

International Journal Of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research



Vision :
Let us Research

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

- [PORTRAIT AND CHARACTER DESCRIPTION IN THE NOVEL "ALISHER NAVOI"](#)

Shomurotova Charos Ravshanovna

1-5

◦ [PDF](#)

- [THE ROLE OF PUNCTUATION MARKS IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE](#)

Karimov Islombek, Dilfuza Suyunovna Umirova

6-9

◦ [PDF](#)

- [METHODOLOGY FOR EDUCATING PHYSICAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN](#)

Toshmatova Zamiraxon Jumanovna

10-14

◦ [PDF](#)

- [FACTORS AFFECTING PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN OUR SOCIETY AND THEIR MANIFESTATION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF BANKS](#)

Qobilov Vohidjon Zoxidovich

15-18

◦ [PDF](#)

- [THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF ANCIENT MUSICAL ART](#)

M.SH. Djumaboyeva

19-24

◦ [PDF](#)

- [TEACHING EMBROIDERY FROM FOLK CRAFTS](#)

F. Yusufkhodjayeva, G. Jakupova

25-29

◦ [PDF](#)

- **TECHNOLOGY FOR THE FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES**

Z. Isakova, R. Meliboyev

30-34

- **PDF**

- **AFTER CLASS ACTIVITIES AND THEIR USAGE IN TEACHING ENGLISH**

Ataxojayev Toxirjon Maxmudjonovich

35-38

- **PDF**

- **THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER IN FORMING THE SPIRITUALITY OF STUDENTS THROUGH MUSIC**

M.SH. Djumaboyeva

39-42

- **PDF**

- **POETICS OF LITERARY-CRITICAL TEXT**

Makhmudova Dilafruz Salimjonovna

43-48

- **PDF**

- **THE ROLE OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Aitmuratova Perkhon Genzhebaevna, Esanova Maftuna Baxadirovna

49-52

- **PDF**

- **SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE OF BINARY TAUTOLOGISMS**

Normurodova Soxiba

53-56

- **PDF**

- **IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OF PRODUCTION EXPENSES IN ENTITIES**

Omanov Sanjar Kurbonazar ugli

57-62

o [PDF](#)

- [**THE CATEGORY OF HUMAN FREEDOM AND ITS FOUNDATIONS AND GUARANTEES \(a combination of legal, philosophical and religious views\)**](#)

Sarvar Abdullaev Sabitovich

63-67

o [PDF](#)

- [**CHANGES IN THE RISE OF THE CIVIL POSITION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE CRITERIA FOR ITS ASSESSMENT AND INDEXERS**](#)

Jumaev Sarvarbek Soyibjan Ugli

68-69

o [PDF](#)

- [**HARMONIOUS PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**](#)

Kadirova Dildora Najotbekovna

70-73

o [PDF](#)

- [**PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF COMMUNICATION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**](#)

Abdullaeva Nigora Rakhimovna , Yoqubjonova Yoqutxon Muzaffarjon qizi,
Muhamadaliyeva Dinara Asrorjon qiz

74-76

o [PDF](#)

- [**THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN EDUCATIONAL CONTENT**](#)

Asqaraliev Muxtasar Azizjon qizi

77-81

o [PDF](#)

- **COMMON FACETS OF THE WORK OF TWO POETS**

B. Abdurahmonova, O. Abdurahmonova

82-88

- [PDF](#)

- **PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

B.B.Umrzaqov

89-93

- [PDF](#)

- **WORKING WITH THE DICTIONARY IN STUDYING TEXTS IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE**

B. Abdurahmonova, O. Abdurahmonova

94-100

- [PDF](#)

- **MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES**

B.B.Umrzaqov

101-105

- [PDF](#)

- **PEGOGIC CREATIVITY OF A MUSIC CULTURE TEACHER**

Fozilov Qahramon Madaminovich

106-111

- [PDF](#)

- **USING ELEMENTS OF MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS IN SOLVING TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS**

Turg'inov A

112-122

○ [PDF](#)

- **THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE MEDIA SPACE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY**

Khaydarova Dilorom Abdukhamidovna

123-128

○ [PDF](#)

- **THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE LESSONS OF MUSIC THEORY**

Fozilov Qahramon Madaminovich

129-134

○ [PDF](#)

- **THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN MUSICAL CULTURE CLASSES**

S.M. Askarova

135-140

○ [PDF](#)

- **SPIRITUAL BASIS AND FACTORS IN THE EMERGENCE OF MYSTICISM (QUR'AN ON THE BASIS OF KARIM VERSES AND HADITH SHARIF PROVERBS)**

Saidakbarova Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna, Zohidova Durдона Lutfullayevna

141-147

○ [PDF](#)

- **METHODOLOGY FOR THE USE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS**

M.Jurayeva

148-154

○ [PDF](#)

- **FIROKI'S CREATION**

Tojixon Toshboltayeva

155-159

○ [PDF](#)

• **SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN COLLOQUIAL SPEECH**

M.Jurayeva

160-166

○ [PDF](#)

• **MENTION OF POETS AT "MAJMUAYI SHAYORON"**

Tojixon Toshboltayeva

167-172

○ [PDF](#)

• **GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AUXILIARY WORD GROUPS: CONJUNCTIONS**

Berdikulova Shakhnoza Ruzikulovna

173-176

○ [PDF](#)

• **"FORMATION OF SPATIAL IMAGINATION OF CADETS IN THE PROCESS OF PASSING THE SUBJECT" DRAWING GEOMETRY AND ENGINEERING GRAPHICS**

Djumabaev X.Y.

177-179

○ [PDF](#)

• **THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY IN HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATION**

S.Y.Botirova

180-182

○ [PDF](#)

• **THE IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF A MATHEMATICS TEACHER**

Raxmonov Istam Yarikulovich

183-185

- [PDF](#)

- **REGARDING NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVE BACKGROUND**

Israilov M

186-189

- [PDF](#)

- **TRAINING OF PERSONNEL IN BASKETBALL**

Shodiyev Ergashali Qudratshoyevich

190-192

- [PDF](#)

Shomurotova Charos Ravshanovna

Independent researcher of
Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature
charos.shomurotova@bk.ru

Abstract – *"Life is the subject, foundation, pillar, and heart of literature."*¹ In this case, portraits are a tool that allows us to describe life for literature. Portrait is a role player of literature. In this respect, portraits are extremely important in revealing the author's artistic goal (including describing life, which is the pillar of literature). Portraits are a literary image and serve as a basis for the creation of an artistic character. For example, we can learn that the creation of a portrait in Isajon Sultan's novel "Navoi" was created during the preparation process due to several factors.

Key words: portrait, literature, role player, literary image, artistic character, novel, Isajon Sultan, "Navoi".

I. Introduction

First of all, it should be noted that there are several creative difficulties for the author in the process of creating a historical novel:

First of all, the portrait of the main characters in historical novels is almost always clear, and moreover, the portrait of the main characters is depicted by several creators in works of art. In this case, when the author creates a portrait of a historical person, first of all, it is permissible to depict him without destroying the original image of the portrait, but the portrait he creates should not be a repetition of the portraits created by other artists. Otherwise, the artistic level of the work will be damaged, and the new portrait will not be suitable. After all, it is permissible for one person to be recreated as a separate portrait in each work, to have a separate spirit - character, different from other works.

Secondly, the portrait of the hero in each work should reflect the style, creative method, and skill of the author, and should show the characteristic of staying alive in the eyes of the reader.

II. Literature review

When studying the issue of portrait and character in the novel "Navoi", it is permissible to start the analysis by focusing on the portraits. Because in the novel, portraits act as a root for the creation of characters. In the process of studying the portraits in the work, it is permissible to divide them into classifications according to *their vital basis*:

- Historical portraits;
- Artistic textile portraits;

Historical portraits. Historical portraits are not addressed by only one artist. For example, portraits of historical figures such as Temur, Babur, Navoi are the most frequently referenced portraits in Uzbek literature. In the process of creating these portraits, the authors rely on history, study it perfectly, and create portraits of historical figures based on historical truth without violating the historical foundations. But this does not mean that historical portraits are completely free from the individual thinking of the author. A single literary portrait of Navoi can be created by tens or hundreds of artists, but these portraits can never be exactly the same, they can never be duplicates of each other.

Each of them has the author's personal signature, style, and unique spark of thought. Portrait - the external appearance of a character described by means of words (face, figure, clothes, facial

¹ Umurov H. Criteria of artistry in Uzbek literature and their merits. T. Generation of the new age. 2011. p.355.

1	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

expressions, body position and movements, gestures), creating a full-fledged human image that comes to life in the reader's imagination and revealing his character one of the tools². If we rely on the idea that a portrait is a compositional element of an epic work, the word is the basis of the artistic portrait. With the skill of choosing these words, the author gives individuality to the portrait he is creating among thousands of portraits. While creating portraits of historical figures in Navoi's novel, Isajon Sultan, without destroying history, gives his portraits the characteristics of being different from other portraits. In creating historical portraits, Isajon Sultan chooses *brevity, accuracy, fluency* and *concreteness* without being too attached to artistry.

III. Analysis

Literary experts emphasize the existence of two types of portraits.

1. Static
2. Dynamic

"The reason why it is called static is that in this type of portrait, the appearance of the character is drawn in more detail, with the plot event suspended. Usually, such portraits are given at the stage when the character enters the reality of the work for the first time. And Isajon Sultan hardly refers to a static portrait in the novel "Navoi"³. He does not create images of long portraits in one place of the work while stopping the subject. He mainly chooses to turn to dynamic portraits as the most suitable way of creating an image. "Dynamic portrait is not a detailed image, but some details specific to the appearance of the character given in the image of events and dialogues, that is, during the action. Such portrait details (face-eye expressions, body position and movements, gestures) take place in more remarks and serve to express the mental state of the character at the moment⁴.

This method helps to make the historical portrait more reliable and accurate.

- *What if there is a polaponi in the nest? - answered the short-haired boy he is an enthusiastic boy, wearing neat boots, with a clear white face, and squinting eyes.*

Here, a dynamic portrait is created with the help of dialogue. Continuing the story, the writer dwells on the image of the boy Alisher. In another place, he creates the portrait of Navoi, who is the main figure of the work, returning from Samarkand to Herat in this way: *If you look at it from the height of a bird's flight, you can see among the people in this small caravan a young man with a slender body, wearing a small ethnic tunic and wearing a compact turban. were He was Alisher Navoi.* As you can see, the portrait is very short and clear. When creating a portrait, the author focuses on the features that he considers the most important. It tries to create a clear image of the character in the short image.

IV. Discussion

The most important thing is that when creating a portrait, he creates a portrait taking into account all the realities of his mental state, living conditions, how the subject is doing, and skillfully uses artistic image tools that are suitable for these situations and serve as an auxiliary factor for illuminating the portrait. For example, when Alisher created the above-mentioned portrait of Navoi in the process of returning from Samarkand to Herat, he combines the portrait with the landscape, and this situation ensures artistry. We have already mentioned that in the process of creating historical portraits, the writer mainly followed accuracy and brevity. In order to add artistry to this situation, so that the portrait image does not become dry and emotionless, the author pays great attention to the

² Kuronov D. Dictionary of literary studies. T. Academic edition. 2010. P. 185

³ Kuronov D. Dictionary of literary studies. T. Academic edition. 2010. P. 185

⁴ Kuronov D. Dictionary of literary studies. T. Academic edition. 2010. P. 185

means of artistic representation. We will now re-read the above-mentioned portrait of Navoi together with the landscape as an artistic image medium:

From a bird's eye view, one could see among the people in this small caravan a young man with a chubby body, wearing a small ethnic tunic and a compact turban. He was Alisher Navoi. Alisher, who did not spare the blessings of beauty, received all kinds of blessings with the emerald autumn, silver winter, zabarjad spring and mercurial summer. Now the student gets a completely new impression, a new mood. In some sense, the portrait seems more complete now, the aesthetic effect increases. This situation can be called a unique new way and method of the author in the process of creating a portrait. While depicting historical portraits clearly and succinctly, he imposes artistry on them through the means of artistic representation. Another historical person, Abulhairkhan, uses almost the same method as we mentioned above for the process of creating his portrait.

While creating the portrait of Navoi, he first created the portrait of Navoi, then the landscape, while creating the portrait of Abulhairkhan, he uses the opposite of the same method. First of all, with a brief landscape, the reader embodies the image of that moment in front of his eyes, and then creates a portrait: *Abulhairkhanshu, a descendant of the mighty Temuchin, was once resting in one of the Dashti Kipchak farms, which were hidden in the distance.* As the vast pastures of Dashti Kipchak come to life in front of the reader's eyes, one side of which is adjacent to the high heavens, embodying all the power of nature, he seems to understand to some extent the power and appearance of Abulhairkhan, whose portrait has not yet been given: *Abulhairkhan is of medium height, he was a man with wide shoulders, a mature body, narrow eyes, he did not like to sit in cities, he often slept with the army, and he also conducted state affairs on the move.*

The portrait of his personality and appearance in harmony will not leave the reader indifferent. In this way, Isajon Sultan in the novel "Navoi" shows unique new methods and innovation in creating portraits of historical figures. It is also worth noting that the writer tries to approach historical images more as characters, and not as portraits, and the analysis and description of the psyche, mood, and thoughts of the characters dominates the novel. The author prefers to present the main character and historical characters to the reader as artistic characters.

Artistic textile portraits. The novel also contains portraits of artistic textile characters with an important artistic function. In the process of creating them, the author creates artistic innovations based on certain unique traditional trends. First of all, it should be noted that the portraits of artistic characters in literature often have a typical appearance.

Because the authors approach artistic portraits as a portrait that expresses some of their feelings and fulfills a certain task in the artistic work. But it should not be forgotten that "Typicality in life is the unity of the objective existence of the common and the individual."⁵ The existence of individuality at the root of this typicality is a phenomenon related to the author's style, artistic thinking, and the skill of creating a portrait. After all, it can be said that the portraits of textile characters are not completely life-like, absent in society or not found in real life, but simply a generalization of several images in these portraits. In fact, what is artistic tissue and how does it appear? We can answer this as follows: "A new, artistic fact created based on real reality is called an artistic texture. It is based on probability and necessity. The artistic texture fills the empty space in the work, connects images and parts, and becomes a bridge between them"⁶. Taking into account the fact that the artistic texture is created as a result of necessity, fills the empty spaces in the work, and brings artistic perfection, the artistic texture of the portraits is not just created and their function is

⁵ Umurov H. Criteria of artistry in Uzbek literature and their merits. T. Generation of the new age. 2011. p.295.

⁶ Umurov H. Criteria of artistry in Uzbek literature and their merits. T. Generation of the new age. 2011. p.296.

extremely great, their creation requires special preparation from the author. we can see that talent is also required.

Above, we have divided the portraits into two groups, *historical and artistic*, based on their texture. Now we consider it permissible to divide the portraits into two groups according to their role in the work:

□ **Main (Leading) portraits** - such portraits of the main characters in the work are portraits. They are portraits that participate in the work from the beginning to the end and play an important role in the dynamics of the work, and these portraits play an important role in the development of the subject and composition. Most of the historical portraits that we analyzed above act as *the main (leading portrait)* in the work. (Including portraits of characters such as Navoi, Husayn Boyqaro);

The leading characters are mostly characters.

□ **Auxiliary portraits** - these are portraits of secondary characters in the work are portraits, and they have an important role in the development of the work. The author aims for a certain goal in creating these portraits and serves for the development of the subject. In the novel "Navoi" there are several auxiliary portraits, most of them are portraits of artistic characters. For example, Navoi, led by his teacher, goes for a walk with the students from the madrasa, and there he meets a young man named Farhad. This guy is engaged in digging water, he loves a girl named Shirin. At the beginning of the novel, the writer touches a little on the portrait of this young man, and his main goal in the work is to create a source for Navoi's situation in writing "Khamsa".

Navoi mentions that this young man, whom he met as a child, will become the main character of his epic in the future, and that the great poet's beautiful childhood memories are the basis for creating his works. The auxiliary portrait found in this one place serves to reveal the artistic purpose of Isajon Sultan. However, it should be emphasized that not all portraits of artistic textile figures always serve as auxiliary portraits. There are such artistic characters that can even become the leading character, that is, they act as the main protagonist of the work.

In the process of creating portraits, Isajon Sultan uses *monologue, dialogue, various artistic visual tools (simile, contrast, qualification)* and creates literary innovations specific to his style. According to these aspects, the portraits created by him will remain firmly in the reader's memory. There are two ways to create portraits in the novel "Navoiy":

□ **Portraits created through the author's language;**

□ **Portraits created through the language of images;**

Let's pay attention to the portrait of the mudarris in the work: *"Look at this, my dear," said Alisher with pleasure, running over a little girl's head. - He is silent and has a large table. As soon as he stood up, he looked like our school teacher Abu Abdullah Kulahi. The dress is green, the table is yellow, and there is a red one next to it.* In this place, the portrait of Mudarris Abu Abdullah Kulohi is among the **portraits created through the language of images**. The portrait of Mudarris is drawn from the language of the character Alisher by the child, skillfully using similes in the process.

From the language of Alisher Navoi, we can learn that his teacher was a man with a small body, wearing a green tunic and a yellow tablecloth. It is the wonder of the child when he sees the little girl, remembering his teacher at that very moment and creating his portrait with childish wonder and language, which makes the portrait come out naturally and memorable.

The author chooses how and in whose language to create portraits according to the situation in the work, the development of the subject and the artistic purpose. There is a portrait of Bulduruq Bahadir in the novel. We can include this portrait in the series of portraits created by the author's language: *The sight of this frowning tax man was terrifying. A long dark face, deep lines running from the side of the nose to the jaw, furrows between the forehead and the two eyebrows, a pointed nose, a stubble growing on each side, broad shoulders, head bent slightly down, swaying as if on a horse. he looked like the commander of a victorious army.*

We mentioned above that the main part of the portraits in the novel is a dynamic portrait, that Isajon Sultan focused on creating a detailed portrait, rarely stopping the subject. But the portrait of Bulduruq Bahadir is one of the portraits that the writer paid special attention to, as well as one of the few static characters in the novel. A legitimate question arises here. Who is Bulduruq Bahadir? Is it a historical image or an artistic textile image? Why did the writer choose a dynamic portrait when creating the image of the main characters of the work, and a static portrait when creating the portrait of *Bulduruq Bahadir*? We have an important reason for this, because in fact this portrait was a portrait of the social environment, a society that was not increasing due to the struggle for the crown and throne during the period of the Timurid rulers.

V. Conclusion

It is not so important whether the image of Bulduruq Bahadir is actually historical or an artistic image. It can be said that *the deep lines from the side of the nose to the jaw, the furrows between the forehead and the two eyebrows* in his appearance were a general portrait of Timurid rulers who could not unite, people who have more wounds in their hearts than the wounds on the face of Bulduruq Bahadir. In this regard, emphasizing Isajon Sultan's innovation in creating portraits, we have every right to recognize him as a *symbolic portrait creator who reflects the social situation* in Uzbek literature.

References:

1. Umurov H. Criteria of artistry in Uzbek literature and their virtues. T. Generation of the new age. 2011. p.355.
2. Kuronov D. Dictionary of Literary Studies. T. Academic edition. 2010. P. 185
3. Kuronov D. Dictionary of literary studies. T. Academic edition. 2010. P. 185
4. Kuronov D. Dictionary of Literary Studies. T. Academic edition. 2010. P. 185
5. Umurov H. Criteria of artistry in Uzbek literature and their values. T. Generation of the new age. 2011. B.295.
6. Umurov H. Criteria of artistry in Uzbek literature and their virtues. T. Generation of the new age. 2011. p.296.
7. 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.
8. Magdalena NGONGO, Akhmedova Mehrinigor. A Systemic Functional Linguistic Analysis of Clauses Relationship in Luke Gospel Text, Janji Baru Using Kupang Malay. Studies in Media and Communication Journal. Vol.11, 2023. - P. 33-40.
9. Fitria Nur Hasanah, Rahmania Sri Untari, Shofiyah Al Idrus, and Akhmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna. Excel in Critical and Creative Thinking in Object-Oriented Programming. H. Ku et al. (Eds.): ICARSE 2022, ASSEHR 748, 2023. - P. 301–305.
10. Hazim Hazim, Ratih Puspita Anggraenni, Akhmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna. Altruistic Actions in COVID-19 Corpses Care: Empathy, Modeling, and More. International Conference on Advance Research in Social and Economic Science (ICARSE 2022), 2023/4/27. - P.476-484

Karimov Islombek

Student, Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand State University

Scientific supervisor: Dilfuza Suyunovna Umirova

Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand State University

Abstract : Modern youth neglects punctuation marks, considering them unnecessary in any correspondence, because writers try to communicate as quickly as possible, so they have no time to think about putting punctuation marks. I believe that it is important for a person, regardless of his age, to be able to use punctuation marks. When chatting on social networks, many of my classmates, as well as a certain part of the younger generation, do not use them. Many people don't think that if we ignore punctuation marks, it will become difficult for people to convey their thoughts to someone, sentences will lose their meaning and become a simple set of words. The process of degradation will begin, humanity will regress, returning to the most ancient methods of communication: signs, gestures, drawings.

Key words: punctuation marks, correspondence, set of words, ignore, convey the idea, degradation, regress.

Analysis of correspondence of modern teenagers in order to understand and study the language of punctuation in the correspondence of modern youth, I asked my classmates to take a screenshot of their communication on social networks, because they correspond exclusively there. Nowadays you no longer see letters in envelopes; everyone prefers exclusively electronic correspondence. And this is a bit of a pity, because there is some kind of romance in writing a real, thoughtful letter. But you can't argue with time, these are the realities of today.

After studying and researching these correspondences, I came to the conclusion that the guys choose words and use certain punctuation marks depending on who they are having an online conversation with. For example, when corresponding with teachers, my classmates almost always follow all the rules of punctuation and very rarely use emoticons. But in dialogue with friends or family, punctuation is often not given much importance. This justifies the time savings.

My research work on the analysis of punctuation in Internet conversations of modern teenagers showed that the most frequently used punctuation marks are question marks and exclamation marks. As for commas, guys use them very rarely. But in dialogues, this is the most common sign, since when addressing an interlocutor, the writer must highlight the word of address with commas. I also noticed that introductory words and participle and participial phrases are also not always highlighted by my peers when communicating on social networks.

When separating parts in complex sentences or listing homogeneous members of a sentence, I noticed that commas are also often ignored...

The period at the end of a sentence is also not so common. In most cases, phrases fly away without it. But sometimes modern students use the period to stop the dialogue. That is, the meaning of the period as a punctuation mark is changing in our time. If earlier it was used to delimit sentences in the text, now it is used to show that the interlocutor no longer wants to continue communication on a certain topic and thereby "put an end" to the dialogue.

As for the ellipsis, this is one of the most favorite signs in modern correspondence. And what's most curious is that they can be endless. According to the rules of the Russian language, an ellipsis consists of three dots, but for today's interlocutors this is not the limit. In correspondence you can find ellipses that will occupy several lines. But I wonder what this is for? It's simple, this "ellipsis" is used to show the mystery of the situation.

As for other punctuation marks, such as dash, colon, semicolon, quotation marks and parentheses, I practically didn't see them at all.

Laws and trends of modern Russian punctuation when communicating on social networks

With the advent of social networks, our speech has become more sloppy, people have stopped monitoring their literacy, "implying that sloppy speech is an indicator of spontaneous communication," a desire to speak not correctly, but instantly.

Previously, for example, 10 years ago, people tried to write their message to another person as competently and correctly as possible.

They re-read each message several times before sending it and thought about whether they had placed all the commas correctly. But now the Internet does not play by these rules. The Internet has long changed many things in our lives, including grammar. People began to write as quickly and briefly as possible.

Properly placed commas can only be seen in articles. As for communication, everything happens completely differently.

Literacy is usually associated with politeness. But with the advent of virtual communication opportunities, a slight carelessness in a message began to be considered a polite attitude.

As they write online:

1) There is no period at the end of the sentence

According to statistics, half of Internet users do not put a period at the end of a sentence. Moreover, the period carries a connotation of aggression; it has become equivalent to a harsh tone of conversation. By putting it, you are cutting off the conversation or showing your dissatisfaction.

Compare for example:

- I'll go fishing this weekend!

- OK

Or

— Will I go fishing this weekend?

- OK.

2) Several punctuation marks in a row

The most "emotional" question marks and exclamation marks. There should be a lot in modern trends.

- ???

- !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

3) Three dots

Online it can mean anything from uncertainty to irony and sarcasm. To understand, it is worth paying attention to the context.

4) Short messages.

Teenagers write at least three words and press the Enter button. This suggests that the person is illiterate, he does not know how, or, indeed, does not know where to put this or that punctuation mark.

-Hello

-you can

-remove what was assigned in biology

-otherwise I wasn't at the last lesson.

The majority still writes this way. Two words and enter. And if you don't answer, some impatient individuals may spam you with question marks.

Smile as a punctuation mark

For the younger generation, emoticons have already become an integral part of the Internet language. In the modern world, emoticons are an indispensable attribute when communicating. They create more complete emotional communication. A smiley or in other words "emogram", "emoticon"

(from the word “emotion”) is a stylized image of the facial expressions of a human face, implemented in pseudographics, in order to convey to the opponent the emotional mood of the speaker.

Of course, with the development of social networks, emoticons have become used much more often. After all, now it is not just a smiling face, but also many other images. Sometimes emoticons are used as an indicator of feelings in correspondence, for example, exclamation and question marks can be measured with the corresponding “faces”. The purposes of emoticons and punctuation marks are similar in many ways: they add emotion to messages. But can emoticons replace punctuation marks? This is a topic for a separate study...

Why is punctuation needed?

To understand the whole picture of the problem with punctuation in modern correspondence, I turned to the origins of the meaning and emergence of punctuation marks in the history of the Russian language.

Punctuation (from Latin punctum ‘dot’) is a set of punctuation marks and a system of developed and established rules for their use. And why is it needed? After all, we have letters. Why are the letters of the alphabet not enough to make what is written understandable to the reader? After all, words are made up of letters denoting the sounds of speech, and speech is made up of words. The fact is that pronouncing individual words one after another does not mean making what is spoken understood.

Punctuation marks come to the rescue. Thanks to them, we can, firstly, determine the boundaries of syntactic units, dividing the text into sentences, and complex sentences into simpler ones for better perception and understanding. Secondly, to color sentences emotionally, that is, to convey intonation. Thirdly, express thoughts accurately and specifically.

REFERENCES:

1.Бирюков П.Н. Международное право: учеб. пособие / П. Н. Бирюков. - 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М. : Юрист, 2000. - 416 с.

2.Карасева М.В. Финансовое право: практикум / М.В. Карасева, В.В. Гриценко. - М. : Юрист, 2000. - 152 с.

3.Алешкина Э.Н. История государства и права России : метод. рекомендации к курсу / Э.Н. Алешкина, Ю.А. Иванов, В.Н. Чернышев. - Воронеж : Изд-во Воронеж. гос. ун-та, 2001. - 384 с.

4.M.Murodova Abdulla Qahhorning satirik qobiliyati. „Science and Education” in volume #3 Issue #6, June 2022.

5.M.Murodova Evelyn Waugh's satirical skills. „Science and Education” in volume #3 Issue #6, June 2022.

6.M.Murodova Satirical approximation used in English Literature. International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education New York, USA. Nov.28th,2022.

7.M.Murodova XX asr ingliz adabiyotida satira. Uchinchi renessans: ta'lim, tarbiya va pedagogika" mavzusida Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. Noyabr, Toshkent-2022.

8.M.Murodova Satire: its nature and methods. SCIENCE AND EDUCATION SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL ISSN 2181-0842 VOLUME 3, ISSUE 1, January 2022.

9.M.Murodova Dream and magic motives in Evelyn Waugh's "Out of Depth" and Abdulla Kahhor's "Prophecy" stories. Science and education scientific journal ISSN 2181-0842 Volume 2, Issue 12, December 2021

10.Tillaev Zafar.Cognitive foundations of formation interpreting meanings of lexical units .Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (GIIRJ). In Volume 10, Issue 4, April, 2022.

11. Tillaev Zafar. The place of interpretation of the new paradigm of knowledge. American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, Volume 06, November 2022.

12. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF THE MODAL VERB "CAN" IN "JENNIE GERHARDT" BY TH. DREISER'S INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH.

13. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna The literary translation of the passage from A.Mukhtar's novel "Platan". Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi axborotnomasi 1 (3), 37-40.

14. 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.

15. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTING THE MATERIAL ON VOICE FORMS. Science and Education 2 (1), 304-308.

16. Kh.M.Fayzullaevna The essence of language in philology, logic and psychology Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture 2 (2), 1-7.

17. Umirova D.S., Khairullaeva Z., Karimov I., Modern Russian Literature, American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development, Feb.2023.

18. Umirova D.S., Xayrullayeva Z. День Русского языка. Fan, ta'lim va amaliyot integratsiyasi. Respublika konferensiyasi 25.06.2022.

19. Umirova D.S., Shuxratova M., Tuxtayeva B. Литературное наследие А.Грина (на примере повести «Алые паруса»). GALAXY international interdisciplinary research journal (GIIRJ). Volume 10, Issue 6, June, 2022.

METHODOLOGY FOR EDUCATING PHYSICAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Toshmatova Zamiraxon Jumanovna

Teacher of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article provides for the organization and conduct of research on the process of achieving the goal, physical education and mass health activities carried out to develop children's mobility activities in the conditions of preschool educational institutions.

Keywords: physical development, physical quality, recovery, ability, physiologic factors, muscle, activity of vegetative organs.

INTRODUCTION

Humanization of preschool education is the basis of the process of its renewal. Scientists have come to the conclusion that an increasingly large number of practicing specialists believe that the system of physical education of preschool children should have a complex, human impact on the individual, ensuring that every child has the right to regular and full physical development. The environment surrounding children is changing. Simple, simple games came into play instead of computer games. Mental, aesthetic development of the child is a priority. Without denying them the importance, it should be said that the time of the child to communicate with moving games, Sayrs, peers is gradually decreasing. With the game, other types of child activity, a violation of the balance between different types of games (moving and sitting, individually and in combination) is reflected negatively both in the health of preschool children and in the level of development of movement abilities.

