1970; D.N. Kondrateva, 1990);
- dynamics of physical and mental work (M.YA. Vilensky, 1970; M.N. Pipeyko, 1970; V.A. Kudryashov, 1974; V.P. Rusanov, 1979).

In the works of P.A.Nazarov (1968), V.M.Vidrin (1969), M.YA.Vilensky and B.N.Minaev (1976), V.A.Siluyanov (co-author, 1985), A.V.Maglevanniy (1988), academic achievements of students with a high level of physical training, it is noted that it is better than that of students with low level of physical training. However, according to P.M.Voronsov (1973), P.A.Nazarov (1968), S.R.Rabadanov (1976), the mastering indicators of students with the II and III grades are higher compared to the indicators of the I grade and masters of sports. will be known.

At the student age, psychophysiological functions mainly pass on the basis of active development and relative stabilization, ending with the main stage in the formation of a person from a somatic (feeling through the body) aspect. At this age, the intellect that gives rise to thinking occurs, in which rounding and the formation of a structural structure take place. As a result, the practical action that characterizes the intellect with the constant organization of mental activity determines its general tone.

At the age of 17-20, the formation of its vegetative function and the resulting effect on physical exercises in the body comes to an end. At the age of 20-29, a person achieves a quality - endurance, which is determined by high levels that are important for his work. At the age of students, physical development comes to an end, a sufficiently high general level of functional activity and workability is formed and maintained (A.V. Korobkov, 1962; Vilensky, 1993).

Thus, in the "student age" the development of movement function is completed and relative stabilization begins. During this period, physical culture becomes an important means of training the organism and a biological basis for the effective process of cognitive activity. In this process, the transmission of impulses in various systems, which make up almost half of the body's muscles, is

necessary for brain activity. Muscle movement creates a flow of impulses that stabilizes the activity of the brain, and also helps to create the necessary tone.

In mental work that does not require physical strain and well-coordinated movement, first of all, more strain of the neck muscles, shoulders, facial expressions and speech apparatus has been determined (A.A. Kraukmis, 1973). Accordingly, the impulses sent by tense muscles stabilize the activity of the brain. If this process continues for a long time and the same, then the brain gets used to such stress, as a result, the braking process develops and productivity decreases. As a result, the brain cannot process the flow of impulses, and nerve impulses spread to the muscles. This condition is considered a source for the same sensory impulses that the brain and the nervous system do not serve to control itself. Active movement is necessary to stop nervous excitement and eliminate excess tension in muscles. Consistently performed physical exercises help to maintain tone for a long time and increase brain activity. Here, the main role is played by the system of trained muscles, which helps to control the mental load in the nervous system.

I.M. Sechenev was the first to show that it is preferable to replace the work of one muscle with the work of another muscle in order to restore the workability of the muscles before complete immobility. This principle means that it is necessary to organize effective rest in the process of mental activity. In addition, in the course of consistent physical exercises, the sensorimotor region of the cerebral cortex is activated in the cerebral cortex, and the "dominant of movement" positively affects the condition of the muscles, breathing and cardiovascular system (temporarily taking priority through the nervous system a system of reflex action aimed at the organization of certain behaviors by a person) occurs, as a result of which the tone of the whole organism increases. This dominant active rest period ensures the start of restoration processes.

When physical loads are effectively distributed, by increasing emotional tone and creating a stable mood, it forms an emotional shell that is pleasant for mental activity, which I.P. Pavlov described in his time as "feeling the joy of muscles" (M.YA.Vilensky, 1993).

However, at the same time, it should also be mentioned that the means of physical culture, the necessary conditions and tasks of increasing workability are the exact optimal level of movement activity. An extraordinary increase in physical loads leads to a sharp decrease in external efficiency and the inability of the organism to fully or partially adapt (M.YA.Vilensky, 1993).

The relevance of the problem of the mutual compatibility of physical and mental activity plays a key role in the structure of the educational process of physical culture higher education institutions. However, unfortunately, the number of scientific researches on the adaptation of students to higher education in the areas of physical culture is not so great.

References

1. Rashitovna, Muratova Gulnara, and Arabboev Qahramon Tokhirzhonovich. "Features Of Physical Education Of Preschoolers." *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education* 15.2 (2023).
2. Arabboev, K. T. "ОСОБЕННОСТИ АДАПТАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ ВЫСШЕЙ ФИЗКУЛЬТУРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ ШКОЛЫ К УЧЕБНОЙ И СПОРТИВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ." *Педагогические науки* 5 (2011): 128-131.
3. Tohirjonovich, Arabboev Qahramon. "SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE APPROACH TO STUDENTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUALIZATION." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603 11.12 (2022): 269-273.

4. Arabboyev Qakhramon Tohirjonovich. (2022). ADAPTATION OF ATHLETE STUDENTS TO STUDENT LIFE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(11), 272–276.

5. АРАББОЕВ, ҚТ. "ЖИСМОНИЙ ТАРБИЯ ДАРСЛАРИДА ТАЛАБАЛАР ЎҚУВ-СПОРТ ФАОЛЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ШАХСГА ЙЎНАЛТИРИЛГАН ТАЪЛИМ ТУРЛАРИНИНГ ЎРНИ." ФАН-СПОРТГА Учредители: Узбекский государственный университет физической культуры и спорта 6: 68-71.

6. Makhmudovich, Gofurov Abdushokir, Irmatov Shavkat Anvarovich, and Inomov Fahriddin O'rmonovich. "DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS BASED ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.11 (2022): 135-141.

7. Nazirjonovich, Khatamov Zafarjon. "The use of modern educational technologies in the organization of physical education is a guarantee to increase the effectiveness of education." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.10 (2021): 477-480.

8. Muhammedovich, Juraev Voxidjon. "THE ROLE OF REACTION IN THE FORMATION OF COMPETITION MOTIVATION IN ATHLETES." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.10 (2022): 28-29.

9. Yuldasheva Jamilakhan Mukhtorovna. (2022). EFFECTIVE WAYS OF MANAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 693–697.

10. Муратова Г.Р. «К ВОПРОСУ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО ПОДХОДА К ПРОЦЕССУ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ В ВУЗЕ». Репозиторий открытого доступа 8.12 (2022): 371–374.

11. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.

12. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.

13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 103-107.

14. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.

15. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. Ученый XXI века, (4-1).

16. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1723-1725.

17. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.

18. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
19. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
20. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
21. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
22. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
23. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
24. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
25. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
26. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOIIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
27. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI–IJTIMOIIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
28. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
29. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
30. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
31. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
32. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ*, 618.
33. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.
34. Khamidovna, M. I., Seralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).

35. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
36. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
37. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
38. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
39. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
40. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
41. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 12(11), 89-93.
42. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 12(11), 101-105.
43. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
44. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
45. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
46. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.
47. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.
48. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

Axmedov Umidjon Usmonovich
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article analyzes modern approaches to training personnel in the field of sports.

Keywords: Technology, Information Technology, Information and communication technologies, animation, multimedia.

In order to raise the popularity of physical education and sports in the Republic to a higher level, to develop the movement of Physical Culture, to restore the national games of the people, to form a healthy lifestyle, to train talented athletes in modern sports and to improve their sports skills, numerous decrees and decisions made by the first president of our country Islam Karimov have From the very first days of independence, our country has formed a legal base of a certain appearance in this area regarding the implementation of specific reforms. In particular, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the organization of activities of the Fund for the development of children's sports of Uzbekistan", the order of the Ministry of people's education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on improving the staffing of children's and youth sports schools", 2007-decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on approval of the budget of the fund for the development of children's sports and the targeted program for the construction of children's sports facilities", resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers " on the organization of the activities of the fund for the development of Physical Culture and sports under the Ministry of physical, The adoption of official regulatory documents such as the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on measures for the further development of Physical Culture and mass sports " led to the upbringing of young people in neighborhoods and streets in all regions of our country, with Uzbek national sports games and the formation of a perfect person.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in order to introduce Uzbekistan and Uzbek sports to the world in the first years of independence, one of his first works was the opening of the International Tournament "President's Cup" in Tashkent on August 29, 1995. For example, on March 5, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted a decree "on the improvement of the system of Public Administration in the field of Physical Education and sports". In accordance with the decree, on the basis of the previous state committee and its territorial divisions The Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established and its functions and powers were expanded. On September 20, 2018, a meeting dedicated to the issues of development of the physical education and sports sphere was held by our President. It was noted that the introduction of a new system for improving the selection and selection work of athletes gave the first results. Information communication technologies in physical education and sports. Information communication technologies and digital marketing are methods and technical means of organizing, storing, developing, restoring, transmitting information that develop people's knowledge, expand their capabilities in the management of technical and social processes. Also, digital marketing and information technology is understood as a creative activity that consists of a chain of processes that are carried out to achieve a specific goal. If the processes that make up the technological chain, they are 3rd-ICARHSE International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education Hosted from New York, USA <https://conferencea.org> the effectiveness of any technology will increase if the possibility of using computers is created to organize the exchange of information between June 28th 2022 42 and harmonize them. Of course, for this, the need arises to carefully study this technology, analyze the exchange of information in and between processes, as well as the information support of the management of the chain of processes (that is, technology). When technology translates from the Greek language (techne) means the meanings of art, creation,

64	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

cognition, which in turn are processes. Processes are a certain set of actions to achieve the set goal. Information technology and digital marketing are a set of means of collection, processing and transmission of information (primary), as well as methods that are used to obtain information of a new quality about an object, process or case (information product). At the moment, information is used when thinking about technology, adding many words "new", "communicative" or "modern". Modern information and communication technology means information technology that uses modern computers and telecom tools, has a "friendly" interface for user operation. In the development of Information Technology, two information revolutions associated with the change in the means of mental Labor had a decisive influence.

The first revolution took place with the advent of book printing and deepened with the invention of the Telephone, Telegraph, radio. The second revolution is associated with the emergence and rapid spread of electronic accounting machines(Ehms), the creation of local networks of Ehms, the organization of information resource management systems. One of the main goals of informatization and digital marketing in the field of sports is to improve the quality of Education. The transition to new levels of education with the help of information technologies, the ability of a teacher and an educator to refer to high-quality local and network educational resources, modern electronic educational resources. To this end, it will be worthwhile for future various Sokha specialists to be able to apply information technology practically: graphic modeling using special programs, to benefit from multimedia systems. Today, Information Technology is one of the most important factors affecting the development of our society. Information technology is also present at different stages of human development, and the peculiarity of the modern informatized society is that information technology occupies a leading place among all existing technologies, in particular new ones. Information Communication Technology is a component of pedagogical technology, which began to be used in the educational process as an improved modern type of technical means.

Information technology has existed mainly in the field of sports and physical education, as well as at various stages of human development. A characteristic feature of the informatized Society of the present time is that "for the first time in the history of civilization, the power spent on the achievement of knowledge and production was more than the cost of energy, raw materials, materials and material consumer goods, that is, information technology occupies a leading place among all existing technologies and, in particular, new technologies. The widespread use of didactic materials that determine the effectiveness of Information Technology and technical means is one of the main signs of modern pedagogical technologies. In the national program, special emphasis is placed on this important means of managing the educational process. The level of use of information tools (computer, electronic communications, radio, television) is determined by two factors: the development of didactic materials on topics for which informational tools for the educational process will work. Checking the readiness of educators to be able to methodically correctly use technical means and didactic materials in their practical activities. It is possible to achieve the intended goal only when the process of informational education is pre-pedagogical project. Computerization of the pedagogical process is one of the main areas and the area in which modern pedagogical technologies should be engaged. In particular, the use of information and communication technologies in the educational system requires teachers and students to form skills to be able to work comfortably in a new information environment. Including in physical education classes, the use of information educational tools plays an important role in improving the quality and effectiveness of Education. In the XXI century, modern education cannot be imagined without information technology. The organization of training sessions based on information and communication technologies further develops the student's thinking skills. Because the reader perceives the new knowledge acquired in a practical way with the help of his personal activities. One of the main goals of today's educational system is the organization of lesson processes using acts effectively when teaching physical

education. Physical education teacher course transition 3rd-ICARHSE International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education Hosted from New York, USA <https://conferencea.org> when June 28th 2022 43 uses elements of Information Technology in its science in the process, readers test processes such as information retrieval transmission, processing. To do this, it is necessary to organize the widespread use of electronic textbooks and educational pedagogical programs on subjects. As a result, the search for information on science by students increases computer literacy by performing such actions as its preservation, processing and disconnection, and physical education theory also absorbs knowledge, which gives the searchability a good effect on the cultivation of the ability to think logically and in solving problems. The topics in the educational pedagogical programs used are selected depending on the age characteristics of the student. They should be built on examples that go from simple to complex. Also, when a teacher uses educational pedagogical programs that have vivid examples in the coverage of a topic, a great opportunity is created for the student to remember the topic. Another factor in the use of information communication tools in lesson processes is the possibility of control in most educational pedagogical programs, which facilitates the assessment of the student's knowledge. Physical education teachers, like teachers of other disciplines, can achieve their goal using video lessons. Students' knowledge increases by hearing the theoretical part of seeing the image. Scientific research shows that animation and modeling significantly improve the conceptual concepts of molecular forms of behavior. Showing the processes of motor activity in physical education through modern multimedia tools allows the student to remember the topic, to do it on his own.

References

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. Ученый XXI века, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1723-1725.
7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(11), 10-14.

11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. Халқ таълими, 19-20.
12. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOYIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
18. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
25. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.

27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.
37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.
38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

HEAT CAPACITY OF A SOLID

Bozorov Nosirjon Sodikovich

Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Head of the Department of Physics and Astronomy of the Kokand State Medical Institute

e-mail: bozorov1970@mail.ru

Umurkulov Kayumjon Parpievich

Lecturer of the Department of Physics and Astronomy of the Kokand State Medical Institute

Alisherov Otabek Alisher ugli

Teacher, Kokon City. 5 regional specialized boarding schools, some subjects are studied in depth

Annotation.

The article describes the basic properties of the heat capacity of crystalline bodies. From the standpoint of classical theory, it is impossible to explain the dependence of heat capacity on temperature. Between the regions of low and high temperatures lies a fairly wide range of so-called average temperatures, in which there is a gradual transition from Debye's law to the law of Dulong and Petit.

Keywords: Molar heat capacity, internal energy, solid, temperature, vibrational, lattices, kinetic and potential energy, frequency.

According to classical concepts, a crystal consisting of N atoms is a system with $3N$ vibrational degrees of freedom, each of which has the same energy equal to kT in the medium ($1/2 kT$ in the form of kinetic and $1/2 kT$ in the form of potential energy). The internal energy of one mole of a solid is therefore $U = 3kT \cdot N_A = 3RT$. (k is the Boltzmann constant, N_A - Avogadro number, and R is the universal gas constant). Hence, for the molar heat capacity of a solid, we have:

$$C = \frac{dU}{dT} = 3R = 25 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)}.$$

Note that for solids, we are talking about the molar heat capacity at a constant volume with v .

Indeed, the French physicists Dulong and Petit (1819) experimentally established that the heat capacity of all solids does not depend on temperature and is approximately equal to $25 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)}$. This statement is called the law of Dulong and Petit. Further investigations showed that the heat capacity of solids does not depend on temperature only in the high temperature range ($T/\theta > 1$) and decreases with decreasing temperature T (Fig. 1). From the standpoint of classical theory, it is impossible to explain the dependence of heat capacity on temperature.

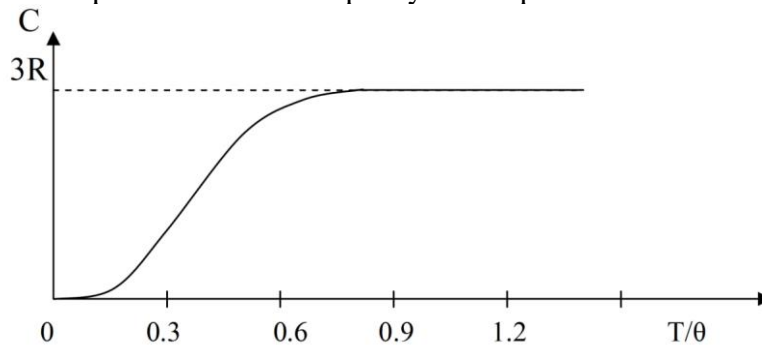


figure 1

The theory of heat capacity of crystalline bodies was created by Einstein and Debye. The main provisions of the theory were based on the solid state model, according to which a lattice of N atoms

was identified with a system of N independent harmonic quantum oscillators oscillating with the same frequency, according to Einstein, and dependent quantum oscillators oscillating with different frequencies, according to Debye. At a certain temperature, a 3N oscillation system is established in the crystal. These vibrations, when they reach the crystal surface, are reflected from it and form standing waves associated with the crystal size and its elastic properties. The number of independent standing waves in a solid is 3N. Let us consider the derivation of the Debye heat capacity.

The internal energy of a solid U consists of the energy of normal lattice vibrations. The number of normal vibrations perspectral region dw is $g(\omega)w dw$ ($dZ = g(\omega)w dw = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2v^3} \omega^2 w^2 dw$). Multiplying this number by the average energy of the normal oscillation

($\langle E_{n.k} \rangle = \frac{\hbar\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1}$), we obtain the total energy of normal vibrations enclosed in the interval dω

$$dU = \langle e_{n.k.} \rangle g(\omega) d\omega$$

Integrating this expression over the entire spectrum of normal vibrations, i.e., in the range from 0 to ω_d , we obtain the total energy of thermal vibrations of the solid lattice.

$$U = \int_0^{\omega_d} \langle e_{n.k.} \rangle g(\omega) d\omega.$$

Substituting in this expression g(ω) from ($g(\omega) = 9N \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_d^3}$) and $e_{n.k.}$ from ($\langle e_{n.k} \rangle = \frac{\hbar\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1}$), we obtain

$$U = \frac{9N}{\omega_d^3} \int_0^{\omega_d} \frac{\hbar\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1} \quad (1)$$

Let us pass to the dimensionless quantity $x = \hbar\omega/kT$ and to the number of atoms in 1 mol. Then (3.11) is rewritten as follows:

$$U = U_0 + 9r\theta_d \left(\frac{T}{\theta_d}\right)^4 \int_0^{\frac{\theta_d}{T}} \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1} \quad (2)$$

where $U_0 = 9r\theta/8$ is the zero energy of one mole of the crystal.

Heat capacity of one mole of a crystal according to Debye

$$C_{Cv} = 3R \left[12 \left(\frac{T}{\theta_d}\right)^3 \int_0^{\frac{\theta_d}{T}} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} - \frac{3 \left(\frac{\theta_d}{T}\right)}{e^{\frac{\theta_d}{T} - 1}} \right]. \quad (3)$$

The main problem of the theory of heat capacity is the dependence with $v(T)$. Consider this question for two temperature ranges.

Low temperature range ($T < \theta_{0d}$)

For such temperatures, the upper limit of integration in (2) can be replaced by infinity. Then $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$ and we get

$$U = U_0 + \frac{3\pi^4}{5} R \left(\frac{T}{\theta_d}\right)^4$$

ДифференциDifferentiating in T, we find with v :

$$C_{Cv} = \frac{12\pi^4}{5} R \left(\frac{T}{\theta_D}\right)^3 \sim T^3 \quad (4)$$

We have obtained the so-called Debye's law, according to which, in the region of low temperatures, the heat capacity of the lattice changes in proportion to the cube of temperature.