METHODOLOGY

New ways of solving the problems of physical development of preschool children izlash, firstly, with the need to solve the specified contradictions, and secondly, with the need to study the laws, methodological and methodological conditions of improving the process of projection of physical training of the growing younger generation.

A serious feature of the first infancy is the health of the child, the interaction of the state of physical development and interdependence.

Accordingly, it is an urgent issue to seek and substantiate the effective means of improving the health of children of preschool age, the development of the child's sphere of movement, his interest in movement on the basis of vital needs, such as being enthusiastic, strong, brave. The solution of this problem can not be overestimated if we say that we are creating a unity of socio-pedagogical conditions that ensure a holistic educational process, a comprehensive proportion of the child, including physical and personal development. Bunda is considered the most valuable of the game forms of the organization of children's movement activities. However, on the basis of moving games, some work on the issue of the targeted development of physical qualities and psychological processes of preschool children has not been mentioned in detail, although some work has been touched on. Therefore, the purpose of carrying out work on this topic is an expression from the definition of theoretical bases and methodological ways of technology for the development of children's mobility in the conditions of preschool institutions on the basis of the use of moving games as a means of physical education. In the process of achieving the goal, the organization of physical education and mass health activities carried out for the development of children's mobility activities in the conditions of pre-school educational institutions creates a basis for the solution of the above-mentioned treatment.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Updating the content, Form, tools and methodology of the theoretical basis for creating the technology of development of children's movement activities in the conditions of preschool institutions is carried out on the account of the subject of the work. In the process of applying the

10	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

same subject, it is desirable to put forward the following hypothesis, in particular, based on the assumptions about the theoretical justification of the process of development of children's mobility in the conditions of pre-school educational institutions adi. Also, the implementation of this direction in the physical education of children can help to seriously improve the effect of traditional means, in particular, the use of moving games for the purpose of developing children's mobility activities.

Age features of improvement of physical training of preschool children were determined, development of them in the conditions of preschool educational institution is based on theoretical and experimental methods, for this purpose the following were determined:

1. Physical attributes on the basis of the use of moving games in the physical education of preschool children age characteristics of the age of development of processes;
2. Legislation on the interdependence between the main physical attributes of preschool children;
3. Means and methods on the principle of influence on physical qualities and development of preschool children.

The practical and theoretical significance of the work is that the scientific data obtained in the course of the study clarify the legalities of the theory and method of educational physical education to the problems of improving the educational process in the conditions of preschool institutions. In the conditions of pre-school educational institutions, the technology of development of children's mobility activities is developed and theoretically based.

The features of the upbringing of physical qualities in preschool children are largely determined by the fact that as soon as the child is born, the corresponding sum of the physical capabilities placed in his blood by the hereditary programs of individual development is assigned. During the biological maturation of organs, structures of the organism, individual opportunities develop, which determine the different physical characteristics of a person. E.A Pimonova, L.V Karmanova and others, during the last 20 years, the overall positive trends noted in the physical development of children (the increase in all dimensions of gavda) are observed in their preparation for movement, an increase without sensation, while a number of indicators (speed, speed-power options) are significantly reduced. Nevertheless, experts believe that the upbringing of physical qualities should begin exactly in the preschool period.

The physiological factors of the development of qualitative aspects of movement activity in children and adolescents are manifested in the improvement of the functioning of muscles and vegetative organs. More importance is attached to improving the management of the nervous and muscular system activity in short-term, fast-acting and strength movements. In some long-term activities, in addition to improving the functions of Movement, Coordination of vegetative functions is also of serious importance. However, the most important place in improving the physiological management of the functions of the body of children and adolescents, which determines the improvement of the indicators of strength, speed and endurance, is occupied by the formation of connections that ensure the improvement of the functions of the body in the nervous system, especially in muscle tension. Thus, in childhood, the physiologisms that determine the various forms of interdependence of strength, speed and endurance are also diverse. Conditional-reflex factors are important. During training, certain forms of programming of the work of muscles and vegetative organs occur in the central nervous system for movements that develop strength, speed or endurance in one direction. Action games have the ability to move Komplex development maximizes the implementation of the task, since their content is focused on the formation and replacement of action programs. It is known that the experience of movement, which a person occupies in the process of development, is manifested in the occurrence and strengthening of programs of action of different degrees. The more diverse the skills of the movement, the more opportunities to master new

movements, it is natural. Motion games are characterized by the frequent alternation of states of the body and its parts, movements and movement activities, which are complex systems.

In pedagogical practice, plot, action and didactic games with subjects are distinguished. In the physical education of children, moving games are of great importance, moving games can be of small, medium and large degree of mobility. Children of small preschool age master natural movements with the help of games (stepping, running, jumping, jumping, climbing). Moving games are one of the main means of educating children jisonan. They can be used from the age of two. During this period, children begin to master the skills of movement necessary for life, such as running, jumping, throwing, climbing.

Children of the senior preschool age will be able to assess their actions and opportunities, as they compete in the section of strength (traction in the hands), speed (running for a short distance, mokisimon running) and other adjectives. In addition to physical development, moving games help to educate such qualities as willpower, courage, perseverance, endurance, courage in children. Children try to satisfy their enormous needs for their movement, as a rule, through games. For them the game-primarily activity, action. During the action games, children's movements improve, their qualities such as Initiative and independence, confidence and perseverance develop. They learn to coordinate their actions, and even observe certain rules (initially, of course, in a simple form). Children under the age of three, as a rule, are very impressionable, emotional, cases are unstable, they become restless, but quickly get tired of one different movement, can not walk (run) for a long time without breaks. Therefore, it is necessary to control extremely active children: not to allow them to hang in their hands, jump from a large height, draw their attention to a slightly sluggish pace game. Gradually, the content of the Games also changes. Children initially perform actions according to the instructions of adults: for example, they depict a chicken or a hare - "grain crumb", "fly". At the age of three, children switch from imitating the actions of adults to games that will be different "pictorial" or by roles. They play a role-playing or fictional Game, describe a doctor, a seller, a driver, a cook, etc. Children actively repeat what they see, not what they are familiar with. The game will last longer, its plot will become more diverse and understandable. Then the game becomes more complicated. Three roles appear in it, for example, one child describes a sheep, the other - a wolf, the third - a shepherd.

Independent action games, which are held with different toys, are very useful. Children can be grouped into two, three. The movements of the child are usually determined by the types of toys, for example, running with flags, rings, walking machines, rolling balls, throwing, hanging.

Children are interested in such toys and are engaged. In some independent games, children can not immediately show activity and initiative, their actions are the same and limited. But in games related to the performance of an adult's task, the actions of children will be aimed specifically, they will repeat the actions several times, strengthen the skills of movement, develop dexterity, dexterity. It is very important for children to be guided by them even when they themselves are engaged in the game. It is worthwhile to complicate the game of some of them, teach others to bring the beginning to the end of his work, while the third, if he is quietly playing, will be able to talk. Often in Independent Games, children perform wrong and even dangerous actions. They jump with almost straight legs, leaning on the entire foot palm over the chair or rafters; from the ground they are pushed and run with the entire foot palm. In such cases, different ways are used. The older man himself enters the game, reminds the children of a familiar and close image in which they can imitate (how the cat jumps softly, how the birds fly without noise). The first games that should be taught to children will not have a certain plot and rules. The child will perform simple, interesting tasks, come and take the toy in his hands, run to the adult and see what they are hiding in their hands. " Take the flag", " run to my side", " find the Flag " games can be an example of this. When teaching games, it is necessary to adhere to a certain consistency. For example, the game" Catch Me "is simpler than the game" catch

you". In the first case, the child should catch an older person from himself, in the second game there is a risk of catching, so the child will have to spend more physical effort. It is necessary that the games become increasingly diverse in content, containing more complex tasks. If the child initially ran at the pace that he wanted to get the toy, then the pace of running should be determined by the adult after the game is well mastered.

In the process of carrying out the research, we carried out work on the following objectives;

1 .To study the age-related features of the development of children's mobility activities in the conditions of preschool institutions, as well as to determine the specific features in the interdependence of the indicators of children's physical training.

2 .Development of children's mobility in the conditions of pre-school educational institutions, reasoning through experiments and identification and theoretical justification of the technology of development of children's mobility activities.

Planning of experiments on physical education of children of preschool age was carried out according to the scheme presented in Table 1. For five weeks, preschool children consistently performed special stratified motion games for this purpose, which were adapted depending on whether one of the five physical qualities was strongly developed by one or more of the indicators of psychic processes. For example, strength and attention, strength and imagination. In addition to power capabilities, improvements in speed, agility, endurance, and resilience have also been studied, taking into account age and gender, in harmony with psychic processes.

There were no clear differences in the initial indicators of the state of 3-6-year-old children in the control and experimental group. Therefore, in further analysis of the results of pedagogical experience, we only compare the final results.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in our final word, we can firmly say that the results we receive during the pedagogical experience are not one-literal. In 4 - year-old children, at a time when he or she or this muscle group is making stronger improvements at that or that stage of ontogenesis-the heterochron aspect of strength development is considered natural, and therefore we can not say that our indicators, which are not so adecent at all, are the result of a planned experiment. The development of children's mobility in the conditions of pre-school educational institutions was determined by experiments conducted on age-related characteristics of the NMG and was theoretically justified. The use of moving games in physical education classes in the conditions of preschool institutions helps children develop mobility opportunities, physical training, as well as increases the quality of their preparation for the transition to a junior school age.

REFERENCES

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). Journal of Positive School Psychology, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ (“Мажолис ун-нафоис” асари мисолида). Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии, 3(2).

5. Рuzиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). Высшая школа, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In Конференции.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(7), 966-969.
12. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
13. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
14. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES*" PLATFORM (pp. 13-14).
15. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

**FACTORS AFFECTING PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN OUR SOCIETY AND THEIR
MANIFESTATION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF BANKS**

Qobilov Vohidjon Zoxidovich

Master of the Higher School of business and entrepreneurship under the Cabinet of Ministers
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract. In the article, the factors affecting payment systems in the society of New Uzbekistan, their characteristics and their manifestation in the activity of banks are shown on the basis of clear analytical examples.

Keywords: budget, liquid assets, TIF, deposit, budget deficit, inflation.

Introduction

In our society, the activities of banks, which today are considered the main mechanics of our economy, are developing even more intensely than in fact, it is very important that these processes are carried out on the basis of the criteria for justice. Also, the implementation of such goals as further development of the capital market, improvement of its infrastructure, promotion of attracting investors to the capital market, simplification of the procedure for participation in the local stock market for foreign investors and protection of investors' rights at a high level, determined by the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 291, published on September 15, 2019. Moreover, the modern islahats that are being held should only and only serve the benefit of our people. The words of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, expressed in a critical spirit to the activities of banks and said: "every dollar allocated, every sum — from the budget, from the bank — this is all the money of the people," should not leave indifferent one conscious citizen of the Hech of our society.

"We also put a big milestone before us on poverty reduction. To achieve them, we will create new opportunities and conditions for entrepreneurs," the president said. And the implementation of these goals cannot be imagined without modern banks that serve our hardworking people in different directions in our society. International banking practice experiments show that one of the most important issues in the development of payment systems is ensuring the continuity of payments. In turn, ensuring the continuity of payments directly depends on the liquidity of commercial banks and the liquidity of the subject making the payment. Therefore, when studying the factors affecting the practice of using non-cash accounting forms, it is important to assess the liquidity of commercial banks and study the factors affecting the liquidity of economic entities.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The analysis showed that in 2017-2021, Asakabank experienced a downward trend in the current liquidity ratio. This is explained by the following reasons:

– lower than the growth rate of deposits that can be claimed for the growth rate of high-liquid assets (while the growth rate of high-liquid assets compared to 2017 in 2021 was 137.8 percent, the growth rate of deposits to be claimed was 166.5 percent);

– a decrease in high-liquid assets above the rate of decrease in deposits that can be demanded (a decrease in the amount of deposits that can be claimed in 2021 compared to 2017 was 36.9 percent, while a decrease in high-liquid assets was 66.4 percent) .

In 2017-2021, the National Bank of TIF observed a downward trend in the current liquidity ratio. This is explained by the fact that the growth rate of deposits required during this period is higher than the growth rate of highly liquid assets. The TIF National Bank had a high liquidity asset growth rate of 134.8% in 2019 compared to 2016, while the demand deposit growth rate was 238.9%.

One of the factors that directly affect the liquidity of commercial banks is the change in the share of deposits required in the volume of brutto deposits.

The increase in the volume of deposits required in brutto deposits compared to the current liquidity of commercial banks

In 2017-2021, there was a trend of increasing the total volume of asakabank deposits of the deposits to be claimed. This is a negative situation in terms of ensuring the bank's liquidity.

In 2017-2021, there was a downward trend in the total volume of asakabank deposits of deposits to be claimed. This is considered a positive case in terms of ensuring the bank's liquidity.

The balance of deposits that are still required in the total volume of Asakabank deposits remains significantly higher.

It is worth noting that the problem of insolvency in the economy negatively affects the liquidity of economic entities, and as a result, a negative impact on the practice of using non-cash forms of accounting occurs.

The presence of such a large amount of receivables among economic entities is explained by the fact that, in our opinion, the level of monetary security of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is low. As of January 1, 2022, the country's economy has a monetary level of just 19.1%. Whereas, to solve the problem of insolvency, this indicator must be at least 50%.

The experience of foreign countries shows that the main place in increasing the level of monetary supply of the economy is occupied by the budget channel and the credit channel. That is, increasing the costs of the state budget and increasing the volume of loans made by commercial banks to legal entities and individuals plays an important role in increasing the level of monetary support of the national economy.

At the same time, it should be noted that in the current period, the possibility of using both channels of increasing the level of monetary support of the economy of Uzbekistan is limited. This is because, firstly, the country's state budget has a large deficit. As of October 1, 2020, the amount of the state budget deficit of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 7711 billion. som .

Along with the interest rate of fixed-term deposits in the national currency, the relatively high inflation rate is also causing banks to have higher interest rates of their loans in the national currency.

The next factor affecting the practice of using non-cash accounting forms is the degree of compliance with the principles of organizing non-cash settlements. At this point, it is worth recognizing that in our republic there are some complications associated with the observance of the principles of organizing cashless settlements. In particular:

- due to the fact that the target sequence of payments is used, difficulties arise in certain economic entities associated with the payment of creditor debt;

- difficulties associated with the payment of the amount of goods at the expense of banks ' loans (lack of high-liquid collateral facilities in borrowers, lack of resources in banks and the presence of an unbalanced liquidity problem) ;

- the fact that the balance of funds in the volume of current assets of paying entities is small;

- the fact that the level of use of documented letters of credit is low, which allows you to collect payment for goods and services on time and in full.

Violation of the monopoly position of the supplier of goods and the term of payment by the buyer forces the supplier of goods to impose a requirement to make the payment in advance. Prepayment of the sum of goods, on the other hand, creates the risk of poor-quality goods being delivered or not delivering the goods on time. In such conditions, a commercial promissory note can serve to strengthen the contractual relationship between the buyer and the supplier of goods in advance payment of the amount of goods. However, the circulation of commercial bills in our republic does not exist.

It should be noted that in ensuring the continuity of payments made through the means of non-cash forms of settlement, overdraft loans of commercial banks occupy an important place.

It is significant that bank overdraft loans can be used to ensure continuity of payments made through four forms of non-cash settlements:

- when the payer submits a payment order to the bank, when his current account does not have funds;
- when a check comes to the Bank of the buyer, when his current account does not contain funds;
- in the calculations carried out on documented letters of credit, when commodity documents come to the payer's bank, in the absence of funds in the current account of the buyer;
- when a commodity document or commercial bill of exchange is accepted by the buyer's bank into the incasso, in the absence of funds in its current account.

Commercial banks mainly credit the commodity reserves and production costs of companies. Financing these lending facilities at the expense of short-term loans of commercial banks has a number of distinctive features. Including:

- the circular circulation of the company's working capital includes the period from the purchase of raw materials to the sale of finished products, and during this period there will be a high probability of a discrepancy between the time of the fall of the money of the sold goods and the time of payment of money for raw materials;
- the means of payment created at the expense of the loan are directed to the payment of raw materials and materials, and in this case the connection of the loan with the material elements of the working capital occurs;
- for credit relations, the process of distributing the company's net income is of paramount importance. This is due to the fact that if the income received at the production stage was not rationally spent in the distribution process, then overdue debt may arise on the short-term loans issued.

Conclusion

In place of the conclusion, it is worth noting that the amount of net income of companies is strongly influenced in some cases by external factors that do not depend on their own. As such factors, it can be shown that the inflation rate and the rate of depreciation of the national currency are high.

The high inflation rate and the depreciation rate of the national currency will lead to a higher cost in the volume of gross receipts from the sale of products. As a result of this, the amount of net income of the company is reduced.

One of the important factors that depend on the companies themselves and lead to a decrease in the amount of net income, is the reduction in the volume of sales.

The reduction in the volume of sales of products directly reduces the amount of net income.

References

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.

4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОЙИ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ (“Мажолис ун-нафоис” асари мисолида). Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). Высшая школа, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In Конференции.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems, 11(7), 966-969.
12. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
13. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
14. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES*" PLATFORM (pp. 13-14).
15. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

M.SH. Djumaboyeva

Associate Professor of the Department of Music Education of Kokand SPI

Annotation: In this article, the formation process and history of ancient musical art can be learned from ancient sources in the works of "Avesta", "Shokhnoma" and read the history of ancient music and art through these works. There was talk about their meetings.

Key words: history, art, music, melody, ensemble, song, wind instrument, tambourine, chang, double flute, vin, barbat, tanbur, oud.

The art of music has been considered an integral part of the culture of the peoples living in the territories of Central Asia since ancient times. Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "Music has an incomparable divine influence that cannot be measured or compared with anything"! His words have a great meaning. At the end of May, Shavkat Mirziyoyev issued the decree "On measures to further increase the role and influence of culture and art in the life of society" and "Measures to improve the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan". signed the decision "on" It was in the territory of present-day Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and East Turkestan As a product of the creative activity and thinking of the ancient Sugdians, Khorezmians, Parthians, and Bactrians, it has been formed and developed over the centuries.

Also, the development of this type of art was influenced by the peoples (Scythian, Sauromatian-Sarmatian, Sac-Massagetian) who lived in the steppe, forest-steppe, and mountainous regions of the vast region stretching from the northern borders of China to Eastern Europe. there is enough evidence that it was extremely large. The historical formation process of the art of music was initially influenced by the first mythological ideas as the need to try to understand the nature and the events happening around, and then it was influenced by the spiritual-meaning of various ceremonies led by priests. held spiritually has become the spiritual and spiritual content of various ceremonies. The improvement of the art of music is connected with the development of the cultural life of cities, and its roots go back to the end of the second millennium and the beginning of the first millennium BC. The development of social relations, the emergence and development of various professions, national holidays, religious ceremonies, as well as the process of the formation of a layer of musicians, people who have received special training and serve to conduct various events in the palace. accelerates. Let's unite musicians, composers and dancers based on a common goal, to study and enrich the musical and spiritual heritage left by our ancestors, and pass it on to the next generation, continuing the traditions of mentors and students. showed courage The first shoots of the activity of people of this category took root in the environment of the community of priests based on the characteristics of their time. A person's inner spiritual experiences, observations related to living, life, death, observations under the influence of events and incidents within the framework of daily relationships, their clear expression began to be polished and resounded in the form of the sound of musical tones. 0, in turn, serves as an ideological weapon, i.e. a means of influence, for the priests who received the phenomenon of influencing the spiritual and emotional feelings of the people.

The massagets living in Herodod desert and steppe regions gathered in one place and, under the leadership of a priest, threw the fruits and leaves of the Hum (Haoma) plant into the fire. to sing and dance gives information about their fall: "...they have another tree from which they carefully pluck the fruit. Then they light a bonfire, sit around it, throw some fruit into the fire, smell the smoke, and enjoy themselves as if they were drunk with wine. The more they throw the fruits, the more they get excited, and at the end they sing songs") petroglyphs tell the story. One of the musical instruments depicted on the rocks is a tambourine, the base of which has a hole in the middle and According to

the "Shahnoma", "the sounds and noises produced when the tambourine and the drum are played served to relieve the headaches of King Zakhok for a certain period of time." This legend is closely related to the ritual of sacrifice. It appeared as an integral part of the belief (cult) of the god of fertility, as a sign. The statue of Silena-Marcia, considered to be the goddess of beauty, grace, water, and fertility, playing a double flute musical instrument (avlos), found in the ruins of the city of Sangin, the ancient throne of Bactria, on the altar of the palace, shows how much musical culture has developed in these regions since ancient times. Also, from the ruins of the temple, a combination of bones connected to each other and made of clay alloys, blown Playable words are also found.

Neighboring avlos musical instrument. A girl playing this instrument. The emergence of Zoroastrianism as a religion promoting monotheism and its belief in the position of the dominant religion in these regions for centuries had a huge impact on the gradual development and process of the art of music. The scientific-historical, religious-philosophical and moral-educational foundations that had a great influence on the formation of the spirituality of the peoples of Central Asia are primarily related to the Zoroastrian doctrine, which was created and formed by the prophet Zarathustra. The teachings of Zoroastrianism as a reflection of human relations with society and nature, which have been living and working for thousands of years. formed. There is no doubt that the ideas put forward in the "Avesta", which is considered the holy book of Zoroastrian teachings, embody the life, lifestyle, traditions, religious beliefs and beliefs of our ancestors. Among the knowledge that Zoroastrians must acquire at the end of the educational process, the knowledge of music and the direction of musical culture occupy one of the main places. An important aspect of the development and disappearance of music culture in Central Asia is due to the activities of the military and the regular army. It is known from history that already in the 7th century BC, our ancestors had a regular army, which obeyed their specific rules and laws. The army is made up of different types of troops formed. There is no doubt that the ideas put forward in the "Avesta", which is considered the holy book of Zoroastrian teachings, embody the life, lifestyle, traditions, religious beliefs and beliefs of our ancestors. Among the knowledge that Zoroastrians must acquire at the end of the educational process, the knowledge of music and the direction of musical culture occupy one of the main places. An important aspect of the development and disappearance of music culture in Central Asia is due to the activities of the military and the regular army. It is known from history that already in the 7th century BC, our ancestors had a regular army, which obeyed their specific rules and laws.

Military musicians played a special role in the army composed of different types of troops. Plutarch tells about the widespread use of drum-like percussion instruments in the Parthian army. For example, on May 9, 53 AD, the Roman army under the leadership of Crassus suffered a terrible defeat from the Parthians. Before the battle, in order to cheer themselves up and scare the enemy, the Parthians used to make a noise by playing huge percussion instruments with brass bells hung around them. This military method was later widely used by world leaders such as Iskandar Zulqarnayn, Genghis Khan, and Amir Temur in their campaigns. A military ensemble consisting of wind instruments. During military operations and ceremonies, some musical instruments served as an important symbolic symbol among military weapons, flags, flags, and emblems. For example, if the trumpet is considered a separate symbol of military command, musical instruments such as idiophone-jam, aerophone-flute are considered symbols of kings. Mem brafon - a huge percussion instrument was handed over to the commanders. Tabira, musical instruments such as charos also served to distinguish and define the positions of soldiers in the army. A military ensemble consisting of brass and wind instruments found in Panjikent and a drill instrument on the neck of a three-headed, three-eyed, six-armed god indicate that this instrument was widely used in military music practice. On the other hand, the burgu musical instrument is considered sacred. It is written in "Avesta" that when a severe winter comes and all living creatures are threatened with extinction, the god Ahura Mazda gives a golden drill to King Jamshid. When the king's horn was blown, the ground cracked,

and people and animals entered the underground city built by Jamshid under the sound of the golden horn. The presence of settlements called Varakhsha, Varzonze, and Varozun in the territories of the current Navoi regions of Bukhara is also a sign of humanity. proves once again that it was a center of high culture and spirituality. In the process of organizing palace ceremonies in a high quality and cheerful mood, the special features of the art of music were highlighted. Special features of the art of palace music are highlighted. The practice of palace music was conducted by astrologers in the royal service following strictly defined rules. Based on this, every day of the week is designed to perform a certain training. For example: "On Saturday, the rulers in most cases called meetings and appointed responsible persons to carry out the relevant work, while on Sunday, they were confused about the solution of the country's internal problems and dealt with legislative issues. Go hunting on Monday, and engage in riding, wrestling, and various military games on Tuesday. those who are Wednesday was devoted to foreign affairs of the country, and ambassadors of neighboring and distant countries were received.

Answers to letters and letters are written. Employees of the country's administration, governors of regions and cities, elders, tribes, representatives of various peoples and nations, clan chiefs were received on Wednesday, and important issues of state importance were resolved. Also, construction issues were discussed, opinions and suggestions on the construction of cities, fortresses, defense fortifications, caravanserais, sanatoriums, bridges, baths, schools and temples were studied. Appropriate instructions were given and decisions were made. The rulers, who were freed from all work, organized various parties and celebrations, considering Fridays as "decoration" and "decoration". In order for the ruler and his entourage to get spiritual nourishment and have a good time, musicians, entertainers and representatives of other art forms were invited and performed entertaining performances. In addition, discussions and evenings were held with scientists, leading scientists of the time in such fields as history, philosophy, astronomy, music, literature, rhetoric, stylistics, logic, mathematics, and medicine.

A special place was allocated to the art of music, and the representatives of secular "Farkhanistan" and religious "Dabiristan" schools freely played chang, vin, barbat, tanbur and wind instruments, and sang songs on religious and heroic themes. In the context of court music Religious and ceremonial songs such as "Yazdon Ofarid", "Oina Jamshed", "Khurushi Mughan", "Bogi Shirin", "Romishi jon", "Mushkuya" which arose as a result of the desire to feel living nature in harmony with man. lyrical songs such as "Sourudi pahlavon", "Sourudi mazandaron", "Khurosoni" on the theme of heroism are reflected. "Oroishi Khurshed" ("Beauty of the Sun"), "Farrukhroz" ("Beautiful Day"), "Sabzai" in the content of the songs of the peoples living between the two rivers, in the way of responding to natural events and seasonal changes. Bahor" ("Bahor koklami"), "Guljam" and other songs were performed. Ancient holidays also played a role in the emergence of various musical genres and forms played "The first day of the creation of the world by Ahura Mazda and the days of the legendary king Jamshid's accession to the throne are reflected in the celebration of Nowruz by Zoroastrians." Nowruz holiday includes songs such as "Nozi Navroz", "Navrozi Buzurg", "Navrozi Qayqubad", "Navrozi Haro". In the pre-Islamic period, the development and progress of the musical culture of our ancestors reached high levels and peaks during the reign of the Sassanids (22-65 years). Many historical-artistic, philosophical, didactic and musical works were written during this period. Among them: "Khusrav Kavatan orizak" ("Khusrav Kavatan and his mahram"), "Traniknoma" ("Book of Songs"), "Aini Khvarsandikh" ("Theoretical and practical rules of art") can be entered. A singer as the pinnacle of musical development, An example is the work of Borbad (585-638), who was a musician, composer and great music theorist, who summarized the musical heritage created by the peoples living in the territories of the Sassanid state and put it into a certain system. It's no secret that Borbad's creative heritage has been influencing and surprising the thinking of generations of musicologists for the past one and a half thousand years. In particular, musical works such as

21	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

"Khusrav Sarvod", "Srot-I Khusrav", "Khusravoni-at" served as a foundation for the development of the musical culture of the next period. Borbad systematized the musical materials of the creature based on the ancient cosmological and astrological imagination and created a calendar of special songs for the days of the week, month and year that are periodically updated.

This calendar is seven Contains "Songs of the King" and groups of 30 and 360 songs. By the 7th century, as a result of the conquest of vast territories by Arab military campaigns in Central Asia and the spread of Islam in these regions, the stage of the pre-Islamic musical art of our people came to an end. The stage of Islamic music culture, which is fully developed in terms of content and essence, began to form. For example, the songs that tell about Rustam and his battles, his love for Princess Takhmina, the death of his son Suhrob, who was executed by his unknown father, have become independent ritual performances. Later, these songs became a great epic of the Tajik people - It was reflected in "Shahnoma". A cycle of legends was created about Rustam, Siyovush and other Bahadirs. The song was also sung in various ceremonies connected with the worship of gods. This is described in "Avesta". "Avesta" hymns (youths) are performed in recitative style. Hymns consisted of half-prose, half-heavy narratives with busy and repetitive refrains that could be sung as a chorus. During the rituals related to the worship of gods, songs were sung and danced around the sacred fire. People's holiday rituals, for example: the equalization of day and night in the spring - Navroz - were widespread. The writers of the Middle Ages also showed the role of music in labor rituals, the desire of people to connect music with the structure of the world, with myths about death and resurrection in nature. 0 is the largest of Central Asia due to the strengthening of the violence that arose in the territory of the countries, it brought them closer to the surrounding countries.

Central Asia (from the 4th century BC to the 3rd century AD) was part of the Alexander Macedonian state, and later the Greco-Bactrian kingdom. This period called antiquity in the history of Central Asia is reflected in culture. The image of Greek musical instruments has been preserved. They showed the presence of purely local characteristics in many musical instruments of the ancient culture of ancient Central Asia (flute, oud, circle). The mixing of local traditions with Greek, Indian and other traditions is reflected in the lyrics, which means that the culture of that time had a unique character. Although the influence of Greece on the musical culture of Central Asia can be found in the musical treatises of medieval Central Asian scholars, the times this effect disappeared over time.

Small terracotta sculpture is a bright monument of the ancient culture of Central Asia. Most of the figurines found in Afrosiyab (the heart of the ancient city of Samarkand) depict musicians playing flutes, uds, and circles. Many discovered figurines testify to the importance of music in the life of Samarkand, the capital of the Sugdians and Ulam. The art of music has been considered an integral part of the culture of the peoples living in the territories of Central Asia since ancient times. Its directions, genres, forms are the product of the creative activity and thinking of the ancient Sugdians, Khorezmians, Parthians, Bactrians who lived in the territory of present-day Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and East Turkestan, who are the ancestors of the Uzbek people. has been formed and developed for centuries. Also, the development of this art type was influenced by the steppe, forest-steppe, mountainous regions of the vast region stretching from the northern borders of China to eastern Europe. There is enough evidence that the influence of the peoples who lived in their lands (Scythian, Sauromat-Sarmat, Sak-Massaget) was extremely large. The historical formation process of the art of music was initially influenced by the first mythological ideas as the need to try to understand the nature and the events happening around, and then it was influenced by the spiritual-meaning of various ceremonies led by priests. has become the spiritual and spiritual content of various religious ceremonies.

Musicians, musicians, dancers united on the basis of a common goal, all art people left by their ancestors. In conclusion, while describing the historical sources, we found it necessary to mention that musical instruments and their performance are developing even now. Among the instruments

mentioned in the ancient sources, such instruments as oud, khan, tablak, doul and their performance were revived in the next 15-20 years, and these instruments enriched the ensemble of folk instruments. Today, music teachers teach music. It is necessary to have all the knowledge about the history and creation of the name. Because the teacher is not only an educator, but also a positive feeling such as patriotism, loyalty to the profession, hard work, understanding of art and culture in the students through music. and a pedagogue who shapes qualities.

References

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ ("Мажолис ун-нафоис" асари мисолида). *Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии*, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). *Высшая школа*, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. *An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In *Конференции*.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In *RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES* (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(7), 966-969.
12. 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.
13. SHAVKATOVNA, DJUMABAEVA MUQADDAS. "The Importance of the Sound of Tones in Instilling Elements of National Spirit in the Hearts of Students." *JournalNX* 7.02: 151-153.
14. E.Qobilova Formation of creativity in preschool children by means of folk instruments using advanced foreign experience Impact factor(ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 10, Oct., 2022)
15. E.Qobilova Educationsinificance of teaching the history of Turkish Art and culture to students Impact factor Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research, under Volume 12. 02 february 2023
16. E.Qobilova Formation of creativity in preschool children by means of folk instruments

using advanced foreign experience Impact factor(ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 10, Oct., 2022)

17. Qobilova Technologies of forming musical creativity of school children Impact factor Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research, under Volume 12. 02 february 2023

18. E.Qobilova The role of Azerbaijan classical music of forming the virtue of internationality in students Impact factor Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research, under Vol 12. 2 february 2023.

19. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.

20. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

21. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES*" PLATFORM (pp. 13-14).

22. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

F. Yusufkhodjayeva

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

G. Jakupova

Osh State University, Kyrgyzstan

Abstract: In this article, as a result of the attention given to our national art in Uzbekistan, we should increase the sense of respect for our national values among young people, and contribute to the development of our national embroidery. It is taken into account that he acquires a decent profession, makes a valuable contribution to the development of society, lives, and thereby manifests his identity in society, that is, matures as a person. Vocational education in a broad sense means that a person receives education in a trade according to his mental abilities, physical capabilities, abilities, interests and aspirations for this or that field, as well as values and worldviews, and then enters and adapts to this field. Finally, it is understood that he will develop into a mature and qualified specialist over the years, and his main criterion at the current stage of quality education is to study the technology of collective creative works in practice.

Key words: folk art, embroidery, sozana, zardevor, flower quilt, sheet, joynamaz, doppi, kiyik.

Folk art enriches the spiritual world of people, shapes their artistic taste, and educates their spirit. That is why the applied art of the Uzbek people is one of the most necessary resources for educating people in an artistic, moral, universal spirit, forming their world views and raising their cultural level.

Embroidery is also one of the oldest and unique types of Uzbek national art. Initially, flower images, geometric shapes, shapes of spatial objects were embodied in embroidery, and later human figures and historical monuments began to be reflected with the help of a unique gloss of colored threads.

Embroidery is of great importance in decorating clothes and items. By learning how to embroider, you can update clothes, decorate and prepare many necessary items: napkins, aprons, pillowcases, gifts for loved ones. The art of embroidery has a centuries-old history. According to archeological findings, since ancient times, household items, towels, lace frames, tablecloths, holiday and everyday clothes, scarves, hats and other things have been decorated with embroidery.

The methods of embroidery, the embodiment of colors of flowers have been improved from generation to generation. Embroidery is widespread in Central Asia, especially among Uzbek, Turkmen, and Tajik women. The variety of embroidery styles indicates the art of Uzbek embroiderers. For example: Nurota, Bukhara, Samarkand. Embroidery products are sewn with a plain kandakhayol stitch. Uzbek embroiderers have modeled their applied art in other types of decoration. There are many plant-like images of branches, bouquets, and bouquets in embroidery.

The uniqueness of choosing colors in embroidery. Embroidery is closely related to color. When choosing threads, it is necessary to know the thickening of colors, how they affect each other. When choosing mutually compatible colors, the color circle consisting of the colors of a closed spectrum is used as a basis. Color can change the shape or size of an object. If you look at a surface covered with red and blue spots, the red spots are closer to the blue spots, which can be deceptive.

As a result of the attention paid to our national art in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to increase the respect of our youth for our national values, to contribute to the development of our national embroidery.

Cutting and copying of national clothes.

Chapon, qiyik, joynamoz, palak are among the national sewing items of the Uzbek people. In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, there are types of national crafts and they are the most amazing and popular part of the colorful cultural heritage. The types of arts that have emerged and flourished in the Uzbek land are incomparable and unique. The patterns of Uzbekistan and the peoples of Central Asia in general that have reached us have a special place. Monuments of architectural and folk decorative art in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Tashkent, Kokan and other cities are unique and priceless examples of art created by our past generations, and they are not only ours, but the whole are cultural masterpieces and artistic heritage of mankind.

It is known that painting, goldsmithing, wood carving, carving, knife making, basket making, embroidery, goldsmithing are common types of Uzbek national crafts. Sewing items such as sozana, zardevor, flower quilt, bedclothes, joynamaz, doppi, qiyik form the basis of Uzbek national embroidery. Uzbek embroidery has developed along with all other professions in connection with the climate, natural conditions, and environment over the centuries. The Spanish ambassador Riy Ganzalez De Clavijo recorded in his diary that he saw Uzbek national embroidery in the palace of Amir Temur. In 1547, Kamollidin Behzod worked on "Zafarnoma" in the miniature of "Temur's Throne" and depicted the embroidery made for the tent. Kiyivchas, which are a national household item and clothing, have not lost their importance among our people even today. That's why you can see qiqiqchas or qiqiqs in every Uzbek household. And the most gratifying thing is that many people can prepare such qiqi or qiqiqcha.

Kiyikcha entered our history as a table. It was used as a towel when the weather got hot, and as a table when eating, besides, it also served as a belt for men. Especially the bridegrooms are highly respected and important. The diagram below is shown in Figure



Picture 1

It is also known as qiyik - chorsi. Because its four sides are of the same size, it is designed for tying the waist and giving birth to bread. The size of the qiyik is mainly 60×60; 70×70; It was 80×80

26	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

in size. It is made of fabrics such as satin, lace, crepe satin, chit. There are specific rules for sewing a kiik, and the patterns and decorations are sewn by hand and by machine using water, chain, pukhtalama, and ajamai stitches. "Mulina" "ilas" "chamois" threads are used for kiikcha. First, the gauze is cut to the size of 60x60 cm (or 70x70, 80x80 cm) (Fig. 2). The edges are drawn and then copied. Pattern elements are downloaded. Then you can sew using the types of stitches we have made.

Practical work:

1. Gauzes are flattened and ironed.
2. Four-cornered shape from gauze (60×60 cm) Fig. 2 is cut (Fig. 2).
3. A copy of a flower is placed on the flower.
4. The edges of the cut will be blued.

It is advisable to use the following interactive methods when teaching students embroidery work.

"KASHTA" MANAGEMENT

The following puzzle is about embroidery terms are given. Find the puzzle correctly

used in embroidery

the name of the device is derived.

Width: 1. Chock type. 2. Sewing tool.

Height: 3. Embroidery device.

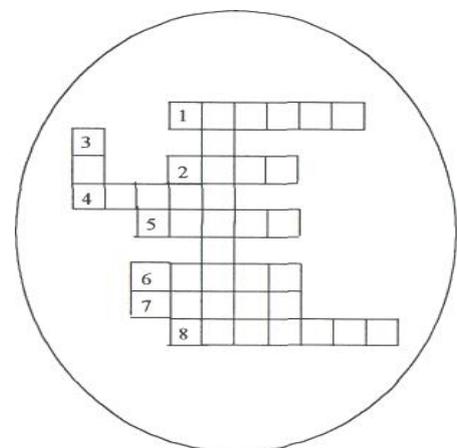
4. The name of the decoration.

5 Type of embroidery.

6. Embroidery tool.

7. Material name.

Height: 8. Sewn



When the training is conducted in this way, it teaches students to learn the most ancient and unique types of Uzbek national art, to remember the mastered topic and to perform them in practice.

REFERENCES

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). Journal of Positive School Psychology, 110-117.

2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ (“Мажолис ун-нафоис” асари мисолида). *Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии*, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). *Высшая школа*, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. *An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In Конференции.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(7), 966-969.
12. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. (2018). ОСНОВЫ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРАКТИКИ ПЯТИКЛАССНИКОВ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛ. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (5-6), 44-46.
13. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2018). Тарбия усулларини тўғри танлашнинг таълим жараёнидаги аҳамияти. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (1), 52-59.
14. Yusufxodjayeva, F., & Saxobiddinova, F. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA KASANACHILIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA UNING AHAMIYATI. *Conferencea*, 25-30.
15. Mukhtarovna, Y. F., & Anvarovna, K. V. (2022). METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES FOR STUDENTS OF THE DIRECTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(3).
16. Yusufxodjayeva, F. (2023, March). TEXNOLOGIYA DARSLARIDA O'QUVCHILARGA GAZLAMALARGA ISHLOV BERISH TEXNOLOGIYASINI O'RGATISHDA “BBB” TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH. In *E Conference Zone* (pp. 12-17).
17. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). YOUTH ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

18. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). LEARNING THE TECHNOLOGY OF COLLECTIVE CREATIVE WORK IN PRACTICE. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 175-179.
19. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). TEACHING OF TECHNOLOGY USING INTERACTIVE METHODS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 169-174.
20. Shamsidinovna, A. M. (2023, April). МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARGA BERILADIGAN TA'LIM MAZMUNI. In *E Conference Zone* (pp. 22-25).
21. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). GAS PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(2), 110-114.
22. Venera, K., & Firdovuskhon, Y. (2021). Technology of Formation of Skills of Folk Crafts and Home Work at Technology Lessons. *JournalNX*, 7(03), 227-230.
23. Ибрагимова, М. Ф., Хамдамова, В. А., & Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2020). ЁШЛАРНИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ТАРБИЯЛАШДА ТЕЖАМКОРЛИКНИНГ ЎРНИ. *Интернаука*, (23-3), 61-62.
24. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2019). Методы и формы обучения по методике преподавания труда в педагогическом вузе. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (3-4), 146-149.
25. Yusufxodjaeva, F. M. (2018). Tarbiya usullarini to 'g 'ri tanlashning ta'lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati. *Sovremennoe obrazovanie (Uzbekistan)*,(1), 52-59.
26. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2019). Касбий маҳорат ва компетентлиликни ривожлантириш жараёнида мотивлаштириш. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (1 (74)), 11-17.
27. Yusufxodjayeva, F., & Ibroximova, N. (2023). "Gazlamaning ong va teskari tomonlarini, boylama va kondalang iplarini aniqlash" mavzusini o'qitishda interfaol metodlardan foydalanish. *ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR VA JAMIYAT MUAMMOLARI*, 2(1), 24-27.
28. Yusufxodjayeva, F. (2023). Rolli o 'yinlar usuli. *PEDAGOGIK ISLOHOTLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI*, 1(1), 84-87.
29. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). " SMALL" IN TRAINING NATURAL FIBERS USE THE METHOD OF WORKING IN GROUPS.
30. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. (2016). ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТРЕНИНГА НА УРОКАХ ТРУДОВОГО ОБУЧЕНИЕ. *Ученый XXI века*, 57.
31. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. (2016). USING TECHNOLOGY TRAINING FOR TEACHING LESSONS OF LABOR. *Ученый XXI века*, (10 (23)), 56-57.
32. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
33. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
34. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 13-14).
35. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

Z. Isakova

Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical institute

R. Meliboyev

Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical institute

Annotation. In this article, a brief analysis of the methods of formation of pedagogical skills of teachers is described. Proposals were developed on the basis of analytical conclusions.

Keywords: mimics, pantomime, speech techniques, personal qualities of the teacher, professional knowledge.

Introduction

The appearance of the teacher is one of the important characteristics that demonstrate the pedagogical technique. It is necessary to remember that the appearance of any person acquires aesthetic meaning and pleasure to those around him, constantly paying attention. The appearance of the teacher, in principle, is a manifestation of important qualities, kindness in his face, seriousness, imprudence in his walk, naturalness. As soon as the teacher enters the class, wordless becomes in the attention of students, they begin to communicate with them.

His positive or negative behavior, which is performed on the classroom scene, begins to affect the pupils. Especially young teachers should feel their emotions, fear before they enter the lesson for the first time, keep themselves free, do not lose themselves from any failures that may occur during the first lesson.

In the external appearance of the teacher, in the system of pedagogical techniques, mimic, pantomime situations are important, the expression of Mimic and pantomime, which directly demonstrates the behavior of the teacher, manifests itself in the teacher's gestures, meaningful views, stimulating, or, sarcastic smile, and they provide a thorough Foundation in the pedagogical influence of the teacher-educator, in the effective and meaningful

Methodology

Mimicry is the art of explaining one's own thoughts, mood, condition, sensation by the movement of the muscles of the eyebrows, eyes and face. Sometimes the expression of the teacher's face and eyes have a great influence on the students.

MIM the emotional significance of mimic actions, expressions information. it gives them the opportunity to deeply master. Students quickly "read" their mood, attitude, depending on the behavior and behavior of the teacher. Therefore, some trifles in the family, giving in to feelings, grief and anxiety can not be expressed in the teacher's countenance and mimic signs. Because, these trifles have their own negative effect on the teacher's pedagogical activity in the excellent performance of lessons. In the teacher's face, mimic signs should be expressed only those that are characteristic of the lesson, can help students to solve educational and educational tasks.

The expression, speech in the teacher's face, the interaction with the students should correspond to his individual character. The teacher can express features such as mimic expression in the form of a face, confidence in accordance with the laws of Education, approval, prohibition, discontent, joy, pride, curiosity, indifference, duality. Bunda, various changes in voice, it is important that the speech is understandable. In the demonstration of the main signs of mimic expression, the appearance of eyebrows, eyes, faces is involved.

Eyebrow, eye, face along with expressing satisfaction, joy, pride or confession, discontent, dissatisfaction, resentment and other signs from the response of the pupils, it also helps to carry out educational work efficiently without distracting the attention of the pupils, interfering with others. It is worth noting that mimic expressions freely demonstrate the character, inner world, spirituality,

individual characteristics of pedagogical activity of the teacher. The expressed vision of the teacher's mimicry will be directed at the students, or some student. It is simply impossible to namoish mimic expressions by throwing a glance at the whiteboard, door, window, sight gun, or wall.

Discussion

Pantomime is a technique that regulates the Gav of the teacher, the movement of the hands, feet. It is known to all that teachers communicate with students in educational and educational activities, play an important role. However, in communication with students, the pantomime of the teacher, that is, in Gav, the movement of the eyebrows, legs is not correctly expressed, education - based communication may not give a result. If the teacher “chiza” the image of any pedagogical reference through the state of his Gav, eyebrow, leg movements, the pupils will enjoy it, they will be united by their inner feelings, external feelings, and the whole mind will focus on mastering the content of educational materials. Pantomime is the ability to keep the Gava true, the compatibility of the movements of the hands and feet, clearly and completely explaining their thoughts, the expression of the hand, head in different movements, expresses the confidence of the teacher in his knowledge, strength. Therefore, the teacher should educate the situation of being able to behave in front of the students. (legs 12-15 CM. on the width, one leg slightly forward to stand). The teacher's gait, gestures through the hands and feet should be avoided by excessive movements. For example, in the auditorium often walk back and forth, as a rule, make different gestures, throw the head on all sides, etc. Such a situation will become the attention of students during the lesson, cause irritation and arouse a mood of disrespect towards the subject under study, the teacher.

It is recommended that the teacher walk only forward in the process of training transition. Students who walk from the nest to the neck will have Comics. When he walks to the side, the teacher can explain important events, because in this the students are listening to the teacher with all their attention.

It is important that the teacher is able to manage his emotional state in the system of pantomime movements. The teacher is under intense observation in the process of communication with the students. Changes in his mood are manifested in pantomime movements. Due to this, it is necessary to have the ability to manage one's emotions, be serious, Be Optimistic, be in a benevolent mood in the process of providing educational and educational influence to the students (during lessons and extracurricular activities, in the process of educational work). The system of pantomime movements is not a skill that can arise suddenly to the teacher. To do this, the teacher should be able to work tirelessly on himself, quickly find and eliminate his shortcomings during the period of his first pedagogical activity. Because, over the years, the teacher can adapt to each of his actions and become a habit. A teacher with excellent pantomime skills will be able to self-control. During his many years of activity, he is able to train the nervous system and keep himself from becoming nervous, emotional and mental stress:

- > regularly engaged in sports;
- > constant study of knowledge of youth psychology;
- > having compassion and optimism towards students;
- > control your own movement (muscle tension, eyebrows, legs, and head);
- > to regulate movement, breathing while maintaining the pace of speech in a rhythm;
- > proper organization of cultural leisure (rest, constant attention to one's own health, love of lyrics, music, humorous satires and reading);
- > being in a self-critical relationship and being able to influence.

In order to improve the effectiveness of teaching and to have a positive, educational effect, the acting and directing skills in the teacher's actions should also be embodied. In particular, teachers of the humanities should have the ability to act. Speaking about known subjects, images, historical heroes, acting, directing skills are necessary. They help the teacher to master the experience of being

in the influence of the feelings of the students, in the emotional attitude towards the heroes of the subject.

Pedagogical technical skills are carried out on the basis of acquisition of knowledge in special subjects of the teacher, striving to improve pedagogical skills, interest in his profession, duty and sense of responsibility. They contribute to the work of educating, educating, organizing, promoting young people, obtaining independent knowledge.

In the external appearance of the teacher, the technique of speech, the management of feelings. when mimic and pantomime skills are perfectly carried out in one mold, the intended goal is definitely achieved. In this case, it is worthwhile to look at the tone of speech, speech, gestures, oddity in unexpected pedagogical situations, to get out of the conflict with calm, to foresee the reality and to base it on a fair analysis. These consonants are formed on the basis of the personal, individual psychic, physiological qualities of the teacher. Even in the management of pantomime movements, individual pedagogical techniques, age, sex, client, Fe, health and anatomical-physiological characteristics of the teacher are important.

The teacher must first of all formulate the above skills in himself as an educator, deeply mastering their content and taking advantage of the opportunities for mastering pedagogical texni - kani. Then, he leads towards teaching - chin pedagogical skills. Thus, the external appearance of the teacher is also one of the important features of pedagogical technique - it gives the educators the opportunity to independently, without fear, convey their thoughts to the teacher through free thinking of what they see and hear. "The educator must know how to organize, walk, joke, be cheerful, or angry, he must behave so that every action, walk, dress should educate the children"" wrote the well-known educator A.S. Makarenko.

The appearance of the teacher is one of the important characteristics that demonstrate the pedagogical technique. It is necessary to remember that the appearance of any person acquires an aesthetic meaning and pleasure to those around him, being in constant e't borda. The external appearance of the teacher is mainly a manifestation of important qualities: kindness, seriousness, imprudence in walking, naturalness in his face. The teacher will be in the classroom with the help of Shia in the attention of unconditional students, will begin to communicate with them.

Whether his positive or negative behavior, which is performed on the classroom scene, begins to affect the pupils. In particular, young teachers need to overcome their emotions, fears, feel free before entering the class for the first time, not to lose themselves from any failure that may occur during the first lesson.

Conclusion

In the teacher's appearance, mimicry, pantomime situations are important in the system of pedagogical techniques. Mimic and pantomime expressions that directly demonstrate a teacher's behavior are reflected in the teacher's gestures, meaningful looks, motivating or sarcastic smiles, and they are reflected in the teacher's pedagogical influence, prepares the ground for an effective and meaningful training session.

The goal is certainly achieved when the teacher's appearance, speech technique, emotional control, mimicry, and pantomime skills are perfectly executed in one mold. In this case, it is expedient to rely on words, tone of voice, looks, gestures, resilience in unexpected pedagogical situations, calmness, anticipation of reality and a fair analysis. These features are based on the personal, individual mental, physiological qualities of the teacher. The individual pedagogical technique, age, gender, client, character, health and anatomical-physiological characteristics of the teacher are also important in the management of pantomime movements.

REFERENCES

32	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). Journal of Positive School Psychology, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ (“Мажолис ун-нафоис” асари мисолида). Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). Высшая школа, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In Конференции.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems, 11(7), 966-969.
12. Isakova Zukhra Rafikovna. (2022). CONDUCTING TRAININGS BASED ON THE USE OF THE “MENTAL ATTACK ” METHOD. Neo Science Peer Reviewed Journal, 4, 48–50.
13. IZ Rafikovna - FORMATION OF TECHNICAL CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 4. 11. 2022. 1349-1352
14. OB Usmanovich, IZ Rafikovna, MR Inomjonovich...SELECTION OF ACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING SESSIONS. - International Journal of Early Childhood Special . 14. 7..., 2022.
15. IZ RAFIKOVNA - THE METHODS OF DEVELOPING MODERN TECHNOLOGY SKILLS AMONG GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS. Scienceweb academic papers collection, 2021
16. IZ RAFIKOVNA - O EDUCATE STUDENTS TO BE SMART, POLITE, WELL-MANNERED, INTELLIGENT AND PHYSICALLY HEALTHY IN THE PROCESS OF LABOR EDUCATION Scienceweb academic papers collection, 2021
17. I.Z Rafiqovna, DT Ganiyevich, AMA Qizi - TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL CHOICE PLANNING... International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and 2.03 ..., 2022. 82-92.

18. IZ Rafikovna, B Toshpolatovich, MR Inomjonovich - THEORETICAL BASIS OF PREPARING FUTURE IT TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS FOR INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research 3.11 ..., 2022. 803-812
19. IZ Rafikovna, MR Inomjonovich - ... FORMATION OF STUDENTS'CREATIVE TECHNOLOGY, FOLK CRAFT SKILLS IN TECHNOLOGY COURSES FORMATION OF STUDENTS'CREATIVE TECHNOLOGY, FOLK CRAFT SKILLS IN TECHNOLOGY COURSES". Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal 3 .2022
20. ZR Isaqova AQLIY HUYUM METODINI QO'LLASH ASOSIDA TRENING MASHG'ULOTLARINI O'TKAZISH - НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ..., 2023
21. I Zuxra, M Raxmatali - TEXNOLOGIK TA'LIM MASHGULOTIDA O 'QUVCHILARGA FARTUK VA RO 'MOL KONSTRUKSIYASINI TAYYORLASHNI O 'RGATISH Involta Scientific Journal, 2023
22. IZ Rafikovna - FORMATION OF TECHNICAL CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 2022
23. IZ Rafikovna - RAW MATERIALS OF SEWING MATERIALS: FIBER TYPES Open Access Repository, 2022
24. R Meliboyev - Innovative research in modern education, 2023 INNOVATION IN ELECTRICAL SCIENCE TEACHING APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGIES
25. P Мелибоев - Involta Scientific Journal, 2023.ТЕХНОЛОГИК ТАЪЛИМНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШГА ОИД ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРИНИНГ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ, РИВОЖЛАНИШ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРИ
26. R Meliboyev - ... International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies ..., 2023 Effective use of electrical engineering in the educational process
27. MR Inomjonovich – 2022 ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM AND SCHOOL
28. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
29. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
30. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 13-14).
31. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

Ataxojayev Toxirjon Maxmudjonovich

Senior teacher of the chair of the English language and literature of
Kokand state pedagogical institute. Uzbekistan

Annotation. This article deals with after class activities which are used in teaching foreign languages at secondary schools, the forms of after class activities, the organization of after class activities, the role of after class activities in language learning.

Key words: after class activities, structure, competitive, mass media, cultural, political, stages, conduction, individual work, group work, results, participants.

In the methodical literature and in school practice traditionally distinguish three forms of out-of-class work: individual, group and mass. In a basis of such distribution the sign of quantitative coverage of participants is assigned. Underlining an illegibility of concept of "mass character", V.I.Shepeleva suggests to distinguish forms of out-of-class work on foreign language to organizational-structural signs. Accordingly it carries group forms to organizational-structural forms, and individual and mass - to not structural.

Individual out-of-class work is spent with separate pupils who prepare the message or the report on the country which language is studied, about considerable dates and events, outstanding people, study verses, songs, fragments from literary works in a foreign language, produce visual aids, make out wall newspapers, albums, stands, etc. Individual work can constantly be spent or incidentally.

The group form of out-of-class work has accurate organizational structure and rather constant structure of the participants united by the general interests. To this form various mugs belong: colloquial, vocal, drama, translators, philatelists, home reading, etc. Some methodologists recommend to organize for pupils of all classes colloquial and choral mugs, for pupils of the senior classes - literary-translational and regional geographic. Have positively proved the combined mugs where different kinds of activity, for example, learning of songs and preparation of performances, home reading and viewing of filmstrips with the further discussion of the seen unite. Employment in mugs, as a rule, are spent regularly.

Mass forms of out-of-class work have no accurate organizational structure. To them carry such actions as evenings of amateur performances, festivals, competitions, carnivals, thematic evenings and т.п. These actions are spent incidentally.

On sense it is possible to allocate such forms of out-of-class work on foreign language :

- 1) competitive,
- 2) mass media,
- 3) cultural-mass,
- 4) politiko-mass.

Each group of the specified forms provides concrete actions. Actions of competitive character, competition, game, the Olympic Games, a quiz and other. Mass media - the wall newspaper, the announcement, the bulletin, oral magazine, the digest, an exhibition-quiz and т.п. Actions of cultural-mass character, the evening-holiday devoted to national traditions of native land or the country, which language is studied; the evening-portrait devoted to life and activity of known writers, Poets, composers, actors, etc.; evening-meeting with interesting people; evenings-chronicles in connection with significant events. Actions of politiko-mass character: a forum, festival, press conference, solidarity fair, a space bridge and other.

In the pedagogical literature there is a concept "uniting forms of out-of-class work" (T.M.Kalechits, Z.O.Kejlina). To uniting forms carry children's and youthful clubs on interests,

school museums, libraries, film studios, cinemas and clubs cheerful and resourceful. Clubs are the effective form of out-of-class work on foreign language as they unite pupils of different age and different interests, create wide space for dialogue, operate on bases of self-management and become the centers of out-of-class work at schools. Clubs have the names, emblems, positions and charters. Among schoolboys clubs of cheerful and resourceful (KVN) which provide carrying out of interesting competitions, execution of songs, verses, solving of riddles, crossword puzzles, rebuses with a visual support in the form of posters, pictures, filmstrips use special popularity. Each command which takes part in KVN, has the motto, an emblem, a song and the form. As "homework" participants of club prepare a performance of products of known foreign writers and playwrights.

It is expedient to allocate such form of out-of-class work as Week of a foreign language at school. This form in character is mass as provides participation in it of a wide contingent of pupils, and on the structure is complex as includes a complex different in sense and the form of actions which occur during the certain period of time and are directed on realization of problems of the complex approach to education of pupils.

Week of a foreign language at school as the complex form should assist the purposeful organization and ordering of all out-of-class work on foreign language in school, activization of work of circles for which week becomes the original creative report, to formation of creative relations between pupils, teachers and parents who cooperate in the course of preparation and carrying out of Week. Week of a foreign language spend to the certain period of academic year under preliminary made program which defines the purposes, the maintenance and the form of any of its components. The subjects of actions within the limits of a Week should be interesting, informative, accessible, connected with a teaching material and to answer age features of pupils, level of their language preparation.

Process of preparation and carrying out of Week foreign language passes in three stages.

First stage (preparatory) begins drawing up of the program of Week. At this stage the organizing committee in which structure teachers of a foreign language, the director of studies, representatives of student's and parental weight are selected is created. Members of organizing committee define executors of the program, will organize manufacturing of suits, a requisite, registration of premises, exhibitions, announcements, invitations, and also preparation of necessary phonomaterials, filmstrips, films, slides. Directly preparation of pupils for performances is spent by teachers foreign language , working individually with each pupil or with groups of pupils in mugs. During rehearsals pupils will improve the pronunciation, learn to behave on a scene, etc.

The second stage is a carrying out of Week of a foreign language. Creation of atmosphere of conviviality, ease is an indispensable condition of carrying out of Week. Pupils should feel satisfaction and pleasure from the participation in a holiday.

Third stage is devoted results of Week. It is desirable to let out the newsletter and to inform on how there has passed the Week, what successes its participants who from pupils was most noted have reached.

As the separate form of out-of-class work on a foreign language it is possible to allocate correspondence of pupils. It has not only big educational, but also practical value as assists development of speech of pupils. Correspondence gives the chance to pupils to use practically a foreign language as means of dialogue and to receive the additional information to program themes. That correspondence assisted development not only written, but also oral speech of pupils, at sessions of a circle or club section the information in a foreign language about which it is gone in the letter listens with delight, exhibitions of letters during which time their maintenance is made comments are arranged. The organizing center of this work is "the School post office" which helps pupils with correspondence, gives foreign language the information on how correctly to issue letters (to write the address, date, etc.) Offers addresses of foreign friends which wish to correspond, provides with

envelopes, marks, advises concerning the use of a language material, characteristic dialogue for the epistolary form.