High temperature range ($T \gg \theta_{0d}$)

For such temperatures, the value of x in (2) is small, so that in the expansion of the exponent $e^x = 1+x+\dots$ you can limit yourself to the first two terms. Then

$$U = U_0 + 9R\theta_d \left(\frac{T}{\theta_d}\right)^3 \int_0^{\frac{\theta_d}{T}} x^2 dx = 3RT \sim T$$

The heat capacity of the crystal is $C_v = \frac{dU}{dT} = 3R = 25 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})$.

The latter relation expresses the law of Dulong and Petit.

Between the regions of low and high temperatures lies a fairly wide range of so-called average temperatures, in which there is a gradual transition from Debye's law to the law of Dulong and Petit. This is the most difficult temperature range to analyze, where the heat capacity is calculated using formula (3).

Thus, the general picture of the temperature dependence of the heat capacity of crystalline bodies can be qualitatively explained as follows:

In the region of low temperatures ($T \ll \theta_{0d}$), the internal energy of the body increases with increasing temperature, firstly, due to an increase in the degree of excitation of the kd -normal oscillation, i.e., an increase in their average energy E_n . k., proportional to T ; secondly, due to the inclusion of more and more new normal vibrations in the oscillatory process, causing an increase in energy proportional to T^3 . The energy of the lattice as a whole increases in proportion to T^4 , and the heat capacity increases in proportion to T^3 (Debye's law).

As we approach the Debye temperature, the second mechanism gradually reduces its contribution to the internal energy of the body and the dependence of I on T is weakened. At the Debye temperature, the entire spectrum of normal lattice vibrations is already excited, so the second mechanism of energy growth is completely turned off in this case, only the first mechanism works, causing an energy increase proportional to T and the independence of C_v from T (the law of Dulong and Petit).

In general, the agreement of Debye's theory with the experiment is quite satisfactory not only from the qualitative, but also from the quantitative side. However, this theory is also approximate and is well suited only for describing bodies with simple crystal lattices. For a precise description of bodies with a more complex structure, it is not applicable.

References:

1. Zhoroeva, A.M. (2019). On methods of managing the agricultural sector of the economy of the Kyrgyz region. *Economics and Management: Problems, Solutions*, 1(3), 18-21.
2. Zhoroeva, A.M. (2020). On the state and main directions of horse breeding development in Kyrgyzstan. *Accounting and Control*, (1), 33-38.
3. Zhoroeva, A.M. (2019). On the organization of accounting in horse breeding in accordance with international standards. *Accounting and Control*, (1), 25-28.
4. Zhoroeva, A.M., & Rysbaeva, A. K. (2021). Problems in the development of horse breeding in the Kyrgyz Republic. *Accounting and Control*, (5), 10-17.
5. Raiymbaeva, A. Ch., & Жороева Zhoroeva, A.M. (2021). Improvement of the management system and cost analysis of economic entities of the Kyrgyz Republic in the context of market transformations. *Accounting and Control*, (9), 8-14.

6. Zhoroeva, A. A.M.(2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic*, (1), 174-179.
7. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
8. Zhoroeva, A.M. (2019). On the problems of transformation and investment in the economy of the Kyrgyz region. *Economics and Management: Problems, Solutions*,5(1), 41-45.
9. Zhoroeva, A.M., & Rysbaeva, A. K. (2021). Problems in the development of horse breeding in the Kyrgyz Republic. *Accounting and Control*, (5), 10-17.
10. Kaxramon, K. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 240-245.
11. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
12. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.
13. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
14. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o‘zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
15. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
16. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
17. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
18. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O‘g‘li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
19. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
20. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
21. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
22. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
23. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.

24. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
25. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
26. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
27. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
28. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
29. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
30. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
31. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
32. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
33. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
34. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOYIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
35. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
36. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
37. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
38. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
39. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ*, 618.
40. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.

41. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
42. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
43. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
44. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
45. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
46. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
47. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
48. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
49. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
50. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
51. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
52. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
53. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.
54. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.
55. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

MECHANISMS FOR INCREASING THE INDICATORS OF MASTERING THE SUBJECT OF PEDAGOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Erkaboeva Nigora Shermatova

Professor of Kokand State Pedagogical institute, doctor of Pedagogical Sciences

Annotation: This article analyzes the mechanisms for increasing the indicators of mastering the subject of pedagogy in students of Higher Education.

Keywords: awareness, activity and directness, intelligibility, the rule of conformity of education.

The laws of Education reflect the most important internal significance between the student and the teacher. From the principles of teaching, its rules come, and they reflect the private rules of one or another principles. It is important for every teacher to realize that the effective construction of the educational process means the use of pedagogical laws, rules, didactic rules that have justified themselves in the work, in the creative use of them in solving new issues in the conditions of the present, in their entirety and in interaction. To choose alternative aspects of teaching, it is necessary to take into account the unity of all laws and didactic rules. The principles of education were also paid great attention to by our famous scholars in the past. For example, Abu Nasr Farabi and Abu Ali ibn Sina stated in their works on these principles. In particular, in the works of the encyclopedic scientist Ibn Sina, he also took an interest in the principles of didactics, in particular in instructional teaching. General understanding of educational patterns. It is known that the success of the teacher's activity depends primarily on how correctly he carries out general didactic principles (laws) from the content, methods and organizational forms of Education.

By legality, this is a stable, necessary, proportionality and important connection between one or another phenomena and processes. Hence, in the educational process it is necessary to educate, educate and carry out the general development of students in a single whole. The laws of education are - the sum of the requirements for the teaching process. As educational principles (laws), we tell the laws, regulations that form the basis for teaching all stages and all subjects of Education. Scientist human perception of things that exist from reality or by seeing their image thanks to which he read the formation of imagination, which correctly reflects objective reality. From the laws of teaching, certain important requirements arise in relation to its effective organization, which are called the rules of teaching. Knowledge of the rules of teaching allows you to more confidently choose the necessary methods of teaching. Summarizing the above feedback from pedagogical scientists, we can say as a conclusion that the principles of teaching are the main leading rules that determine the nature of teaching in accordance with the goals of teaching and educating the younger generation. Leading teaching rules. The rules of education include the activities of teaching and the main laws and guidelines for the assimilation of scientific knowledge by students, the formation of appropriate skills and abilities.

At the same time, the rules of teaching summarize both activities, that is, several requirements that allow you to successfully carry out the tasks set by the teacher and the student. The rules of Education say the direction of reading and teaching processes aimed at the implementation of the goals and objectives of universal education, the assimilation of scientific knowledge by students, the totality of the basic laws and rules for the formation of knowledge and skills. In the pedagogical literature created by scientists in recent years, didactic rules are grouped differently. Based on these, it is possible to indicate the rules of education as follows.

The rule of education to be scientific. Scientific knowledge is the true Inca of reality. The rule of the science of education is necessary in order to create the right conditions for the student to reflect, understand and assimilate the laws in the educational material. Understanding theoretical provisions

is an important sign of interpreting the material on a scientific basis, which determines the characteristics of the student's thinking activity. In the process of acquiring scientific knowledge, students find a scientific worldview, beliefs. The rule of education to be Scientific is aimed at arming students in the educational process with scientific knowledge corresponding to the current level of development of Science and technology, to ensure the familiarization of young people with the methods of scientific research. The rule that education is systematic and consistent.

The systematic statement of knowledge by the teacher allows students to deeper understand the structure and logic of the subject of study, to distinguish the main idea and Basic Rules of science, to determine the internal link between the phenomena of nature and society. Choosing an alternative structure of the content of the lesson, taking into account the rule of systematicity of didactics in teaching requires. The systematicity of teaching is a guarantee of success in teaching, regulating thoughts, facilitating and improving the mastery of knowledge, skills and abilities. It is necessary to be taught by following consistency in education, so that the knowledge learned today strengthens what was learned yesterday, and sets the ground for those who will be studied tomorrow.

The systemic nature of education is due to the fact that it is consistent. A characteristic sign of consistency-based education is that it is aimed at creating new knowledge, skills and abilities on the basis of pre-mastered knowledge and skills of students, improving their interconnections, and vice versa, it is aimed at providing further deepening, expanding and strengthening knowledge, skills and abilities previously mastered in the process of outlining their new knowledge. Systematicity and consistency are also important in showing students which academic disciplines are inextricably linked. The rule of systematic and coherence of Education serves to strengthen the educational materials on which it is described and to supplement the previously passed; to ensure that students work independently in a continuous and systematic picture; to take into account the knowledge and skills acquired by students. The rule of unity of education and upbringing. It is necessary to educate, educate young people and carry out their general development in one whole. The rule of unity of education and upbringing in the educational system is one of the main and leading. It is important to correctly determine the educational aspects arising from the content of large and small topics that are being spent in the educational process and ensure its implementation in a single Whole, along with education. So one whole educational process is characterized by two interrelationships: the process of knowing life and content with the attitude towards it.

There is always an integral unit that guarantees the integrity of the pedagogical process between education and upbringing, which is given at school. The unity of education and upbringing largely depends on the correct Organization of the educational process and the ability to use different methods and techniques of teaching. The unity of education and upbringing largely depends on the correct Organization of the educational process and the ability to use the universal methods and techniques of teaching. Especially in order to ensure the unity of education with education: a) the correct Organization of the content of the stated educational materials, both scientific and ideological; b) disclosure of the scientific and educational essence of the subject being studied, creation of the possibility of using hadiths, proverbs in the educational process; C) thorough and solid assimilation of the stated scientific knowledge and its validity in marriage; g) creation of a problematic process in education, strengthening attention to ensuring the interests, activism and initiative of students; d) in the educational process it is necessarit is a rule of mindfulness, activity and independence in education. This rule implies the organization of teaching in such a way that students consciously and actively acquire scientific knowledge, as well as methods of their practical application. In creative initiative and educational activities, independence, thinking, culture of speech and the scientific worldview, faith are found in them. The rule of mindfulness and activity in the process of teaching implies the development of thinking and speech in students.

The activity of students in the educational process is, first of all, their mental activity – contemplative activity. Accordingly, the rule of conscious mastering of education, on the one hand, implies independent, active thinking of students, and on the other hand, it is during this process that students are brought up and developed independence and activity, as well as logical thinking activities. The rule of mindfulness and activity requires training students in methods of creative activity in labor and training. The rule of instruction in education. This rule is one of the didactic ones, which increases the quality of the teaching process, making it easier for students to acquire knowledge.

The principle of instruction makes it possible to facilitate perception and connect theoretical knowledge with life, practice. This rule requires the mobilization of sensory organs such as sight, hearing, sense of smell, taste and taste in the process of training, skin, musculature on an object in one go, and also increases interest in the studied phenomena, helps to acquire knowledge earlier. The rule of theory in education regarding practice. In didactics, the most basic and leading rule is to conduct education in connection with marriage, with the practice of production. Along with the theoretical explanation of each subject, it is necessary to study its practical side, ways of applying it to practice. Consequently, both the goals and objectives of harmonious human education, the content of education, methods of teaching, and the forms of Organization of education are based on the unity of practice with theory. As a result of the consistent implementation of the rule of unity of practice with theory in the educational process, students get a correct, deep understanding of the fundamental nature of the educational material, the laws of the development of nature and society in detail on a scientific basis and form the skills, skills and abilities necessary for future practical activities.

This rule is firmly connected with the scientific rule of Education. As students improve their knowledge, become perfect equals, theoretically study science, learn that science arose due to practical need, how it develops the forces of production, innovations in the field of technology and economics, and science, in turn, helps to improve production and improve life. The rule of unity of practice with theory in the educational system in educational institutions is first implemented in the process of reading, depending on the content and specificity of the educational subject. Preparation of students for practical activities begins in the process of acquiring theoretical knowledge. Later it will be continued in laboratory and practical classes. In these classes, students, under the guidance of a teacher, check, reinforce and deepen the persuasiveness of the knowledge gained in the conditions of experience. They form the skills to put knowledge into practice.

REFERENCES

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.

7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
12. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOIIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOIIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
18. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ*, 618.
23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Seralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).

25. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.
37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.
38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

Yuldoshev Utkir Zhumakuzievich
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: The article examines the main factors of information culture of schoolchildren in the context of globalization and digitalization of education and methodological problems of information culture.

Keywords: factor, information culture, information transformation, technology, broadcasting, information interactions.

The most significant feature of the 21st century is the clash of humanity with the need to put into practice a wide range of information technology opportunities in education. In our opinion, it became quite natural to form a new field of pedagogical science, due to its informatization, which determines the importance of its theoretical and methodological justification, the development of models, basic principles, methods, forms and means of teaching, which would be based on the educational resources of a new generation. In this regard, it becomes a reasonable assumption to achieve a significant improvement in the quality of the educational process at all levels and levels.

In the present historical period of the society's development, all its members found themselves in a state of constant immersion in the ever-increasing volumes of information flows, which cause the renewal of knowledge accumulated in society and the need for a person to master new types of activities. In this regard, the need for an ever deeper mastery of the streams of diverse information is well justified, which determines the importance of forming an information culture of a person through teaching programming languages in secondary schools. The term "information" originates from the Latin word *informati*, which literally translates as clarification, shaping, learning, awareness.

The main factors that determined the occurrence of such a phenomenon are:

- 1) transformation of information into a universal category of social development;
- 2) an increase in the volume of information "absorbed" by a person on a daily basis;
- 3) informatization of almost all spheres of activity of the company;
- 4) improvement of new types of information technology and technology.

Speaking about the significant contribution of many famous Russian scientists involved in the development of methodological problems of information culture, it is worth mentioning M.G. Vohrysheva, A.A. Grechikhin, N.B. Zinoviev, Y.S. Zubov, I.K. Kirpicheva, V.A. Minkina, I.G. Morgenstern, V.M. Petrov, A.I. Rakitova, B.A. Semenovker, E.P. Semenyuk, N.A. Slyadnev, A.D. Ursul, V.A. Fokeeva, Yu.A. Schrader. These researchers took part in the construction of the theoretical foundations and conceptual and terminological apparatus of information culture.

The modern concept of "information culture", having gone through a difficult path of its development, having overcome various transformational transformations, was practically formed due to a more detailed study of information exchange, i.e., it is the consideration of information from different angles in socio-cultural processes. Also, the establishment of the concept was greatly influenced by the development of mathematical modeling, through which it became possible to study various processes that allow information processing, automation of information systems and the development of mechanisms for their functioning for the purpose of information transmission.

Scientific substantiation of ideas, which expanded the understanding of the phenomenon under study through the study of semiotic and semantic aspects of information transmission, has become important in substantiating information culture as part of the modern culture of society. These aspects make it possible to establish the objective content of symbolic orders and the information

load, which in turn determines the specific features of communication actions in the course of information transmission. The information exchange itself is universal, which implies that it is possible to apply existing models borrowed from cybernetic modeling during the interpretation of recorded information processes in almost any context.

As an example, we can mention the use of social anthropologists and structuralists (50s) on youth subcultures, which is almost two decades earlier than in domestic science. It was from this time that the results of the analysis of information processes observed in a cultural context were presented in the scientific literature, which, in fact, formed the basis for the formation of an "information culture".

Information culture does not represent a specific form of culture, however, as one of them it is built through the application in practice of information processes caused by interactions, and is an important heuristic characteristic, which is criteria-based in any culture.

Based on the basic provisions of information theories, it allows us to systematize a wide range of criteria: completeness (saturation, intensity), relevance (relevance), reliability (accuracy) and effectiveness (efficiency) [1, p.18], together allowing us to present in more detail the ongoing information processes of the culture of the same name, having a close relationship with its functional purposes implemented in the socio-cultural space. These information interactions are usually divided into three main types: Type 1 - cumulation (accumulation); Type 2 - processing (transformational modifications); type 3 - translation (transmission) [2, p.81], as types that can be used within the learning process.

Thus, this indicates the universality of information processes, which are able to provide a wide range of opportunities for the practice of applying various methods of information theory, and in educational practice combine the methods of anthropological sciences. However, it is on the pedagogical material that it is quite difficult to abstract the information used during the analysis using quantification methods, which is due to the high probability of obtaining incorrect results due to the significant "distance" between the objects of research (historical, gender, age, ethnic, etc.). As a result of the above, the analysis of information culture on pedagogical material, unfortunately, is most often reduced to the analysis of symbolic forms of information expression.

In our opinion, the knowledge presented in pedagogy is somewhat deprived of the data that information culture is able to provide, because it is it that allows us to identify synchronic and diachronic indicators characterizing anthropological values in any process. These indicators act as important criteria for determining the level of human development of the natural and cultural environment. In addition, they are the ones who put into practice the processes of accumulation and translation of existing cultural experience, which allows us to solve many of the problems that have developed today, isolating the ratio of universal / specific, uniform / diverse, expanding the heuristic potential of practical use of structural, functional and system analysis in pedagogy.

References

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.

5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. Ученый XXI века, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. Халқ таълими, 19-20.
12. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOIIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOIIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
18. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TECHNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.

23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheraliyeva, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
25. Sheraliyeva, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheraliyeva, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.
27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). Educational sacrifices, 02-05.
36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 733-736.
37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 841-844.
38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 215-221.

39. FAYZULLAEVA, S. U. THEMATIC DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL EVENING. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (5), 157-159.

40. Dumarova, G., & Madaminov, Z. (2023). FEATURES OF CONNECTION OF ECOLOGICAL SOCIAL REALITY WITH PRIORITY NEEDS. В INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Т. 3, Выпуск 12, сс. 75–80). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10351495>

**EDUCATING STUDENTS IN THE NATIONAL SPIRIT THROUGH MUSIC IS AN
IMPORTANT PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM**

Yo'ldosheva Parvina

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Music education student

Abstract: The spiritual heritage, cultural values, historical monuments of the zone are one of the most important factors in the formation of spirituality.

Keywords: Uzbek folk, cultural values, music, classical music samples, samples spiritual heritage, musical activity.

Uzbek folk and rich music age-old culture continued spirituality is the source of the sacred kelgan. Indeed, the Uzbek ancient musician and recruits are people from the army, ashulalari, Yillar legends and authorities, the continuation of boidi and the development of etiquette.

Thanks to independence, our people were able to explore their rich cultural heritage, restore national values and traditions. Our spiritual wealth, which has reached our days, is considered at the state level to educate the younger generation in the national spirit through the study of musical works at the level of demand of the current era, their restoration and thrift. Accordingly, as an integral educational part of our spiritual heritage, the consistent study of Uzbek traditional music, folklore and classical musical samples and traditional musical works, the widespread development of traditional musical art and its use in new areas of creativity, as well as the wide promotion of the younger generation are among the most important tasks.

Work has begun in our Republic to implement these tasks. Doctor of Art History R.Abdullayev noted that the translation of unique musical recordings into audio and video recordings using modern technical means is facilitated by the introduction of samples of our cultural musical heritage into educational and methodological programs, textbooks, anthologies, scientific and sightseeing expeditions to places, collecting and writing unique masterpieces, the cultural environment of Boysun and practical work in cooperation with UNESCO to promote masterpieces.

It is also investigated that the "Khorezm tanbur line" is studied in the modern system of notes, ritual songs typical of the Surkhan oasis, drumming, thirsty bell melodies and epic playing styles. Folk art traditions are studied at the Tashkent Institute of Culture, the Khiva Musical Schools of Folk Art, the Fergana Art College of Great Singing Traditions, the Academic Lyceum of Gliera, the Conservatory of Traditional Performing Styles and Traditions of Uzbekistan, regional and music colleges.