As practice shows, kinds of out-of-class work which provide optimum results, should have such characteristics:

- pithiness which realizations of the practical and general educational purposes of out-of-class work assist;
- a communicative orientation: all kinds of out-of-class work should provide using a foreign language as with means of reception and information transfer in typical natural situations of dialogue;
- the overwhelming majority of kinds of out-of-class work should include "set" of situations which are a subject background and stimulus to purposeful language acts;
- orientation of problems to increase of language activity of pupils;

Emotionality of forms and ways of realization which assists increase of interest of pupils to activity speaking another language.

REFERENCES:

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОЙИ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ ("Мажолис ун-нафоис" асари мисолида). *Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии*, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). *Высшая школа*, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. *An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In *Конференции*.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In *RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES* (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(7), 966-969.
12. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.

13. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
14. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 13-14).
15. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER IN FORMING THE SPIRITUALITY OF STUDENTS THROUGH MUSIC

M.SH. Djumaboyeva

Associate Professor of the Department of Music Education of Kokand SPI

Annotation: This article talks about the main tasks of forming the spirituality of students through national music and the role of the teacher.

Key words: spirituality, education, nationality, art, teacher, culture, song, status, tradition, interest, music, value.

The teacher plays a big role in forming the spirituality of students through national music. through music, he formes the spirit of patriotism, respect, values, tradition and respect for classical music in the students. Uzbek music culture has an ancient and rich heritage. In its content, the national spirit, high human qualities, artistic spirituality, struggle for independence and independence, and dreams of our people are vividly expressed. Also, excellent schools for the methodology of Uzbek music education have been formed.

The national traditional music pedagogy includes the following methods of music education: Popular folk music pedagogy. It finds its expression in the daily life of the people, family ceremony, cocktail process, etc., and it is carried out naturally and involuntarily. At weddings and funerals, popular genres of music are performed individually and collectively. In this process, new tunes and songs are created. This is an invaluable factor in the artistic and musical development of the nation, in the enrichment of our musical heritage, especially in the moral and artistic upbringing of the young generation. The professional music education methodology has an excellent school. In his practice, scientificity, continuity and consistency of education are logically connected. The educational content is rich due to the virtue and sophistication of the profession and the oriental moral education. The teacher's experience, skillful performance, and spiritual wealth play an important role in the teacher-student practice. Young artists, after years of perfect theoretical and practical study of music, decided to devote themselves to the service of the people, and received the blessing of teachers. Skilled performers-instrumentalists-halfas, epic singers and makomatists come out under professional music mentorship.

At the same time, many of them have also learned from the science of composition and are enriching our musical heritage. Folk and professional music pedagogy are practically interconnected and enrich each other. Music, philosophy, theology and literature are taught in national Muslim schools and madrasas. properly connected with limi and trained. This is work on individual, group and collective pronunciation expressiveness and musical tone (clarity, logic, sound generation and voice rhythms, breathing patterns, etc.) The teaching of literature has always been inextricably linked with music as an art. In this, the weights of poetry and music were jointly studied based on the measurements of aruz. Therefore, many writers and scientists made a significant contribution to the development of music science. Unique artistic education in madrasahs had a positive effect on the development of our musical heritage. It played an important role in the development of philosophical ideas in the music-artistic content of dervishes, zikrs and qalandarism under the influence of Sufi teachings. being trained was a positive thing, of course.

Certain experiences and special personnel training were achieved. But these events were not able to form the musical culture of the young generation. The following problems have caused this. The place and role of music is incomparable in raising the young generation, who are the future of our country, to be fully educated and highly spiritual. Therefore, everyone should know their national music well and be able to appreciate it. We know that our people have their own national values that have been inherited from their generations and ancestors for thousands of years, and these national values were revived with

the honor of Independence. National tradition - customs, national traditions, historical monuments and, of course, attention to our national musical heritage has increased.

Under the motto "Uzbekistan's future is a great state", we must not forget the great importance of our national values in educating young people, including students, who are the future of our country, to be well-educated and clean, with morals and manners. , is the main task of us pedagogues. Looking at the "national music culture" mentioned above, which is an aspect of our national values, we can see that it has reached us in two forms. That is, folk music creation and professional (vocational) music in the oral tradition. Here we will give brief information about both of them. Creation of Uzbek folk music. When we talk about the creation of Uzbek folk music, we first of all think about "the creation of the people". Folk art is called "folklore", and this term is combined with the English words "folk" - folk and "lore" - wisdom; It means "people's wisdom". Although the author of folk art is the people, it cannot be denied that the folklore work was once created by an individual creator. That is, even though folk ijd was created by an unknown person, it is a national musical heritage that has become a national musical heritage in the process of passing from century to century, from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, from teacher to student. So, folk art is a creative product of the people.

Folk art, folklore, goes back to the very distant past. According to historical sources, the first examples of folklore began to be created even in primitive society. In the times when primitive people did not yet know writing, they expressed their opinions orally, and some of their opinions were expressed through music. The pre-Islamic religion of the peoples of Central Asia and Iran was created by Zoroaster, the founder of the Zoroastrian religion, and was later improved by the ulema and priests of the Iranian fire-worshipping religion (supporters) of the encyclopedic book "Avesta" (589-512 BC) about art and culture. the information has been preserved, and this information indicates that it is the beginning of folk art and music art of the first millennium BC. That is, in the "Avesta" it is mentioned that the rituals related to the worship of the gods should be performed by singing around the sacred fire. In addition, this book is very much about Navruz, the day of spring equinox, "Mehrgoi" festival, which is related to harvest, and "Sada" festivals, which are related to spring. a lot of information is given. In the history of Central Asia, the period from the 4th century BC to the 3rd century AD is the 1st century, and during this period, art and culture continued their development. An example of this is the double courtyard depicted on the wall of Ayritom Castle of Termiz. The image of musical instruments has been preserved from this wall fragment. On the figurines found in Afrosiyab (ancient Samarkand), the depiction of musicians playing the flute, ud, and circle is also a bright relic of the ancient culture. In the period of Arab rule (8th and 9th centuries), despite the fact that the creation of folk music slowed down, Navroz, Mehrgon, and Sada holidays were widely celebrated. Despite the beginning of the period of feudalism after the liberation of Central Asia from the Arab conquerors in the era of the Samoyeds (IX-X), such scientists and thinkers emerged during this period that they did not establish a strict science, but they definitely connected it with music and made a huge contribution to the creation of folk music. contributed. These are the great scientists, poets and musicians who lived and created in that period - Ahmad Fargani, Muhammad Musa al-Khorazimi, Abu Nasir Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Rudaki, Firdawsi and others.

During the founding period of the Uzbek people (11th century), as a result of the settlement of nomadic Turks and farming, the peoples of Central Asia developed their own culture and art, and the Turkish language spread rapidly, songs and epic epics began to be written in Turkish. About the musical culture of the 11th century, "Qabusnoma" (Kaikobus book), Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'atit turk" (Dictionary of the Turkish language), Fahriddin Mubarakshah's "Tarikh", Yusuf Khos Khajib's "Qutatgu bilig" written at that time. A lot of information is presented in pamphlets such as (Knowledge that Brings Happiness). During the reign of Amur Timur and the Timurids (XII-XV), Central Asia gained a great external position. The state capital Samarkand and Temur's hometown Kesh (Shakhrisabz) were beautified and decorated with huge buildings. Musicians were brought from the cultural centers of

40	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

conquered Khurasan, Iran, and Syria, along with various artisans. At that time, lavish court ceremonies were conducted through music, but music spread widely among the artisans. In particular, Ulugbek of the Timurid dynasty turned Samarkand into a scientific and cultural center and patronized poets and musicians. In the second half of the 15th century, the center of culture moved from Samarkand to Herat, and the flourishing of literature and art during this period is associated with the name of Alisher Navoi. He was the right-hand minister of the last dynasty of the Timurids, Sultan Husayn Boyqaro, and encouraged and guided the people of literature and art. There are reports that Navoi loved music, was a great scholar, and even created music. Babir gave a lot of information about this in his "Babirnama" during the description of culture and art in Herat.

In the 16th century, the Khanate split, and this was reflected in the musical culture of the Uzbek people. The tradition of the Timurids continued in the palace of the Khans, and attention to the court musicians increased. This was described in the "Treatise on Music" by Najmuddin Kavkabi, a connoisseur of musicology who lived and worked in the 16th century. 17th century court musician and

Theoretician Darvishali Changi's treatises are also significant due to the richness of his thoughts on music. Due to the fact that such court musicians were separated from folk art, professional music was gradually formed. At the same time, despite the hard life and poverty of the people, the creation of folk music continued on its way of development, the genres were enriched, musical instruments improved, and professional music based on the oral tradition - "Statutes" were clarified at length. As a result of this, Shashmaqom, a high example of professional music in the oral tradition, was created in the 18th century. People's creativity was considered a popular interest, the art of carpentry, puppetry, and economy spread widely, and artists entertained the people by demonstrating their art at public festivals and celebrations.

References:

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). Journal of Positive School Psychology, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ ("Мажолис ун-нафоис" асари мисолида). Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). Высшая школа, (6), 77-78.
6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In Конференции.

9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(7), 966-969.
12. G. Sharipova. G. Najmiddinov. Music teaching methodology. Tashkent., 2018
13. N.A. Bakhridinova. Children's choir culture in Uzbekistan. Tashkent., 2002.
14. The concept of extracurricular and extracurricular activities. Tashkent., 1999.
15. 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.
16. SHAVKATOVNA, DJUMABAEVA MUQADDAS. "The Importance of the Sound of Tones in Instilling Elements of National Spirit in the Hearts of Students." *JournalNX* 7.02: 151-153.
17. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
18. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
19. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES*" PLATFORM (pp. 13-14).
20. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

Makhmudova Dilafruz Salimjonovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article examines the poetics of a literary-critical text. The conclusions of many scientists are used in the substantive coverage of the topic.

Keywords: criticism, poetics, literary theory, artistic idea.

Introduction

The purpose of this lecture is to characterize the basic concepts of the structure of a literary-critical text. The system of concepts is built on the basis of certain traditions in understanding the nature and essence of literary criticism, discussed in previous lectures. Despite some aspects of the study of the poetics of criticism in the studies of B.I.Bursov, L.P. Grossman, B.F.Egorov, M.G.Zeldovich, M.Ya.Polyakov, A.M.Shteingold, in numerous dissertations on criticism in recent years, the level of theoretical generalizations in the field of poetics of criticism is still far from what has been achieved in the study of the poetics of fiction. Therefore, the problem is still relevant: to determine the goals and objectives, working principles of studying the poetics of a critical work, its inner world, the art of critical creativity in its realization, realization (M.G.Zeldovich). To define the original concept – the poetics of literary criticism – let us turn to the most developed literary definition of poetics.

The subject of poetics in a broad sense is the study of speech works of any genre from the side of their structure and forms of its expression. Each type of verbal creativity has its own poetics: the poetics of fiction, the poetics of journalism, the poetics of criticism, the poetics of folklore, etc. Applied to literature, poetics is the science of the system of means of expression in literary works. In the expanded sense of the word, poetics coincides with the theory of literature, in the narrowed sense – with one of the areas of theoretical poetics. As a field of literary theory, poetics studies the specifics of literary genera and genres, trends and trends, styles and methods, explores the laws of internal connection and the relationship of various levels of the artistic whole. Depending on which aspect (and the scope of the concept) is put forward in the center of the study, they say, for example, about the poetics of romanticism, the poetics of the novel, the poetics of the work of a writer as a whole or one work¹. As you know, poetics consists of a general poetics that explores the artistic means and laws of construction of any work; descriptive poetics, which deals with the description of the structure of specific works of individual authors or entire periods; and historical poetics, which studies the development of literary and artistic means.

On the other hand, along with the poetics of literary texts, the poetics of journalism is also developing. The introductory article by G.A. Solganik in the collection Poetics of Journalism (1990) begins with the statement: The title of the book may seem somewhat unusual, since it connects previously unrelated concepts. However, not only fiction can be considered as art. In principle, any verbal work ... can be studied from the point of view of its expressiveness, the impact of a form closely related to its content. The articles in this collection testify to the fruitfulness of the study of expressive resources and the genre range of journalistic texts. Based on these definitions and taking into account the specifics of a literary-critical text synthesizing logical-analytical and artistic components, we define the poetics of criticism as a section of the theory of criticism about the principles and techniques of interpretation and evaluation of a work of art and the reality associated

with it, about the relationship and interaction of logical-analytical and artistic elements of a critical work, about the totality of techniques for influencing the reader, about the genre-compositional structure of literary-critical texts.

By analogy with the structure of the poetics of literature, it seems possible to talk about the general (theoretical), private (descriptive) and historical poetics of criticism. Theoretical poetics builds an abstract model of a literary and critical work on the basis of generalized descriptions of groups of critical texts and develops tools for analyzing criticism. Private poetics describes the structure of a specific critical work, the work of a critic, a separate direction. So there is a problem of selecting elements to build an adequate model of a critical text. In the theory of criticism, there is no consensus on the number of elements of this structure, as well as, in fact, on the structure of a work of art.

Literature analysis and methodology

A prerequisite on the basis of which it is possible to build a theoretical model of the structure of a literary-critical text (hereinafter – LCT) can be the experience of observations on the structure, content of the text from literary, linguistic positions, textual studies. To study the poetics of criticism, it is necessary to actively involve research on the natural trends in the organization of the text, linguistic poetics, lexical and syntactic stylistics (I.R. Galperin, I.V. Arnold, N.V. Cheremisina, I.F. Protchenko, etc.). The results of studies of communicative linguistics, as well as the pragmatics of the text (N.D. Arutyunova, Y.S. Stepanov, M.N. Kozhina, T.V. Bulygina, V.Z. Demyanov, etc.) are strikingly little used in the study of the poetics of criticism. These directions, as is known, show interest in the communicative nature of language systems, and in connection with this – and to functional, dynamic.

When studying literary criticism, where the communicative component of its nature is decisive, these approaches cannot be ignored. The involvement of such general textual categories as informativeness, cohesion (intra-textual connections), inter-textual connections, prospectus, retrospection, subtext, etc., allows a deeper understanding of the intra-textual signs and criteria characterizing the principles of the organization of a critical text. The main problem is to determine how a number of general text categories and categories of literary text manifest themselves in criticism. The tendency not of separation, differentiation, but of convergence of linguistics and literary studies, as a result of which new fields of knowledge appear (on the borders, in the intervals between traditional sciences) (D.S.Likhachev), manifested today in the research of fiction, should become familiar for the study of literary criticism.

Discussion and result

The study of the structure of a literary-critical text can be based on the following provisions:

I. The literary-critical text obeys general textual patterns. Within the framework of the typology of texts, LCT (from the point of view of intention) refers to narrative-explanatory, argumentative texts. According to the classification of text types proposed by the Czech linguist K. Glausenblaz, LCT is included in the group of texts with a complex structure. It can be placed between scientific and artistic text. Scientific prose consists mainly of a number of arguments and proofs. Its style-forming principle is a logical sequence of presentation, a chain of consistent coherent logical judgments put in a cause-and-effect relationship; it strives for maximum objectivity of thinking. Scientific work, as a rule, does not make it possible to imagine the mood, the physiognomy of the

author, his attitude to the reader, the assessment of what is being presented. The penetration of emotional elements in a scientific text is possible only through polemics.

In a literary text, unlike other texts, researchers distinguish its conditional nature (fictionality), universal motivation on the part of meaning. An artistic text contains not only semantic, but also so-called artistic or aesthetic information; it is polysemantic and multifunctional, included in the system of intertextual (intertextual) connections. A specific artistic text, writes G.V. Stepanov, conveys a meaning that, in our opinion, cannot be expressed by synonymous statements. The artistic meaning cannot be semantically represented regardless of the given language design. Changing the language design entails either the destruction of a specific artistic meaning, or the creation of a new one.

LCT is not as plural (polysemantic) as a literary text, but also not as monologue-like as a scientific text. Let us refer in this connection to the opinion of the prominent American theorist Paul de Man. His work *Blindness and Epiphany* is devoted to the rhetorical aspects of modern criticism. He notices: Since they (i.e. texts. – K.V.) are not scientific, critical texts should be read with the same regard for their ambivalence as the literary texts under study, and since the rhetoric of their discourse is based on categorical statements, the discrepancy between meaning and utterance is a constituent part of their logic. In the mobile world of interpretation, there is no place for Todor's concepts of accuracy and identity. The necessary immanence of reading in relation to the text is a burden from which it is impossible to get rid of. It remains an insurmountable philosophical problem that arises in connection with any form of literary criticism, no matter how pragmatic it may seem or does not want to seem (our italics – K.V.) here, in critical discourse, we encounter it in the form of a constitutive discrepancy between the blindness of utterance and the insight of meaning.

The critic's judgments may indicate his blindness (as well as the blindness of a writer groping around the world), but the objective meaning of the work that the critic discovers in this judgment is an epiphany. In the total volume of LCT information, an important role belongs to both intra-textual information and information brought from other texts, i.e. hypertext. But since the main means of introducing hypertext information are artistic quotations, the introduction of an artistic quotation in a substitute function (i.e. thoughts about the object of analysis are formulated at the expense of someone else's word) leads to an increase in the content and conceptual information of the LCT. Thus, the artistry of the LCT increases.

It is possible to cite the conclusions of specific analyses of critical articles confirming this thesis. Y.B. Orlitsky's research on the inclusion of poetic quotations in the composition of critical articles shows that not only does the rhythmic status of such texts change (they become not purely prosaic, but prosimetric), but also the deformation of the speech structure of this text itself occurs. In the article *Poetic quotations in V. Solovyov's critical articles*, the researcher demonstrated that poetic quotations embedded in the prose of Solovyov's critical articles interact rhythmically with the prose monolith of articles in some way, sometimes even grow into it due primarily to metric roll calls. This allows us to conclude about the transitional (partly artistic) nature of Solovyov's articles. It is interesting to apply a similar approach to the texts of other critics of the XIX and early XX centuries.

II. It has long been argued in science that the boundaries between artistic and non-artistic texts are often quite shaky. On the one hand, from a functional point of view, fiction will be any verbal text that is able to realize an aesthetic function within a given culture (Yu.M.Lotman). On the other hand, as it is noted in the modern stylistics of the text, with all the originality of artistic texts, their inherent properties and categories are mostly found in non-fiction texts (A.I.Gorshkov. Russian

stylistics. M., 2001. p.66). This applies to categories such as the author's image, intertextuality, composition, plot, character, time, genre, etc.

LCT can approach artistic prose by its properties (for example, Belinsky's Literary dreams with the subtitle *Elegy in prose*), or abstract reasoning, but its main types are located in this interval. Despite the variety of specific textual varieties, it is possible, based on the above provisions, to identify a number of structural features, the interaction of which gives it LCT, and not another. At the same time, the analogy between artistic and LCT (not a mechanical transfer!) they may have significant heuristic value.

The poetics of LCT is conditioned by a number of functional properties of criticism, of which we consider the most important: 1) the dialogical connection of criticism with its subject – literature; 2) the significant impact of the laws of rhetoric on the poetics of LCT; 3) the appeal of criticism, along with literature, to life. Let's take a closer look at these aspects.

1. The artistic structure of the work itself, its stylistic features, the volume of the critic's literary memory (literary thesaurus), the specifics of his own artistic style (in the case of writer's criticism) – all this can actively influence the critic, generate a close fusion of the subject-logical and emotionally expressive principles. Therefore, it is always a problem for literary criticism to maintain a distance or convergence between the language of literature and the metalanguage of its description.

In different critical systems, it was solved in different ways. In modernism, this distance was sometimes deliberately shortened. Zh. In his work *The Attitude of Criticism*, Starobinsky provides an interesting commentary on Albert Thibaudet's reflections on the conditions under which criticism can become creative: Thibaudet even admits that the gift of artistic fiction can be used in criticism – it is something more than the ability to penetrate into the spiritual world of a writer or an epoch. Friendship and creativity become criticism when the relationship between the reader and the author results in a dialogue, when the book speaks and is answered in its language. Does such a construction of criticism have a chance of success? Responding to a work in his language, does criticism run the risk of becoming his paraphrase, too submissive echo? It is not for nothing that today we have cooled this kind of friendship, re-created distance and suspicion in criticism, allowing us to find moments of blindness, misunderstanding of ourselves, unconscious betrayal of ourselves in the writer.

The Russian researcher S. Vayman also reflects on the same topic. For the critic, the figurative material becomes the material of his thought about the text: the measure of the direct representation of the figurative material in the material of critical thought depends on the individual way of the critic – his talent, taste, temperament, etc. At the same time, consciously or unconsciously, but the critic is forced every time to approach his subject not so close as to lose sight of the whole, but also not to move away from it at such a respectful distance that you can no longer distinguish the details [ibid.].

One way or another, the problem of distance arises every time, especially when it comes to criticism, as if competing with a work of art. At this level, the phenomenon of critical intertextuality (citation, including autocitation, allusions and reminiscences, the use of paraphrases, thematic-compositional connections, continuations, etc.), intra-textual connections (distant, associative, imaginative cohesion, repetitions, retrospection and prospectus), modality, the category of time, etc., acquires special importance. a modality that organizes the role of the author in the LCT.

2. The modern revival of interest in rhetoric and non-rhetoric is associated with the deepening of the analysis of the features of a literary work, with the structure of the text (the rhetoric of the open

text, the rhetoric of the closed text) and the problem of literary communication. The term rhetoric is known to be used in both its classical and modern meanings. In its classical meaning, the content of the term is interpreted as the art of prose speech, as opposed to the art of poetic speech, as a set of rules, a mechanism for generating speech addressed to the creators of texts. For literary criticism, in our opinion, it is this classical meaning of the term that is of great importance.

The genesis of criticism and the history of its functioning are closely related to rhetoric. Let's focus on those studies that at least occasionally talk about this problem (there is no holistic understanding of the problem of criticism and rhetoric in modern science). If we do not talk about criticism as a special institute of artistic culture, then its isolation from rhetoric in complex relationships with philosophy began in ancient Greek criticism. The ancient rhetorical treatises (Protagoras, Aristotle, Cicero, etc.) laid the foundations of the evaluation procedures of poetic art, the theory of verbal expression and argumentation, genre varieties of various types of speech (laudatory, accusatory, defensive, etc.). This created for future criticism a kind of base of evaluation procedures, interpretation of a literary text and general rules for the creation of interpretative and evaluative texts.

Conclusion

In the process of historical development, criticism uses the achievements of rhetorical knowledge, but does so in the interests of literary or social struggle, addressing a wide audience, convincing them of their point of view on the subject. So, in the study of J.Starobinsky's Critique and the principle of authority. From Rousseau to Germaine de Stael, it is traced how one of the directions of European criticism goes back to the academic-rhetorical tradition of praise. Zh.Starobinsky considers Germaine de Stael's Letters about the writings and character of Jean-Jacques Rousseau as an initial example of such a new criticism and concludes: Literary praises of the XVIII century are a prototype (albeit distant) of a criticism closer to us, seeking to reveal the essence of a work or creative thought. The very fact that passionate admiration is primary immediately reverses the traditional stages of analysis and evaluation: usually evaluation, conclusion followed a scrupulous presentation of motivations, after a thorough study of the advantages and disadvantages. Here, enthusiastic admiration is primary: Rousseau immediately receives emotional support.

References:

1. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). Journal of Positive School Psychology, 110-117.
2. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
3. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
4. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОЙИ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ ("Мажолис ун-нафоис" асари мисолида). Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии, 3(2).
5. Рузиматов, Р. Я., Махкамов, Г. М., Отажонова, С. Р., & Турсунова, Ш. А. (2017). Промышленное развитие в Коканде, причины экологических проблем (1956-1975гг.). Высшая школа, (6), 77-78.

6. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal.
7. Isabayeva, M. M., & Otajonova, S. R. (2021). Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 48-51.
8. Otajonova, S. (2021, July). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND. In Конференции.
9. Otajonova, S. (2021). PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318>. In RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES (No. 18.06).
10. Асқарова, М. А., Отажонова, С. Р., Алимова, М. Б., & Ирматова, М. Д. (2020). READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 398-402.
11. Rakhimova, G., Narimonova, Z., Otajonova, S., & Abdulxaeva, M. (2019). Stereotypy and poetics of the endemic of recit. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(7), 966-969.
12. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
13. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.
14. Marxabaevna, B. A. (2023, October). Methods of teaching vocabulary in higher institution. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES*" PLATFORM (pp. 13-14).
15. Aleuov, U., & Bekjanova, A. Stages Of Foreign Language Education In Karakalpakstan Schools. *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability*, 2(4), 120-122.

Aitmuratova Perkhon Genzhebaevna
Esanova Maftuna Baxadirovna
SAMARKAND STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Annotation: This article discusses the study of a foreign language course and the basics of medical terminology in medical institutes, universities and academies, intended, first of all, to prepare a terminologically literate doctor.

Keywords: skill, training, knowledge development, learning process, practical skills, professional competencies, Greek term elements, creative qualities

Introduction: According to the educational standard, medical university students must have various general cultural and professional competencies, including knowledge of historical and medical terminology and the ability and willingness to master one of the foreign languages at the level of everyday communication, as well as use regulatory documentation adopted in healthcare, study scientific and medical information, domestic and foreign experience on the topic of scientific research. All this is successfully formed when choosing the most optimal methods of training and education. Modern pedagogy provides for close interaction between teachers and students at all levels of education, which is achieved through the widespread introduction of interactive technologies into the learning process. In this regard, today the priority is methods where the main attention is paid to the practical development of knowledge, skills and abilities. Thus, when teaching a foreign language and the basics of medical terminology in higher medical educational institutions, methods such as training, programmed, computer training, discussion, case method, business and role-playing games are widely used. Trainings mean an educational technology for simulating specially specified situations, where students have the opportunity to develop and consolidate the necessary knowledge and skills and generalize their practical experience. Programmed training allows you to achieve a high degree of structuring of didactic material and perform a step-by-step assessment of the degree of its assimilation. In this case, information is presented in small blocks in printed form or on a computer monitor, and students have the opportunity to work at a pace convenient for them, completing tasks that show the degree of mastery of the material. The purpose of the educational discussion is the search process. At the same time, the teacher creates and maintains a favorable psychological environment in the classroom and ensures the correctness of the conclusions. This method allows students to make maximum use of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, promotes better assimilation of the material they are studying, which is explained by the fact that in a group discussion they formulate evidence, justify the principles and approaches proposed by the teacher. The purpose of the case method is to consolidate the knowledge acquired by students in the classroom and their examination, in-depth analysis of information, identification of key problems, determination of ways to solve them and the formation of an action program. Practical situations can be developed based on descriptions of real events or artificially constructed. The following stages of students' work on a practical situation should be highlighted: familiarization with the situation, identification of problems, analysis of available information, formation of alternative solutions, evaluation of proposed alternatives, preparation of decisions based on the results of consideration of the practical situation, presentation of the results of the analysis, discussion of speeches and summing up. The business role-playing game method is a personalized game with different, often opposing, interests of its participants. This method helps to develop the following important professional competencies: communication skills, tolerance, ability to work in small groups, independent thinking. A game of this type is a type of simulation associated with the performance of appropriate roles and representing

a “substitute” for real situations in everyday life and professional activity. This method is very effective, for example, when conducting a general seminar lesson on the topic “Clinical Terminology”. The business role-playing game “Patient and Doctor,” organized at such a lesson, can reflect the activities of narrow specialists: therapist, surgeon, obstetrician-gynecologist, otolaryngologist, ophthalmologist, neurologist, endocrinologist, whose roles are played by students. At the same time, the lesson is planned taking into account the effectiveness of knowledge acquisition, and its structural components are also implemented in accordance with the principles of multiple variable repetition. During the game, students can perform Latin-Russian and Russian-Latin translations of clinical terms, construct them according to terminological elements, explain their general meaning, compare the role of Latin and Greek in medical terminology and in medicine in general, read and write Latin names pathological processes and conditions, term elements denoting the names of sciences, branches of medicine, research methods, analyze terms by term elements and use in speech terms denoting the names of operations, conservative treatment methods, pathological changes in body functions and physiological processes. In addition, this method promotes the development of creative personality traits, erudition, professional behavior, verbal communication and the acquisition of ethical standards of interpersonal interaction. Interactive teaching methods develop students’ ability to identify problems, collect and analyze information, prepare alternative solutions and choose the most optimal one, master communication techniques, and also contribute to the successful formation of their general cultural and professional competencies.

The learning outcome is largely determined by the type of teaching chosen. Not only the process itself, but also the quality of learning depends on what the student focuses on. The advantage of types II and, especially, III is undeniable. The question is how to rebuild the learning process in order to conduct it according to III or at least a combination of III and II types of learning.

After various experiments, we came to the conclusion that the most rational is the cyclic construction of the course, i.e. To . it best suits the purpose of teaching and provides the maximum opportunity to bring the learning process closer to type III. Our task is to prepare a terminologically literate doctor, which means that he must know the law of construction, first of all, of typical terms, know and be able to work with the main, most frequently occurring groups of constructive elements. Thus, the teaching tasks force us, firstly, to divide the educational material according to the types of medical terms into 3 cycles, and secondly, to analyze the content of each cycle, highlight the most significant and typical in it, find general patterns and make this the subject of deep and purposeful study. Our department followed this path, including the study of anatomical and histological terminology in the first cycle, clinical terminology in the second cycle, and pharmaceutical terminology in the third cycle. In this case, grammatical material is studied in relation to each cycle and presented in accordance with the requirements of III and partially II types of teaching.

Cyclic construction immediately revealed a number of advantages. First of all, it became possible to concentrate students’ attention on studying only one type of term. This made it possible to develop students’ skills on various course topics directly in the classroom, and in some cases, skills. In addition, the identification of constructive elements and general laws for the construction of terms of each type, as well as the general laws for the construction and change of the constructive elements themselves - nouns, adjectives, participles, etc. - makes it possible to explain and consolidate materials to go from the general to the specific, which significantly expands the student’s horizons and allows him to transfer the acquired knowledge to new tasks.