But all these positive works are overlooked by higher education institutions, as well as colleges and lyceums, secondary schools, meaning special music schools. However, the problems of instilling national traditions to the younger generation in the educational process and their aesthetic education have been studied by a number of researchers. In Particular, F.Khalilov, I.Kyrgyz, R.Mamatqulov, I.Nisanov, B.Karomatova. The djamolovas conducted research on the moral and aesthetic education of students-young people in music lessons.

S.Annamuratova, T.Gofurbekov, M.Quranov, S.Fayzulina, H.Nurmatov, K.Mamirov, F.To'raev, B.Matyokubov, A.And the kushaev, the main solutions of national education, musical folklore, use in the upbringing of the younger generation in folk songs, important aspects of the musical-aesthetic education of students are expressed in a number of works. But in the musical medium, the problem of the upbringing of the national spirit in the O'killers has not been studied specifically.

After all, musical works, which embody a complex of different types of musical activity, have the possibility of a certain educational orientation of the psycho-physiological characteristics of students.

The fact that music, in particular, can absorb elements of the national spirit into the hearts of readers, is primarily based on the sound of melodies. After all, the psyche of each nation, what nationality it belongs to, its texture of musical tones, lad and tones determine. The language can deceive, but the tone does not deceive. It is possible to learn a certain language by delivering it to the tribulation, to find out what nationality it belongs to in its speech. But when it is sung, it is definitely expressed on the basis of its national tone. Because, as a weapon of language-communication, it is often referred to him, while when referring to the language of tones, it gives a pand to their experience.

This is due to the fact that they rarely refer to the language of tones, without having referred to the spoken language many times.

With this in mind, it is of particular importance to instill the national spirit in students. For example, Japanese, Korean, Chinese make extensive use of pentatonics in their tones. In Uzbek tones, on the other hand, it has a unique lad device and, most importantly, a unique character. It has intervals of movement, lad structure and moaning, desertion, which are exclusively indigenous to Uzbeks, on the basis of which is also based its mental state, which distinguishes it from other nationalities.

There are a number of important elements in the melodic structure of Uzbek music that can be found without hesitation. Of such elements, the most important thing is to sing with a pleasant, lyrical, mahzun, sighing tone. In particular, in the mother Alla, these elements are clearly expressed. The successive movement of intervals with semitones and one tonality in the melody, followed by lad, without mixing sounds belonging to other tonalities, is also a characteristic feature of Uzbek music. In the process of singing, sometimes transitive minor tersion elements are also used ohistically without breaking the tone rhythm. At the end of the melody, there are also occasional instances of jumping in the intervals of a quart or Quinta, which are native to Uzbek music.

The fact that the melody vibrates in one rhythm and is connected, and creative gentle pouring also strongly affects the psychology of the baby and makes him sleep peacefully.

Elements of statement are also found in maternal Allas, and this also strongly affects the psychology of the child. The child will notice from caressing tones that important points are being expressed in this statement, even if garchan does not understand what the mother is stating. Mothers sing in their alla dreaming that their child will grow up and become a dignified, courageous and kind person.

For example:

Alla say, sweet baby

Listen, Alla.

I bless you in a big way

Sweet sheep Alla.

The jumps of the intervals of the quarter-fifth also find a response in the voices of the trumpet and horn of the Uzbek instrument.

It is important for students to broadcast with their attention a circle of trumpets and surnia voices, a record from melodies ringing in the throat of a drum to the intervals of a quarter-fifth, characteristic of Uzbek music, jumping situations.

Naturally, these elements were absorbed by their ears, as elementary school students witnessed the movement of the melody in such intervals as "Boychechak", "the stork arrived, summer came", "dumplings are cooking".

In the final part of "Mother Alla" there is also such a leap, and the combination of such characteristic features allows students to assimilate national shades.

Therefore, it is extremely important to instill in the younger generation the national and moral views of our people.

Music education is based not only on certain knowledge, but also one of the main criteria is the acquisition and observance of moral concepts.

One of the important criteria for the effective establishment of musical education of a young child is a direct dependence on the environment, that is, on the living conditions of the child in which oculists grow up in everyday life. There is a saying that "a bird does what it sees in the nest." Because the child receives the first parenting lessons in the family.

At the same time, it should be noted that the role of a music teacher is important in educating children as a harmonious person who benefits el-yurt. Not all parents in the family understand the culture of music. Special work is required with them.

In the fundamental content of solving the problem of educating students in the national spirit, there are issues that consist in absorbing into the consciousness of students the basic essence of the national psyche.

The main essence of the national psyche assumes the development of the following spiritual and moral concepts in O'korites, and these concepts are successfully understood through musical education.

It is known that a person tries to satisfy his material and spiritual needs throughout his life. The meaning of life, even if the satisfaction of material needs is primary for a person, does not consist only in being exalted in material goods, enjoying life, indulging in wealth, the human soul also needs specific nutrients. Therefore, spiritual qualities such as patriotic enlightenment, humanity, justice, compassion, Dionate, conscience, nobility are formed in it. High spirituality purifies a person spiritually, strengthens his faith.

For example, students in Grades 5-7 have the opportunity to understand the concept of Homeland in a very broad sense. They can also demonstrate that they have a certain experience. Feelings of kindness to the motherland, pride, pride arise from it. In particular, songs about military patriotism arise in young hearts in readers about the protection of the motherland, filial piety, civil duty. In order to further enrich the concepts of patriotism, special emphasis is placed on its territorial integrity, inviolability of our sarkhads and the peace of our land, the mutual harmony of nations and aspiration for a single purpose.

Through songs of a fighting spirit, it is recommended to pay special attention to the fact that the main facets of the national psyche in readers have long lived as a community of our people, the presence of Uzbek traditions and their harmony with the peoples of other neighboring states, mutual cooperation and similar features in our national traditions and values.

In particular, the fact that some items of the "Shashmaqom" sho" are sung in Tajik, and some in Uzbek can be proof of our opinion that the similarity between these two peoples has developed since time immemorial. The fact that the Uzbek meaning of the word "Shashmaqom" is "Six status" indicates that many words are in common in these two folk lexicons.

Some of the banded songs from Uzbek folk folklore, the recitations are called "Die". Saying "Die" is also a characteristic of this Kazakh nation.

REFERENCES:

1. Kh. Khamidov. History of Uzbek traditional singing culture. "Teacher Publishing House", Tashkent-1996.
2. E Qobilova. TECHNOLOGIES OF FORMING MUSICAL CREATIVITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429
3. Ezoz Kobilova, Oygul Sobirova, Fakhridin Najmiddinov. The importance of music education in the formation of musical culture and spirituality. Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal
4. Ezozxon Bakirovna Kobilova. Classical music and youth education. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities. 126-130

5. QOBILOVA E'ZOZXON BAKIROVNA. THE ROLE OF AZERBAIJAN CLASSICAL MUSIC IN FORMING THE VIRTUE OF INTERNATIONALITY IN STUDENTS. Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., 27-29
6. Sh, Jumaboyeva M. "FORMING THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY IN THE PROCESS OF ACQUIRING MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.11 (2022): 128-132.
7. Djumaboyeva, M. "IN FOLKLORE-ORAL CREATIVITY AND TRADITIONALISM." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603 11.12 (2022): 306-312.
8. Djumaboyeva, M. Sh. "MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARIDA MUSIQIY SAVODXONLIK MALAKALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA O'QITUVCHINING O'RNI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
9. Djumaboyeva, M. "Activities Specific To Music Lessons And Requirements For The Teacher In Using Them As A Means Of Education." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 877-880.
10. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
11. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.
12. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
13. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
14. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
15. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
16. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
17. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
18. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
19. Кахрамон, К. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 240-245.
20. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
21. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijbiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.

22. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
23. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o'zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
24. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches, 1(1)*.
25. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
26. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
27. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4*.
28. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века, (4-1 (17)), 36-39*.
29. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 103-107*.
30. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
31. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века, (4-1)*.
32. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1723-1725*.
33. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз”.
34. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 272-274*.
35. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века, (4-1), 36-39*.
36. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(11), 10-14*.
37. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими, 19-20*.
38. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 53-58*.
39. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository, 8(12), 109-111*.
40. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4*.

41. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
42. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
43. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
44. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
45. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
46. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА’ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
47. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
48. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ*, 618.
49. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.
50. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
51. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
52. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
53. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
54. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
55. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
56. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
57. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN

TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.

58. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.

59. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

60. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

61. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). Educational sacrifices, 02-05.

62. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 733-736.

63. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 841-844.

64. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 215-221.

65. FAYZULLAEVA, S. U. THEMATIC DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL EVENING. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (5), 157-159.

66. Dumarova, G., & Madaminov, Z. (2023). FEATURES OF CONNECTION OF ECOLOGICAL SOCIAL REALITY WITH PRIORITY NEEDS. В INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Т. 3, Выпуск 12, сс. 75–80). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10351495>

METHODOLOGY FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE AND TEACHING OF INFORMATION CULTURE TO STUDENTS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Xolmatova Ziroat Anvarovna

Teacher of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article analyzes the political, social, commercial or cultural interests of information transmitters in the conditions of formation, critical reception and creation of Information Culture, identification of information sources in the process of using the universal Internet network for students in the higher education system.

Key words: Information, culture, literacy, internet, media, media space, social media, media text,

Introduction

Today, information attacks carried out over the Internet have become part of the national security strategy of every country in the world, and it has been named cyber security. After all, the merging of the virtual and real world, the misunderstanding of the real world by young people through the virtual world, the dissemination of information that appears positive at first glance, but has a negative effect on the human mind, by various negative forces and currents. It is no secret that it is increasing. There are increasing opinions that it is necessary to make the population media literate in order to prevent these negative aspects affecting the life of the society. Today, media literacy is taught as a separate subject in the complex of humanities in Great Britain and Australia, while in Finland it was included in the curricula of secondary schools in 1970, and in higher education institutions in 1977. In the 1990s, media literacy in the country was replaced by the concept of media education. In Sweden, it has been taught as a separate subject in educational institutions since 1980. In the 1990s, there were attempts to conduct scientific research of media education in Russia, and the researches of O. Baranov, S. Penzin, A. Fyodorov, A. Sharikova and others can be an example of this. In 2002, a course on media education was opened for higher educational institutions of pedagogy. In 2005, the textbook "Media education" was created under the auspices of UNESCO, and the website of film education and media pedagogy was launched in Russia.

Uzbekistan is rapidly integrating into the world information space. Citizens of the country today have the opportunity to receive unlimited information and information collected by the world community. The quality of the information we receive and use has a great impact on our life choices and social and political activities. Today, the reforms in the information environment, cooperation with the press "correctly define the priority aspects of relations" and the economic mechanisms of control over the activities of mass media (mass media), the closure of information sources, as well as the known actions of authorities and administrative structures to the editors. aimed at eliminating level pressures.

Results and discussion

At this point, the Parliament is working on the adoption of a number of laws that ensure "openness and transparency of the activities of executive authorities, the reforms implemented in our country, and the internal and external policies of the state." In particular, on May 5, 2014, the law "On the openness of the activities of state authorities and management bodies" was adopted in our republic. There is no doubt that this law will serve to make the national information space more transparent, expand it, and enrich the image of Uzbekistan in the global information space, as well as the content, form and methods of national content. The development of techniques and technologies during the last twenty years has led to an incomparable expansion of the media, information sources and information suppliers (libraries, archives, the Internet, etc.) and has made it possible for citizens to use and exchange its huge volume. As a result, citizens have the opportunity to evaluate the reliability of this information, to fully exercise their rights to freely express their opinion.

92	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The Declaration expresses the importance of media literacy and information culture in providing opportunities to effectively seek, evaluate, use, and create information to achieve personal, social, professional, and educational goals in all areas. Media literacy and information culture is one of the basic human rights that encourages the increase of social activity of all peoples in the world of digital information and digital technologies. The task of media and information literacy is to deliver this knowledge to users. Media and information literacy includes the following key concepts:

- a) functions of media, library, archive and other information services in a society developing in the traditions of democracy;
- b) conditions for mass media and information services to effectively perform these functions;
- c) methods of evaluating the quality of performance of these functions through the provided content and services.

These concepts, in turn, allow users to consciously interact with communication and information channels. The knowledge gained through media and information literacy should develop critical thinking in citizens and create the basis for them to demand high-quality service from the media and other information providers.

So why is media literacy necessary?

First of all:

- To understand the content and essence of the reforms implemented as a full-fledged, active citizen of our legal democratic society;
- formation of skills for sorting daily information transmitted and received through mass media;
- Avoiding control of the human mind by information and making the right decision in any situation;
- To be able to analyze positive or negative changes of a person under the influence of visual images and to "read" invisible information given under visual messages;
- Analyzing the nature of textual communications given through mass media;
- It is necessary to find answers to the questions of where, by whom and for what purposes the information is being transmitted, whose interests it reflects.

According to Wikipedia, "Media literacy is a set of skills that enable people to analyze, evaluate, and create different forms of media and messages. A person with high media literacy will be able to easily notice which source is reliable and which source is spreading false news.

Media literacy allows consumers to analyze what forces media to engage in propaganda, censorship, or bias in information and public programs, as well as to understand structural elements such as media owners and their funding model.

It is impossible to develop the education system without wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies. In this regard, the modern higher education system promotes the use of information and communication technologies as an important tool for the professional activity of future specialists.

In order to increase the efficiency and quality of the educational process, it is important to create favorable conditions for the use of information and communication technologies, to create software tools that automate the educational process, and to provide them with multimedia instructional manuals and methodical manuals.

A very large volume of information provided by electronic resources such as some electronic directories, encyclopedias, internet portals can also distract attention during the educational process. Human short-term memory provides very limited possibilities. When the reader is shown different types of information at the same time, he skips important information in order to follow other information and becomes distracted from one type of information.

Research on information literacy shows that technological skills are better developed in young people than in adults. This situation is related to the fact that modern young people are familiar with

technical innovations since childhood, and use them to collect, process and transmit information for personal or social purposes. Nevertheless, young people face certain difficulties in evaluating the accuracy and reliability of evidence.

Conclusion

During the formation of the global information society, media and information literacy is an important factor that ensures national development, increasing social activity and responsibility of every citizen for the future of the country, active participation of the population in democratization processes, protecting our national spirituality from informational threats, analyzing information while acquiring theoretical knowledge, to determine the source and purpose of information, the used media methods, to understand the need for information culture in the context of globalization, to know the role of mass media as a means of increasing the media literacy of the population, to be able to determine the compatibility or contradiction of reality and representation while mastering the tasks and principles of media education, the influence of information transmitted in traditional and electronic media formation of practical skills of imagination, information, information attack, information culture and information risk, which are widely and comprehensively studied by the world scientific community today Analyzing the interrelated and harmonious development of such phenomena from a socio-philosophical point of view, forming the skills and competencies of students to apply information correctly in practice, spiritual-ethical, socio-political aspects in the field , the characteristics of the process of harmonization of national and modern values with the reforms carried out in our country, as well as the influence of "mass culture" on our national spirituality consists of a comparative-theoretical research based on scientific evidence.

REFERENCES

1. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
2. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.
3. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
4. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
5. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
6. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
7. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
8. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
9. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.

10. Kaxramon, K. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 240-245.
11. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
12. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.
13. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
14. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o‘zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
15. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
16. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
17. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
18. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O‘g‘li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
19. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
20. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
21. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
22. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
23. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
24. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз”.
25. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
26. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
27. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.

28. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. Халқ таълими, 19-20.
29. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 53-58.
30. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 109-111.
31. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
32. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 11(2), 529-531.
33. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
34. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOYIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
35. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
36. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
37. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
38. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
39. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
40. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
41. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
42. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
43. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.

44. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
45. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
46. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
47. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
48. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
49. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
50. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
51. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
52. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). Educational sacrifices, 02-05.
53. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 733-736.
54. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 841-844.
55. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 215-221.
56. FAYZULLAEVA, S. U. THEMATIC DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL EVENING. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (5), 157-159.
57. Dumarova, G., & Madaminov, Z. (2023). FEATURES OF CONNECTION OF ECOLOGICAL SOCIAL REALITY WITH PRIORITY NEEDS. В INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Т. 3, Выпуск 12, сс. 75–80). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10351495>

Holiknazarov Khurshidzhan Kholmatzhan
Kokan DPI music education department lecturer

Annotation: in this article, The Musical pedagogical skills of the teacher of music culture and the use of active teaching methods in the educational process. Primary acquisition of knowledge, consolidation of knowledge vatakomilization, formation of skills are developed. Choosing teaching methods, analyzing the content of the educational material before the exam, it is important that from the methods of Fidelity, the creative thinking of the learners, their perceptual abilities, life experience, adaptability to real activities. Teaching informational-developmental methods are told about the use of methods by which students receive educational information in a ready-made form or a statement of the teacher: lecture, narration, explanation, conversation, independent work with a book.

Keywords: Music, method, technology, innovation, logic, image, reflection, blitz, interview, boomerang, hierarchy.

A modern teacher is a future builder, author, producer, researcher, user and promoter of new pedagogical technologies, theories, concepts.

On the basis of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan" national program for training", "on education", the pedagogical skills occupy a special place in directing the formation of a new generation of personnel capable of advancing and degrading the tasks of prospects, being able to independently obtain the goal in a high general and professional culture, creative and social activity, socio-political life, relying on

As envisaged in the national program, modern information technologies and computers are perfected and applied to the educational process.

The pedagogical skill of the teacher - the organization of all forms of the educational process in the most convenient and effective state, their orientation towards the goals of personality maturation, the formation of worldview abilities in students and students, a predisposition to the activities necessary for society are considered from the main tasks.

The specificity of the pedagogical goal can be known in the following:

The purpose of pedagogical activity is determined by society, that is, the result of pedagogical activity is associated with the interests of society. His work is focused on the comprehensive maturation of the personality of young people. Pedagogical activity ensures social continuity (sequence) of the generation. Transfers the experience of one generation, to the second generation, realizing the natural possibilities in a person in order to gain social experience.

Pedagogical activity is always associated with the management of personality activity. It is important in this that the pedagogical goal becomes the goal of the student. It is necessary for an educator to clearly imagine the purpose of his activity and the ways to achieve it, and to be able to realize to them that achieving this goal is also relevant for students. As Goethe noted: "speak with confidence so that both the word and the adoration of the audience will continue to come by itself."

In the process of pedagogical education and education, the management of the student's activities is therefore complicated that the pedagogical goal will always be directed towards the future of the student. With the realization that skillful educators of their activities

they design their logic according to the needs of the students. This is also the fundamental essence of collaborative pedagogy.

Thus, the specificity of the goal of pedagogical activity requires the teacher::

- the full realization of the social functions of society and its acceptance into its individual.

The “growing ” of the goals of society and its transformation into the eyes of the pedagogical point;

- creative approach to certain actions and tasks;
- taking into account the interests of students, turning them into the established goals of pedagogical activity.

The specificity of pedagogical activity is manifested in the following:

A person is an irreplaceable active being who has his own special properties, is able to perceive what is happening and evaluate them in his own way. As noted in psychology, each individual is irreplaceable. He is also a participant in the pedagogical process with his own purpose, passion and personal behavior.

The educator works with a person who is constantly growing and changing. When approaching them, it is impossible to use the same mold, formed hatti-movements. This requires the educator to always be creatively sought.