Due to expedient differentiation, as well as a generalized presentation, the amount of material and the time of self-study have changed: if previously almost the entire academic year was spent on grammatical material and anatomical terminology, now we fit it into 12 lessons and a general understanding of anatomical terminology, the ability to understand its structure Students are able to independently construct simple terms with very common categories of words by the 7th lesson. Due

to this, the word formation section, which helps to shape the student's professional thinking, has been significantly expanded and deepened. And finally, when the course is structured cyclically, the student sees the feasibility of studying grammatical material: when studying anatomical and histological terms - grammatical forms of nouns, adjectives, participles, rules of agreement, when studying pharmaceutical terms with prepositions - the need to study prepositions, when studying clinical terms - the laws of word formation, Latin and Greek term elements. All this develops interest in the subject and increases the awareness of mastering educational material.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Aytmuratova Perkhon Genjebaevna, SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT LEGAL SOLUTIONS AND PRACTICES OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS WRITING RECIPES Дата публикации 2021/4/14 Журнал Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology Страницы 5341-5352
2. Normurodova Sohiba, Aitmuratova Perkhon: THE ROLE OF LATIN TERMS IN MEDICINE. SSN2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 10 in October-2023 <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/1978>
3. Yorova Sayora Karimovna, Aytmuratova Perxan Kenjabaevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhodirovna, Normurodova Sohiba Mallaevna. (2023). PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE MEDICAL FIELD OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURES. DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE, 2(2), 10–13. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7608593>
4. Aitmuratova Perkhon Genjebayevna THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS Дата публикации 2022/11/3 Журнал Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal Том 3 Номер 11 Страницы 41-45
5. Aytmuratova Perkhon Genjebaevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhodirovna THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING LATIN IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS Дата публикации 2022/12/17 Журнал Thematics Journal of Education Том 7 Номер 5
6. Maxmudov Zafar, & Normurodova sohiba. (2023). Kundalik turmushda keng qo'llanilishda bo'lgan suyuqliklarni ifodalovchi dori shakllari haqida chet el ilmiy nashrlaridan olingan fikrlar. *Involta scientific journal*, 2(5), 199–204. Retrieved from <https://involta.uz/index.php/iv/article/view/578>
7. Aytmuratova Perkhon Genjebaevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhodirovna THE ROLE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION Дата публикации 2022/4 Журнал Хоразм маъмуни академияси ахборотномаси Том 2 Номер 4 Страницы 275-279
8. АЙТМУРАТОВА П.Г. РОЛЬ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА. Дата публикации 2021/5 Журнал «ICT IN EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS» Том 1 Номер 16 Страницы 47-Издатель TASHKENT MAY 20, 2021 ICT in Education: Challenges & Solutions
9. Beknazarova Mokhiya Kenzhayevna, Ibragimova Dilbar Sadullayevna Aitmuratova Perkhon Genzhebayevna THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STAGED PRINCIPLE IN THE STUDY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE in medical institutions. Дата публикации 2021/5 Журнал International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences(IJRESS) Том 2 Номер ISSN: 2249-7382 | Impact Factor: 8.018 Страницы 62-67 Издатель
10. Айтмуратова П.Г. ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЙ МЕТОД ОПРОС – КАК МЕТОД ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ Дата публикации 2021/5 Журнал «ICT IN EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS» INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE Том 1 Номер 16 Страницы 44-47

11. Beknasarova Mokhiya Kenjayevna and Aitmuratova Perkhan Genjebayevna THE MAIN METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING International Journal of Language, Linguistics, Literature and Culture Vol. 02, Special Issue; 2023 ISSN: 2583-6560
12. *Normurodova Sokhiba Mallaevna* THE MAIN INDICATORS OF THE COMMUNICATION CULTURE OF A MEDICAL WORKER
<https://bestpublication.org/index.php/jaj/issue/view/102>

Normurodova Soxiba
Samarkand State Medical University

Annotation: It is well known that teaching depends on what is being taught. Consideration of these factors should ensure the success of the lesson. The effectiveness of the lesson is largely determined by the thoroughness of preparation for it.

Key words: repeated words, cognitive activity, thinking and imagination, communicative ability, diversity of literature style, social significance.

Introduction: From the syntactical point of view the BT are subdivided into BT – phrases and BT – sentences. BT-phrases or word-combinations (substantive, adjectival, adverbial and verbal) (see the previous chapter II). This chapter deals with the study of only BT-sentences which belong to communicative phraseological units and are mostly sayings and proverbs in structure and meaning. We distinguish BT-simple sentences and BT-compound sentences.

Binary Tautologisms(BT) of simple sentences structure.

The simple sentences with BT phraseological components has special stylistic colouring and belong to colloquial or literary style. The main characteristic feature of simple sentences BT is their original form, structure and meaning. The linking function in such BT does the verb “to be”, for example:

What is lost is lost- что упало, то пропало;

Bargain is a bargain – уговор дороже денег;

Fools will be fools- дурак останется дураком;

Man is to man a wolf- человек человеку – волк.

Is this type of BT the repeated word is often expressed by a noun. One of the nouns is the subject of the simple sentence and the second is the predicative. As the subject of the sentences a noun expresser the general nomination of a notion following it; the second noun forms the semantic structure of the repeated word and denotes the quality of object described. The role of context is of great importance as it helps to define the semantic structure of the word-noun. The function of predicate in BT- simple sentences can play not only the verb “to be” with predicative, but also many other finite verbs, for example:

Little things amuse little minds- мелочи поглощают лишь мелкие умы;

Diamond cut diamond- нашла коса на камень;

Dog eat dog—человек человеку- волк ;

Dog doesn't eat dog—ворон ворону глаз не выклюет;

Like cures like—клин клином вышибают.

The repeated words—nouns in simple sentence BT take the first and third positions, and function as subject of the sentences and the predicative BT- simple sentences can be classified into:

a) **declarative simple** BT sentences, e.g. :

Like cures like—клин клином вышибают;

Man is to man a wolf- человек человеку – волк;

Diamond cut diamond- нашла коса на камень;

Fools will be fools- дурак останется дураком.

b) **Negative simple** BT sentences, e.g.

Dog doesn't eat dog—ворон ворону глаз не выклюет;

Hawk will not pick hawk's eye out—ворон ворону глаз не выклюет;

Crow do not pick crow's eye out --ворон ворону глаз не выклюет.

All negative sentences form the synonymic group

c) **Imperative simple** BT sentences, e.g.;

Let the deal bury the dead—пусть мертвые хоронят мертвых;

Let bygones be bygones—кто старое помянет, тому глаз вон.

All the given above simple BT sentences are unextended

Binary Tautologisms of Complex Sentences Structure.

BT of complex Sentences Structure are subdivided into two types: the Complex Sentences BT and Compound Sentences BT, e.g. :

1. A syntactical Compound BT Sentence denoting (reason and consequence)

Nothing venture, nothing have—попытка – не пытка;

Graps all, lose all—много желать добра не видать;

All covert, all lose—за двумя зайцами погонишься—ни одного не поймаешь;

Nothing seek, nothing find-- под лежащий камень вода не течет.

2. Complex BT sentences are classified into:

a) Complex BT sentences with a subordinate clause introduced by the relative pronoun” **who**” for example:

He laughs best who laughs last-- хорошо смеется тот, кто смеётся последним.

b) Complex BT with a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction “if”,

If you can't have the best make the best of what you have – если не имеешь лучшего, используй то, что имеешь;

If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch—если слепой ведет слепого, оба свалятся в канаву;

c) Complex BT sentence with a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction “**when**”, for example:

When greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war-- нашла коса на камень;

When three know it all know it—то, что известно троем известно всем.

d) Complex BT sentence with a subordinate clause introduced by “**What**”,

What is lost is lost—что упало—то пропало;

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander – что подходит одному, должно подходить и другому;

We shall see what we shall see—бабушка надвое сказала.

3. Special group of BT is presented by the elliptical sentences, which are very laconic in structure , form and meaning,

Over shoes, over boots—семь бед, один ответ;

Easy come, easy go—как пришло, так и ушло;

First come, first served—кто успел, тот и съел.

Nothing can be changed or added to the structure of such sentences as in elliptical sentences, but still we consider such BT sentences to be the predicative ones and equal to a sentence type. Such sentences allow not the omission of some of the parts of the sentences but its real absence. We have determined the following types of BT –complex sentences:

1. Declarative, affirmative sentences, e.g.:

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war—нашла коса на камень;

All covert, all lose—много желать, добра не видать;

He laughs best who laughs last—хорошо смеётся тот, кто смеется последним.

2.Many BT complex sentences belong to the imperative ones, it is natural and absolutely clear as they have the didactical meaning,

If you can't have the best. Make the best of what you have- если не имеешь лучшего, используй то, что имеешь;

Don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you—не буди лихо, пока лихо тихо;

Do in Rome as the Romans do—с волками жить, по волчьи быть.

The repetition in BT plays the function of emphasis. Syntactical structure of BT—sentences is presented and expressed by the lexical means, that is by the repetition of one and the same word twice within BT.

CONCLUSION

The study of the syntactical structure of BT allowed us to distinguish the two main sentences structure –BT simple sentences and BT—complex sentences.The phraseological BT sentences can be subdivided into the nominative BT and interjective BT. Most of the BT sentences structures belong to sayings or proverbs. The BT—complex structures are divided into BT—complex sentences and BT—compound sentences. BT—sentences possess the same characteristic features, as the simple sentences of the English language. They can be declarative, negative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative. The simple sentences of BT can be extended and unextended. The fact of existence of BT—sentences is the language colouring and linguistic potential of different language levels interrelation (in our case it is grammatical and lexical level). Repetition of one word twice—gives so much colouring to the meaning of phrase.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Normurodova Sohiba, Aitmuratova Per Khan: THE ROLE OF LATIN TERMS IN MEDICINE. SSN2277-3630 (online),Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue:10 in October-2023 <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/1978>
2. Yorova Sayora Karimovna, Aytmuratova Per Khan Kenjabayevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhodirovna, Normurodova Sohiba Mallaevna. (2023). PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE MEDICAL FIELD OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURES. DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE, 2(2), 10–13. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7608593>
3. Aitmuratova Per Khan Kenjabayevna THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS Дата публикации 2022/11/3 Журнал Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal Том 3 Номер 11 Страницы 41-45
4. Aytmuratova Per Khan Kenjabayevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhodirovna THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING LATIN IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS Дата публикации 2022/12/17 Журнал Thematics Journal of Education Том 7 Номер 5
5. Maxmudov Zafar, & Normurodova sohiba. (2023). Kundalik turmushda keng qo'llanilishda bo'lgan suyuqliklarni ifodalovchi dori shakllari haqida chet el ilmiy nashrlaridan olingan fikrlar. *Involta scientific journal*, 2(5), 199–204. Retrieved from <https://involta.uz/index.php/iv/article/view/578>
6. Aytmuratova Per Khan Kenjabayevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhodirovna THE ROLE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION Дата публикации 2022/4 Журнал Хоразм маъмур академияси ахборотномаси Том 2 Номер 4 Страницы 275-279
7. АЙТМУРАТОВА П.Г. РОЛЬ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА. Дата публикации 2021/5 Журнал «ICT IN

EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS» Том 1 Номер 16 Страницы 47-Издатель TASHKENT MAY 20, 2021 ICT in Education: Challenges & Solutions

8. Beknazarova Mokhiya Kenzhayevna, Ibragimova Dilbar Sadullayevna Aitmuratova Perkhan Genzhebeyevna THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STAGED PRINCIPLE IN THE STUDY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE in medical institutions. Дата публикации 2021/5 Журнал International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences(IJRESS) Том 2 Номер ISSN: 2249-7382 | Impact Factor: 8.018 Страницы 62-67 Издатель

9. Айтмуратова П.Г. ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЙ МЕТОД ОПРОС – КАК МЕТОД ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ Дата публикации 2021/5 Журнал «ICT IN EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS»INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE Том 1 Номер 16 Страницы 44-47

10. Beknasarova Mokhiya Kenjayevna and Aitmuratova Perkhan Genjebayevna THE MAIN METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING International Journal of Language, Linguistics, Literature and Culture Vol. 02, Special Issue; 2023 ISSN: 2583-6560

11. Айтмуратова Перкхан Генжебаевна, SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT LEGAL SOLUTIONS AND PRACTICES OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS WRITING RECIPES Дата публикации 2021/4/14 Журнал Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology Страницы 5341-5352

12. Normurodova Sokhiba Mallaevna THE MAIN INDICATORS OF THE COMMUNICATION CULTURE OF A MEDICAL WORKER <https://bestpublication.org/index.php/jaj/issue/view/102>

Omanov Sanjar Kurbonazar ugli

Tashkent State University of Economics

"Financial analysis and audit" department

s.omanov@tsue.uz

Abstract. The article examines the issues of improving the accounting of production costs in economic entities on the example of grain processing enterprises. As a result of the research, proposals were developed for improving the production costs of grain processing enterprises based on product assortments.

Keywords: production costs, fixed costs, variable costs, direct and indirect costs, cost of production, profit and loss statement.

INTRODUCTION

Conflicts occurring in the world cause a number of problems related to food production, processing, and delivery, resulting in negative consequences such as food shortages and artificial price increases. According to the report published by the World Food Organization, "in 2023, global grain production will be 2,819 million tons, an increase of 0.9% compared to the previous year, and the volume of global grain trade expected in the 2023-24 season will be 469 million tons. it is expected to decrease by 1.6% compared to last season"¹. Based on the above, it is known that the production of grain in the world has increased compared to previous years, but its trade has significantly decreased compared to previous seasons. Due to this, the presence of problems such as the increase in the cost of supplying raw materials creates additional costs in production and has a negative effect on their trade. Therefore, it is necessary to properly organize the accounting of production costs in grain processing enterprises, ensure the effective operation of the internal control system, and prevent fraud in accounting. Issues such as their detection and prevention are among the priority directions of medical research in this regard.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the textbook prepared by Vahabov A., Ishankulov N., Ibrohimov A., it is defined that: "Expenses are the outflow of economic profit during the reporting period or a decrease in the form of their use, as well as the occurrence of liabilities that lead to a decrease in capital among participants." [1]

According to Professor Bakhasanov, Doctor of Economic Sciences, "Costs are the monetary expression of expenses related to production of products, sale of goods, performance of works and provision of services." [2]

Candidate of Economics, associate professor A. Shoalimov believes that "cost is the monetary expression of expenses related to production of products, sale of goods and provision of services." [3]

Candidate of Economics, associate professor SP Polenova believes that "accounting of production costs serves to determine the internal costs and costs of economic entities." [4]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our research, the methods of induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis, as well as double-sided recording, documentation, and inventory methods of accounting are widely used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

¹ www.faostatistics.com prepared on the basis of information

The main costs include the direct costs of product production, the additional costs include the costs of managing production and servicing it. Costs are divided into direct and indirect costs based on product costing.

Direct costs include labor costs, material costs and other direct production costs incurred during the production of products (work and services).

Indirect costs include labor, material and other costs of a production nature, which are reflected through cumulative distribution related to production.

Costs are divided into variable and fixed costs depending on the size of the product.

Variable costs also lead to an increase in the volume of products and services. These can include the cost of raw materials, labor, services and other costs.

Fixed costs are costs that do not change during the production process regardless of whether the volume of the product increases or decreases. They can include rent payments, depreciation of fixed assets, etc. (Table 1)

Table 1

Fixed and variable, direct and indirect costs²

Indicator name	Permanent	Changeable
Directly	Rental of equipment used in the production of one type of product	Raw materials and materials
Indirectly	Depreciation of building, equipment, if several products are produced	The cost of electricity in the production of several types of products

"Production costs include direct and indirect material costs, direct and indirect labor and wages, other overhead costs of a production nature"³.

Non-production costs include costs that are not related to production. They include selling expenses, management expenses, other operating expenses.

In addition to the above, when keeping production accounts, expenses are divided into planned and unplanned expenses according to their planning. Planned expenses are formed in the activities of enterprises mainly based on the indicators defined in business plans. Unplanned expenses are mainly expenses that are not foreseen in the plan. Costs can be divided into simple costs and complex costs according to their composition (Table 2).

Table 2

Grouping of production costs⁴

Indicator name	Production costs
Dependence on the technological process (in terms of economic importance)	<p><u>1. Basic</u></p> <p>a) materials;</p> <p>b) salary;</p> <p>c) mandatory deductions for wages;</p> <p>g) work, services, etc.;</p> <p><u>2. Margin</u></p> <p>a) general production costs, etc.</p>

²The table is systematized by the author.

³No. 54 of the Cabinet of Ministers of February 5, 1999 "Regulation on the composition of costs of production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results.

⁴The table is systematized by the author.

By inclusion in the cost of the product	<p><u>1. Directly:</u> a) raw materials and materials; b) salary; c) mandatory wage deduction; g) work and services; d) amortization of fixed assets, etc.</p> <p><u>2. Indirect</u> 3. Production organization and management costs.</p>
According to the type (element) of the economic content	<p><u>1. Single element (simple):</u> a) material values; b) salary; c) allowance for wages; g) amortization of fixed and intangible assets; d) other expenses.</p> <p><u>2. Complex:</u> a) costs of the future period; b) reserve for expenses and payments of the future period; c) general production costs g) waste and losses in production</p>
On calculation items	<p>1. Material values 2. Purchased semi-finished products 3. Salary 4. Compulsory salary deduction 5. Works and services 6. Amortization of fixed and intangible assets 7. Auxiliary production costs 8. General production costs Total: Production cost</p>

General production costs include production costs, costs of managing certain branches of production, as well as various production costs that cannot be directly included in one or another type of product.

Grain processing enterprises maintain a number of production cost accounts based on their product assortment. As a result of the conducted research, it became known that now there are several problems related to determining the cost of seed grain products in grain processing enterprises. Therefore, in this article, in order to determine the cost of seed grain products, it is proposed to include the 2011 "Seed grain processing" working account in the accounting policy of enterprises.

Below is the correspondence of this working account

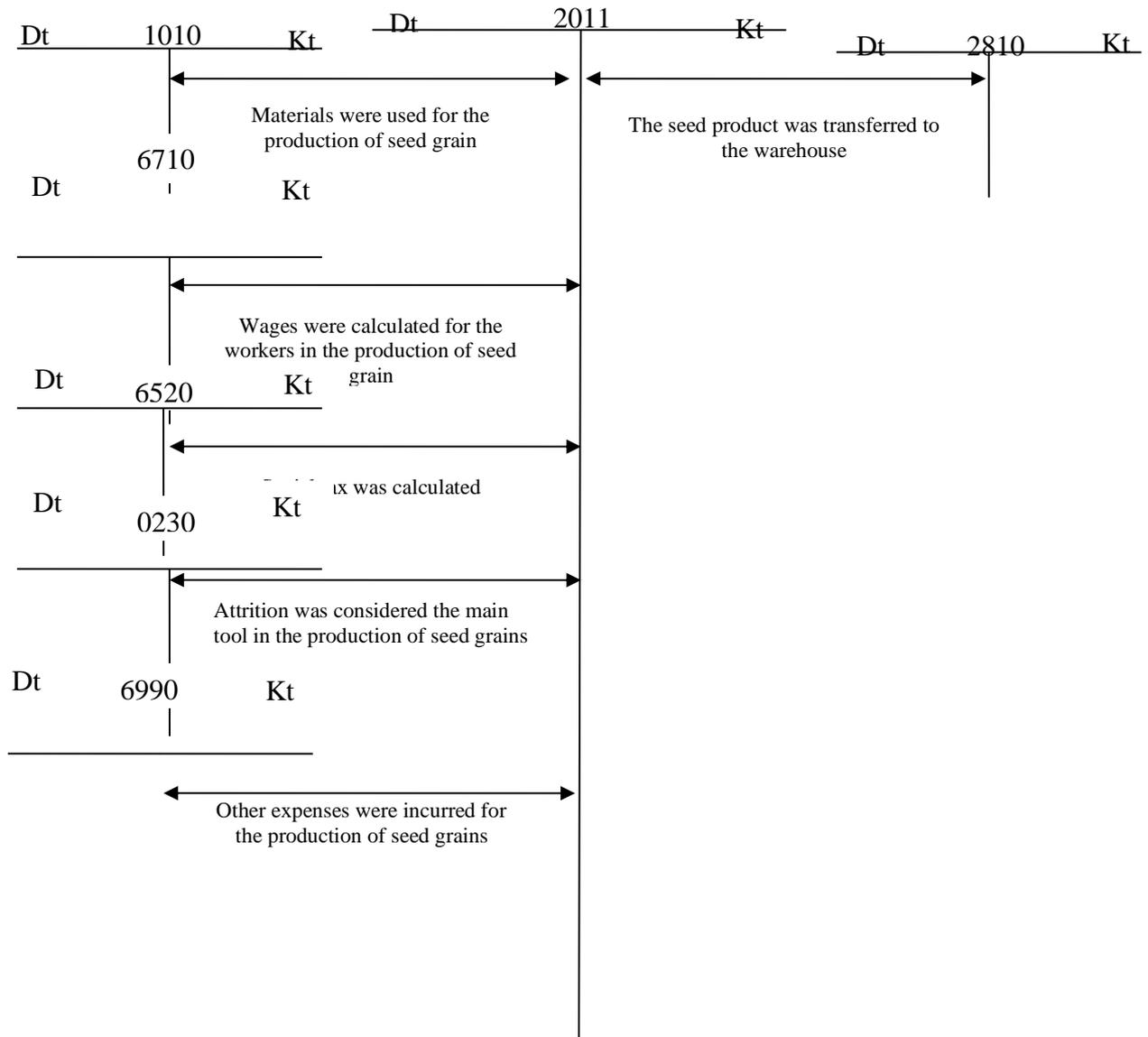


Figure 1. 2011-Correspondence of accounts on the working account of "Seed grain processing"⁵

Also, due to the fact that the account of costs related to drying, cleaning and additional processing of commodity grain is not properly kept in these enterprises, it is suggested to keep these types of costs in separate accounts.

As a result of the inclusion of the 2011 "Seed grain processing" working account in the accounting policies of grain products production enterprises, it provides an opportunity to correctly keep accounts of production costs and to calculate the actual cost of the product in economic entities engaged in the production of seed grain.

⁵Author development

Based on the above, it can be concluded that in order to provide users with accurate information on the calculation of the costs of processing of seed and grain products, based on the assortment of products produced by grain processing enterprises, the accounting policy of grain products production enterprises of 2011 In order to include the working account "Grain processing" and to correctly classify the costs related to the production of commodity grain products, transparent analytical information is created by including the working account 2311-"Costs for drying, cleaning and additional processing of commodity grain" in the auxiliary production cost account. can be formed.

In order to minimize production costs and maximize profit in grain processing enterprises, scientific organization of production and labor, improvement of economic accounting, improvement of the use of production capacities and production funds, saving of material resources to a level that does not affect product quality, production management and service It is recommended to reduce costs, and the reserve of reducing production costs can be achieved by applying new modern innovative technologies for each cost item.

REFERENCES :

1. «Mahsulot (ishlar, xizmatlar)ni ishlab chiqarish va sotish xarajatlarining tarkibi hamda moliyaviy natijalarni shakllantirish tartibi to'g'risida»gi 54-sonli Nizom 1999-yil
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi buxgalteriya hisobining Milliy standarti(21-son BHMS) 2009-yil
3. Xasanov B., Xashimov A. Boshqaruv hisobi. Darslik. –T.: Cho'lpon, 2013. -23 b.
4. Shoalimov A.X., va boshqalar. Iqtisodiy tahlil. O'quv qo'llanma. –T.:Lesson-press, 2016
5. A.V. Vahobov, N.F. Ishonqulov, A.T. Ibrohimov "Moliyaviy va boshqaruv tahlili" darslik. "IQTISOD-MOLIYA" 2013-yil
6. Поленова С.П. Взаимосвязь производственных затрат в управленческом и финансовом учете. Управленческий учету 8(224) 2008

THE CATEGORY OF HUMAN FREEDOM AND ITS FOUNDATIONS AND GUARANTEES (a combination of legal, philosophical and religious views)

Sarvar Abdullaev Sabitovich

Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor of Al-Fraganus University
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

E-mail: ibnsobit@mail.ru

Abstract: It is known that in fact man is naturally-physically, spiritually-morally, socially-culturally and socio-politically free. However, although man strives for unlimited freedom, his freedom is limited by various means in different periods, societies and environments, in other words, his rights and obligations are regulated by laws (sometimes contrary to the law). At this point, a number of logical questions arise: Can a regulated freedom, which is built on the basis of dependence on someone or something, be literally freedom? What should the limit of freedom be based on? Is freedom a right or an obligation or a value? In the context of these questions, the focus of our research is to study the views of philosophers and thinkers, to consider the issues of human freedom in the Islamic doctrine, which is believed by nearly 20% of the world's population. The question of freedom has been given many definitions by scholars. Among them, a relatively generalized definition is as follows: Freedom is the state of the subject, in which he is the determining cause of his actions, that is, they are not directly conditioned by other factors, including natural, social, interpersonal-communicative and individual-generic [1:355].

Keywords: human freedom, knowledge and experience, existential philosophy.

Thus, first of all, freedom means a situation arising from the fact that the subject independently determines its activities. The concept of human freedom, on the other hand, depends on objective conditions and circumstances. It is not abstract, it is always concrete. A person achieves a specific goal by relying on an opportunity that is set in a particular situation and condition. However, not everyone has the same circumstances and opportunities. In order to achieve a goal, someone lacks the conditions, someone the means to achieve the goal, someone the opportunity. Under certain conditions and circumstances, someone may have the freedom to achieve a goal or someone may be deprived of it. Factors that increase a person's freedom include the knowledge and experience he or she possesses [2:201].

In this sense, freedom is the highest value for a person, and he strives to achieve this freedom, and if he gains it, he always takes measures not to lose it. In this respect, too, man is different from other living beings.

In addition, the following articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN in 1948, include:

Article 18

Everyone has **the right** to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this **right** includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

There can be no doubt that the above right to liberty is a foundation arising from the essence of man.

It is known that man is a conscious biological being. It is safe to say that the concept of "freedom" is a cardinal factor that reveals the essence of human life. Man is free when it comes directly from his natural essence, morals, culture and spirituality. Philosophers who have lived from antiquity to the present have come to conclusions about the importance and significance of human freedom from different perspectives.

It is expedient to look at the concept of "human freedom" in terms of general and individual regions, in addition to its direct geographical significance, along with historical-ethnographic, socio-political, economic and cultural features [3:12].

Indeed, people's attitudes to and acceptance of freedom are directly related to the environment in which they live, the socio-political situation. In some countries the limit of freedom is so wide that in other countries such a limit of freedom is regarded as a typical view of impurity.

In particular, for Western existential philosophy, freedom is directly related to the rational level of thinking, that is, man can be free and able to do anything only if he can coordinate his mind with his feelings. Throughout its history, this way of thinking has attracted the attention of people of different nationalities living in different regions. Most proponents of existentialism state their view of human freedom with a broad definition of the issues of responsibility and voluntariness, with a sense of necessity that simply cannot exist.

We know that man's various emotions (love and hate, courage and fear, peace and discomfort, contentment and regret, etc.) are able to subdue the human will and not allow him to move freely according to his own desires and true aspirations. However, in spite of all the difficulties and obstacles in life, a person always strives to be free.

Many thinkers have identified issues such as a stable socio-spiritual environment, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony as key factors when thinking about the characteristics of the concept of human freedom. Consequently, mythical notions, religious doctrines, and national values take precedence among the people. It is well known that in the peoples of the East there is a feature of community, but this does not prevent the manifestation of the human personality in society on the basis of individuality. That is, in the actions and activities of human behavior in the peoples of the East of freedom, a great deal of attention is paid to spiritual and moral education and social etiquette. As a result, the notion of true freedom flows from family relationships to social relationships.

The above ideas are reflected in the works of many famous oriental thinkers, such as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, Umar Khayyam. They focused deeply on human nature and showed commonalities in aspects related to teamwork and individuality. Of course, their views were based on Islamic teachings. In particular, the following verse describes the main task of man in this world: *وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَحَمَلْنَاهُمْ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ وَرَزَقْنَاهُمْ مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَفَضَّلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِمَّنْ خَلَقْنَا تَفْضِيلًا*: "Verily, We have honored the children of Adam, and carried them on land and sea, and provided them with good things, and preferred them over many of the creatures that We created." [4:297].

The teachings of Buddhism, which have left a deep mark on the ancient culture of the peoples of the East, also pay special attention to the wheel of destiny and the human factor in its direction. It is well known that before this religion came into being, the dominant belief in the land of India was Hinduism, and the idea of acknowledging its destiny has kept people in ignorance for centuries. Unfortunately, some aspects of the traditions of these religions, which are still preserved, violate human freedom. Buddhism is a new religious doctrine that changed this issue with its views, which emerged in the 6th-5th centuries BC. According to it, there are causes of unceasing suffering in human destiny, and there is also a way to get rid of it and attain nirvana. At the heart of the four truths that the Buddha brought to Indian society was the goal of transcending the laws of karma (destiny). For this reason, this religion still persists in the minds of its believers.

Now that we have focused on the realities and history of human freedom in Western societies, as well as the foundations of the situation in reality today, we must admit that the absolute power of the Church, which ruled until the Middle Ages, was a threat to freedom.

Before addressing this issue, we consider it necessary to answer the question of how the issue of freedom was expressed in the peoples of the West in the period before the beginning of the reign of the Church. It can be said that in that period freedom was defined by material wealth and private property. The richer man was, the freer and more powerful he was considered.

Freedom in general is defined by natural choice - wars. It is noteworthy that the ideas of human freedom in the period when the representatives of antique Greek philosophy were created are astonishing. For example, in Greece at that time slaves had no rights at all. Women, on the other hand, were seen as creatures between man and animal.

Rulers had unlimited rights over all citizens in their kingdoms. The Christian creed, which began to spread among the peoples of Europe in the 1st-4th centuries AD, in a sense served to recognize human freedoms. Gradually, however, the absolute domination of the church oppressed the common people.

The most tragic decision of the church rule was the Crusades to the East. Notwithstanding the practical failure of the Crusades, it initiated the development that took place in the peoples of Europe through the influence of Islamic culture. This laid the foundation for the rightful dance of the European renaissance in the Middle Ages. Because Islam, unlike Christianity, had ensured justice and freedom among the people. For example, the Crusaders witnessed not only Muslims but also Christians and Jews on Muslim soil fighting their attacks. The reason for this was the dominance of the principle of religious tolerance in Muslim countries. The conquerors of Islam proclaimed religious freedom wherever they reached. The rights and freedoms of a Muslim citizen and a citizen of another religion (except for the minor Jizya tax) were the same, and this right was reinforced by divine sources (Qur'an and hadith). The study of divine sources is open to all, and unlike Christianity, it was not only a source recited by priests. It is for this reason that the peoples of the West have realized the causes of their helplessness. It was these and many other reasons that ushered in the Renaissance in the West (1300-1600), and naturally his main idea was to restore human rights. The West was so oppressed by the church that it imprisoned religion within the church and regarded any religion as a cousin of progress. This allowed atheism to take root and allow criminals to commit excesses of liberty, immorality and unproven crimes. As a result, atheist societies such as chauvinism, Nazism, and Bolshevism have committed crimes unprecedented in human history. Freedom in the peoples of the West today is also morally lagging behind because it is the fruit of that era.

In the East, the basic spiritual freedom of man is closely linked with his cultural, moral and emotional values. Let's not go too far, let's take a look at our centuries-old teacher-disciple tradition. At first glance, the student seems to be deprived of many rights, but the result has been manifested as good morals and perfect knowledge.

In general, collective responsibility for everyone, respect for other people and their work, patriotism, humility and doing good deeds are in fact a priority for all mankind. It should not be forgotten that material values and spiritual-moral values cannot develop separately from each other. For this reason, the creation of reasonable conditions for the guarantee of human rights between material and economic production and socio-labor relations is one of the important factors required by the life of any free society.

According to most scholars, human freedom cannot be unlimited. Because unlimited freedom interferes with the freedom of others. A simple example is that a wall between neighbors does not encroach on the inside of a house door. The reason is that there is someone's freedom behind these barriers and in turn those inside cannot interfere outside that boundary. Of course, such limits of human freedom are determined by law. Laws may change as the situation demands, but the criteria

of justice must not change, otherwise human freedom will be endangered. It follows that restrictions are primarily for the benefit of the individual, and, of course, human rights and freedoms are regulated by law.

Today's politicians and philosophers alike acknowledge that only "democracy" in the history of state power can provide complete freedom for the people of the whole society. It is true that in all of this the same democracy has the ability to subjugate the will of the individual in the interests of society, the ability to restrict human freedom to some extent within certain normative frameworks. However, it cannot be said that all the legal norms of the state can always give the desired result in the private life of each person in the society in the effective provision of freedom [3:14].

The above views of the scientist are recognized by most philosophers, politicians, sociologists and economists. However, the formation of a democratic system in the West, which ideologically emerged in the Middle Ages and then embodied the developed principles of freedom, was influenced by the East, especially the Muslim world. In this sense, it is necessary to think about the views of Islamic teachings on freedom.

According to Islamic teachings, man is free according to his activities. Even in the case of religious beliefs, the Qur'an gives people a choice: لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

-There shall be no compulsion in [acceptance of] the religion. The right course has become clear from the wrong. So whoever disbelieves in Taghut and believes in Allah has grasped the most trustworthy handhold with no break in it. And Allah is Hearing and Knowing (Surah Baqarah - Ayat 256).

The reason for the revelation of the verse is that a Muslim named Abul Husayn from Medina forced his two Christian sons to convert to Islam. But they did not accept it. Then the father and sons turned to the Prophet (pbuh) to solve the problem. He forbade the father from forcibly converting his sons to Islam.

Although some sources say that this verse was abrogated, Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf said: Some people think that the verse "There is no compulsion in religion" and jihad contradict each other, and that this verse is invalid and its practice has been annulled. But, in fact, it is not. Jihad is an effort to call people to the religion of Allah. The people in front of the Mujahideen will be happy if they come to faith and will know them as their brothers. The Virtuous Scholar continues his thoughts and writes the following words: So this verse should be understood as "there is no compulsion to convert to religion." This is the respect of man, the protection of his rights [5:174].

A number of other verses have been revealed on the subject of faith and voluntary action. They also give man the right to choose on the basis of freedom: إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا - "If you do good, you will be good to yourselves" (Isra: 7).

The importance of giving people religious freedom is also made clearer with the following verse: وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَجَعَلَكُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً - "Had Allah willed, He could have made you a community" (Nahl: 93).

It follows that Allah leaves it up to man to accept religion. However, it should be noted that once one accepts a religion, one is bound to follow its rules. It is as if a person who wants to live in a country is required to abide by the laws of that country. It is well known that every country has a system of punishing those who break the law according to their crimes.

In conclusion, when we study the phenomenon of human freedom in philosophy, we must not overlook the fact that the concept of human freedom has natural, spiritual, moral, cultural and historical roots. As long as everyone is born as a biologically conscious being, he has the right to live freely and to think freely, to express himself freely. In this regard, various privileges or, conversely, discrimination are inadmissible. For this reason, the Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out extensive

reforms to ensure the stability of the socio-spiritual environment, to legally guarantee and protect the full equality and freedom of every person on a legal basis.

Therefore, despite the diversity of approaches and principles in guaranteeing human freedom, Islamic teachings, norms of national and international law, and philosophical views have a unique harmony.

REFERENCES:

1. Philosophy // New Philosophical Encyclopedia.
2. Human freedom. Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.
3. K. Saidova. "Comparative studies of human freedom in Eastern and Western existentialism." Theses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy.
4. Abdulaziz Mansur. Translation of the meanings of Qur'anic verses. T. 2014.
5. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf. Tafsiri Hilol. Volume 1 264-265 p. T., 2008.
6. Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. T. 2000.

CHANGES IN THE RISE OF THE CIVIL POSITION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE CRITERIA FOR ITS ASSESSMENT AND INDEXERS

Jumaev Sarvarbek Soyibjan Ugli

2nd stage doctoral student of the National University of Uzbekistan

Annotation: This article will talk about the concept of citizenship, changes in the rise of the civic position of young people, in particular student youth.

Key words: Citizenship, person, Youth, Homeland, society

Citizenship gives the meaning of being a citizen; belonging to citizens; legal status of a citizen.

Citizenship is the permanent political-economic relationship of an individual with a particular state; this connection is expressed in the mutual rights and obligations of the individual and the state. When a person acquires citizenship, the state recognizes all his rights and freedoms, takes measures to ensure their implementation. The interests of citizens are protected by the state, even when citizens are standing on the territory of other countries, providing them with patronage. In turn, citizens follow the laws and regulations of the State unconditionally, fulfill the obligations established for themselves. The sum of these rights and obligations constitutes the political status of a citizen, with which citizens are distinguished from foreign citizens and stateless persons. Citizenship is accepted mainly in 2 ways; on the basis of evidence of birth ("filiation") and Naturalization path. In naturalization on the basis of Birth, 2 different rules apply: the "right to blood" and the "right to soil" rule. The so-called "right of blood" recognizes a person born of the citizens of this state as a citizen (in some states, it is enough that one of his fathers has the corresponding citizenship). The fact that this person was born in the territory of the state of Kaysi does not matter. The "right to soil" rule, regardless of citizenship, states that if a person was born on the territory of this state, then that person is recognized as a citizen. Naturalization is associated with the request of a person living in the country to obtain citizenship.

The role of "history", "ethnography", "ethnoculture", "Cultural Studies", "Philosophy" in the formation of an active civic position in students is also incomparable. In particular, history is not only studied to be aware of historical events, but is also studied to learn from history. Also in the national culture of our people there are unique artistic images, noble heroes with beautiful qualities, ideals embodied in folk dreams, which serve to educate young people with high spirituality.

Today, the majority of the population of our country, that is, about 60 percent, is made up of the percentage of people who have reached the age of 30. Young people today appear as an important force in maintaining national identity as well as strengthening state independence. In order to develop civil society in Uzbekistan, reduce the risk of negative phenomena of the globalization period and educate young people to become spiritual mature individuals, it is necessary to form an active civil position in them. After all, only young people with a civil position understand what the main goals of society are and deeply understand their responsibility to the people and society.

Positio (Latin positio-case, situation):

- 1) the role of any person or thing, the place of occupation, position, State, situation;
- 2) the area of land occupied by the army for the purpose of Defense or attack and equipped from an engineering point of view;
- 3) the position of the grains in the game of chess and Checkers;
- 4) the path taken in a matter, the point of view; comes in the sense that it is a certain assessment of an event.

The formation of an active civil position in young people means knowing and appreciating the history, spiritual values of their people, the possibilities and prospects of our motherland in each child, being

proud of it, feeling immunity for the peace of the land, prosperity and well – being of the motherland, knowing well-being of their duties and obligations together with their right and After all, as president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted, "... the main task of all of us is to promote the Independent Thought and worldview of our young people to take shape, to help them firmly determine their position and approach in life, to educate them consciously and knowledgeable, not to neglect side-by-side events, to teach them to live with a sense of inviolability."

The obedience of youth to the law is manifested in their high legal awareness, deep understanding of the interests of society and the state, in the feelings of social duty, responsibility to the state and society. It is necessary for young people to voluntarily follow the norms of the law, and not for fear of punishment. This should become their inner beliefs. The habit of following the laws should be a deeply understood need. To do this, it is necessary to raise the legal culture in young people. The concept of legal culture is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon of the renewal of the spiritual life of society. Legal culture is an expression of the legal basis of various views, visions, ideas of citizens and various social groups, strata on their place and relationship in society. Legal culture is its expression in culture in accordance with the legal grounds for law; it is a set of activities, views that correspond to established legal norms and laws, it guarantees culture in legal terms, serves as its legal basis. Legal culture is a set of views, visions of law, the expression of laws through culture or the manifestation of culture in accordance with the law. In order to achieve a strong civil society, it is necessary for citizens (including young people) to be well aware of their duties and obligations, along with their rights and land-based cinema.

Literature:

1. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 4-жилд. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. -369-б.
2. Каримов И.А. Она юртимиз бахту иқболи ва буюк келажаги йўлида хизмат қилиш – энг олий саодатдир. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон», 2015. –240-б.
3. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 3-жилд. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2007. -325-б.
4. Каримов И.А. Инсон, унинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлари – олий қадрият. 14-жилд. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон», 2006. -100-б.

Kadirova Dildora Najotbekovna
 Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: *This article discusses the establishment of an effective pre-school education system aimed at ensuring the formation of the next generation, the preparation of educational-methodical, didactic materials, and artistic literature reflecting national, cultural, and historical values, and the arousal of interest in reading books from childhood, as well as the implementation of the project under a public-private partnership agreement.*

Keywords: *generation, preschool education, system, national, cultural-historical, value, book, educational-methodical, didactic materials, state.*

All over the world, special attention is paid to the comprehensive development and formation of preschool children as a harmoniously developed personality, as well as the formation of their innovative thinking skills. In particular, in the experience of such developed foreign countries as South Korea, France, Japan, Germany, Finland, in preschool educational organizations, along with the physical and aesthetic development of children, special attention is paid to the development of their thinking, worldview, intellectual and creative abilities, skills innovative thinking. It is being established a public-private partnership aimed at attracting investments in the sector of preschool education, including the development of public and co-educational institutions, their material and technical re-equipment, and the use of innovative pedagogical technologies;

- The current status of the infrastructure and material and technological base of preschool institutions provides for full coverage of children with preschool institutions; but, as the country's population grows, some preschool institutions become overburdened;

- educational-methodical, didactic (including games and toys) materials, and artistic literature reflecting national cultural and historical values and arousing interest in reading books since childhood, as well as work on the integration of pre-school educational institutions' activities, all meet modern requirements;

- The current system of personnel training and retraining can provide highly qualified specialists capable of professionally resolving issues of child upbringing and development in the field of preschool education;

- the fact that the system of material stimulation for employees of pre-school educational institutions is at a good level allows qualified personnel to be attracted;

- Due to inefficiencies in the organization of territorial health authorities' work in providing medical services to children in pre-school educational institutions, the effectiveness of preventive measures to protect children's lives and health, including the provision of healthy nutrition, has increased.

- The International Concept of Education until 2030, adopted by the countries of the world, defines a number of tasks in this area. In particular, the issue of “developing innovative thinking while mastering a solid foundation of knowledge” is considered as an urgent task. Such tasks, in turn, show the need to pay serious attention to the cooperation of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) with preschool educational organizations in solving the problems of developing innovative thinking skills in preschool children based on creative thinking.

- Organization of modern public and co-educational organizations;

- to provide investors with the opportunity to receive tax benefits and other preferential treatment, as well as preferential loans, which are required for the establishment of pre-school educational institutions, particularly in areas where there is a high demand for such institutions and infrastructure is lacking;

- On the mountain, it is written that the project would be implemented on the basis of a public-private partnership agreement signed by investors with Authorized Public Authorities for a period of 50 years, and so on.

- In this sector, a new system was established in accordance with the decision on "the organization of the operations of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

- The new ministry has been tasked with developing and implementing a unified state policy in the field of preschool education, expanding the state and non-state network of preschool education institutions, strengthening the material and technical base, providing qualified pedagogical personnel, dramatically increasing the coverage of children in pre-school educational institutions, incorporating modern educational programs and technologies into educational processes, and more.

- The issue of training specialists in the field of preschool education received significant attention. The topic of educating highly educated educators, who will make all of the decisions and teach our children the most important concepts and skills, has risen to the top of the agenda. The creation and publication of a new generation of educational and educational-methodological literature, as well as the development of sophisticated pedagogical approaches and procedures that match modern criteria in this area, was also a pressing issue. The Republic of Uzbekistan's standards for the development of children of primary and preschool age, as well as the state educational program of the "first step" preschool institution, were adopted. Teachers in modern preschool organizations are now teaching youngsters new material through play courses in open-access activity centers.

- We see quality-oriented preschool education as a normative base that creates value from the perspective of sustaining its value in preschool childhood, the listed principles aimed at the structure and implementation of the educational process.

The quality of the norms and requirements that the state establishes for the acquisition of information by preschool children is determined by their compliance with societal socio-cultural needs, as well as ensuring the completeness and integrity of their child's development, while preschool education is aimed at preserving childhood's essence.

The quality of the educational process is determined by the content, forms, and methods used, as well as the participants' mutual solidarity. Personnel, financial-economic, software-methodical, mental, sanitary-hygienic, and medical health, as well as socio-pedagogical resources and conditions, all contribute to the quality of the resource supply process.

The state of children's health, personal achievements of children, personal professional achievements of teachers, and achievements of a preschool facility are all factors that influence the quality of the results.

The process of organizing children's activities in a pre-school educational institution is a system-forming unit of pre-school education quality that continues to exist, summarizing all of the characteristics and descriptions of systemic quality. The formation of one or more of these qualities of children's development processes (physical, social, cognitive, artistic-aesthetic), from which the quality of the holistic educational process is formed, both the age group obtained separately and the entire preschool institution, determines the total quality of the processes of formation of certain types of children's activities.

In the coming years, educational and management people will be given significant emphasis. The work is being done in two directions: increasing the number of pedagogues and introducing innovative approaches to training, retraining, professional development, and development of pre-

school education system staff. The consortium's target indicators range from the Republican Party to the regional, district, and city levels, and are based on calculations of the funds required to attain these goals.

REFERENCES:

1. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan MIRZIYOYEV Tashkent City September 9, 2017, pp-3261
2. Davletshin M.G., Sh.Do stmuamedova, M.Mevlanov, S.To 'ychiyeva' Stone periods and pedagogical psychology" educational methodical manual. T.:2004.
3. M.G. Psychology of a modern school teacher.- What?: Uzbekistan, 1999.
4. Muhammadjanovna, Rakhimova Feruzakhon. "THE SYSTEM OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF FUTURE EDUCATORS THROUGH PERSONCENTERED EDUCATION." World Bulletin of Social Sciences 7 (2022): 75-77.
5. Rakhimova Feruzakhon Muhammadjanovna. (2022). THE SYSTEM OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF FUTURE EDUCATORS THROUGH PERSONCENTERED EDUCATION. World Bulletin of Social Sciences, 7, 75-77. Retrieved from <https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wbss/article/view/583>
6. Rakhimova Feruzakhon Muhammadjonovna. (2021). Improvement Of The System Of Formation And Development Of Creative Activity Of Future Educators On The Basis Of PersonalityOriented Education. Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 3, 32–36. Retrieved from <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejhss/article/view/234>
7. Muxammadjonovna, Raximova Feruzaxon. "Difficulties in organizing the education and upbringing of visually impaired children of preschool age." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.12 (2022): 90-93.
8. Muxammadjonovna, Rakhimova Feruzaxon. "Some Types of Technology for the Physical Development of Preschool Children." Miasto Przyszłości 29 (2022): 145-146.
9. Qodirova Dildora Najatbekovna. (2022). FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE THINKING SKILLS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ON THE BASIS OF PERSONALLY EDUCATION. World Bulletin of Social Sciences, 7, 70-72. Retrieved from <https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wbss/article/view/581>
10. G'anieva Dildoraxon Muqimovna. (2022). THE IMPACT OF MEDIA ON THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. Conferencea, 129–134. Retrieved from <https://conferencea.org/index.php/conferences/article/view/419>
11. Ричардсон. Дж. Мысленные образы: когнитивный подход/ Пер. с англ.; науч. ред. А. А. Гостев.— М.: Когито-Центр, 2006. 174 б.)
12. Саидкулов Ш. Узлуксиз педагогик таълим ва малака ошириш муаммолари. – Самарқанд: СамДу, 1996.-766
13. Najatbekovna, Qodirova Dildora. "FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE THINKING SKILLS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ON THE BASIS OF PERSON-CENTERED EDUCATION." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 9.12 (2021): 332-334.
14. Кадилова, Дилдора Наджатбековна. "АКТИВИЗАЦИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ КРЕАТИВНОГО ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА." BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI 2.1 (2022): 416-420.
15. Najatbekovna, Kadirova Dildora. "Develop Innovative Thinking Skills Based on a Creative Approach." (2021).

16. Shodmonova, Shoirra, et al. "Formation of Critical Thinking Development in Primary School Students." *Solid State Technology* 63.1s (2020): 1880-1883.
17. Achilova, Sevara. "Phonetic and phonemic disorders and their correction in children worn out dysarthria." *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* Vol 8.3 (2020).
18. Khamidovna, Achilova Saxibakhon. "PEDAGOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE UPBRINGING OF PHYSICAL QUALITIES BY PURPOSEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION POTENTIAL IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 *Impact factor: 7.429* 11.04 (2022): 134-143.

Abdullaeva Nigora Rakhimovna

senior teacher at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Yoqubjonova Yoqutxon Muzaffarjon qizi

Muhamadaliyeva Dinara Asrorjon qiz

a students at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: The article presents some psychological analyzes of the characteristics of the communicative development of preschool children and the characteristics of communicative development.

Key words: *Psychology, development of communication, interpersonal relationships, pedagogy, psychology, organics.*

Communication is a necessary condition for the formation of personality, its consciousness and self-awareness. Of course, communication is crucial for a child's development.

Communication with an elder for a small child serves as the only possible context in which he comprehends and “appropriates” what people have previously obtained. That is why communication is the most important factor in the overall mental development of children.

One of the ways communication influences children's development is by enriching the child's experience. An adult introduces children to books, takes them with him on trips, he opens up the world of music for them, lets children experience the sweetness of consolation, discover for the first time the joy of mutual understanding, incomparable satisfaction from empathy, from a sense of community, the coincidence of their opinions and assessments with the views of the wise. and a much more experienced older man.

In communication, adults often set children the task of mastering some new knowledge, a new skill. By insisting on solving a problem, adults ensure that the child copes with it. As an example, we can refer to speech proficiency. In communication, the task put forward by an adult is readily accepted by the child and in communication he draws energy to solve it.

The next way communication influences the development of children’s psyche is to reinforce the child’s efforts, support and correct them.

The most important way that communication influences the mental development of children is that a child, in contact with an adult, observes his activities and draws role models from them.

But children are undoubtedly also affected by interactions with their peers.

The main groups of motives for children’s communication with people around them.

Leading motives for communication:

educational;

business;

personal.

All three groups of motives coexist and are closely intertwined. But in different periods of childhood, their relative role changes: first one, then the other of them occupy the position of leader. We are not talking about individual characteristics of the relationship between different motives, but about age-related characteristics that are typical for the majority or many children of the corresponding age.

In the first six months of life, the leading motive is personal. At an early age - business. In the first half of preschool age it is a cognitive motive, in the second half it is again a personal motive.

All groups of motives are related to basic needs:

needs for impressions;

needs for activity;
needs for recognition and support.

Willard Hartup (Helen Bee, *Child Development*, 2004, pp. 481-482), one of the most insightful researchers in the field of social development, believes that every child needs experience in two rather different areas of relationships: vertical and horizontal communication. Vertical relationships involve attachment to someone who has greater social power or knowledge. Horizontal relationships, by contrast, are reciprocal and equal. Participants in communication, for example peers of the same age, have equal social power, and their behavior towards each other comes from the same repertoire.

Hartup points out that these two types of relationships serve different functions for the child; both are necessary for a child to develop effective social skills. Vertical relationships are necessary to provide the child with protection and security. In these relationships, the child creates basic, internal working models and learns fundamental social skills. But it is in horizontal relationships - in friendship and in a peer group - that the child develops social behavior and acquires those social skills that can only be acquired in relationships between equals: skills of cooperation, competition and intimacy.

The psychological significance of these peer relationships has been assessed by many researchers, showing that having friends is associated with a sense of well-being in both children and adults.

Thus, M. Swiss (D.Ya. Raigorodsky. *Parents and Children*, 2003, pp. 698-699) in his book "Raising a Child" notes that after three years the child's social circle expands significantly, and the family should not interfere with this. The child must know the laws that apply in a wider society than the family. He needs to communicate with other children, with other adults, and the necessary conditions must be created for this. In his development, each child, to a certain extent, reflects the values of his family, and therefore, to a greater or lesser extent, the values of the whole society. In a family for which the main thing is the accumulation of material wealth, the desire for profit, which strives to give the best, first of all, to its children without taking into account the interests of other children, and sometimes causing them some damage in this, where everyone acts on the principle that a person must take care, first of all, of himself - children grow up to be obvious or hidden egoists. And selfishness is a bad prerequisite for living among people and collaborating with them. An egoistic child does not understand that a person cannot live alone - that everyone needs others just as others need him.

And, although one cannot expect a preschool child to act unselfishly, the foundations of altruistic behavior are laid precisely at this age. It is the parents who, through their upbringing, must form in the process of ordinary situations the understanding that it is necessary to limit oneself in something, to be able to refuse something, to share something with others, to sometimes remain unnoticed, to be able to lose, to help someone take a more advantageous position. position, admiring someone without feelings of envy, etc.

Literature:

1. Schnepf, Gerald J. and Howard R. Bowen. 2007. "Social Responsibilities of the Businessman." *The American Catholic Sociological Review* 15(1):42.
2. Katherine M. B. 2006. "Knowledge as a Marketing Strategy: Cultural Information and Ethnic Crafts in the Retail Environment" A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree Master of Arts in Latin American Studies. University of California, San Diego 2006. P103
3. Courtney Lee Weida. "Crafting Creativity & Creating Craft" *Adelphi University, New York, USA*. 2014 Sense Publishers.p-82

75	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

4. Mirzamahmudovna, Khujanazarova Nargiza. "THE ROLE OF NATIONAL METHODS IN THE DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF NERVOUS DISORDERS IN CHILDREN." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.11 (2022): 505-507.

5. Hujanazarova, N. "IMPORTANCE OF FAIRY TALES IN MORAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." International Academic Research Journal Impact Factor 7.1 (2022): 6.

6. Mirzamahmudovna, Hujanazarova Nargiza. "LOCAL METHODS FOR DETECTING AND PREVENTING NERVE DAMAGE IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 12.06 (2023): 148-152.

7. Xo'janazarova, Nargiza. "MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA IJTIMOYIY OG 'ISHLARNING OLDINI OLISH VA QAYTA TIKLASH." Talqin va tadqiqotlar 1.25 (2023).

8. Raximovna, Abdullayeva Nigora. "Methodological Possibilities of Increasing Memory Productivity in Primary School Students." Middle European Scientific Bulletin 17 (2021): 297-300.

9. Abdullaeva, Nigora, and Kamola Yuldasheva. "METHODOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING THE SPECIFICITY OF MEMORIZATION IN CHILDREN OF KIICHIK SCHOOL AGE." International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology 3.5 (2023): 1100-1104.

10. Рахимова, Ферузахон, and Феруза Галиева. "Активизация развития креативного познавательного мышления детей дошкольного возраста." Педагогика и психология в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования 2.17 (2022): 66-70.

11. Muxammadjonovna, Rakhimova Feruzaxon. "Some Types of Technology for the Physical Development of Preschool Children." Miasto Przyszłości 29 (2022): 145-146.

12. Jumanovna, Toshmatova Zamiraxon, and Tursunaliyeva Shaxlo. "MATEMATIK TASAVVURLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH FANINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION USULLARI." Ta'lim fidoyilari 5.2 (2023): 51-59.

13. Jumanovna, Toshmatova Zamiraxon, and Xolmirzayeva Dilabzal. "MUSIQA MASHG'ULOTLARIDA JISMONIY HARAKATLARDAN FOYDALANISH VAZIFALARI." Ta'lim fidoyilari 5.2 (2023): 42-50.

14. Toshmatova, Zamiraxon, and Muqaddam Xusanova. "TEACHING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO UZBEK FOLK DANCE ELEMENTS." Development and innovations in science 2.2 (2023): 63-70.

15. Toshmatova, Zamiraxon, and Mahliyo Nizomiddinova. "INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THE FORMATION OF MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATIONS." Международная конференция академических наук. Vol. 2. No. 2. 2023.

Annotation. This article describes the main purpose, mission, plan of the International Assessment Study. The importance of the TIMSS international study in improving the effectiveness of mathematics has been highlighted.

Keywords: International Assessment study, mathematics and Natural Sciences, assignments, TIMSS.

The fact that, as a result of the reforms carried out in our country in recent years, indicators of tremendous economic growth are being achieved further increases the demand for qualified personnel and mature specialists in all areas.

This in itself requires an increase in the nature of our students' interest in classes and a strengthening of teachers' attention to comprehensive educational upbringing. The fact that the above requirements are very important for the educational system means that advanced experiments aimed at improving the quality of education should be involved in the field, by evaluating and monitoring the development of educational and scientific fields, as in most foreign countries.

More than a hundred countries in the world participate in international assessment studies such as PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS, TALIS, EGRA and EGMA in order to objectively assess the quality of Education introduced in their country. It is envisaged that Uzbekistan will participate in PISA and other international assessment studies for the first time. The decree of the head of state "on approval of the concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" of April 29, 2019 sets out the tasks of achieving the entry of PISA into the top 30 most advanced countries of the world by the rating of the Student Assessment Program by 2030. We all realize that today, as a result of the reforms carried out in our country, the achievement of huge economic growth indicators will further increase the demand for the training of highly qualified conscious specialists in all areas. This, of course, requires increasing the interest of our self-taught students in classes and increasing the attention of our teachers to all-round educational upbringing. The fact that these requirements are very important for the educational system means that advanced experiences aimed at improving the quality of education should be involved in the fields by evaluating and monitoring the development of educational and scientific fields, as in most foreign countries. A special place in this is the reforms carried out by the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan to improve the effectiveness of teaching mathematics in schools, prevent possible problems and shortcomings, actively participate students in mathematics and get decent places in the Science Olympiads. On May 7, 2020, the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to improve the quality of Education in the field of Mathematics and the development of scientific research" was signed. Each of the decisions signed by our president aimed at showing that the young generation of future followers will be thoroughly mastered from the school period, will be able to compete with students in foreign countries who are equal to them with the knowledge gained, and will not leave the educational system of Uzbekistan from any other country. Also, by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 997 of December 8, 2018 "on measures to organize international research in the field of assessment of the quality of education in the public education system", the National Center for the implementation of international research on the assessment of

the quality of Education was established under the state inspectorate of On the basis of this decision, the following international studies were established in Uzbekistan: PIRLS – assessment of the level of reading and understanding of the text of primary 4th graders; TIMSS-assessment of literacy of 4th and 8th graders in subjects of natural - scientific orientation; TALIS-study of the environment of teaching and learning in general secondary educational institutions and working conditions of teachers; PISA-assessment of These projects serve to assess the creative and critical thinking skills of the student-youth, the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in everyday life through various tasks, and then develop these skills on their own. For example, TIMSS - (Trends in International mathematics and science study) is an international mathematics and natural science teaching prospects program organized by the International Association for the Evaluation of educational achievement IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievements), This study determines the quality, level, attitude to Science, interest of education in mathematics and natural sciences among 4th and 8th grade students. In the states conducting research, mathematics and Natural Sciences in the school are further studied the essence of education and factors related to the educational process, educational institution, teachers, students, their families. Based on the development of the TIMSS study, a special document is obtained “TIMSS assessment Frameworks and Specifications”, in which, with a general approach to these directions, concepts for testing and test tasks for mathematics and natural sciences are given, as well as all types of learning activities are displayed when the student performs the task, the data obtained during the survey shows the The international TIMSS study includes: Test achievements, surveys, methodical Provision, program provision.

In terms of directions, each option includes questions from mathematics and Natural Sciences for evaluation. Assignments of different types are used (with a choice of short, complete and perfect answers, answers to practical assignments). The theory of Test assignments is used in the assessment of 4th and 8th graders in mathematics and Natural Sciences. This theory includes a limited number of assignments from 60-70 to clarify (based on the questionnaire) the indicators of the student, teacher and educational institution involved from each state. The TIMSS program, which began its first study of itself in 1995, has been established every four years as of 2019 in 1999, 2003, 2007-2011, 2015 and 2019. The next 8th periodicity is planned to be implemented in 2023. By participating in TIMSS and other international studies, the application of the experience of developed countries in the educational system of Uzbekistan will have the opportunity to compare its results in comparison with the results of other countries. TIMSS questions are such that they can get high scores if they not only work out mathematical examples and issues, but also comment on them. In the TIMSS international study, where squares, roots are involved in questions of the eighth grades, a calculator is provided as part of the screen interface for each test task. For the fourth classes, however, no calculator is provided. If the test task involves measuring length, the drawing is presented as part of the interface. It is said that mathematics is a part of a person's life from elementary grades and is always faced with it in everyday life. Mathematics is the science of quantitative relations and spatial forms of the real world. Solving issues in mathematics develops the thinking skills of students. Solving some visual issues develops the thinking abilities of students, expands the scope of imagination and continues to form the skill of making deep judgments on it. In conclusion, a huge number of methods and technologies are used today to increase the independent thinking, logical thinking of young people, followers of our future. International programs and assessment institutes study theoretical frameworks for funding the quality of education around the world and assist in the development of programs. They help identify educational programs, train teachers, evaluate education, and create innovative teaching methods.

Also, in order to improve the quality of education, laws and measures are being taken by our honored President, and for the further development of mathematics, TIMSS, taking part in

78	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

International Studies, students also assess the knowledge of young people and learn to what extent the knowledge received is, and most importantly, learn to apply the knowledge gained in everyday life, and their experience This is the essence of the international TIMSS study. First of all, in the study of each subject, diligently, carefully, if studied, will be able to pass any tests. In addition, each teacher should be able to integrate and connect mathematics with other subjects, since each subject is interconnected and serves as a key factor in the students ' more robust access to the knowledge they receive.

References

1. 1. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05)*, 99-102.
2. Хамракулов, З. Й. (2022). Хуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog, 1(3)*, 314-318.
3. Хамракулов, З. Й. (2022). Хуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog, 1(3)*, 314-318.
4. Khamrakulov, Z. (2022). PROBLEMS OF INCREASING LEGAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL LITERACY OF YOUTH. *Models and methods in modern science, 1(16)*, 4-7.
5. Egamberdiyeva, T. U. A., & Qurbonov, J. A. (2020). Diagnostics of formation and development of intellectual culture among students. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 2(4)*, 512-519.
6. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2019). The necessity of developing intellectual culture of students by the subject of philosophy. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol, 7(12)*.
7. Qurbonov, J. A. (2019). Social-pedagogical content of intellectually cultural pointh. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 1(5)*, 437-442.
8. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2021). The Content and Essence of the Concept of “Intellectual Culture”. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements, 2(5)*, 15-18.
9. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Role Of Philosophy Education In Forming Intellectual Culture In Future Teachers. *Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(11)*, 1366-1371.
10. Акмалжонович, К. Ж. (2020). ТАЛАБАЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ФАЛСАФА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ЖИХАТЛАРИ. *Современное образование (Узбекистан), (6 (91))*, 42-49.
11. Акмалжонович, К. Ж. (2019). Талабалар интеллектуал маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг фалсафий-педагогик жиҳатлари. *Современное образование (Узбекистан), (10 (83))*, 3-9.
12. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Objective and Subjective Socio-Pedagogical Factors for the Formation of Intellectual Culture in Future Teachers. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(12)*, 148-151.
13. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Жамиятда ёшларнинг турли иллатлардан асрашнинг самарали йўллари. *Молодой ученый, (4-2)*, 59-60.
14. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2017). Ёшларимизнинг маънавий-ғоявий шаклланишида интернетнинг роли. *Молодой ученый, (4-2)*, 58-59.
15. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Мамлакатимизда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва демократик ислохотларнинг амалга оширида миллий ғоя ва миллий тафаккурнинг ўрни. *Молодой ученый, (4-2)*, 56-58.

16. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). РОЛЬ СМИ В ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА. *Ученый XXI века*, 29.
17. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). СЕМЬЯ И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Ученый XXI века*, 17.
18. Юлдашева, М. М., & Аъзамов, Б. М. (2016). Бузғунчи ва вайронкор ғоялар ва уларнинг характерли хусусиятлар. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 63-64.
19. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2016). Ёшларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий хуружларнинг объектига айланиб қолиши сабаб. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 64-65.
20. Юлдашева, М. М., & Рузиматов, У. С. (2015). РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СИСТЕМЫ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА. *Ученый XXI века*, (12).
21. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
22. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
23. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(05), 99-102.
24. Baratbayev, B. B. (2021). Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 3(01), 15-20.
25. Ravshanov, F., & Baratbaev, B. (2021). Structural Directions of National Development Models of Uzbekistan and Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 4(01), 64-67.
26. Baratbaev, B. B. (2020). STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 1(02), 21-32.
27. Баратбаев, Б. (2020). METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ КОНСЕПСУС*, 1(4).
28. Baratbaev, B. (2020). PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. *East European Scientific Journal*, 2(11 (63)), 10-13.
29. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Россия тараққиёт моделини амалга тадбиқ этиш сиёсати ва унинг натижалари. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.
30. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Политика реализации модели развития России и ее результаты. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.
31. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 40-42.
32. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 37-39.

33. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(06), 176-180.
34. Azizjon, M. (2022). COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU MANSUR MOTORIDI. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali*, 1(5), 422-428.
35. Davronovich, M. A., & Kholmirezayevich, M. I. (2020). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS. *MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH*, 33.
36. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
37. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
38. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.
39. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
40. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.
41. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.
42. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. *Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations*, 18, 7-9.
43. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(8), 370-374.
44. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
45. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
46. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

B. Abdurahmonova

Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, candidate of Pedagogical Sciences

[E-mail: os0893@mail.ru](mailto:os0893@mail.ru)

O. Abdurahmonova

Associate professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philosophy in philological Sciences (PhD)

[OrcID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8240-1523](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8240-1523)

[E-mail: abdurahmonovaolmosxon@gmail.com](mailto:abdurahmonovaolmosxon@gmail.com)

Annotation. The article covers common views on the role of Khwarazmiy and Alisher Navoi, mature figures of Uzbek classical literature. Some interesting facts are presented in the context of their works.

Keywords: Khwarazmiy, Muhabbatnoma, Alisher Navoi, “Muhokamatul-lug‘atayn”, “Saddi Iskandariy”.

INTRODUCTION. Khorezmi had a significant impact on the development of Turkish poetry after him with his work "Muhabbatnoma". First of all, as a direct result of this influence, a number of beautiful examples of the noma genre appeared. Their authors considered Khorezmi as a teacher and themselves as a follower. They expressed their respect and recognition of the poet's personality and work in verses. For example, Khojandi, while finishing "Latofatnoma", writes like a student who has passed the test of a teacher:

Xo‘jandiy so‘zlarin Xorazmi miskin,

Eshitsa balli deb qilg‘aydi taqsin.

There is no doubt that the creative experiences and artistic inventions of the poet indirectly echoed in the literature of the later period through the works of Khojandi, Yusuf Amiri, Sayyid Ahmad, who successfully continued the literary traditions founded by Khorezm. The fact that Navoi was well acquainted with the work of these Turkic poets and mentioned their names in Majolisun-nafois is a sign of their position in his literary environment.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. Every opinion of a great word artist like Navoi about this or that creator is important in some form of recognition, even if it is small. Khorezmi's name is also mentioned in his book "Majolisun-nafois", which provides information about 459 Turkic and Persian-speaking artists, and in his work "Muhokamatul-lughatayn", which mentions dozens of Turkish poets such as Atoi, Sakkoki, Gadoi, Haydar Khorezmi. not done. However, in "Muhokamatul-lughatayn" Navoi talks about the linguistic possibilities unique to the Turkish language, which do not exist in Persian, and among other things, he writes the following:

“Va husn ta’rifida ulug‘roq xolg‘akim turkiylar meng ot qo‘yupturlar, alar ot qo‘ymaydurlar. Turk bu ta’rifni bu nav’ ado qilibdurkim, bayt:

Aningkim ol enginda meng yaratti,

Bo'yi birla sochini teng yaratti" [7; -B.17].

It can be seen from the quoted passage that Navoi says that there is no alternative to the word "meng" in Persian, which means a big black dot in the Turkish language, and cites a verse describing it. This verse is the sixth verse taken from the praise section of Khorezmi's *Muhabbatnama*. It is interesting that Navoi memorized his verse without mentioning the author of *Muhabbatnama*. In his youth, Navoi said that he memorized 30,000 verses from the works of his predecessors and 20,000 verses from contemporary poets. In our opinion, among the verses memorized from the works of master poets, there was a verse taken from Khorezmi's "*Muhabbatnama*" and quoted in "*Muhokamatul-lughatayn*". If this assumption is correct, this verse was popular and popular among the people. It seems that this verse, which describes the equality of Yor's hair and height as a sign of unparalleled beauty, served as a source of inspiration for Navoi. In the 214th ghazal of the "*Badoe'ul-wasat*" book there is the following verse:

Vasli aro, ko'rdim, teng emish bo'yiyu sochi,

Tun-kun teng ekan zohir o'lur bo'ldi chu Navro'z [6; -B.156].

DISCUSSION AND RESULT. The poet, creatively using Khorezmi's verse, says that during wasl he saw that the length and hair of the bride are equal, and attributes the hair of his beloved to the night, himself to the day, and the veil to the day and night in nature - Navruz. People miss Nowruz, the season of beauty, renewal, and purification. Nowruz of the lover The whole point is that in Khorezm's "*Muhabbatnama*" when it is said that the black spot on the forehead of the yor, equal hair and height are signs of the artistic power of God, he is talking about the miraculous nature of spring changes goes:

Qaro tufroqdin sunbul taratti,

Tikanlar orasinda gul yaratti.

From the point of view of artistic skill, common aspects can be observed in the chapter of nature depiction typical of the spring season in "*Muhabbatnama*" and "*Saddi Iskandarii*" epic. In the praise section of Khorezmi's work, he creates an artistic description of the amazing order of nature. Describing the spring beauties as a reflection of Khaliq's power and art, he says, among other things:

Bulutlar filtek ko'krab yururlar,

Qayu yerga buyursa su ururlar[6; -B. 28].

The poet's use of the allegory of an elephant in relation to a cloud was based on careful life observation and deep logic. Spring is a rainy season. Spring rains are characterized by showers and thunderstorms. Considering these circumstances, Khorezmi compares the color and shape of the clouds, which turn gray before the rain, to an elephant. The splashing of water from the elephant's roaring trunk is indeed reminiscent of the gray clouds pouring their rains violently under the sound of thunder. This is a wonderful artistic invention of Khorezmyi. We can also find an artistic image related to an elephant, a spring cloud, and rain in the epic "*Saddi Iskandari*". As the work talks about the arrival of the Hamal month (which lasts from March 22 to April 22) and the awakening of nature, the image of a spring cloud is given a place in this way:

Bahoriy bulut pildek bedarang,

Qilur jilva har-yon, bari pil rang [8; -B.402].

In Khorezmi's verse, the discovery of the color similarity between a spring cloud and an elephant is left to the reader, while in Navoi's verse, this commonality is emphasized and emphasized by the author. In order to strengthen the credibility of this idea, Navoi also includes an image related to a drop of water, like Khorezmi:

Rutubat aro go‘yi ul xayli pil,

Bo‘libdur bori g‘arqi daryoyi Nil.

Gar andoq emas, bas nedur, ayt bu?

Ki har yon alardin tomar qatra su.

In both poets, the spring cloud is compared to an elephant with its drops. In order to show the logical connection between the drop-water and the elephant, Navoi chooses a different way: he mentions the Nile River in Africa, where elephants are common, and says that the elephants bathe in this river, so that drops of water flow from them. The word "Nile" has another artistic task in this place. It rhymes with the word "elephant" and is used as a rhyme. So, the words "pil" and "Nile" are related both logically and formatively, and became the center of the stanza that attracts the reader's attention. If you pay attention, although the image of drop-water associated with the elephant in Khorezm and Navoi is connected to different events, that is, in one case, water is sprayed from the trunk of an elephant, and in the other, drops flow from the body of a bathing elephant, but each in both cases there is a reference to the rapid flow of water. This is the reason why it is logical to liken it to a spring cloud that rains drops with force. Based on this logic, in the next stanza, Navoi returns from imagination to reality through the art of rouge and

Dema qatrakim, poya boron degil,

Dema, abri bahoron degil

he says.

CONCLUSION. With his work "Muhabbatnama", Khorezmi made a significant contribution to the development of the literature of the period after him. The sphere of influence of Khorezm traditions covers a wide range of nomadism. In particular, this literary influence was directly or indirectly manifested in the works of the great Navoi.

References

1. Abdurahmonova, B. "ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL WORKS." *Ann. For. Res* 65.1 (2022): 777-783.
2. Abdurahmonova, B., and O. Abdurahmonova. "O ‘QUVCHILARNI ILMIY TAHLILGA YO ‘NALTIRISH USULLARI (O ‘tkir Hoshimovning ‘Bahor qaytmaydi’ asari

misolida)." *Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities*. Vol. 2. No. 7. 2023.

3. ILXOMJON-QIZI, ABDURAXMONOVA OLMOSXON. "ADABIY AN'ANA VA IJODIY TA'SIR." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2022).

4. Olmosxon, Abdurahmonova. "MANUSCRIPT SOURCES OF MUHAMMAD NIYAZ'S ORIGINAL WORKS." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 426-428.

5. Абдурахмонова, Олмосхон. "STUDYING NISHATI DISCUSSIONS AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 419-425.

6. Алишер Навоий. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. Бадӯул-васат. 20 томлик.5-том.Тошкент: Фан, 1990, 156-бет

7. Алишер Навоий. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. Муҳокаматул-луғатайн. 20 томлик.16-том.Тошкент: Фан, 2000, 17-бет.

8. Алишер Навоий. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. Садди Искандарий. 20 томлик.11-том.Тошкент: Фан, 1993, 402-бет.

9. Tashboltaeva, Tajihon. "I SAID KUNGIL DOGIN...." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 50-54.

10. Mahbuba Rakhimovna, Tojiboyeva, and Tajikhon Tashboltayeva. "Komila has high hopes for you..." (2023).

11. Toshboltaeva, Nigora Xolmatova Tojixon. "FURQAT ASARIDA ISHK MAVZUSI". *Zamonaviy ta'lim yutuqlari jurnali*

12. Tashboltaeva, Nigora Kholmatova Tadzhihon. "NOSEKHIN'S MEMORIAL TO HUVAIDO'S DEATH." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 22-25.

13. Toshboltayeva, Tojixon, and Feruza Xalimova. "TA'RIX SAN'ATI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).

14. Saidakbarova, Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna, and Ramziya Abdurahimovna Jo'Rayeva. "SHOH BAHROM: TARIXIY SHAXS VA BADIY OBRAZ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 4.Conference Proceedings 1 (2023): 168-173.

15. Tohirovna, Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna Mamatqulova Feruza. "The Bobur is the true of the Renaissance ruler..." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 442-447.

16. Yakhyokhanova, Oyzoda, and Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna. "Influence of the work of the Azeri poet in the works of representatives of the Kokand literary environment." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 448-457.

17. Saidakbarova, M. M. "Tarixi muluki Ajam." The history of Iranian kings") as the scientific-artistic source. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science* 12.68 (2018): 122-126.

18. SAIDAKBAROVA, M. "Historical facts and poetic fictions in the work of Alisher Navoi." *Scientific Journal of Fergana State University* 1 (2018): 106-108.

19. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).

20. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
21. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of “5 initiatives” in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
22. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
23. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
24. АМИНОВА, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
25. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
26. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
27. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
28. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
29. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
30. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
31. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
32. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
33. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
34. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
35. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
36. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
37. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
38. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
39. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.

40. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
41. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.
42. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
43. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
44. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
45. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
46. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
47. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
48. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
49. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
50. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(12), 187-188.
51. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙИ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
52. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
53. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
54. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
55. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
56. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 152-155.

57. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.

58. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 13, 3-5.

59. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Conferencea, 44-46.

60. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.

61. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.

62. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.

63. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.

64. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

B.B.Umrzaqov

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article describes the pedagogical need for the formation of modern professional qualities through virtual technologies in future teachers of technological education in higher educational institutions.

Keywords: education, qualifications, professional qualities, education, pedagogical technology.

The purpose of the law “on education” of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to improve the education system at the level of the world standard and to train competitive, mature specialists. After all, in the “concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, to increase the level of coverage with higher education, to formulate the target parameters for training highly qualified, modern and systematic-minded, higher-educated specialists based on international standards, investment programs, God and network programs, requirements of guardianship councils, taking into account technological changes on, Creative Arts and mathematics) development, in this regard, special requirements and tasks are set for the widespread introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, educational programs and educational and methodological materials based on international educational standards.

It is known that the representative of each field inherited from the ancestors, serves to provide continuity in this regard, teaching a new generation of creative knowledge, skills, skills and experience. Our allomas, such as Farabi, Ibn Sina, Beruniy, Yusuf Khos Khojib, relate the issues of Youth Education, First of all, to the formation of professional qualities, training in professional literacy. The basis of the formation of professional qualities of a person, professional literacy is also occupied by a specialist corresponding to the time requirement. It is possible to speak about the harmony of the modern professional qualities of a specialist with national values, as well as the genuine perfection of the individual, which is manifested in complete harmony. In this sense, the integration of theoretical knowledge into practical activities, the formation of a complex of high professional skills and qualifications, the ability to independently carry out creative thinking are important criteria for the level of modern professional quality of teachers of the future direction of technological education.

Profession — the type of labor activity, constant training of a person; requires knowledge, skill, experience that allows you to competently perform a certain type of work. Within the professions there are specializations that are characterized by the narrowest area of labor activity (for example, in the profession of a doctor, a surgeon, an ophthalmologist, a dermatologist, etc.), is generally the primary source of livelihood for the individual.

In the Explanatory Dictionary of our Uzbek language, the word profession is explained as follows. A profession is said to learn something, acquire, benefit, craft, make training a habit, or a job that is generally used to. The profession is said to those who work in a profession with a homogeneous profession.

While the development of the modern level of professional quality in the teachers of the future technological education yunalari will occur through the means of professional literacy and respect for national values, first of all, it will be necessary to look at the past, ancestral traditions and the path they went through.

89	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

In order to formulate modern professional qualities in itself, the role of virtual technologies in the future teacher of technological education is important in his interest in science, science, creativism, in being able to associate theory with practice, in practicing the theoretical knowledge and Skills received. They will have to be able to understand that the task facing them and the solution of problems will be given additional opportunities through an innovative, technological approach. Below we will cite some of them:

- being able to quickly adapt to new types of activities in society, new approaches;
- virtual technologies can become the meaning of human life, the way of self-expression;
- virtual technologies make it possible to successfully solve technical and production issues in the process of solving them, as well as the contradictions that arise between them;
- on the basis of virtual technologies, the most noble personal qualities such as perseverance in achieving the goal, the ability to correctly accept criticism are composed in future technological education specialists;
- On the basis of these processes, in the process of formation of modern professional qualities, a combination of mental and physical labor is achieved.

The formation of the concepts of "professional quality" and "modern professional quality" is also characterized by complex activities, that is, they include:

Respect for human personality, professional competence, a conscientious approach to always fulfilling a professional duty, dedication, fairness, not using the trust of people in any situation, not losing their trust, erudition and creativity, self-demand, striving for innovation, mindfulness without giving in to emotion in problematic and conflict situations, forgiveness, initiative, knowledge of material and spiritual, national and universal values and - always following them with an understanding of their essence, covers such concepts as patriotism, a foreign language, a good knowledge of secular culture and fiction, mastery of professional skills, humility, feminine, iboli and delicate taste, and expressing them in practice, trusting people, physical perfection, mental perfection, spiritual perfection, spiritual perfection. Therefore, from what topic a person thinks, Kat'i nazar is manifested in his subconscious mindset, his worldview.

Personality qualities (first of all, openness to new life experience).

Intellectual qualities are the speed of thinking (awakening of many thoughts, ideas and associations), the flexibility of thinking (hilma-hilarity of emerging ideas), the originality of thinking (rarity, abnormality in the parity of ideas being conceived), the system of values (raising the values of development, knowledge and freedom).

In conclusion, at present, it is important to create a favorable environment, self-improvement for the formation of modern professional qualities of teachers of the future direction of technological education. Only then do important issues such as the comprehensive education of young people who are faced with today's educational system, the formation of inventiveness and discovery skills in them find their solution. Of course, since the main goal of education is the upbringing of a harmonious personality, in turn, it is necessary to support them, to be a close assistant in the manifestation of his talent.

References:

1. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 99-102.
2. Хамрақулов, З. Ё. (2022). Хуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.

3. Хамрақулов, З. Й. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.
4. Khamrakulov, Z. (2022). PROBLEMS OF INCREASING LEGAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL LITERACY OF YOUTH. *Models and methods in modern science*, 1(16), 4-7.
5. Egamberdiyeva, T. U. A., & Qurbonov, J. A. (2020). Diagnostics of formation and development of intellectual culture among students. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(4), 512-519.
6. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2019). The necessity of developing intellectual culture of students by the subject of philosophy. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).
7. Qurbonov, J. A. (2019). Social-pedagogical content of intellectually cultural pointh. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(5), 437-442.
8. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2021). The Content and Essence of the Concept of “Intellectual Culture”. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(5), 15-18.
9. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Role Of Philosophy Education In Forming Intellectual Culture In Future Teachers. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1366-1371.
10. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2020). ТАЛАБАЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ФАЛСАФА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ЖИҲАТЛАРИ. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (6 (91)), 42-49.
11. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2019). Талабалар интеллектуал маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг фалсафий-педагогик жиҳатлари. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (10 (83)), 3-9.
12. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Objective and Subjective Socio-Pedagogical Factors for the Formation of Intellectual Culture in Future Teachers. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(12), 148-151.
13. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Жамиятда ёшларнинг турли иллатлардан асрашнинг самарали йўллари. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 59-60.
14. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2017). Ёшларимизнинг маънавий-ғоявий шаклланишида интернетнинг роли. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 58-59.
15. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Мамлакатимизда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва демократик ислохотларнинг амалга оширида миллий ғоя ва миллий тафаккурнинг ўрни. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 56-58.
16. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобилов, О. К. (2016). РОЛЬ СМИ В ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА. *Ученый XXI века*, 29.
17. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобилов, О. К. (2016). СЕМЬЯ И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Ученый XXI века*, 17.
18. Юлдашева, М. М., & Аъзамов, Б. М. (2016). Бузғунчи ва вайронкор ғоялар ва уларнинг характерли хусусиятлар. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 63-64.
19. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2016). Ёшларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий хуружларнинг объектига айланиб қолиши сабаб. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 64-65.
20. Юлдашева, М. М., & Рuzиматов, У. С. (2015). РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СИСТЕМЫ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА. *Ученый XXI века*, (12).
21. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.

22. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 96-100.

23. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 99-102.

24. Baratbayev, B. B. (2021). Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 3(01), 15-20.

25. Ravshanov, F., & Baratbaev, B. (2021). Structural Directions of National Development Models of Uzbekistan and Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 4(01), 64-67.

26. Baratbaev, B. B. (2020). STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 1(02), 21-32.

27. Баратбаев, Б. (2020). METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ КОММУНИКАЦИИ*, 1(4).

28. Baratbaev, B. (2020). PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. *East European Scientific Journal*, 2(11 (63)), 10-13.

29. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Россия тараққийёт моделини амалга тадбиқ этиш сиёсати ва унинг натижалари. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.

30. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Политика реализации модели развития России и ее результаты. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.

31. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 40-42.

32. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 37-39.

33. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(06), 176-180.

34. Azizjon, M. (2022). COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU MANSUR MOTORIDI. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 422-428.

35. Davronovich, M. A., & Kholmirezayevich, M. I. (2020). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS. *MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH*, 33.

36. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.

37. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.

38. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.
39. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
40. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 13, 3-5.
41. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Conferencea, 44-46.
42. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.
43. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.
44. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
45. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.
46. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

B. Abdurahmonova

Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, candidate of Pedagogical Sciences

E-mail: os0893@mail.ru

O. Abdurahmonova

Associate professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philosophy in philological Sciences (PhD)

OrcID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8240-1523>

E-mail: abdurahmonovaolmosxon@gmail.com

Annotation. The article provides recommendations on the study of the qadi genre in academic lyceums, which is used in classical literature. It has been explained that it is in the study of the Quida genre that research on the basis of dictionaries brings effective results.

Keywords: analysis, dictionary, scope, genre, classical text, byte.

Introduction. Special attention is also paid to teaching samples of classical literature in school, academic Lyceum literature programs, and they are adapted from literature textbooks and complexes. It is known that samples of classical literature cannot be understood without a dictionary, since in the composition of his works, created long before our era, words whose meaning is unknown to the reader are found in large numbers.

To do this, the teacher must accustom students to work with a dictionary in Literature lessons. Only then does the reader realize the beauties of meaning hidden in the depths of classical text, enjoy it.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. From the literary complex of Allar is the Qasida of Sakkoki, written in dedication to Ulughbek. This verse consists of 34 verses and is written in the Salim weight of hajazi musammani of aruz (the columns of mafoiylun mafoiylun mafoiylun mafoiylun mafoiylun), rhymed in the form of ghazals. The presence of words and phrases that are difficult for readers to understand in Qasi's text makes them moneyless, albeit somewhat, to study the work. To do this, it is better for the teacher to start the work with an expressive reading of the Qasida or teaching one of the Fluent students of his speech in the classroom. He then proceeds to compile a dictionary of difficult-to-understand words and phrases found in the text of the work. To do this, the teacher will need a dictionary of the works of Alisher Navoi as a help. Relying on this dictionary, it is necessary for the teacher to focus on words and phrases that are unfamiliar to the student in each byte of the Qasida. Such words and phrases are trapped in the text of the ode. For example, in the first verse of Qasida:

Jahondin ketti tashvishu **mabodiyi amon** keldi,
Xaloyiq, aysh eting bu kun, sururi **jovidon** keldi.
Mabodiy- begin
Amon- survive
Surur- joy
Jovidon- forever, forever

When words are written in readers' dictionary books, their meanings are found in the dictionary, and annotated. The content of the byte is then explained. The reader is told that the poet wants to say that the troubled days have gone from the world, that is, from this Land, O people, elda will now begin an eternal joy.

Tong erdi bu ulus barcha aningtek joni bor yo yo'q,

Bihamdillah, O'g'on fazli bila ul tanga jon keldi.

The words ulus, oghon, bihamdilloh in the Byte are distinguished. When these verses explain the meaning of praise to the great people, bihamdillah Allah, the poet is explained as saying that in this verse the soul of the people was like a body without a soul, thank God that by the grace of God the Soul re-entered the inanimate bodies, and it is said that he applied tashbeh appropriately. Or

Bu mavkib gardi surmosi topilmas erdi berib jon,

Ko'ring ko'z birla Haq sun'ikim, o'sh xush roygon keldi

the "mavkib" in beiti is a group of horses or pedestrians who walk dabbly next to the King, sun'-creation, power, work, craft; roygon-something found on the road, something that comes for free, the expression of free meanings is shown through a video projector, and the attention of readers is focused on the content of the byte. The word "takya" in the following byte is a representation of the meaning of a backrest, pillow, bedroom, dervish dwelling, in this byte:

Alamtek barcha beklarning boshi ko'kka kerak teksa,

Kim onlar tak'ya qilg'oli bu qutlug' oston keldi

it is mentioned that it is used in the meaning.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT. In the process of working on the text of the qasida, the teacher asks the students to voluntarily form a group in order to make the lesson interesting and effective. Each group is assigned a separate task. In particular, from the 1st group, "Ahriman" in stanza 5, "Sulaymoni Zaman", "No'shiravon" in stanza 6, "Musotek sho'bon" in stanza 8, "Atodin Oshaban" in stanza 9, "Khurshidi Zaman" in stanza 10 " words and phrases are required to be explained using the book "Dictionary of works of Alisher Navoi". The teacher listens to the students' opinions, fills in their shortcomings, and gives additional comments. Readers are reminded that Ahriman appears as a symbol of evil in fiction. The teacher gives additional information that during the time of the Prophet Suleiman, even an ant was hurt, that he applied the art of talmeh to the character of Noshiravon, who was a stranger to justice, and that Ulugbek was depicted through the metaphor of "usually kind". . The second group will be given the game "Find the alternative" as a task. In this case, the teacher is required to put the words shown on the slide in a certain order. For example, it is possible to read the verse in its entirety by substituting the following words in the stanza of the qasida.

Xisravi oliyguhar Ulug'bekkim sulton sevunsin

Nishon keldi shahi Xusrav Shohruhbektek shahanshoh

After students complete the task, the teacher will show the correct answer.

Sevunsun Xusravi oliyguhar sulton Ulug'bekkim,

Shahanshoh Shohruhbektek shahi Xisravnishon keldi

Given in verse 13 of the Qasida

Bular elga qilich, nayza olib hayjog'a kirganda,

Hech ish kelmadi a'dodin, magar ohu fig'on keldi.

"Bular", "elga", "hayjo", "a'dodin" finding an alternative to his words is given as a task.

Bular	- enemy
Alga	- battleground
Hayjo	- army
A'dodin	- band

When the assignment is executed, the byte content is interpreted. The poet uses the words sword, spear, enemy, battlefield by giving the idea that if Ulugbek's troops take swords and spears and enter the battlefield, their enemies will not be able to do anything, they will only smoke. It is said by the students that the art of proportion is used. If the student is struggling, the teacher should help him analyze the stanza. The teacher directs students to the lesson with assignments and additional questions. It is appropriate to read and interpret the following stanzas.

Bu lashkar yetkanin ko'rsang yasob a'doning ustiga,
Sog'ingaysen cherik ermas magar gurzu sinon keldi.

The meanings of the words yasob, ado, sogingaysen, cherik, gurzi sinon in this verse are used in the meanings of arrayed enemy, count, army, spear. do not think that he has come, but he is the spear of the enemy.

In the next byte:

Shahonshoho, sening oting shahi kishvarkusho erdi,
Ol emdi dunyoni ko'ktin laqab getisiton keldi.