In addition to the educator, students are also influenced by the environment, parents, teachers of other sciences, the media, social life. Therefore, the work of the educator implies at the same time making corrections to collective influences and thoughts that arise at the same time from the students.

Only one who can always have a positive-moral influence on the personality of the student is considered a real educator. To achieve this, an educator is required to constantly improve his moral qualities.

Participation of students in activities such as Labor, communication, play, study is the main means of Education. Each skillful educator must have his own individual pedagogical system. Of course, it is of great importance to introduce students to Science, Education, National and cultural values in our country, as well as our musical heritage, musical performance, a number of achievements in singing.

He should study student-youth psychology and take an individual approach to each of them, work in the course and training process to meet their demands and desires, achieve a good creative result, be able to mobilize each student-youth, in a word, create conditions for meeting the spiritual needs of young people. In the implementation of these tasks, he is required for high artistic taste, a quick sense of novelty, keeping up with life, skillful organizational skills. The main task is not to train specialists in artistic creativity or in some narrow direction of art, but to promote the work of raising spiritually mature people who, in order to educate a comprehensively perfect person, can make him feel good about moral purity, beauty and goodness, become an example for others with their own morality.

It is important to develop the theory of the method of mastering the skills of Instrumental Performance and the teaching “technology” inherent in it in order to ensure the further effectiveness of training in the work of educating and training the growing younger generation.

It is one of the main tasks to achieve success in the training of students-young people, to move towards ignorance, inability to know, to realize the meaning and effect of their energy, to create conditions that provide a feeling of joy of achievements, to educate hard work, enthusiasm for studies and the ability to read. Thanks to music, an idea arises in a person that supremacy, grandeur, beauty exist not only in the outside world, but also in it itself. The development of artistic, mature performance in folk instruments of invaluable, classical, rare musical works of the Uzbek people, in our present time, will make young people interested in music.¹

Refers to the foundations of pedagogical skill: professional pedagogical knowledge, orientation

¹ X.Madrimov. Musiqa o‘qitish texnologiyalari va loyihalash.T.2020

to humanity, pedagogical technology, experience of carrying out professional pedagogical activity, pedagogical personality.

Stages of skill formation include: reproducibility (start), creativity, creative-innovating.

The art of music has become a universal art, widely used in kindergartens, Music Schools, Secondary Public Schools, student palaces, houses of Culture, Youth creative houses.

In addition to foreign classical composers and composers of fraternal peoples, wide opportunities were also created for the performance of works of Uzbek composers and composers of high artistic value.

A skillful teacher-teacher educates his students so that they can carefully observe, analyze colorful phenomena and events in life, be interested in Scientific Research, live by the magic of the science that he taught for a lifetime. Such skillful, loving teachers are remembered by the disciples for a lifetime.

Our First President Was I.A.As Karimov said: "citizens are no longer participants in socio-economic processes, but their creators and organizers."1

Pedagogy has rightfully become one of the priority disciplines teaching the higher product of nature - the spiritual and practical formation of man, his development as a person, the laws of harmonious human formation, the basics of specialization.

It is known that the subject of didactics is the content of teaching, learning and education. The three components involved in this are inextricably linked with each other, and it is impossible to ignore any of them.

When we start by learning or teaching a job, the question arises of what we naturally want to learn or teach (what content of educational material).

Both teaching and learning and the result of their education depend on the content of Education.

How to teach texts of different content so that it is accepted to master them in specific ways depends on its content, which depends on the one who organizes the learning, that is, the teacher.

In conclusion, didactic thinking means the search, determination of constant connections, relationships of the content of learning, teaching and education.

The teacher seeks paths, methods and techniques, teaching images, methods and situations that activate students, are convenient for him and the learner, lean on modern pedagogical technology and increase the effectiveness of the learning process. By teaching students to think independently, they achieve high quality and efficiency of the learning process.

Therefore, pedagogical technology, didactic technology, educational technologies are considered the most effective tools in the educational process. They are widely used in World pedagogical practice.

The most pressing issue and task of the present day is to apply educational standards to the educational process.

If this task is not carried out, the issues of achieving quality and efficiency in education and improving the educational process will remain unresolved.

According to the Education Act of Uzbekistan, 9 years of general secondary education were introduced. On the basis of the principles of democratization of Education, individualization, the acquisition of regional characteristics, the concept of training was developed on all educational subjects, including the subject of music. The educational subject of music culture serves to form the spiritual, artistic and moral culture of students, to carry out the upbringing of national pride and patriotism, to cultivate creative skills, sophistication and artistic taste, to expand the circle of thought, to educate independence and initiative.

The subject of study of music culture is associated with all educational subjects taught in schools of general secondary education, including literature, fine arts, physical education, labor and other subjects. Along with all academic disciplines, the introduction of DTSS in musical education

allows the full-blooded use of national musical heritage. These were reflected in practical folk songs and songs, in the creative activities of singers and musicians, in the works of status, shashmakom, epics and modern music today. These possibilities of musical art serve as a unique and irreplaceable resource in the upbringing of a new generation, in their perfection. For a long time, the East, in particular, was perfected on the example of the pedagogy of Uzbek music education and its excellent teacher and disciple traditions. In the state educational standards, the study of the elementary foundations of works by mass folk music pedagogy, professional music artists, music performers (singers, singers), senior singers, statuettes, epics is normalized. New educational content based on state educational standards in music education, along with the musical knowledge and qualifications of students, provides for the development of such qualities as observation, memory consolidation, figurative tassavur in them, creativity, independence, initiative, artistic and musical taste. The new content of the education of music culture implies the upbringing of

The progress of society will never stop, its wheel will constantly turn forward, this is a natural, historical process. That is why it is necessary for a music culture teacher to shape the spiritual, artistic and moral culture of students, to carry out national pride and patriotic education, to develop creative skills, sophistication, artistic taste, to expand the scope of thought, to regularly form independence and initiative. We know that, as a science about pedagogical education, it implies an understanding of the essence of upbringing, the disclosure of its laws and, through it, the influence of human negativity on the process of upbringing.

Before the pedagogical skills of the teacher of music culture, education

- must learn the experiences gained in the field of Education. This, of course, will help closely in solving many problems.

In addition to the experience of advanced teachers, the activities of ordinary teachers are also studied. Because the study of the experimenter is a problem in the process: achievements and shortcomings are identified. In this, methods are used to observe, interview, enquire, study the written and creative work of students, pedagogical documents, for example: when observing, it carries out an observation statement on the basis of the objective of the pedagogical phenomenon to be studied. This process should be carried out according to a clear plan.

The interview is for the purpose of clarifying the materials collected during the fact - finding or observation.

"Conversation is used as an independent or auxiliary method."

The survey is carried out for the purpose of collecting material. A skilled teacher must learn the school documents of all students. This includes being a student's martyr Dela, a Methodist's Habar, a diary, an informer from the minutes of the assembly. Also from the lesson, tashkari also conducts musical circle work. Including: it was believed that in Ancient Greece, with the help of music, he could educate wisdom, Valor. Every art from reality has a spiritual effect on a person. Music has great power in emotional impact. Therefore, music is widely used in most states along multiple lines.

The music teacher conducts educational and educational work. He must not only have extensive knowledge, but also have a good and deep knowledge of his science. When raising children with the art of music, worldview, thinking, understanding are of primary importance. Music develops the personality trait of a person, especially the emotional aesthetic trait vaol.

A music teacher needs to be a good speaker and a good artist. Good playing on a musical instrument, being able to play, having a good voice,

he needs to perform well depending on the Note, be able to distinguish children's abilities. The fact that a music teacher performs well on a musical instrument is determined in the following. First: live performance - improves mood in the classroom.

101	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Second: it is possible to return an episode or (tactical) sentence that you want when performing in a team (choir).

Thirdly: a music teacher who can play a musical instrument will show his educators in practice how interesting and important it is to play the music himself.

A music teacher, not limited to a good performance of a musical instrument, needs to have a good sound, with a gesture of conducting, a perfect knowledge of and creativity in music theory. The teacher's personal example and level of knowledge decide the fate of music science.

In addition to these, the teacher also needs to follow the lessons. Through constant observations, the teacher acquires pedagogical skills. He called the situation

learns to assess (situational), to perceive the inner feelings of students. Observation is carried out during grades 1-7. The main thing: the teacher should not only perform the work, but also familiarize himself with its content, for this the teacher's speech should be fluent, short, as well as understandable.

In the lesson of music culture, the skill of the teacher should be at a high level in all respects. His introduction to the work and his explanation of the subject matter of the lesson bring the reader into the world of wonderful and magical art - music. And with an interesting conversation, children can focus their attention on music topics. The teacher's story of a musical work should be short, interesting, and achieve artistic perception of students.

During the lesson, the teacher, using the method of communication with students, helps to correctly reflect on music, draw clear conclusions. In the process of conversation, more and more students go to BAX. In this activity, the teacher, like the director, must be guided and the correct conclusions must be reached.

Literature used

1. G.M.Sharipova, D.F.Asamova, Z.L.Xodjayeva MUSIQA O ‘QITISH NAZARIYASI METODIKASI VA MAKTAB REPERTUARI T.2014.
2. S.A.Mahmudova “Musiqiy madaniyatni shakllantirishda pedagogik tizimning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari” O.quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma. Farg‘ona 2023-yil.
3. D.T.Nomozova “Musiqqa o‘qitish texnologiyalari va loyihalash” T.2019.
4. X.Madrimov. Musiqqa o‘qitish texnologiyalari va loyihalash.T.2020
5. Nosirov, Dilmurod. "ALISHER NAVOI AND MUSIC." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
6. Nosirov, Dilmurod. "THE PROCESS AND PROGRESS OF THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF UZBEK FOLK INSTRUMENTS." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
7. Nosirov, Dilmurod. "ALISHER NAVOI AND MUSIC." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
8. Tursinovich, Nosirov Dilmurod. "STRATEGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF VOCAL HEARING AS WELL AS THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCAL SKILLS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 12.03 (2023): 97-103.*
9. Tursinovich, Nosirov Dilmurod. "20-30 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY UZBEK MUSIC CREATION." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 12.03 (2023): 87-92.*
10. Kenjayeva, Gulhayo Rahmonjon Qizi, and D. Nosirov. "MAQOMDA KUY VA MATN MUNOSABATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.3 (2023): 245-247.

11. Nosirov, Dilmurod Tursinovich. "BUXORO SHASHMAQOMINING ILK KOMPOZITSION ILDIZLARI TARIXI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.3 (2023): 112-118.
12. Shodiyeva, G. "MUSIQA MASHG‘ULOTLARIDA AXBOROT KOMPYUTER TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
13. Shodiyeva, G. E. "COMPETENT APPROACH TO EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN."
14. (2 Shodiyeva, Gavxar Imindjanovna. "BOLALARNI MAKTAB TA‘LIMIGA TAYYORLASHNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 111-121.023).
15. Shodiyeva, Gavhar Emindjanova. "MUSIQA DARSLARIDA RITMIK HARAKATLAR VA ULARNING AHAMIYATI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 410-414.
16. Shodiyeva, Gavhar Emindjanova. "MUSIQA QOBILIYARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SHARTSHAROITLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 296-302.
17. Shodieva, Gavkhar Eminjonovna. "Reflections on Specific Types of Lessons." *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*.
18. Tillakhujayev, O. "THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC AND THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC LYRICS IN THE FORMATION OF THE MUSICAL CULTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603* 11.11 (2022): 175-178.
19. Tillakhujayev, Orifjon, and Alisher Tolipov. "THE ROLE OF LIFE AND CREATIVITY OF THE PEOPLE‘S HAFIZ OF UZBEKISTAN MAHMUDJON TOJIBOYEV IN THE FORMATION OF THE QUALITY OF CREATIVITY IN YOUTH." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
20. Tillakhujayev, Orif. "THE ROLE OF SHASHMAKOM IN THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UZBEK AND TAJIK PEOPLES." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
21. Tursunovich, Tillaxojaev Orif. "Genre approach to teaching music as a methodology of pedagogy of additional education." *World Bulletin of Social Sciences* 3.10 (2021): 140-142.
22. Tursunovich, Tillaxojaev Orif. "Genre approach to teaching music as a methodology of pedagogy of additional education." *World Bulletin of Social Sciences* 3.10 (2021): 140-142
23. . Tillahujayev, Orif Tursunovich. "VOKAL SAN‘ATIDA PROFESSIONAL IJROGA ERISHISHDA OVOZ IMKONIYATLARIDAN FOYDALANISH TEXNIKASI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 613-621.
24. Sabirovna, Rasulova Saida. "MUSIQA O ‘QITISH DARSLARIDA DIDAKTIK PRINSIPLAR." *Conferencea* (2022): 44-47.
25. Sabirovna, Rasulova Saida. "PREPARATION OF MUSIC TEACHERS FOR INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429* 11.10 (2022): 351-353.
26. Rasulova, S. S. "МУЗЫКАЛНО-РИТМИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ШКОЛЬНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ." *TRADITSII I INNOVATSII V NATSIONALNYX SISTEMAX OBRAZOVANIYA*. 2021.
27. Sabirovna, Rasulova Saida. "BASIC PRINCIPLES OF VOCAL PEDAGOGY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 812-815.
28. Fozilov, Kakhramon. "MUSICAL THEORETICAL LEGACY." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.

29. Madaminovich, Fozilov Qaxramon. "History Of The Science Of Music Theory And Modern Innovative Technologies In The Teaching Of Science." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1042-1050.
30. Fozilov, Qaxramon Madaminovich. "O 'ZBEK MILLIY CHOLG 'ULARI TARIXIGA BIR NAZAR." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 152-156.
31. Fozilov, Qaxramon Madaminovich. "MUSIQIY TOVUSH VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 147-151.
32. Qahramon, Fazilov. "STATUS PERFORMANCE IN MUSIC THEORY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 804-807.
33. Madaminovich, Fozilov Qahramon. "METHODS OF INCREASING THE STUDENTS'COMPETENCE THROUGH THE CREATIVITY OF RUSSIAN COMPOSERS IN MUSIC LESSONS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429* 11.03 (2022): 132-136.
34. Askarova, S. M. "EDUCATION OF SINGING SKILLS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." (2023).
35. Askarova, Soxibaxon Muxammadjonovna. "OSOBENNOSTI PEVCHESKOGO MASTERSTVA SHKOLNIKOV V PODROSTKOVOM VOZRASTE." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 874-878.
36. Sohibaxon, Askarova. "PECULIARITIES OF ORGANIZATION OF MUSICAL-RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY IN MUSIC CULTURE CLASSES." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 11.3 (2023): 536-539.
37. Ibrayeva, K. Ye., and S. M. Askarova. "INSTRUMENTALNOE ISPOLNITELSTVO KAK VID XUDOJESTVENNO-TVORCHESKOY DEYATEL'NOSTI UCHAIQIXSYA." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 578-586.
38. Askarova, S. M. "THE MUTUAL INFLUENCE OF MUSIC AND SPEECH ON THE AFFECTIVE (EMOTIONAL) SPHERE OF STUDENTS." *Ekonomika i sotsium* 12-1 (91) (2021): 93-96.
39. Asqarova, S. "MUSIQIY TA'LIMIDA ABU ALI IBN SINO MEROSIDAN FOYDALANISH." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
40. Asqarova, S., and M. Xayitboyeva. "UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABIDA XOR TO'GARAGI MASHG'ULOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
41. Xoljo'rayevich, Madaminov Nasimxon. "THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MUSIC CULTURE LESSON." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603* 11.11 (2022): 142-144.
42. Xoljo'rayevich, Madaminov Nasimxon. "THE PECULIARITIES OF MUSIC THEORY AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN ZINC." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603* 11.11 (2022): 131-133.
43. Madaminov, N. "BOLALARNI O'ZBEK XALQ CHOLG'U ASBOBLARI VOSITASIDA IJODKORLIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISH." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.4 (2022): 782-787.
44. Madaminov, N. "Forming The Spirituality Of Youth Throug Music." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1069-1073.
45. Madaminov, N. "Forming The Spirituality Of Youth Throug Music." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1069-1073.

46. AXMEDOVICH, TURDIEV SHAVKAT. "Use of Pedagogical Technologies in Conducting." *JournalNX* 7.1: 149-151.
47. Turdiyev, Sh. "CHORAL ART IS A TYPE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN ART." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
48. Turdiyev, Sh. "YOSHLAR VA MUSIQIY TARBIYA." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
49. Turdiyev, Shavkat Axmedovich. "VOKAL-XOR SAN‘TI TARIXINING ZAMONAVIY SAN‘AT BILAN UZVIYLIGI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 585-594.
50. Turdiyev, Shavkat Axmedovich. "O ‘ZBEK XALQ MUSIQA IJODI VA UNING AN‘ANALARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 321-327.
51. Turdiyev, Sh. "O ‘zbek xalq musiqa ijodida ustoz-shogird an‘analari." *Sovremennye tendensii innovatsionnogo razvitiya nauki i obrazovaniya v globalnom mire* 1.4 (2022).
52. Sh, Jumaboyeva M. "FORMING THE CHILD’S PERSONALITY IN THE PROCESS OF ACQUIRING MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.11 (2022): 128-132.
53. Djumaboyeva, M. "IN FOLKLORE-ORAL CREATIVITY AND TRADITIONALISM." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603* 11.12 (2022): 306-312.
54. DJUMABOEVA, M. "FORECASTING IN THE FIELD OF MUSIC EDUCATION: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS," TECHNOLOGICAL" APPROACHES." *EKONOMIKA*: 190-193.
55. Djumaboyeva, M. "Activities Specific To Music Lessons And Requirements For The Teacher In Using Them As A Means Of Education." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 877-880.
56. Djumaboyeva, M. "FORMING THE QUALITY OF CREATIVITY IN STUDENTS BY TEACHING THE LIFE AND WORK OF COMPOSER SULAYMON YUDAKOV." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429* 12.02 (2023): 30-33.
57. Djumaboyeva, M. Sh. "MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARIDA MUSIQIY SAVODXONLIK MALAKALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA O‘QITUVCHINING O‘RNI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
58. Dogan, J., and E. Qobilova. "FORMATION OF CREATIVITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN BY MEANS OF FOLK INSTRUMENTS USING ADVANCED FOREIGN EXPERIENCE." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.10 (2022): 1195-1199.
59. Kobilova, Ezozxon Bakirovna. "Classical music and youth education." *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities* 12.9 (2022): 126-130.
60. Qobilova, E. "FORMING A SENSE OF INTERNATIONALITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL MUSIC OF AZERBAIJAN." *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology* 3.10 (2023): 127-132.
61. Azizxonova, M., and E. Qobilova. "YoSHLARNI MUSIQIY MADANIYATI VA MA’NAVIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MUSIQIY TARBIYANING AHAMIYATI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.1 (2022): 51-57.
62. Kabilova, E. B. "FORMING A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM IN STUDENTS THROUGH THE LIFE AND WORK OF COMPOSER DONI ZAKIROV." *INTERNATIONAL*

63. Qobilova, E. "FORMING A SENSE OF INTERNATIONALITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL MUSIC OF AZERBAIJAN." *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology* 3.10 (2023): 127-132.
64. QOBILOVA, E'ZOZXON. "Forming A Sense Of Love For The Profession By Teaching Labor Songs To 4th Class Students In Music Culture Lessons." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 7.2 (2023).
65. Boratov, Shukurjon Imomaliyevich. "VOKAL VA ZAMONAVIY MUSIQANING O 'ZIGA XOS XUSUSYATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 452-456.
66. Baratov, Sh. "O 'ZBEK MUSIQASI TARIXI VA TARAQQIYOT BOSQICHLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 303-308.
67. Bakirovna, Qobilova, et al. "THE ROLE OF A MUSIC TEACHER IN THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING CHILDREN'S MORAL FEELINGS." *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education* 14.6 (2022).
68. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
69. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.
70. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
71. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
72. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
73. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
74. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
75. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
76. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
77. Кахрамон, К. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O 'ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali*, 1(5), 240-245.
78. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
79. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.

80. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркстонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
81. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o'zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
82. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches, 1(1)*.
83. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
84. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
85. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices, 02-05*.
86. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 733-736*.
87. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 841-844*.
88. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 215-221*.
89. FAYZULLAEVA, S. U. THEMATIC DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL EVENING. *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (5), 157-159*.

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION IN CONDUCTING PEDAGOGICAL
ACTIVITIES WITH ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Suleymanova Nodira Inomovna

*Teacher of the Department of Applied Psychology of the
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
nadirasuleymona823@gmail.com*

The hatti movement of underage youth is discussed in the article on how the culture of teacher communication plays an important role in working with characteristic adolescents with deviations from social procedures adopted in society, non-observance and violation of them, and strengthening ties between the teacher and the student.

Base words and concepts: behavior, behavior, deviant, genetic, deterministic signs, speech culture, ethics, reflex, character, Eastern culture, individual trait treatment, feedback, environment.

Introduction

Along with the fact that education on a global scale manifests itself as an important factor in the formation of human capital, the aspirations of student-young people to know the world and determine their place, position in it are gaining momentum. The results of the World Bank's research on the problems of economic growth show that 16% of countries in the field of Economics depend on physical capital, 20% on natural and 64% on human capital. At the same time, the issues of upbringing of students in educational institutions, their upbringing as a person who follows them without deviating from social norms are also becoming more relevant.

Degree of study

Deviant behavior in society history of culture in humanity functions of antiquity from the early periods (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.) the objector. Aristotle was the first to make a scientific study of human behavior about the ancient world. The result of such scientific research was the creation of a methodological basis of the disciplines of human behavior. In the works of our thinkers such as Abu Nasr Forabi's "City of faithful people", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgü bilig", this problem and its solutions were raised. Foreign scientists have studied the type of preventive possibilities and visions of deviancy in social contexts. Including R. Merton E. Revising Durkheim's doctrine of "social anomie", Clouard and Oulin developed a theory of "social equality", as well as "differentiated houses" (E. Saterland), "neutralization" (G. Sykes, D. Matza), "Stigmatization" (F. Tannenbaum, I. Goffman, D. Walkes) theories can be shown.

From the scientists of our country, M. Bekmurodov, M. Ganiyeva, R. Ubaydullaeva, N. Latipova, the socio-psychological aspects of sociology in the youth of Uzbekistan from the point of view of science, Z. Rasulova, N. Soginov, A. Komilov, Sh.Olimov, N. Dalimova, N. Kasimova, Yu.Asadov, R. Musurmanov, N. If halilovas learned, the socio-pedagogical aspect N. Saidalikhodjayeva, D. Ziyodova, V. Andryanovas, criminology aspect I. Karaketov, A. Abdurasulova, M. The usmanaliev revealed.

Results and grounds

It is known that in the early stages of human history, the processes of occurrence of social deviance and behavioral deviance were seen as immoral and regulated mainly through religious norms. The peoples inhabiting the Turonian land also reacted negatively to cases of social deviance from time immemorial, and this attitude is reflected in Zoroastrianism, Buddha and other religious teachings of majud in the ancient Turonian land.

108	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The medieval mululmonean East qomusian alloma Abu Nasr Al Farabi followed in Aristotle's footsteps, dividing philosophy into two parts, theoretical and practical, and introducing ethics into practical philosophy. Issues of deviance from moral standards are highlighted in his works such as “a book that shows the achievement of happiness”, “about the achievement of happiness”, “the city of positive people”.

In the opinion of our great compatriot, a man should be behaved immature, being the product of a directed habit to do him beautiful deeds. The goodness of behavior is linked to the extent to which major is maintained in the acts. Farabi says that some give in to extreme pleasure, eat-drink and fast to a woman too loose, the Will disappears-glory begins to serve the abyss in someone who spends all his energy on his own, that is, the ability to think is in the service of the forces of anger and passion, and the harakts of these forces are devoted to eating-drinking and satisfying lust.

One of our great ancestors, who left a deep mark on the science of ethics and social and Natural Sciences in general, is Abu Raykhan Beruni. Abu Raikhan Beruniy in his works shows the importance of the natural environment and georafic factors in the formation of positive or negative customs, behavior of people and peoples. This forms the basis for the direction in which geographical factors are considered important in the emergence and formation of cases of social deviance, which later received the name of the gergafic contagion in sociology and criminology. “... the variety of human structures in Color, Image, nature, and morals is not only from the speciality of genealogies, but also from the speciality of human habitation of soil, water, air, and Earth”.¹

In the pre-Mongol invasions of the Middle Ages, in addition to the qomusi allomas that we see in yuqor, dozens of thinkers, such as az-Zamakhshari, ar-Rozi, Ahmad Yassawi, Abduholiq Ghijduwani, Imam Ismail al-Buhkhari, Najmiddin Kubro, acted in theoretical or practical areas of the science of ethics. About this, the teacher or students can receive more detailed information by referring to scientific sources regarding their life and activities. The Timur and Timurid period, as the Golden Age of the development of Science and culture, still fascinates the world. Hundreds of qomusian scholars, great poets, and artists grew up during this period. Of particular importance among them is the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi. Not only the high nobility in his works, but also philosophical-moral views have not yet lost their spiritual and moral values.

Also in the works of Navoi and other Eastern allomas, there is a lot of writing about the moral principles that were put forward, as well as such qualities as justice, duty, loyalty, love, compassion, camaraderie, Valor, embodied in the images of positive heroes.

The concept of "Deviant acts" means that the act of minors deviates from the social procedures adopted in society and is characterized by non-compliance with these procedures and their violation.²

Deviant behavior is especially characteristic of minors. During this period, the personal sensations of underage youth are formed, its self-awareness, knowledge of the world is decided. However, the formation and development of personality is a complex process, which can be accompanied by specific difficulties and deviations, internal contradictions and inability to react to various situations in social life. Young people with a Deviant character often do not attend classes in an educational institution, run away from home, daydike, begging, drink alcohol, and indulge in tobacco and drug addiction. As a result, qunununbur is prone to crime.

Having the ability to speak means being able to explain your thoughts and goals perfectly and clearly to others. It is impossible for a person to clearly tell others something that he does not understand well. Therefore, it is necessary to get used to thinking and speaking. When you need to speak to albat, verbally, quickly find an answer to a question, think a lot about each sentence, talk in

¹ Abu Rayxon Beruniy. Qadimi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar. Tanlangan asarlar. 1-J. T “Fan” 1968.236-bet.

² Yu.Asadov, R.Masurmanov. O’smirlar deviant hatti-harakatining ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari. “Sano-standart”, T.. 2011, 8-bet

search of a special word, you are ten, and bored interlocutors or listeners, distracting the thought. In accordance with the proverb "few words are good, few words are good", it is necessary to accustom the child from an early age to speak short and smooth, without hurrying or grinding, stretching the sentence. For this, exercise in written speech is of great importance. Because it is impossible to write without thinking at the time of writing.

We consciously compose a sentence to make one thought understandable to others, think about how it is structured, look for the most successful phrases and definitions. Anyone who inadvertently records any words and sentences that come to mind is not considered to be a good master of written speech. Only a person who can write his thought and purpose in thought for successful, clear and logical expression is considered to have full possession of written speech. Mastering written speech helps to make oral speech also qualitative, clear and smooth.³

Therefore, it is necessary that we also learn how to deal with each other correctly and decently through speech. For example, in the process of conversation, rushing very loudly, speaking words irregularly or meaninglessly, or returning one sentence, dividing another's sentence, not waiting for the sentence to be spoken and not paying attention to what is being spoken, continuing to continue the word speech culture, that is, indicates the lack of competence in cultural communication due to speech with others. Being able to speak with decency is generated through upbringing.

"How to distinguish personality formation, connection with others, signs of genetics, determinism and family harmony? - this is a problem. To solve this problem, it is necessary to rely on psychological knowledge and techniques."⁴

"Verbal-logical memory is characterized by remembering fiction as well as retelling. This type of memory is directly related to speech biln, since people express their thoughts with their speech using words. The peculiarities of this type of memory are noticed in the educational process. Figurative speech, verbal tones are widely used to achieve a better recall of an idea."⁵

- The most important thing for the activities of the teacher is the acquisition of the laws of circulation, psychological knowledge about its development, skills and abilities.

- The professional problem can be successfully solved in such a way that when the teacher is able to effectively enter into the activities of cooperation with students (students), the interaction that responds to the goals and tasks of personality formation, mutual understanding can be established, only then pedagogical treatment will be carried out.

- Pedagogical treatment is a means by which a teacher reflects a certain system of methods of influencing students (students):

- - mutual information exchange of cooperation participants;
- - Organization of interaction and interaction with the student (tapaba) by the teacher using various communicative tools;
- - the development of the implementation of a specific goal on a programmatic basis and the implementation of the transfer function, etc.⁶

Conclusion

Treatment in pedagogical activity is, firstly, a means of performing educational activities in a single way, and secondly, a socio-psychological system of ensuring the educational process; thirdly, an effective way to organize a certain system of interaction of the

³ M.Axmedova, R.Meliboyeva. Nutq psixologiyasi. "Chashma Print" MCHJ 2014, 91-bet

⁴ Z.Nishonova, D.Qarshiyeva. Eksperimental psixologoya. "Fan va texnologiya" T.. 2007, 8-bet.

⁵ Yu.Abdullayev. G.M.HamidovaI.V.Vasiyev. Huquqiy psixologiya muqaddimasi. "Ibrat". 1998, 21-bet

⁶ E.G'.G'oziyev, R.N.Melibayeva. Ijtimoiy psixologiya. "Shaxrizoda", T.. 2009, 25-bet

teacher and the student (student), and fourth, the fact that improving the individuality of the student (student) is a process that allows.

References

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
12. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOYIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.

111	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

18. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TECHNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
25. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.
27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). Educational sacrifices, 02-05.
36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 733-736.
37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 841-844.
38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 215-221.
39. FAYZULLAEVA, S. U. THEMATIC DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL EVENING. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (5), 157-159.

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS OF NATIONAL GROWTH IN
UZBEKISTAN

Sharipova O.

Senior lecturer at KSPI

Abstract. This abstract examines objective and subjective factors of national growth in Uzbekistan. In the context of the country's economic and social development, the study is based on objective factors such as infrastructure, investment, exports, trade and regulation. In addition, subjective factors such as political stability, reforms, education and health are also considered. The purpose of this study is to identify key factors contributing to national growth in Uzbekistan and assess their impact on the economy and social well-being of the country. The results of the study may be useful for forming a development strategy for Uzbekistan and making appropriate decisions in various areas aimed at improving the lives of the population and achieving sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: national value, national-traditional, value, state, reforms, development, ethnic unity, language, customs, traditions, values.

The consistent application of new thinking to the study of current processes helps to create a truly scientific picture of the world, to establish positive and constructive cooperation between the state and public organizations. The process of adapting the understanding of the existence of mankind to modern society is gradually getting rid of old patterns. A new way of thinking in a person's worldview is manifested not only in differences, but also in the skills necessary for a new life. The basis of national growth is the orientation of national values towards universal human values, which requires all social groups and communities to direct their interested activities towards international relations by instilling a spirit of humanity. The second half of the 20th century did not have the opportunity to deny itself, civilization as an integral form of historical reality. Humanity was considered as an eternal being and had no urgent need to take care of its preservation. In the 21st century, humanity's desire from the general to the private has actively created interpersonal relationships. The constant improvement of the spiritual and educational level of the population, especially our youth, is of paramount importance in our society. Therefore, it is a very honorable task to educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, to form initiative, self-sacrifice, and moral qualities in them, based on the program idea "From national revival to national progress." At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, the attitude towards improving personal life depends on national growth. Therefore, caring for the population objectively highlights the eternal human need for means to maintain his spiritual and physical existence.

Then the next task was to restore the most appropriate and viable means of expressing our people's identity. The primordial origins of Uzbekism became "justified" – folk traditions, customs and rituals, spiritual roots breathed life, and national revival began. It's no secret that for decades we have been pruning the roots that nourish our spiritual culture, succumbing to dubious slogans. "Now we are feeling the consequences of this," he said. The main factor was that he made this issue a policy priority and consistently implemented problem solving.

The moral wound inflicted by the former Soviet system has been making itself felt for a long time. The Shura absorbed their own concepts instead of the age-old spiritual concepts taught by our ancestors. Through them, they controlled our thoughts, behavior, and destiny. However, the active use of the words "modesty", "modesty", "for", "honesty", "conscience", "faith" and other words in our native language was a sign of the breadth of our national spirituality. However, in the era of the Shura, these national qualities were denigrated as "backwardness", "an indicator of lack of culture", "outdated". As if that wasn't enough, these concepts were excluded from school textbooks so that they wouldn't be passed on to the next generations. The goal was to make the national and spiritual

qualities of the ancestors become incomprehensible and alien to their children, like words in another language. Unfortunately, the Soviets have achieved some results in this regard.

Awareness of national identity is one of the important criteria for the spiritual perfection of every person. Because, firstly, he will be able to reach the level of a full-fledged person only if he finds out who he is, understands what nationality he belongs to, and assimilates the material and spiritual heritage left by his ancestors. Only if such people make up the majority of the nation, then the prospects of the nation will be great. At the same time, keeping a deeply self-aware, open-minded, sane, ideologically and politically awakened and integrated people and nation in the shackles of colonialism, trampling on their language, culture, values, claiming their wealth, violating their rights, as before, it is absolutely impossible to separate the independence of the state. Because every representative of a nation with such spiritual and spiritual potential is able to put the interests of his nation above all other interests, realizes his responsibility to the nation at a high level, rises to the level of the ability to show dedication for its future. .

Self-awareness consists in knowing the past historical development of the people, the nation that were their ancestors, descendants and ancestors, their great contribution to the development of world science and culture.

The realization of national identity is a deep understanding of what opportunities and means a nation has to ensure a bright future for the Homeland in which the nation lives, boundless pride in them, and the available opportunities.

It means mobilizing yourself, using all your abilities, energy and enthusiasm to make dreams come true. Just as language, territory, and spirituality are the basic prerequisites for the existence of a nation, national identity is also a basic prerequisite. Self-awareness in its essence expresses the peculiarities of spirituality inherent in the nation and the people, and protects national interests by its function.

The realization of national identity is the understanding of each nation and people as a real unity, belonging to ethnic unity, language, customs, traditions, values, common interests and needs, representing certain material and spiritual riches. Awareness of national identity is associated with the level of awareness of the power of national unity, the importance of the interests of the nation over the interests of the individual and localism.

Awareness of national identity becomes stronger and more obvious in real life when the honor, dignity and reputation of a nation are trampled upon or when violent actions on the other side begin against the interests of the nation. In this case, all representatives of the nation, regardless of their position, rich or poor, will unite and protect the interests of the nation.

The idea of self-awareness has long-standing historical roots, which we can also trace back to the spiritual heritage of the ancient Greek sages. For example, according to the philosopher Socrates, a self-aware person understands well what is useful for him and what he is capable of. He satisfies his need and achieves happiness by doing what he can. He will be free from any mistakes and misfortunes. As a result, he can appreciate other people and use them for good. As a result, he saves himself from trouble. This point of view assumes that self-awareness is considered as an important factor in the objective and subjective needs of national development. It also means that the greatest enemy of human greatness is the ego, with contentment and generosity, hard work and inner poverty in the teachings of Sufism.

Recognizing that the process of the historical development of the country at a new stage of the development of the New Uzbekistan has preserved the spiritual wealth of our people and passed it on to many generations, fostered in our people a sense of unity, patriotism and national pride, emphasizing the priority of culture, ensuring a higher level of quality of public life, achieving harmony of citizens in it, is the main content of the formation of a spiritual, a responsible, self-thinking creative person. The well-being of society and the State is guaranteed by the upbringing of

the mature generation. Mature, comprehensively developed individuals who have left society lay the foundation for national progress. This is a person who has matured in the process of moral and spiritual education. At this point, the German philosopher Johann Fichte argues that self-awareness is the foundation of national progress: "Become aware of yourself, turn your gaze away from everything around you and look inside yourself." Therefore, the specifics of objective and subjective factors of national development depend on the stages of the educational process. He differs significantly from his contemporaries in the realization of his own talent, talent, potential and abilities, and knowledge of his rights. The acquisition of knowledge and wealth depends on the efforts of a person, we observe that the more effort a person has, the more knowledge and wealth he has. Young men grow up, acquire morality and self-awareness. An adult conscious representative of each nation is responsible to the nation to which he belongs. In order for a nation to achieve quantitative, economic, cultural, moral, educational and spiritual progress, in order to keep up with other nations on earth, people belonging to this nation must first of all feel a sense of responsibility. He should not forget the interests of this nation in every action and every step he takes in the family and society. In harmony with the development of society and the development of education, a person reflecting the ideas of humanity should be able to exercise self-control, self-esteem, self-control, self-expression, self-improvement, self-disclosure in his life and work means that they should be able to do this. Also, along with education, the family, school, social environment and production will retain their position as the foundations of human development.

Being an objective and subjective factor of national growth, the process of generalization of production based on the development of the social division of labor both at the level of the national economy and at the international level serves as an objective basis for the reforming role of the economy. the state in the context of the transition to a socially oriented market economy.

References

1. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
2. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.
3. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
4. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
5. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
6. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
7. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
8. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
9. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.

10. Kaxramon, K. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali*, 1(5), 240-245.
11. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
12. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.
13. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
14. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o‘zgarishlar. *Qo‘qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
15. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
16. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
17. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHISSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
18. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O‘g‘li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
19. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
20. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
21. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
22. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
23. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
24. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз”.
25. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
26. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
27. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
28. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.

29. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
30. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
31. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
32. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
33. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
34. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOYIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
35. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
36. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
37. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
38. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
39. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
40. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.
41. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
42. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
43. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
44. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
45. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL

EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.

46. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.

47. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.

48. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.

49. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.

50. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

51. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

52. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.

53. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.

54. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.

55. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

Annotation

In this article, the reasons for the use of linguistic elements belonging to the Oghuz dialect and their arrival in the text of the poems in some of the ghazals of the "Devoni Nihoni", one of the first works of the famous poet, adib, playwright, publicist Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi, are covered in relevant examples. The article reflects on the words belonging to the Oghuz dialect, which the poet used mainly in his jokes.

Keywords: Language, artistic language, dialect, dialect, dialect. Oghuz, qarluq, Kipchak, Ghazal, lyrical hero, character, language characteristics, linguistics, poetics, linguopoetics.

"Devoni Nihoni" is considered to be a poetic collection of Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi composed between 1914 and 1915. It is summed up by the poet's aruzian poems, which ended in 1905-1914. It is worth noting that these poems of Hamza, finished on traditional roads, when viewed in terms of genre, included 150 ghazals, as well as Murabba, mukhammas and musaddas. Most of his poems are in Uzbek; there are also aruziy poems written partly in Tajik.