The meaning of the words "Kishvarkushoy" and "getisiton" is found in the dictionary, and the content of the verse is explained to the students.

Ey shahanshoh, sening noming mamlakatni zabt etuvchi jahongir podsho edi,
Endi butun dunyoni olgin, chunki osmondan olam podshosi degan laqab senga berildi.

It is known that not all stanzas of major poetic works are analyzed, the places of the poem where there are complex words that are difficult to understand in the text are the focus of the teacher's attention.

CONCLUSION. The analysis is carried out in several ways. The next form of studying the qasida can be group work. The teacher assigns verses 16-21 of the ode given in the textbook to one group, verses 22-27 to the second group, and verses 28-34 to the third group. One of the students comes out on behalf of the group and reads the analysis of the poem. In explanation, the students are assigned to determine the meaning of each word using a dictionary, and to pay attention to the pronunciation of some words at a level that is different from our literary language today. Pupils' answers are listened to, the necessary places are filled. At the same time, if the historical information related to the creation of this ode is presented, the interest of students to study this ode will increase.

References

1. Abdurahmonova, B. "ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL WORKS." *Ann. For. Res* 65.1 (2022): 777-783.
2. Abdurahmonova, B., and O. Abdurahmonova. "O 'QUVCHILARNI ILMIY TAHLILGA YO 'NALTIRISH USULLARI (O 'tkir Hoshimovning "Bahor qaytmaydi" asari misolida)." *Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities*. Vol. 2. No. 7. 2023.
3. Adabiy turlar va janrlar. Uch jildlik. Ikkinchi jild. Lirik. Toshkent, "Fan", 1992. 155-bet.
4. B. To'xliyev. B. Abdurahmonova. Adabiyot. Akademik litsey 1-bosqichi uchun darslik. Toshkent "Bayoz" 2015.
5. ILXOMJON-QIZI, ABDURAXMONOVA OLMOSXON. "ADABIY AN'ANA VA IJODIY TA'SIR." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2022).
6. M. Hasanova. Turkiy she'riyatda qasidachilik. Filologiya masalalari. Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. Namangan, 2013, 115-120-betlar.
7. Olmosxon, Abdurahmonova. "MANUSCRIPT SOURCES OF MUHAMMAD NIYAZ'S ORIGINAL WORKS." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 426-428.
8. Q.Yo'ldosh. Badiiy tahlil asoslari. Toshkent "Kamalak" 2016

9. Абдурахмонова, Олмосхон. "STUDYING NISHATI DISCUSSIONS AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 419-425.
10. Saidakbarova, Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna, and Ramziya Abdurahimovna Jo'Rayeva. "SHOH BAHROM: TARIXIY SHAXS VA BADIY OBRAZ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 4.Conference Proceedings 1 (2023): 168-173.
11. Tohirovna, Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna Mamatqulova Feruza. "The Bobur is the true of the Renaissance ruler..." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 442-447.
12. Yakhyokhanova, Oyzoda, and Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna. "Influence of the work of the Azeri poet in the works of representatives of the Kokand literary environment." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 448-457.
13. Saidakbarova, M. M. "Tarixi muluki Ajam." *The history of Iranian kings*) as the scientific-artistic source. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science* 12.68 (2018): 122-126.
14. SAIDAKBAROVA, M. "Historical facts and poetic fictions in the work of Alisher Navoi." *Scientific Journal of Fergana State University* 1 (2018): 106-108.
15. Саидакбарова, Мукаддас. "" TARIXI MULUKI AJAM>(" ИСТОРИЯ ИРАНСКИХ ЦАРЕЙ") КАК НАУЧНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК." *Theoretical & Applied Science* 12 (2018): 122-126.
16. Tashboltaeva, Nigora Kholmatova Tadzhihon. "NOSEKHIN'S MEMORIAL TO HUVAYDO'S DEATH." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 22-25.
17. Toshboltayeva, Tojixon, and Feruza Xalimova. "TA'RIX SAN'ATI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
18. Toshboltayeva, Tojixon, and Mohidil Erkaboyeva. "" MUAMMO" JANRI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
19. Mahbuba Rakhimovna, Tojiboyeva, and Tajikhon Tashboltayeva. "Komila has high hopes for you..." (2023).
20. Toshboltayeva, Tojixon. "SOQIYO, SUNGIL QADAHNI..." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2023).
21. Тошболтаева, Тожихон. "MIRACLES OF MUXAMMES." *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире* 3-6 (2020): 91-94.
22. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).
23. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
24. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of "5 initiatives" in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
25. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.

26. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
27. Аминова, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
28. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
29. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
30. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
31. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
32. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
33. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
34. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
35. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
36. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
37. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
38. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
39. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
40. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
41. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
42. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.
43. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
44. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.

45. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
46. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
47. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
48. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
49. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
50. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
51. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
52. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
53. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(12)*, 187-188.
54. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙИ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
55. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
56. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11)*, 96-100.
57. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
58. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
59. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09)*, 152-155.
60. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11)*, 436-440.
61. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.

62. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Conferencea, 44-46.

63. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.

64. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.

65. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.

66. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.

67. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

MODERN PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND THEIR OWN RANGE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES

B.B.Umrzaqov

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article describes the modern professional qualities and virtual technologies in the teachers of future technological education.

Keywords: education, qualifications, professional qualities, education, pedagogical technology.

Modern professional qualities-the future technological education direction is an activity aimed at regularly improving the competence of teachers on the basis of creative thoughts, creative thinking, scientific worldview, innovative methods of scientific and technical and technological knowledge on the basis of the integration of Science, Education and production.

Modern professional qualities are a process formed over the years, arising on the basis of certain experiences.

The individual begins to feel a sense of pride once they reach the level of perfection of their social self-awareness. Everyone can become a person in a social environment, but it is not for everyone that self-awareness reaches its peak. In addition to living as elim, my land, only a person who has reached the level of perfection of self-realization will be a selfless person who can sacrifice his life on the path of happiness, peace of this el-land. The most correct and perfect way for a modern teacher to manifest his identity as a suitable, proportional, socially active person in an ijtmoi life is when a person surrounds himself with knowledge, high spirituality and culture, finding his place in this life, curbing the desires and desires of the hoyu that lead him to evil, raising his personality and striving for perfection. Only then will he be able to achieve real professional happiness, worthy of the title of educator. And in the modern educator, it is time that there will be such modern professional qualities that affect the formation as a selfless person.

At the same time, education will not have its effect if innovative, pedagogical and virtual technologies are not implemented in the modern lesson. And in this process, the modern professional qualities of the teacher have a leading place. Therefore, having a scientifically complete solution to this problem in the organization and development of continuous pedagogical education has become the most important and urgent task of modern pedagogy.

The law "on Education" defines a person as having received the qualification level of the creator of Educational Services, acting in the field of education, material production, science, culture and services, and participating in the study of his knowledge and experience.

Based on the essence of this law, together with the training of specialists of various directions, the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in the system of continuing education, their orientation to scientific research has its own system. The main object of this system is the acquisition of knowledge, that is, the student – youth, and when entering into an educational relationship with young people, the characteristics of the teacher, which directly depend on his profession, are not enough. In this, of course, the need for the level of culturality of the specialist to be harmonious and they have a law of consistent complementarity and development.

President SH.M.As Mirziyoev noted: only when comprehensively justified scientific answers to the current issues of each era are found, the world of spirituality will become rich with new meaning and content.

In the modern educational process, we are in a rapidly developing era of innovative technologies, mobile phones with an android operating system, etc. These tools provide conditions for successful interaction (communication) between communicators regardless of distance and time, providing a convenient opportunity for rapid information exchange.

101	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

It is no secret to whom Hecht is actively using virtual technologies today in order to improve the quality of Education. This requires a greater introduction of modern ICT tools into the educational process. In the educational process of students, they learn to work with text using virtual technologies, create imagery objects and a database, use spreadsheets. The use of virtual technologies in classes increases motivation for reading, student curiosity, educational efficiency. At the same time, it should be noted that technologies are developing so quickly and filling the gap that even the most advanced teacher does not have time to immediately get into this process

These technologies, which appear for an ordinary user, immediately find their place in education. This applies to almost all technologies, even futurists such as virtual technologies. Google has been conducting research on the use of virtual technology in education for several years, resulting in the creation of its own Google Exreditions application, which allows you to visit a huge number of places without leaving the classroom. This is considered a program developed by them, covering more than 200 travel destinations for virtual travel, in its place it allows the lands to travel individually or with a group, which is considered more convenient for training. The effect of such a virtual visit can easily replace the fact that any teacher shows a story, photo or historical monument, the reason is that through a visit of a student to a specific place, they can be compared live on a virtual trip. This program is actively used in educational institutions of many countries, bringing geography, history, culture, art and all secular knowledge to a completely different level. It should be noted that since the digital generation of the present time is much more convenient for them to work online, this has already become a “natural environment”, they are living within technology.

Among the main peculiarities of the current digital generation, ICT competencies are noted at a high level, and also provide high motivation in the use of technology in life and learning, allow you to quickly think and form the ability to perform multiple tasks at the same time, which makes virtual technology more interesting, understandable and effective.

What else can Virtual Technology give? Technological education teacher Paul driver, an expert in the field of ICT in the training of students, distinguishes two muxim directions: role-playing games and virtual travel. Role-playing games are widely used in the teaching of subjects related to tenological interpretation, especially in the communicative approach, allowing students to test a specific social role in themselves and study and assimilate material in natural conditions. Role-playing games can be called a” classic genre”, zero about their essence and forms, which Western and domestic research scientists have written a lot in their work. Virtual technology-aided role-playing games can take the yahlit process to a new level, more precisely, role-playing games in the form of simulations are more effective in relation to realism in context. Along with the advantages of Virtual technology, there are disadvantages to itself.

In conclusion, it should be said that modern technologies are rapidly changing our way of life, virtual technologies are radically changing education, form and content. The new level of education cannot be connected with technology, and today technologies provide a wide range of tools for learning foreign languages, both for organizing the independent work of students and for more effective organization of studies.

References

1. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 99-102.
2. Хамрақулов, З. Ё. (2022). Хуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.

102	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

3. Хамрақулов, З. Й. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.
4. Khamrakulov, Z. (2022). PROBLEMS OF INCREASING LEGAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL LITERACY OF YOUTH. *Models and methods in modern science*, 1(16), 4-7.
5. Egamberdiyeva, T. U. A., & Qurbonov, J. A. (2020). Diagnostics of formation and development of intellectual culture among students. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(4), 512-519.
6. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2019). The necessity of developing intellectual culture of students by the subject of philosophy. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).
7. Qurbonov, J. A. (2019). Social-pedagogical content of intellectually cultural pointh. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(5), 437-442.
8. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2021). The Content and Essence of the Concept of “Intellectual Culture”. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(5), 15-18.
9. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Role Of Philosophy Education In Forming Intellectual Culture In Future Teachers. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1366-1371.
10. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2020). ТАЛАБАЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ФАЛСАФА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ЖИҲАТЛАРИ. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (6 (91)), 42-49.
11. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2019). Талабалар интеллектуал маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг фалсафий-педагогик жиҳатлари. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (10 (83)), 3-9.
12. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Objective and Subjective Socio-Pedagogical Factors for the Formation of Intellectual Culture in Future Teachers. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(12), 148-151.
13. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Жамиятда ёшларнинг турли иллатлардан асрашнинг самарали йўллари. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 59-60.
14. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2017). Ёшларимизнинг маънавий-ғоявий шаклланишида интернетнинг роли. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 58-59.
15. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Мамлакатимизда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва демократик ислохотларнинг амалга оширида миллий ғоя ва миллий тафаккурнинг ўрни. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 56-58.
16. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобилов, О. К. (2016). РОЛЬ СМИ В ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА. *Ученый XXI века*, 29.
17. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобилов, О. К. (2016). СЕМЬЯ И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Ученый XXI века*, 17.
18. Юлдашева, М. М., & Аъзамов, Б. М. (2016). Бузғунчи ва вайронкор ғоялар ва уларнинг характерли хусусиятлар. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 63-64.
19. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2016). Ёшларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий хуружларнинг объектига айланиб қолиши сабаб. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 64-65.
20. Юлдашева, М. М., & Рuzиматов, У. С. (2015). РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СИСТЕМЫ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА. *Ученый XXI века*, (12).
21. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.

22. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 96-100.

23. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 99-102.

24. Baratbayev, B. B. (2021). Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 3(01), 15-20.

25. Ravshanov, F., & Baratbaev, B. (2021). Structural Directions of National Development Models of Uzbekistan and Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 4(01), 64-67.

26. Baratbaev, B. B. (2020). STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 1(02), 21-32.

27. Баратбаев, Б. (2020). METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ КОММЕРС*, 1(4).

28. Baratbaev, B. (2020). PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. *East European Scientific Journal*, 2(11 (63)), 10-13.

29. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Россия тараққийёт моделини амалга тадбиқ этиш сиёсати ва унинг натижалари. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.

30. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Политика реализации модели развития России и ее результаты. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.

31. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 40-42.

32. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 37-39.

33. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(06), 176-180.

34. Azizjon, M. (2022). COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU MANSUR MOTORIDI. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 422-428.

35. Davronovich, M. A., & Kholmirezayevich, M. I. (2020). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS. *MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH*, 33.

36. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.

37. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.

38. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.
39. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
40. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 13, 3-5.
41. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Conferencea, 44-46.
42. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.
43. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.
44. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
45. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.
46. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

Fozilov Qahramon Madaminovich

Senior lecturer, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. This article will talk about the pedagogical creativity of the teacher of music culture, the source of pedagogical creativity, the creative mood of the teacher and the educational and educational work of the music teacher.

Keywords: pedagogical activity, source of pedagogical creativity, professional etiquette of the teacher, intuition, mindfulness and fantasy.

The current demand for time and space requires initiative, creativity, independent thinking from each teacher, new, template-free approaches to solutions. The lesson at school is the main placard of pedagogical creativity. In the lesson, the main need of the teacher is realized: transmission, giving, teaching. In the process of transmitting their knowledge and experience to the growing younger generation, the teacher shows his creativity.

Pedagogical activity has a creative character in its essence. The professional etiquette of the teacher also includes this feature. It is known that creativity is needed only when a person has a problem in front of him. The teaching profession has such a feature. Because there are no ready-made rules, recipes or templates that can be applied all the time in the teaching work. The pedagogical student forms a personality, makes independent decisions in unexpected tasks, solves pedagogical problems, independently performs the educational process. Children's creativity is present in all. The fundamental essence of pedagogical creativity is associated with the purpose and character of the work.

The source of pedagogical creativity is pedagogical experience. By pedagogical experience. it is understood that the teacher takes a creative, fresh approach to his task, is able to look for new effective ways and means in the education of students, a creatively working teacher should also have research skills and qualifications, since the development of modern science and technology requires that the teacher be creative, can freely think about important problems of Science, and finally The higher the culture of pedagogical etiquette, reputation of the teacher, the more productive and influential the educational and educational work.

The educational process is a scene in which the teacher demonstrates his creative abilities. The teaching skills mentioned above should never solidify in one direction. The skill of the student in the educational process is formed in society, constantly intertwined with the news and phenomena that are taking place in the world of science. The socio-political changes taking place in our country are setting high tasks for the teacher in the field of Education.

The achievements that a teacher must achieve in the educational process are largely due to the fact that he is able to control his creative mood. Creative mood is one of the characteristics that are important in the profession of a teacher. Creative mood is an important aspect of pedagogical skill, which demonstrates teacher intelligence. Creative mood is a means of ensuring the professional creativity of the teacher, which keeps the state of mind in one rhythm, showing the peculiarities of his professional characteristics, ensuring a quick introduction to the team of students. The teacher should know different ways of psychological directions in order to create his own creative mood. This is the skill of thinking and designing a lesson, the ability to find an easy way to the heart of every student, the culture of communication. The teacher creates his creative mood first of all on his own, which arises from his character trait, his attitude towards his profession.

Below we link some tools for the formation of a creative mood in the educational process, tested by experienced teacher teachers:

106	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

- Search for tools for your own creative mood from the topic of the newly studied study.
- Being able to find motives for a creative mood from every interaction that is going on with students in the classroom.
- Being able to direct feelings and experiences towards good, creative mood.
- Constant disregard for student misconduct and formal, affective reprimand in a favorable situation.
- To never get angry during the course of the lesson, not to interrupt the laughter of students with a bitter word, but to be able to take it correctly.
- Not to forget that being polite, compassionate in the course of the lesson is the key to tremendous pedagogical achievements.
- Constant seriousness and irritability, not forgetting that it quickly exhausts the nervous and heart system.

Many shortcomings in the traditional methodology in coursework have not yet disappeared. Masaian, not realizing the meaning during the course of the lesson, memorization elementlan was still preserved. Most teachers do not pay attention to the analysis of matured problems by going to the current economic, social and spiritual life, but require the reader to memorize the most important places of material. Such teaching should be avoided. A new qualitative approach is needed to the organization of the educational process.

It has long been known that there is a great connection between artistic creative imagination and scientific thinking. V.As Belinsky said: "the content of Science is one. The scientist assures on the basis of a system of thoughts, creative – with images. But both are equally convincing".

The emotional effect obtained from the musical work is further enhanced by the expressive performance of the teacher, through facial expressions, movement, speech. The whole lesson should be "watered" with music. Music-children –teacher-are the main branches of the lesson.

The content of the lesson includes works that differ in character, mood, variety, therefore, in achieving the logical integrity of the lesson, it is important to find, determine the structure of the lesson, that is, the sequence of types of activities, ways to move from one work to another in order to capture the "emotional setting" in the lesson. When planning the structure of the lesson, it is necessary to take into account the physical, emotional, mental states of students. For example, because the attention of Primary School students does not stagnate, alternating types of activities will increase interest in the lesson; a complex song, in the study of a work, it is more advisable to study for several lessons than to return hadeb during one lesson; after performing difficult musical-rhythmic movements, it is not good to switch directly to singing, since for singing it requires quiet breathing and concentration, etc.

As the main factors of the music lesson process, there are those below: listening to music, playing songs, realizing the characteristics of music literacy, dancing and performing various activities under music, consisting in the perception of the purpose of the performance of bat and cholgu instruments.

The search for different forms of mastering the types of musical activities begins with the realization of the goals, objectives of the music lesson. For example, before explaining the singing Rule, one must know exactly what is being studied, whether it is for what purpose to teach a child to sing expressively, or using this rule to form artistic tastes in them, whether it is for the student to enhance the overall culture of speech.

The music teacher conducts educational and educational work. He must not only have extensive knowledge, but also have a good, deep knowledge of his science, and of course be creative. Music actively develops personality traits, especially emotional aesthetic ones.

In the lesson of music culture, the skill and pedagogical creativity 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.

References

1. Fozilov, Kakhramon. "MUSICAL THEORETICAL LEGACY." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
2. 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.
3. Fozilov, Qaxramon Madaminovich. "O 'ZBEK MILLIY CHOLG 'ULARI TARIXIGA BIR NAZAR." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 152-156.
4. Fozilov, Qaxramon Madaminovich. "MUSIQIY TOVUSH VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 147-151.
5. Qahramon, Fazilov. "STATUS PERFORMANCE IN MUSIC THEORY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 804-807.
6. 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.
7. Askarova, S. M. "EDUCATION OF SINGING SKILLS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." (2023).
8. Аскарова, Сохибахон Мухаммаджоновна. "ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕВЧЕСКОГО МАСТЕРСТВА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В ПОДРОСТКОВОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 874-878.
9. Sohiboxon, Askarova. "PECULIARITIES OF ORGANIZATION OF MUSICAL-RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY IN MUSIC CULTURE CLASSES." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 11.3 (2023): 536-539.
10. Madaminov, N. "Forming The Spirituality Of Youth Throug Music." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1069-1073.
11. Madaminov, N. "Forming The Spirituality Of Youth Throug Music." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1069-1073.
12. 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.
13. Nosirov, Dilmurod. "ALISHER NAVOI AND MUSIC." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
14. Shodiyeva, Gavhar Emindjanova. "MUSIQA QOBILIYARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SHARTSHAROITLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 296-302.
15. Shodieva, Gavkhar Eminjonovna. "Reflections on Specific Types of Lessons." *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*.
16. Tillakhujaev, 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.
17. Sabirovna, Rasulova Saida. "MUSIQA O 'QITISH DARSLARIDA DIDAKTIK PRINSIPLAR." *Conferentia* (2022): 44-47.

18. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).
19. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
20. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of “5 initiatives” in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
21. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
22. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
23. Аминова, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
24. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
25. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
26. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
27. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
28. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
29. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
30. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
31. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
32. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
33. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
34. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
35. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
36. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).

37. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
38. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.
39. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
40. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.
41. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
42. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
43. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
44. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
45. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
46. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
47. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'ROYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
48. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
49. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(12), 187-188.
50. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
51. Urinboev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
52. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
53. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.

54. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
55. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.
56. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
57. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.
58. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.
59. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. *Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations*, 18, 7-9.
60. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(8), 370-374.
61. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
62. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
63. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

USING ELEMENTS OF MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS IN SOLVING TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS

Turg'inov A.

Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical institute

Abstract. The article examines the use of elements of mathematical analysis in solving trigonometric equations.

Keywords: equation, mathematical analysis, trignonometry.

1. Using the field of function detection

In some cases, knowing the field of determination of the equation assumes proving that the equation does not have a root, and sometimes looking at the solution of the equation by putting a number from the field of determination.

1-example. $\sqrt{|\sin x|} = \sqrt{-|\sin x|} + tgx$ The equation(1) of its balance.

Of charging. The field equations aniqlanish

$$\begin{cases} |\sin x| \geq 0 \\ -|\sin x| \geq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n; \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

composed from. Also $x = \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$. x let's say this is the value of (1) and put into the left side of equation is equal to 0, we see that her right. Therefore, all the $x = \pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$ products are the root of the equation, it's.

Answer: $x = \pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

2. Limited use of texture functions from birth.

Solving the equation in any collection of functions, from above or below, were limited and the texture plays a big role in most cases. For example, any M package all of the x products $f(x) > A$ and $g(x) < A$ (A any number) the disparity is reasonable, without it M in the package $f(x) = g(x)$ does not have the solution to the equation.

A while in many cases this will be zero in place of the number $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ functions of the M set of points in the storage means.

2-example. $\sin(x^3 + 2x^2 + 1) = x^2 + 2x + 3$ its the balance of the equation.

Charging: Optional x real number $\sin(x^3 + 2x^2 + 1) \leq 1$. $x^2 + 2x + 3 = (x+1)^2 + 2 \geq 2$. While it is optional x for the left side of the equation do not exceed the actual number 1, 2 from the right side we see is not always small. Therefore, the solution of the equation, it's not.

Answer: \emptyset .

3-example. $2\sin x = 5x^2 + 2x + 3$ its the balance of the equation.

Charging: it is known that $y = 5x^2 + 2x + 3$ the graph of the function $y = 2\sin x$ lies above the graph of the function. He holda $5x^2 + 2x + 3 > 2\sin x$

Also $5x^2 + 2x + 3 = 5\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{14}{5} \geq \frac{14}{5} > 2$, and $2\sin x \leq 2$ the solution to the equation

does not have.

Answer: \emptyset .

4-example. $\sin x = x^2 + x + 1$ its the balance of the equation.

Charging: condition than in $x > 0$ and $x < -1$ if $x^2 + x + 1 > 1$ and $x^2 + x + 1 > \sin x$.

From the earth this $-1 \leq x \leq 0$ is when $x^2 + x + 1 > 0$ and $\sin x \leq 0$. Therefore the solution to the equation does not have.

Answer: \emptyset .

5-example. Its the balance of the equation. $2\cos^2 \frac{x^2 + x}{6} = 2^x + 2^{-x}$

Charging: terms than in $2\cos^2 \frac{x^2 + x}{6} \leq 2$ and $2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2$.

Without it $2\cos^2 \frac{x^2 + x}{6} = 2$ and $2^x + 2^{-x} = 2$ is. From here the solution $x = 0$.

Answer: $x=0$

6-example. $x^3 - x - \sin \pi x = 0$ (2) the balance of the equation.

Charging: as we have seen $x=0$, $x=1$, $x=-1$ is the solution of the equation. The rest of her to find the solution $f(x) = x^3 - x - \sin \pi x$ of an odd function from the $x > 0$, $x \neq 1$ field enough to find a solution. If x_0 its solution, then $(-x_0)$ also its solution. $x > 0$, $x \neq 1$ range package 2 will distinguish. $(0;1)$ and $(1;\infty)$. (2) in equation $x^3 - x = \sin \pi x$ form, we will write. $(0;1)$ interval $g(x) = x^3 - x$, the function will receive only the negative value. $h(x) = \sin \pi x$ while a positive value, the function will receive. Therefore, in this range, (2) the equation does not have solution.

$x \in (1;+\infty)$ which is. In this range, x at each value of $g(x) = x^3 - x$ the function is positive, $h(x) = \sin \pi x$ the function will receive a different point value. $(1;2]$ in the range of $h(x) = \sin \pi x$ the function is not positive. Therefore, $(1;2]$ in the range (2) the equation does not have solution.

You $x > 2$ without it $|\sin \pi x| \leq 1$, $x^3 - x = x(x^2 - 1) > 2 \cdot 3 = 6$. This $(2;\infty)$ range also (2) the equation does not have solution. Therefore, the only $x=0$, $x=1$ and $x=-1$ the equation given the solution.

Answer: $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 1$, $x_3 = -1$.

7-example. $\sin^5 x + \frac{1}{\cos^7 x} = \cos^5 x + \frac{1}{\sin^7 x}$ (3) the balance of the equation.

Solve: x_0 given (3) let be the solution of the equation, then

$$\frac{1}{\cos^7 x_0} - \cos^5 x_0 = \frac{1}{\sin^7 x_0} - \sin^5 x_0 \quad (4)$$

equality $|\cos x_0| < 1$ and $|\sin x_0| < 1$ inequality reasonable. Are the seats of that colossal disparity

(4) of the left part $\frac{1}{\cos^7 x_0}$ and $\cos^5 x_0$ the right part while $\sin x_0$ in the same sign. $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ s

(4) with the same hint of equality to build them from sticking.(4) equality can be written in the following form.

$$\cos^7 x_0 \sin^7 x_0 (\sin^5 x_0 - \cos^5 x_0) = \cos^7 x_0 - \sin^7 x_0 \quad (5)$$

The formula of short breeding

$$a^{2l+1} - b^{2l+1} = (a-b)(a^{2l} + a^{2l-1}b + \dots + b^{2l})$$

apply to (5) with equality, we will write in the following form.

$$(\sin x_0 - \cos x_0) f(x_0) = 0 \tag{6}$$

thus, $f(x_0) = (\sin x_0 \cos x_0)^7 (\sin^4 x_0 + \sin^3 x_0 \cos x_0 + \dots + \cos^4 x_0) + (\sin^6 x_0 + \sin^5 x_0 \cos x_0 + \dots + \cos^6 x_0)$

$\sin x_0$ and $\cos x_0$ to receive the same value of s $f(x_0) > 0$.

Therefore (6) is equivalent to (3) the solution of equation optional for $\sin x_0 = \cos x_0$ reasonable equality. So (3) solution of the equation optional

$$\sin x = \cos x \tag{7}$$

the content will be of the equation. Therefore, (7) equation (3) equation equal to strong.

(7) solution $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. This (3) is the solution of the equation.

Answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Note: the same 5-

as an example,

$$\sin^{2n-1} x + \frac{1}{\cos^{2m-1} x} = \cos^{2n-1} x + \frac{1}{\sin^{2m-1} x}$$

equation (it

$n, m \in \mathbb{N}$) $\sin x = \cos x$ to the equation equally strong.

8-example. $2\pi \sin x = \left| x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| - \left| x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right|$ (8) do not balance the equation.

Charging: $\left| x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| - \left| x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right|$ select a $f(x)$ character through understanding. According to the

definition module $x \leq -\frac{\pi}{2}$ at $f(x) = \pi$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ - at $f(x) = -2x$. $x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ at $f(x) = -\pi$.

If so, $x \leq -\frac{\pi}{2}$ if (8) is the equation $2\pi \sin x = \pi$ or $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ you can write in the form. The

solution of this equation $x = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. From this value $x \leq -\frac{\pi}{2}$ only with the condition

$x = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi m, n = -1, -2, -3, \dots$ will build the world. If $x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ if (8) is the equation $2\pi \sin x = -\pi$

or $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$ you can write in the form.

This equation $x = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi m, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ has the solution. From this value $x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ only with

the condition $x = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi m, m = 1, 2, \dots$ will build the world.

Now $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ we will take to see the range. In this range (8) in equation $2\pi \sin x = -2x$

form, we will write.

$$\sin x = -\frac{x}{\pi} \tag{9}$$

$x = 0$ (9) equation, and the solution was clear. Therefore, given (8) the solution of the equation also. (9) equation $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is no other solution that we will prove in range. $x \neq 0$ (9) to equation $\frac{\sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$ the equation is equally strong.

Optional $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right) \cup \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ while $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ only accepts positive values. Therefore (9) the equation of $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right) \cup \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ the solution will not be able to.

$$\text{Answer: } x = 0, \quad x = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n, \quad n = -1, -2, \dots; \quad x = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi m, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

If $f(x) = g(x)$ (10) solving the equation for any M package that belong to all of the x products $f(x) \leq A$ and $g(x) \geq A$ the disparity is reasonable, without it M in the package (10) the following equation to systems of equations are equally strong.

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = A \\ g(x) = A \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

9-example. $\cos^2(x \sin x) = 1 + \log_5^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$ (1of 2) balance the equation.

Solve: (1of 2) all real equation x is determined for the world. Optional x for $\cos^2(x \sin x) \leq 1, \quad 1 + \log_5^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \geq 1.$

As a result, (12) systems of equations the following equation equally strong.

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2(x \sin x) = 1 \\ \log_5^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = 0 \end{cases} \tag{1of 3}$$

(13) system 2-the solution of equations $x=0$ and $x=-1$. This value is 1 from-the only equation $x=0$ will be content