"The Uzbek language has a very rich literary tradition. The written monuments created by the Uzbek people throughout their history provide rich material for studying the Uzbek language, for determining the stages of its development in different periods," the authors of the textbook on dialectology for the University and pedagogical institutes write. [1,3] B.Tuychiboev, B.It can also be found in the textbook written by Hasanov. [2,93] when viewed in this respect, this office of Hamza takes a special position. Indeed, looking at the linguistic arsenal of the dialects in the "Devoni Nihoni", it can be seen that in accordance with tradition, along with Uzbek words, Persian and Arabic words are formed from those of the Uzbek dialects of qarluq, Kipchak and oghiz. If the attention is paid to the galareya of words belonging to the Uzbek language, then the words belonging to the Oghuz dialect make up a large part, in contrast to their predecessors and other poets. In general, the linguistic elements associated with the Oghuz dialect in the Kokand literary environment were widely used in the language of poetry even before Hamza Hakimzoda. Or rather, this process began with the works of poets of the XIX century of the Kokand literary environment. This is confirmed by the fact that the linguistic elements belonging to the Oghuz dialect were originally found in the works of the poet Ghazi. Later, this situation also ceased to exist in the poetry of Amiri, Fazli, Gulkhani, Makhmur, Hoziq, Ado, Khotif and other poets. It seems that there are some reasons for this. First, in the first half of the XIX century, literature developed under the leadership of the ruler Amiri in Kokand. Abdulkarim Fazli Namangoni's tazkira-anthology "Majmai shohiron" shows that in Amiri's time there were more than eighty poets in Kokand who wrote more poems of payrov. If any poem Amiri was finished, then several poets ended up nazira (metaphor) in this poem of his. Naturally, the Oghuz elements used by Amiri (in rhyme, in radif, in other places in the stanzas) also migrated to self-made tatabbu poems. Secondly, the introduction of these Oghuz linguistic elements in Emirati poetry can also be traced directly to inter-territorial relations. During this period, the emirate Devan also went to the Ottoman Turks, where it was inscribed. A third influence on Amiri's poems can be attributed to his honest association with the Khwarezmian Khanate of the Kokand Khanate. The fourth effect is that Fuzuli, Machtumquli, Nasimi nazmiyot are common in Kokand literature.

Given that the various aruzian dialects in Hamza's "Devani Nihoni" were traditional, the following factors can prove that elements of the Oghuz dialect occur in the broad miqiyos in his nazmiyot:

120	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

1. Most of the poems in Devon are similar to those of poets of the Kokand literary milieu, where Amirius laid the taste stone. As a result, the oghuzian language elements they used also migrated to the poet's poems.
2. The second factor in the abundant use of oghuzian linguistic elements in the linguistic wealth of the poet's poetry is associated with the rise of the jadidism movement during the time Hamza lived. Thanks to the wide distribution of Jadid newspapers and magazines in the region, the enlightenment efforts of the tatar Oghuz, a number of ADIB created during this period entered nazmi, prose and dramaturgy, and even in its publicistics, textbooks, elements of the Oghuz language in a wide way.
3. Hamza Hakimzoda's (and other creators') extensive use of the oghuz dialect from phonetic, morphological, and lexical elements in his works seems to have been influenced by the arrival of Azerbaijani theaters on tour throughout Central Asia, the public presentation of "Arshin molchi", "mother-in-law", and other stage plays.
4. At the same time, the teaching of Oghuz poets, especially Fuzuli poems, in madrasas, old-fashioned and new schools, the bardawam of fuzuliykhanites in places, in short, was the reason why a wide path was opened to the process of influence on the language through literature.
5. Hamza's close association with Khwarezmian poets also contributed to the introduction of Oghuz language elements in his works.

Ayrimdir misollarga murojaat etib ko'ramiz:

Hamzaning bir g'azali 8 bayt bo'lib, unda jami 107 ta so'z ishtirok etgan bo'lsa, shundan so'ng o'g'il lahjasiga dahldor so'zlar salkam 20 foizni tashkil qiladi. Bular: " vor "(bor) - bu so'z radif sifatida 9-marta, matn ichida bir marta - "vormi" morfologikligida ishlab chiqilgan. "ban" (odam, erkaklar) olmoshi ikki marta istifoda qilingan. SHu g 'azaldagi o' zlni bir tizimga solinsa, quyidagilarni kuzatish mumkin:

a)" vor "(bor) modal so'zi:

Ayo shohi karam, *vormi* banga ehson ishongudek,
Xayoling rishtasidan ahdi yolg'on tilgromim vor. [3, 53]

b) "ban" (men) olmoshi: SHu baytda jo'nalish kelishigi shaklida kelgan:

Ayo shohi karam, *vormi banga* ehson ishongudek,
Xayoling rishtasidan ahdi yolg'on tilgromim vor. [3, 53]

v) "cho'x" (ko'p) daraja miqdor ravishi:

Firoqing vahshati qildi vatandan oqibat mahrum,
Xabarsizsan, judolig' o'tidan *cho'x-cho'x* azobim vor. [3, 53]

g) "edarsan" (etarsan) fe'li:

Raqibim ta'nidin uzlatni ixtiyor etdim,
Agar insof *edarsan* ol xabar, o'lsam savobim vor. [3, 53]

d) "bing" (ming) soni:

Xarob etmak ne maqsuding manga tubsiz vafolardan,
Ramuzin bilmadim bu va'dalardan *bing* gumonim vor. [3, 53]

e) "na" (nima) so'roq olmoshi:

Na so'zlar deb g'arazgo'ylar qatori ko'rmasang, jonon,
Qulog'ingdin tutib bir so'rgali arzi Nihonim vor. [3, 53]

At the same time, in the ghazal text, it can also be seen that the poet's touching of the qarluq dialect used word-forms into morphological forms of the Oghuz dialect. For example, the use of the name of the movement in the departure agreement" to ask", the verb" burning "in the present tense" to burn", the name of the movement in the departure agreement" to take "to olurga", the horse "lesson" in the style of "sabaq", proves this point.

Not only that, Hamza Hakimzoda gave a broad place to the Oghuz dialect in almost all poems of the "Devoni Nihoniy". For example, more than a dozen Oghuz dialects are also found in the hamd

Ghazal of Devon. This condition is felt as early as the mat of the Gazelle. This can be seen in the lexical and morphologic construction of words related to the dialect:

Nahri ashkim vor ta'sir aylamaz noring bango,
Lutfu ehson damda bergan qahri ozoring bango. [3, 11]

In the same Ghazal again come Oghuz elements such as “eton” (Qadi), “vermaz” (bermas), “ban” (I), “sheep ban” (sheep me). Later ghazals include “ölgändir angö” (who was to him), “taqayah” (to the pious), “bing kas ölrmiş” (if there were a thousand people), “boq” (look), “ölgäm” (not afraid), “ölgär” (what is to him), “ölgö” (not to die), “däriya” (to the river), “alingän” (from your hand), “yölär” (destroy), “onlar” Birla “(with them),” imayur “(similar) Singai can be observed to be used as an artistic word of lexical and morphological elements.

In conclusion, this abundance of words relating to the Oghuz dialect in Hamza Hakimzoda's “Devoni Nihoniy” and the use of Khob further enhanced the vocabulary of his poems and enhanced the Malahat and fascination in it. As a result, the musicality that arises through the word in the poems took a special position and manifested itself as a distinctive manifestation of the poet's skill.

Adabiyotlar:

1. Reshetov V.V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. – T.: O'qituvchi, 1978. B. 232.
2. To'ychiboyev B.B., Hasanov B. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. T.: 2004. B.112.
3. Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy. Mukammal asarlar to'plami. To'rt tomlik, I tom. - T.: Fan, B. 219.
4. Güner Gülsevin. Oğuzca olmayan türk lehçelerindeki oğuzca unsurlar ve bunlara teorik bir yaklaşım. Turkish Studies International Periodical For the Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic Volume 5/1 Winter 2010.
5. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
6. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.
7. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
8. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
9. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
10. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
11. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
12. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
13. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.

14. Kaxramon, K. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 240-245.
15. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
16. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.
17. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
18. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o‘zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
19. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
20. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
21. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
22. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O‘g‘li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
23. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
24. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
25. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
26. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
27. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
28. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз”.
29. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
30. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
31. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.

32. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. Халқ таълими, 19-20.
33. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 53-58.
34. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 109-111.
35. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
36. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 11(2), 529-531.
37. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
38. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOYIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
39. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
40. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
41. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TECHNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
42. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
43. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
44. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
45. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
46. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
47. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.

48. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
49. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
50. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
51. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
52. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
53. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
54. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
55. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
56. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). Educational sacrifices, 02-05.
57. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 733-736.
58. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 841-844.
59. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 215-221.
60. FAYZULLAEVA, S. U. THEMATIC DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL EVENING. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (5), 157-159.

Muminjon Siddiqov,
KSPI, associate professor

Annotation

In this article, two verses were compared with two verses in one Ghazal of Fuzuli, son of Muhammad Suleiman, the great poet of the Turkic-speaking peoples, and two verses of SoFi Olloyor, the zabardast representative of Uzbek sufi literature, similar in shape and content to this ghazal (tatabbu ‘ can be said). These verses reflect on the fact that the regrets of the people of mysticism were given in a compactness, that poets skillfully used laconic sentences in interpreting them, and that through them they were able to provide the Sufi spirit of poetry. Only two bytes of ghazals were analyzed, from which appropriate conclusions were drawn. Importantly, this appearance of the ghazal form has been shown to be a distinct method in perso-Tajik and Turkic poetry.

Keywords: mysticism, science, ethics, etiquette of mysticism, mathematics, method, path, Leech, sect, hardship, perfection, poetry, verse, laconism, spirituality, career, melancholy, dur (long), remorse, jonona, passion.

Although mysticism is a common philosophical doctrine in the East, there is still a wide variety of opinions on the understanding of its essence.

Mysticism is a science that, in its general definition as a branch of science, teaches measures to get rid of bad qualities in the human soul, shows good qualities in the soul and ways to achieve them, goes through spiritual careers and teaches the rules for achieving the status of the highest rank, “perfect man”, and, finally, expounds the secrets of Tawhid. [7,19] in short reference to this opinion of Osman Turor, Sirri Saqati (251 h. – 865 m. died in) "mysticism is a beautiful morality. Mysticism is a term that contains three meanings: (a) the light of enlightenment does not quench the light of Vara; (C) it does not use any word on the science of botanic against the book and the Sunnah; (d) it does not express the caromats, secrets, the secrets inherent between God and himself to El", he continued. Abu Hafs al-Haddad(died 270 Ah – 883 m.) ‘s" mysticism consists of complete decency". [6,142] that means that these thoughts are perfectly confirmed. In fact, mysticism considered it its mission to educate bani Bashar as a perfect Muslim, and from its inception to today it has been the mission that has continued.. For this reason, the doctrine of mysticism appeared precisely in the Eastern Muslim regions, matured and spread very quickly among Muslims. His mission is to educate people from loving the world, to give thanks to them, to treat others sweetly, not to hurt the hearts of others, in a word, to educate them about morality in Hami, which is commanded in the Qur‘an karim and Hadith Sharifs. For this reason, there are many people in Muslim regions who have gone down his path, the more books written about them.

This is how Hazrat Alisher Navoi describes mysticism in a Gazali:

Tasavvuf rizo ahlidin yaxshi axloq,
Erur istilohoti zebu takalluf. [1,678]

That is: mysticism is a good morality for those who are patient. His conquests dedicate a retreat (husn) to the man and encourage him to act, to fulfill the demands of this path. For this reason, the Lord Alisher Navoi in his series of works as a sinful servant, and thus monand quotes. CHunonchi, in the preface to the epic” Layli and Majnun:

Yo Rab, eshigingda bir gadoman
Kim, boshdin oyoq xatomen – [2,34]

desa, in the preface to " Sab'ayi sayor

Qodiro, ul zaifu osiyman –

Ki, boshimdin oyoq maosiyman – [3,334]

says. It is understood from this that all the great ones knew themselves as a sinful servant and wanted to get rid of these sins as much as possible; those who acted accordingly.

It consists in considering the content of two ghazals (one belonging to Fuzuli and the other to Sufi Olloyor), which we plan to keep in mind and compare them with each other, as a manifestation of such great people and encourage the reader to reflect on their own body.

The great Fuzuli writes:

Do'st – beparvo, falak – berahm, davron besukun,

Dard – cho'q, hamdard – yo'q, dushman –qaviy, tole' – zabun. [4,142]

The bytes raised seven one-to-one necessary issues. Whether these can be said to be qualities that give thanks to the perfection of humanity, or to be motivated to be in an attempt to overcome these problems by recognizing the human self, in order to realize these things, God has infected science and an inner intuition. Friend's carelessness is an anchayin broad concept. In this, whether the poet is engaged in self - inspection, bandaged with a bandage, or piri Murshid with a bandage, or those who stand above them, is careless and increases the pain of the lyrical hero. It is easy to understand the main premise of the poet, if the absence of sympathy, the level of strength and vigor of the nafs cavalry enemy, the result of which is that he is lucky, toleyi zabun, is highlighted in these seven different tamsils. The poet seems to have more broadly characterized the lyrical heroic experiences considered aslan "I" in this context. The friend's recklessness led to the bereavement of this Falak. Davron, in his own transience, was a stalemate. The remaining oppressions are the consequences of these three things – negligence, bereavement and besokunity. It corresponds to laff in poetry and anchayin to the publication. Laff-assembly means, and the publication indicates a spread. The friend's negligence was the reason for the exacerbation of the lyrical hero's pain. Falak's indifference, on the other hand, implied that no sympathy could be found for the lyrical hero. The lightness, instability of Davron's besuk caused the enemy(lust)to grow stronger, all to accumulate and Toole's old age.

Soufi Olloyor writes:

Dil – g'amgin, xotir – hazin, tole' – qaro, peshona - sho'r,

Qo'l – quruq, matlab – uzoq, dushman – yaqin, jonona – dur.

Soufi Olloyor took a different course from Fuzuli. He cites laff and the second variation of the method of publication, i.e. first the publication, followed by LAFF. If the byte was taken whole, the "I", considered a lyrical hero, first brought the result, and then pointed to the cause. The hand becomes heartbroken on its own after it is dry. It is darcor to correctly realize that the "hand is dry" in this place. The hand will not be dry if a person spends his life in prayer and makes efforts for good deeds, can receive the sustenance of God, and, striving for it, can build life on a stage of goodness. More can be advanced from the dryness of the hand. A person's hand will not be dry unless he lives in all aspects of life, avoiding arrogance and walking away from the habits that God forbids, and not flying into the machinations of Satan. It is not easy to get down this path, and after falling, a person can go to the MATLAB of perfection and achieve this career, only if he lives without language and heart. Otherwise, matlab (one's intention in the path of perfection) becomes increasingly distant from him. It is not difficult to notice that SoFi Olloyor uses the art of aqd in this place to refer to the hadith that the Muslim's deeds are dependent on his intention. "Khotyr" is a person's heart in this place. As long as Magarki matlab is long, the heart is sad.

The poet mentions the enemy, the nafs, in the verse. As long as the enemy is near, and one is fooled by the twists and turns of this world, his fate is beyond the limits. And to be a musharraf to the vassal

127	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

of Allah is a misery. For this reason, the lyrical hero's forehead is salty. And in order to get rid of this, one can combine good intentions and good deeds-the desire for morality in Hami is insistent. In the quoted Matlas of the two poets, it would be daunting to advance that the question of proximity to one another is manifested not only in form, but also in the content of the bytes, and to accept it as a program of one's own life. If attention is paid to the verses of the ghazals after Matla, it can be observed that thoughts on the ethics of mysticism are becoming deeper. Fuzuli writes:

Soyayi ummid – zoyil, oftobi shavq – garm,
Rutbai idbor – oliy, poyayi tadbir dun. [4,142]

Any hope, like a shadow, gradually fades and fades away; and lust, like a storm, continues to intensify day by day and reaches the point of burning a person; the rank of misfortune is high, and doing something to it is long (difficult). Correcting action-to make a monand to the Lord's office, it is necessary to smoke a lot of hard work, mathematics. From the SoFi Olloyor byte it is possible to hear similar thoughts. As long as the road to jonona is long, it is darcor to do the event. Zero:

Yor - tolib, ishq - g'olib, hasb - mone, sabr – oz,
Dahr – purkulfat, jafo ko'b, lutf – kam, rahmat –vofir.

As long as you go, his work will also be at a high level. It is also natural that its value, the level (condition) of making ends meet, prevents it. Because there is little patience in Man, and the world is serculfate, there is a lot of jabru jafo in this world, there is little grace in the relationship of people with each other, and thanks is wafer, that is, a lot.

It is clear that the people of Riyadh – Sufis took on every challenge to become vassals of high morality. In their way of life, it has become an important rule to achieve a perfect career through hard work, mathematics. They saw the world's fuss as a simple game of life, and through it, they abandoned the flaws associated with their selfishness. The issues mentioned in the cited verses of Fuzuli and Sufi Olloyor are also simple signs and manifestations of this struggle. The analysis clearly shows the essence of the essence expressed in it and the inherent Ghazal of these two bytes. The form chosen for the ghazals, on the other hand, helped them to portray the serene nature of the content instilled in them, to ensure the musicality in the ghazals (to bring about a climax). Ghazals are 10 bytes in Fuzuli and 8 bytes in SoFi Olloyor. Both poets also mentioned in later verses why the assimilation of the mysticism ethic is burdensome, and that one can become a will to the goal only by loving the deeds of mathematics associated with the sect to the rank of perfection.

List of literature used

1. Alisher Navoiy. To'la asarlar to'plami. 10 jildlik. G'aroyib us sig'ar. - T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi NMIU, 2011.
2. Alisher Navoiy. To'la asarlar to'plami. 10 jildlik. Layli va Majnun. - T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi NMIU, 2011.
3. Alisher Navoiy. To'la asarlar to'plami. 10 jildlik. Sab'ai sayyor. - T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi NMIU, 2011.
4. Fuzuliy. G'amzasin sevding ko'ngil... – T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi NMIU, 2016.
5. So'fi Olloyor. G'azallar. ziyonet. uz.
6. Komilov N. Tasavvuf. – T.: Movarounnahr – O'zbekiston, 2009.
7. Usmon Turor. Tasavvuf tarixi. T.: 2005.
8. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
9. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.

10. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
11. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
12. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
13. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
14. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
15. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
16. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
17. Кахрамон, К. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 240-245.
18. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
19. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.
20. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
21. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o'zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
22. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
23. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
24. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
25. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
26. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
27. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.

28. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
29. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. Ученый XXI века, (4-1).
30. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1723-1725.
31. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
32. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 272-274.
33. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. Ученый XXI века, (4-1), 36-39.
34. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(11), 10-14.
35. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. Халқ таълими, 19-20.
36. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 7, 53-58.
37. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 109-111.
38. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3, 1-4.
39. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 11(2), 529-531.
40. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
41. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
42. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
43. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
44. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.

45. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОВЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
46. ЭРКАБОВЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
47. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
48. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
49. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
50. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.
51. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
52. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
53. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
54. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
55. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
56. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
57. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
58. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
59. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
60. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.

61. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.
62. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

Annotation

This article deals with the work of Yori Khogandi, whose works played an important role in the literary life of Kokand, but whose works have not been studied, and his state, the content and formative manifestations of the poems included in it. The article also describes considerations regarding what the elements that determine the Yori skill consist of. The process focuses on the elements that define the poet's skill, and the importance of studying his work perfectly is demonstrated.

Keywords: Devon, manuscript, case, race, debocha, order, collection, narrative, poetry, content, form, artistry, lyrical hero, talmeh.

In the recent and distant past, it is one of the important tasks to find Nash'u namo and regularly engage in artistic creation, but to research the works of poets whose writings have not been sufficiently studied on the basis of the first sources and communicate them to their true successors. In particular, the research of ash'orini, written by the pencilers of the regions where a separate School of artistic creation was created, in the direction of textualism and source Studies has become one of the main works to date. It should be remembered that it is important to pay attention to the works of poets who have been partially studied, such as qori, Azimkhoja eshon, Mahzun, or who are waiting for their researchers. In this respect, Yormuhammad, a contemporary of the poets mentioned when viewed, urged the usurpers to condemn the Yori literary heritage to be treated separately by the demand for source-writing and textual studies.

Devon, a prominent figure in the oeuvre of Yormuhammad Yori, was given an order in the early 20th century. The handwritten manuscript describes Devon as follows: the manuscript Devonian was 233 pages long and was copied into plain Kokand paper in an intermediate Nasta'liq letter. Races are not put consistently. The text is placed in two columns per page. It is thought that when the manuscript was moved was not recorded, it was moved about the beginning of the 20th century. Bench. Black cardboard cover with three stamps. The manuscript measures 15 × 20. Text measurement 11x15. Some texts were copied in nimshikasta and mulloyi letter. Conservation is moderate. Some of the verses were also written in the margins of the book. Patterns began to fade as the period progressed. The edges of the cover were damaged and began to tear. The manuscript's inventory number is stamped inside the cover and pasted with paper at the bottom. It contains a note of the manuscript in the Abu Ray Khan Beruniy Institute of manuscripts with the number 9358. Several sheets of the manuscript contain ripped, blotched, ink-spilled niches. The texts of the poems are copied much more literate, but it is more difficult to read the texts of some poems. Therefore, we either restored them approximately, or we had to give them at many points.

Referring to Devon's arrangement in the 1900s of the previous century, which was central to Yormuhammad Yori's work, the next salkable half-century saw Yormuhammad Yori constantly engaged in creation. This greatly increased the quantitative balance of his poetry. The path of the long-lived poet's creation passed through two to three historical periods, and naturally these exchanges did not have any influence on the content of the poet's poems and on the elements of shakli. As a result, his poetry was dominated by features such as theme color, traditionalism and modernity, and shaky perfection. Taking into account the differences explained by similar signs and historical-chronological differences, it is desirable to distinguish the literary heritage of Yormuhammad Yury

in the style of poems written in the literature of the Enlightenment period, poems written in the period of jadidism and poems written in the period of the Shura regime.

Devon is finished in 9 lyrical genres of eastern classical poetry. The poems have the following content in terms of genre:

1) the amount of ghazals – 315; 2) the amount of muhammas - 211 (of which the specific mukhammas are 94, the rest are estimated); 3) the amount of murabas – 6; 4) the amount of musaddas - 6; 5) the amount of Tarje'bands - 1; 6) the amount of content - 1; 7) Ta'rikh - 3; 8) the number of muwashshahs – 20; 9) the number of muwashshahs – 5.

In addition, there is a Bayaz, which is kept in the State Museum of Literature named after Ghafur Ghulam in Kokand. This Bayaz, one of the sources of the literary heritage of Yormuhammad Yury, was composed by him himself. Its conservation number is KP 4047, inv. It is 70 and has 32 pages. It was moved around the turn of the 20th century. Bench. Nusha is written in black ink in a Nasta'liq letter on plain Kokand paper. Bayoz is written in a notebook of ordinary readers. The calligrapher is the poet himself. The text is moved from two columns per page. Races are not put consistently. Most pages are surrounded by a simple red table. Some pages have spots. The beginning does not exist. The manuscript is unfinished. The date is not specified either. Other verses include poems by other poets. This one is composed only of Yormuhammad Yori poems. Beginning 1-A. Bayaz began with this stanza:

يرم باغي ارا كرديم كولي كولزارلر يشنار

oxiri:

باشليغده بولور ايشدين ايمني اويالينلر ديب

Manuscript measure 15x20, text measure 11x15. The total volume of poems in the manuscript Bayaz is 488.5 bytes;. 977 stanza.

The fact that the subject content of the poems in Devon and the world of ideas are in different directions confirms that Yori is a prolific creator. The poet's office is a collection in which Yormuhammad held a single and special position in the Yury nazmiyot. Devon was ordered around the beginning of the 900s. It would be more appropriate to evaluate this complex as a collection than to say devon. One case should not be forgotten that not all of Yori's contemporaries were Devonian orderlies. For example, even a prolific artist like Muqimi did not compose devons. His office (in the sense of a collection) was the Russian missionary N.Composed by Ostroumov. The first came out of print in 1907 as “Devon” and the next as “Devon maa hajviot” in 1912. Because Devonian composition is a much more complex process, not all poets can be called Devonian. To compose Zero devon, it was required to write poems of different genres in a quantity that would bear its size, first by genre (in the order of ghazals, musammats, minor genres), and then by the Arabic alphabet, to have a devon special designation, in which there was a debocha in the content of Hasbi hol. If it is taken into account that Yorie was constantly engaged in creativity both during the period when the tradition of Devonian formation was a priority, and during the period when Devonian formation was considered “fault”, it becomes clear why he did not form Devonian. There is also the fact that in Yorie's hand Devonian (where it would be permissible to consider this Devonian as a regular collection) Poems of various genres were not placed within the requirements of Devonian composition. It is true that the first of the poems came in the order of the Arabic alphabet and were given first poems of praise and then na't content. Later this arrangement (the order of the Arabic alphabet) was broken. It is assumed that the poet first began to compose devons, and later, for various reasons or with maqsud, dragged his poem into the manuscript. According to this, it would be desirable to understand Devon in the sense of “collection”.

The total number of poems in this Devonian mentioned by Yormuhammad Yori is 662. The genre composition of Devon is diverse: it is made up of poems of ghazal, mukhammas, musaddas,

134	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 09 in September-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Tarje'band, tostband and other genres. If we take into account that at the age of 50, he applied classical poetry to such a number of genres, it is possible to make sure that Yormuhammad Yori had by this time grown up to be a long-skilled and sociable poet.

His Ghazali, which is noted below, alludes to his being a bokhabar from a series of examples of Oriental lyric and epic poetry. The Gazelle was built entirely on the base of talmeh. It is not difficult to notice that as early as the matter of the ghazal, the word ishqi is about the metaphor and ishqi is about the divine. The name of the heroes of the epic poem of the East, which is presented in it, refers to the fact that the poet's worldview and intrigue are full:

Manam Layli Majnun deb biyobon istasam yursam,
Qani Laylig'a o'xshash yaxshi jonon istasam yursam.

In the verse that follows Matla, the fiery love of Farhad and Shirin is mentioned, recalling that in the Sweet Land of Farhad he cut a mountain and released water, saving el from the thirst of water, he sees his Farhad as a person, and states that he walked in the illusion of a perfect time as Shirin. In quoting the talmehs (the name of the heroes of the work) in both verses of the poem, it can be advanced that the poet meant two or more purposes. In the first case, the poet Asik describes a certain state of the lyrical hero, in the second case he essays his anchayin bokhabar from these verses. In addition, these talmehs are associated with a creative position in a portable (connotative) sense, as well as with a creative intention. Because the fact that the remaining bytes of ghazal are formed on the basis of talmehs in the same way leads to such a pause:

Manam Farhodvash SHirin kabi dilbar firoqida
Qazib tog'larni ul zulfi parishon istasam yursam.

In the next verse, the name of Tohir and Zuhra from the heroes of folk oral art as well as folk books is essay. In folk works and books, with a special mention of Tohir taking dust in his hand and singing songs in zuhro ishki, it is also known that the epics – adventures, love for each other are familiar to him:

Manam Toxir kabi ilking'a chang olib navo aylab
Ki, Zuhro yangli dilbar bo'lsa, xandon istasam yursam.

In the next verse of the ghazal, the East, in particular, omits its desire with the state of the heroes of the epics "Vomik and Uzro", which are common in the Oghuz ulus of the Turks. That is, the love of Womik and Uzra is that of a divine lover, whose definition does not fit into the definition of the bahri Omani (One Ocean yanglig). I wish my love was like their love. I throw in love like their love, says the poet:

Manam Vomik maftun yanglig' kezsam cho'li daryoni
Bo'lub Uzroyi banda bahri ummon istasam yursam.

The talmehs listed in the next two bytes are vobasta with direct Islamic views. Because the Islamic narration and verses of the poet Yori, from the content of the bokhabar of the Shayan truth. The fact that he was one of the religious teachers of his time also gave impetus to the inclusion of such emblems from his poems:

Manam Yusuf kabi o'rta Zulayho jonini hardam,
Yo'q o'lub toqatim, mahbus(i) zindon istasam yursam.

This is followed by Joseph of Zulayho, wife of an Egyptian saint (a.s.when his unparalleled love for) is mentioned, in the verse following him, Jacob (a.s.)'s own beloved child, Joseph (a.k. a.s.), in an attempt to state his plight with the incident of nolavor living in Beit ul-hazan(House of grief:

Manam Yaqubdek dilbarni ilkimdin berib barbod,

Borib Kan'ondin Misr ichra sulton istasam yursam.

The holi review of the lyrical hero (the author himself), starting with the stanza in Gal, moves again to literary heroes. Now the stories "Bahrom and Gulandom" in folk oral creativity, "Bahrom and Dilorom", common in written and oral literature, are mentioned. In the previous verse, Bahromi draws attention to the fact that rum, courting Gulandom, is imbued with verses about his adventures on the way to CHin (China), wishing that he would also be loved as if he were a Bahrom:

Manam Bahrom Rumidek Gulandoma berib ko'ngil,
Qilib tay CHin yo'lin gulg'uncha xandon istasam yursam.

And in the queue, the stories of khamsanavis, such as Navoi, about Bahrom and Dilorom, through their plates, with the help of seven different colors and other tamsils in it, describe their creative position:

Manam Bahrom go'ridek qilib ta'miri haft rangi,
Dilorom ko'yida bexud bo'lubon istasam yursam.

As above, the poet not only speaks of such love stories in the creativity of Turkic peoples, but also from Love Stories, which are common mainly in Persian, partly Turkic epic poetry, he instilled his bokhabarism in the verses of bytes and managed to artistically describe this bokhabarism. The binaries "Varka ' and Gulshah", "Sanuvbar and Gul" in the verses are unfamiliar to most readers. N. about the fact that the short story of this name was widespread in the XIV century, folk oral fiction and written literature say that the short stories of this name were finished. M. Mallaev provided information. In addition, Majlisi's short story Saifulmuluk ranks this topic among the most creatively developed short stories [3].

Manam Varqa' kabi Gulshox ko'yida nolalar aylab,
O'shal zebo sanam dilbarni haryon istasam yursam.
Sanubar Gulni istab bordi oxir Qof tog'iga,
Vafosiz gul uchun faryod(i) afg'on istasam yursam.

The poet then returns again to the heroes of Turkic literature. Now Khorezm inculcates the motives of the epic "The Knight and the stranger" from the Royal works of the school of Saga into the content of the verse:

Manam yursam G'arib yanglig' Sanamni ko'yida yig'lab,
Oni birla qilib men ahdi paymon istasam yursam.

In the lyrical retreat of the ghazal, the poet again refers to nazmiyot, inchunun, the contents of his Scrolls: "if I do like a Manam bulbul figs every time I walk, in the memory of a red flower, I wish for a springy season," it is not difficult to notice that the poet harbors the same symbols in poetry that has become his life criterion. The praise also served to complement these views. While the emblems of "mohi paykar", "charming" in it define his position in poetry, the word "Ghazal Khan" used in the last stanza served as a table of contents to an entire body of work (poetry:

Manam dilxasta Yoram, tushti ishqim moh paykarg'a,
Tushub ko'yig'a dilbarni g'azalxon istasam yursam.

While the yormuhammad yoriy Devo is meant to refer to the anchayin multiple genres of the lyrical type, it can also be observed that the subject range of the poems in it is also so extensive. These poems, in the first Gal, praise and NA't, are poems of devotional content, while the rest consist of poems covering a number of aspects of one's life. A more serious look can be seen in the concentration

of poems that interpret human life morally, educationally, mystically, and socially. It can be concluded that the poems in Devon manifested as a gift of the views of the poet, which manifested an important facet of the spiritual-philosophical world. It should also be noted that these issues that manifest the poet's Worldview are expressed in his poems in an extremely clear and perfect way. These ridges, which manifest the poet's worldview in one whole form, did not appear on their own, on a dry ground, of course. They fed on eastern classical poetry with centuries of experience and tradition. In a word, eastern classical poetry has served as a template for the Yormuhammad Yori, as in other poets, as well as a foundation in the genesis of poetry. At the same time, the poet was able to find his own poetic path, his own "I", in this process of traditionalism. That is why his poetry in its time found attention in the circle of All Saints and other poets.

References

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
12. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.

15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
18. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА’ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ*, 618.
23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
25. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN

TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.

32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.

33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.

35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.

36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.

37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.

38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

Makhmudova Dilafruz Salimjonovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article analyzes the basics of the use of didactic requirements in the teaching of the Russian language in Higher Education.

Keywords: socio-political, socio-cultural, formal business, everyday life, communicative competence, practical language, spiritual moral education, educational and professional.

The purposeful development and systematic reform of Higher Education requires a special role in the development of communicative competence of a person who is able to use language education, Russian as a means of communication. One of the important and necessary basic international requirements put forward by the Council of Europe is the mandatory knowledge of several languages. Through language, you can connect a person to universal global values, communicate with representatives of other cultures in the world space and form relationships. The solution to this problem remains relevant in our multinational country.

This is due to the fact that the methodology of teaching the modern Russian language is focused on the practical assimilation of the Russian language, which implies the transition from the conscious assimilation of language units by students to the use in speech conditions that approach situations of natural speech communication. in society. Knowledge of practical language is understood as the acquisition by a person of all types of speech activity: listening, speaking, reading, writing – in the most important areas of communication [1]. In other words, communicative techniques are characterized by the fact that the formation of oral speech skills or communication is promoted as the most important goal of training.

Ability is understood as the totality of knowledge and skills that are formed in the process of teaching a language and contribute to its assimilation. Let's consider the types of competencies that are directly related to the study of the Russian language. Language competence is the practical assimilation of language system materials. Language competence includes knowledge of the basics of Russian language science, mastering the conceptual base of the training course and the formation of educational and linguistic skills in working with linguistic materials [2]. Communicative competence is the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to understand strangers and create their own speech behavior programs, corresponding to the goals, areas, situations of communication. It contains knowledge about the basic concepts of speech linguistics, the ability and skill of text analysis – verbal skills in relation to various areas and situational situations, taking into account the addressee and the style of speech. The formation of linguistic and communicative competencies is the same important tasks of teaching the Russian language.

Due to the increasing requirements for the quality of training, these qualifications are becoming important qualification characteristics. In this list of competencies, leadership is communicative, since it is, first of all, the main authority that determines the level of language proficiency. The concept of "communicative competence" includes the following indicators: 1) awareness in linguistic theory, understanding it as a system of rules and general guidelines governing the use of language tools in speech; 2) knowledge of speech theory, mastering the main types of speech Activity; 3) basic language (identification, classification, etc.k.) and speech (selection, update, etc.k.) having skills; 4) the ability to analyze the speech situation and choose the program of speech behavior (verbal and non-verbal) in accordance with it. Thus, in our country, the purpose of teaching the Russian language in a bilingual environment is associated with the formation of communicative competence – this is one of the main components of linguodidactics and culture [3].

It determines the content of education in the Russian language, which is aimed at: – the formation of the ability to identify and solve language problems (competencies) of problem solving-self-management; – assimilation of linguistic knowledge (information competence); - the use of language facts in oral and written speech. In theory and practice, the linguistic principle as the leading principle of teaching is now paving the way for the communicative principle. The purpose of teaching students at universities is the formation of their communicative competence, that is, the implementation of speech letter programs based on the ability of a person to navigate in the communication environment, which is based on the principle of professional communication that simulates. terms of professional relationships. Classes aimed at the formation of competence in solving problems prevent the separation of theory from the practical use of language phenomena in speech, therefore it requires an understanding of linguistic theory [4]. a. The meaning of the Russian language depends on the following factors: - the presence of special literature in the Russian language in the library of the institute; - the desire of students to receive information in Russian from television, broadcasting, periodicals, the Internet; - the importance of the Russian language is associated with the activities of future specialists of our readers; -educational opportunities of the Russian language for the formation of spiritual and moral qualities of young people, the formation of his worldview. Thus, in the national audience of students, the Russian language performs the following functions: - obtaining modern knowledge; - the task of interethnic communication in any field: education and professional, social, socio-cultural, formal business, everyday life; - the function of using the Internet; - all types of modern information; -Educational function associated with the formation of the worldview, culture, aesthetic taste, spiritual and moral development of students. Modern activity of the Russian language as a language of interethnic communication in close unity with world culture and civilization. It is important to organize the educational process through the Russian language so that students join the world culture.

In the classroom, it is important to create a model of culture that contributes to the spiritual improvement of students based on the dialogue between their native culture and the world. The components of such a model can be: objectively presented real reality (photos, pictures, pictures); orally subject (TV shows, performances, films); fiction; educational-popular texts with educational content, as well as phraseological units, floorboards, words of famous people. An individual's acquaintance with culture occurs not only when learning a language, but also under the influence of what we read, hear, see, under the influence of the speech environment in which students bathe. One of the tools that creates a developing speech environment is text. The function of the text is communicative, meaningful and creative. The texts should contain materials on grammar, aesthetic significance and educational orientation. The system of tasks in the Russian language class involves the creation of a finished educational product: writing a substantive essay, as a stage of creative I preparation aimed at the goals and objectives of communication, students are engaged in complex text analysis, linguistic analysis, comparative analysis. Setting a topic, idea, style, type of speech becomes not a goal, but only a means of achieving a specific goal. Increasing the speech culture of students is also impossible without the formation of certain skills and abilities that ensure the creation of statements: – the ability to understand and well imagine a speech situation – the purpose of communication, the topic and main idea of the statement, the address of speech, the place of communication, the size of the statement, the formation of an idea of; – the ability to use different styles and types of speech, different language means, to choose them taking into account all the components of the speech situation; - the ability to see the reaction of the listener during oral speech, to correlate what is said with intention and correct your speech.

The final role of language teaching is due to its role in the life of every person and society as a whole, in being the most important means of communication and means of knowledge in the world. Students need Russian both as a means of obtaining knowledge, modern education, and as a means

of improving their professional communication with patients and specialists in the implementation of joint scientific activities. In the Uzbek audience, the Russian language plays an important role not only in the training of qualified specialists, but also in the education of their spiritual and moral development. Teaching the Russian language activates the formation of communicative competence, educates a linguistic personality capable of communication of professional and business culture, striving for self-development and self-education, capable of creative thinking.

REFERENCES

1. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
2. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
3. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
4. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
5. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).
6. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
7. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
8. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
9. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
10. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
11. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
12. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
13. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
14. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
15. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
16. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.

17. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOIIY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
18. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 352-354.
19. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
20. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
21. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 37-39).
22. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ, 618.
23. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 490-495.
24. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
25. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(10), 666-669.
26. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1212-1216.
27. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1188-1192.
28. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 37-43.
29. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11), 3128-3132.
30. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Open Access Repository, 9(11), 16-22.
31. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
32. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.

33. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
34. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
35. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
36. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.
37. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.
38. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.

LITERATURE IS A TOOL FOR THE FORMATION OF LOYALTY AND FIDELITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE.

M.Jamoliddinov

Associate professor of the Department of Uzbek literature of KSPI

Annotation. The article shows the writer in education through the use of biographical, sociological, psychological techniques in the course of lessons on the life path of such creators as Hamid Olimjon, Zulfiya, Said Ahmad, Saida Zunnunova as an example of the characters featured in literature teaching and works

Keywords: Hamid Olimjon, Zulfiya, Said Ahmad, Saida Zunnunova biographical, sociological, psychological methods,

Educating teenage youth in the spirit of a perfect person and preparing them for an independent life in the future. The development of moral qualities in them, such as loyalty, fidelity, is one of the pressing problems before the family, neighborhood, education. Especially as the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "We are talking about the family", first of all, it is necessary to recognize that the family is a hearth of upbringing that ensures the eternity of life, the continuity of generations, keeps our sacred traditions, while at the same time affects how future generations become people." Therefore, today's cases of early marriage between adolescents and young people or the separation of young families are still going on. This is greatly affecting the spirituality of society, the environment of families. One of the means of preventing such negative consequences as the teaching of literature and as an example of the heroes embodied in the works, the absorption of inner spiritual reality in the course of lessons in the life path, lyrical, epic works of such creators as Hamid Olimjon, Zulfiya, Said Ahmad, Saida Zunnunova gives great results. To do this, in education, it is advisable to use biographical, sociological, psychological techniques in passing the writer's life and creativity.

In the biographical method, "the factors of inspiration that gave impetus to the personal life of the creator, to the mental-psychological state of the environment in which he lived, to his personal interests, to write the work..., a number of historical-individual issues are taken seriously". So, when teaching the creativity of Saida Zunnunova, it is necessary to explain the events associated with her life path, fate. In the 50s, the second "qatogon" era began. He was condemned as an enlightened intellectual, writer and poet, many as a "nationalist", "populist". One such Adib, Said Ahmad, was also exiled. This is what the literary scholar Ibrahim Ghofurov writes about. "The young Saida, who was married in love, was left alone. He was summoned to the Writers' Union and demanded that the "enemy of the people", Said Akhmad, be renounced. He waited for his crack to endure all the harassment, harassment, humiliation. He believed that said was right, his innocence and who he was right. This indestructible confidence added to Saida's unique character and became a separate poetic world, and entered the fabric of all her works, which she writes Now.

Saida Zunnunova writes about this: "...for me, all the roads are hidden. Radio, newspapers, magazines. there is no way to publishers. What I wrote would not receive editorials, only one on the radio would sometimes hear my song "Kokiling". He also stopped. Another poem is written in harmony with the melody of the same song. There is no sign of fasting... What to do. I don't know. Thinking and thinking, when I was 15, I bought an old typewriter and bought a gold watch that my dad had donated... "The social environment strongly influenced the fate of the poet. However, life tests could not bend Gaddi... Took refuge in poetry:

Bardoshda yulduzdan ortiq kuchim bor,
Qo'ymayman yonimgakelmaguningcha.
Shamoldek beorom yelmaguningcha,
Yulduzlar singari kutaman bedor.

Is this not the loyalty and fidelity of an Uzbek woman to her husband? The poet made appropriate use of the Ghulu type of exaggeration art, noting that he has “more than a star of strength” in tolerance, Fidelity. And his devotion to his own person turns to the art of the wind, the stars.

In the following poem, however, the intimate instills love in the system of stanzas:

Gullarning labida shubhadan o‘kinch,
Ayniqsa onalar uyqusi notinch.
Sizing qatrangizga dog‘ tushirsa kim,
Bugun tabiatning qahriga mahkum.

In some cases, in urban, rural, workhouses or articles in newspapers, magazines, such words as immorality, “walking away”, “light leg” of a woman in a non-legal marriage get stuck in the ear. Or we see the image of such women with our own eyes.

Zulfiya Israilova was a 29-year-old woman when she lost Hamid Olimjan. He lived a widow for 52 years in the anguish of the hijrah. The role of both mother and father to their children.

The role of Zulfia in the new development of Uzbek literature of the XX century, formed under the influence of folk oral creativity, is incomparable. Zulfia entered creativity as a bright figure of Uzbek creative women in the complex process of the socio-political environment. In literature, a woman received the honor of being a poet who manifested in her image and urine such sacred feelings as love, fidelity, Fidelity, will, patience, hijran, which should be perfect in her urine.

Intidmsh relations in the Uzbek woman siymoyay, hidden in the depths of poetic verses, as we observe the creation of Zulfiya .we find subtle feelings like andisha, hayo in the depths of words.

Hamid Olimjan is heavily influenced by Zulfia as a great poet. About this, the poet said: “I can't hide: Hamid Olimjon was disappointed in my eyes from the first sightings. With my very young feeling, I felt his broad heart, his immense talent,” he writes.

In folk oral creativity, human life is compared to 4 seasons of the Year: Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. Therefore, the most beautiful, spring period of Zulfiya's work is the season when Hamid lived with Olimjon. This period is transferred to poetry by the poet. As we observe spiritual pillars such as andisha, hayo, decency, or-nomus, reflected in the image of an Uzbek girl from her poems such as” when the dawn of love laughs“,” thy charms“,” the night of peace“,” the child“,” the golden autumn”, as an example of intimate lyric, the theme of love is reflected in a spirit different from the themes reflected in the new poetry. Zulfiya titles the poem “when the dawn of love laughs”. The” dawn of love ” shows the first love between a young man and a girl by expressing her oriental inner feelings in poetic verses. In the poem, Love is described from a mistress without a cure, which brings deep experiences, causes difficulties, but as a consequence of suffering.

True love of Fidelity does not give sleep to a mistress in an oriental spirit. But he keeps his love from a devoted young man who is in love with him. “Ashamed to say” I loved or "I love", afraid of reproach, of the fact that his love will remain transparent. Oriental upbringing in the family environment, moral upbringing, which is reflected in the mentality of the Uzbek daughter, does not allow this.

Evening night. A quiet moment will be the meeting of two beloved guys-girls, “on a clear Bridge”. However, the mistress cannot declare her love in words, is ashamed, smells something, but their love for each other is known from unnatural actions-eyebrows, redness of the face, silence.

Oqshom edi, oydin ko‘prikda barno qizu yigit turardi,
Oyni kutgan oqshomgi ko‘kda beshik-beshik bulut turardi.
Bulutlarning yorib quchog‘in,
Oy ko‘rsatdi olmos yuzini..

Magʻrur tashlab yerga nigohin
Tinglab qoldi yigit soʻzini.

The poet makes appropriate use of the cloud, the evening, and the image representing the flower and the face, which are used in the expression of strangeness, loneliness, helplessness in folk oral creativity as symbols in the poem. Animates symbolic images. The moon in the sky does not “break through the clouds”, throwing its “gaze at the Earth”. The guy-girl at the meeting gets an eye on her and pinhona listens to the word that the guy in love is saying to the mistress girl, she hears:

Xohi ishon, xohi ishonma,
Sening sevging qilmoqda shaydo,
Bunday yonish begona joyda
Bir oʻchmas oʻt boʻlibdi paydo.

When the moon heard the word in love, the mistress did not hear the answer, it continues on the path of the “spring yellow”. The lover, who expressed his love, was not reciprocated by the girl. And the "boy's gaze" expects an answer from him:

Yigit sevgi tongini kutar,
Qiz koʻzidayquyuladi tun,
Lekin uzun kipriklar oʻta -
Yarqiraydi baxtga toʻla tun.

In folklore and written literature, Light-Darkness is placed against goodness-evil, opposite each other. However, a person remembers the joyful days that have happened in his life, that he is a dark, diurnal, happy day, always throughout his life, remembers, for example, the birthday of a child, the night of a wedding, etc. Thus, the poet describes the night of the boy-girl meeting as “the dawn of love”, “a day full of happiness”. Makes the black eye look like night. This makes the Night Guy openly declare his intimate love:

U bir oʻtki, seni koʻrmasam,
Iztirobga solar jismimni, ,
Lol qolaman - axtarib topsam,,
Unutaman, hatto ismimni.
Xohi inongin, inonma xohi
Hayolimda kezasan yolgʻiz.
Meni sevgin! - deya
Yigit nigohi
Sevgi tilar - sukut qilar qiz.

Zulfia combines the spiritual experiences of the lyrical heroes with the landscapes of nature and nature. This feature allows you to clearly illuminate the content of the work, since the phenomenon of nature is stagnant, the states of heroes comparable to it are brightly embodied.

The poet makes love look like a fire. When a young man does not see Kiz, he burns his body, and on the day he sees, he loses his memory and forgets his name, khudsi's events resemble the state of the heroes Laili and Majnun in the Navoi epics. Adiz, however, is silent. The lover does not answer the question. The poet proves that his love is real, that he is eternal, and ochun again compares it to the beauty of nature. Uses the image of a “cloud of white pagans”, a sign of beauty, clarity, purity. "The old moonshine “sees these cases of lovers, falls into surprise on a white cloud,”the wonder floats." The moon's sun illuminates the water in anhor, while the reflection of the stars is visible in the water. The poet thinks philosophically:

Oppoq pagʻa bulut ustida
Hayron suzar kekxa oysuluv.
Yulduzlarni quchib koʻksida
Anhor toʻlib toʻlib oqar suv.

The girl sincerely loves the guy. Their first love is pure, true love, only a girl cannot say this love in language. Therefore, the girl tries to answer the question of the guy from the heart. The young man takes a “look” in his eyes. The eyes appear to light up in the evening when they collide with each other, and Dawn appears to laugh at the girl's face. Even the moon in the sky, envious of the love of two young hearts, tells The Stars a fairy tale “about the dawn of love”.

Well, the lyrical heroes of the poetry of both creators are the poets themselves. In their poetry, they are elevated to the level of an ideal hero with fidelity, loyalty, hijra, sincerity. In the artistic works of poets, the image of a resilient mother, yor, is fully expressed. It is also the goal of our research to promote and instill moral qualities in young people.

Used literature:

1. A HANDBOOK TO Literature by C. Hugh Holman. Sixth Printing-1976
2. irhojiddin G'iyosiddinovich, Jamoliddinov M. "THE WRITER'S NOVEL" NAVOIY" NI HISTORY." *World Bulletin of Management and Law* 3 (2021): 49-50.
3. Jamoliddinov, M. "ABDULLA KAHHOR IS A LOVER AND CRITIC OF UZBEK POETRY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.12 (2022): 783-786.
4. Jamoliddinov, M., and G. Khudoynazarova. "THE IMAGE OF THE DEAD, BECOME THE MOTTO OF FRIENDSHIP AND BROTHERHOOD IN ABAY'S WORKS." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.12 (2022): 675-677.
5. Jamoliddinov, M., and G. Nazhmiddinov. "THIS IS THE STORY THAT WOKE UP THE NATION." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.12 (2022): 1992-1994.
6. Karimova, Sanobar. "FITRAT IS ABOUT CITY MANAGEMENT." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.11* (2022): 410-413.
7. Karimova, Sanobar. "FITRAT SHAHAR BOSHQARMAZI HAQIDA." *XALQARO JURNALI IJTIMOYIY FAN VA fanlararo tadqiqot ISSN: 2277-3630*.
8. Karimova, Sanobarkhan. "THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL PRIDE AND ITS REFLECTION IN FICTION LITERATURE." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.12 (2022): 689-693.
9. Khalilullaevna, Torakhojaeva Adibakhan, Kalandarov Shukhrat Shokirjonovich, and Jamoliddinov Mirhojiddin Ghiyosiddinovich. "Component Analysis Of Socio-Political Lexemas In Uzbek Language." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 6.11 (2022): 1338-1342.
10. Mirzaevna, Karimova Sanobarkhan, and Goziev Alisher Nematovich. "Characteristics Of Artistic Skills." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2022): 923-926.
11. Siddikov, Mominjon. "A WORD ABOUT" SABOT UL-OJIZIN" REVIEWS AND COMMENTARY." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.10* (2022): 238-242.
12. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О методах управления аграрным сектором экономики региона Кыргызстан. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 1(3), 18-21.
13. Жороева, А. М. (2020). О состоянии и основных направлениях развития коневодства в Кыргызстане. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 33-38.
14. Жороева, А. М. (2019). Об организации учета в коневодстве в соответствии с международными стандартами. *Учет и контроль*, (1), 25-28.
15. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.

16. Райымбаева, А. Ч., & Жороева, А. М. (2021). Совершенствование системы управления и анализа затрат хозяйствующих субъектов Кыргызской Республики в условиях рыночных преобразований. *Учет и контроль*, (9), 8-14.
17. Жороева, А. М. (2020). PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT «MAN» IN THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL WORLD VIEW. *Известия Национальной Академии наук Кыргызской Республики*, (1), 174-179.
18. Joroeva, A. M. (2020). QIRGIZ RESPUBLIKASI OTICHILIK KORXONALARINING HOJJIYAT FAOLIYATLARINI ALGARISH SHARTLARI. *Nauka, novye texnologii i innovatsii Kyrgyzstana*.
19. Жороева, А. М. (2019). О проблемах трансформации и капиталовложения в экономику региона Кыргызстана. *Экономика и управление: проблемы, решения*, 5(1), 41-45.
20. Жороева, А. М., & Рысбаева, А. К. (2021). Проблемы в развитии коневодства Кыргызской республике. *Учет и контроль*, (5), 10-17.
21. Кахрамон, К. (2022). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA XALQ SUDYA (QOZILAR) FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 240-245.
22. Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistonda mustamlaka davri ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid hujjatlarning tarixiy-huquqiy tadqiqi. *UzA Ilm-fan bo'limi*.
23. Venera, K., & Karimov, K. (2023). Turkistondagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, boshqaruv tizimi, mahalliy aholi vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi ishtiroki. *Ijobiy maktab psixologiyasi jurnali*, 1213-1218.
24. Karimov, K. (2021). Туркистонда маҳаллий бошқарув тизимида қозилик маҳкамалари фаолияти тарихидан. *FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
25. Karimov, K. (2020). Turkistonda tarixan shakllangan qozilik mahkamalari faoliyatiga kiritilgan o'zgarishlar. *Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar*.
26. Karimov, K. (2023). XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA MUSTAMLAKA HUQUQIY TAKSANOMIYASI TOMONIDAN QOZILAR FAOLIYATIGA KIRITILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR. *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
27. Karimov, K. (2021). Qozilik mahkamalari hujjatlariga oid ayrim mulohazalar. *Sohibqiron yulduzlari*.
28. Karimov, K. (2023). SUDIY MASSASALARNING MASABBIY SHAXSLARI VA ULARNING TASHKIL TARIXI. *Abay nomidagi KazUPU-ning XABARSHYSY, «Yurispredentsiya» seriyasi*.
29. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
30. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 36-39.
31. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Kurbanov, M. U. (2022). Scientific Organization and Management of Pedagogical Team Activities. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 103-107.
32. Erkaboeva, N., Usmonboeva, M., Irgashova, M., & Khojanazarova, N. (2012). Pedagogical skills: in diagrams and pictures: Methodical manual. Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizami, 14.
33. Эркабоева, Н. Ш. (2016). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ СЕМЕЙ. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1).

34. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Bakhromovna, M. M. (2022). A MODERN APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1723-1725.
35. Эркабоева, Н., Усмонбоева, М., Иргашова, М., & Хўжаназарова, Н. (2012). Педагогик маҳорат: схема ва расмларда. Т.:“Наврўз.
36. Shermatovna, E. N., & Kizi, Y. M. I. (2022). STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIAMADANIATIN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 272-274.
37. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2016). FEATURES OF MODERN UZBEK FAMILIES. *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1), 36-39.
38. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Ugli, A. S. S. (2022). Nclusive education and inclusive society. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(11), 10-14.
39. Эркабоева, Н. (2005). Янгиланган фикрларнинг моҳияти ва унинг устувор йўналишлари. *Халқ таълими*, 19-20.
40. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Rahimberdiyeva, M. M. (2022). Features of Pedagogical Thoughts at a New Stage of Development of Uzbekistan. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 53-58.
41. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Musaeva, D. A. K. (2022). FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF A TEACHER OF A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 109-111.
42. Shermatovna, E. N., & Sodiqjon O'g'li, A. S. (2022). Conditions of inclusive education. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3, 1-4.
43. Fatima, I., & Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). WAYS TO FORM THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOCIAL STANDARDS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(2), 529-531.
44. Erkaboyeva, N. S., & Elmurodova, O. E. Q. (2023). YOSHLARNI YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU conference 3), 218-222.
45. Erkaboyeva, N. S. (2023). INSON KAPITALI-IJTIMOY DAVLATNING ASOSI SIFATIDA. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(KSPI Conference 1), 31-37.
46. Erkaboeva, N. S., & Turdaliyeva, M. I. K. (2022). THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION OF NATIONAL ETHICS SKILLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 352-354.
47. Shermatovna, E. N., & Azamovna, R. G. (2022). USE OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT AND 3D MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
48. УЗБЕКИСТАН, О. Р. (2021). ТА'ЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA YANGI TECHNOLOGIYALAR ИННОВАЦИЯ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND NEW.
49. ГУЛОМИДДИНОВА, Д., РАСУЛОВА, Д., & ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. (2014). ПОДГОТОВКА МОЛОДЁЖИ К СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 37-39).
50. ЭРКАБОЕВА, Н. НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ*, 618.

51. Norquzieva, D. S., & Abdullaeva, N. R. (2019). PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 490-495.
52. Khamidovna, M. I., Sheralievna, N. D., & Okhunovna, M. D. (2022). CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TYPES OF CONFLICTS AMONG MINORS. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(7).
53. Sheralievna, N. D. (2021). DYNAMICS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(10), 666-669.
54. Sheralievna, N. D. (2022). FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AS A FACTOR IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1212-1216.
55. Norqo'Ziyeva, D. S. (2021). ILK O'SPIRINLARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHNING AYRIM PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1188-1192.
56. Buronovich, U. B. (2022). THE PLACE OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 37-43.
57. Buronovich, U. B., & Ashirovich, B. T. A. (2022). Examples Of Drawing Up Tests From Drawing And Engineering Graphics. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 3128-3132.
58. Boronovich, U. B. (2022). THE CONTENT OF THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 16-22.
59. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 89-93.
60. Umrzaqov, B. B. (2023). MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(11), 101-105.
61. Bo'ronovich, U. B. (2022). TECHNOLOGY OF INCREASING WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
62. Umrzakov, B. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION CLASSES.
63. Madumarov, T., & Ogli, G. O. R. (2023). FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM). *Educational sacrifices*, 02-05.
64. Abdullaev, A. N. (2020). THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 733-736.
65. Xalimjanovna, A. M. (2022). MANIFESTATIONS OF STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 841-844.

66. Makhmudova, N. (2023). THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENT. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(3), 215-221.



TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL

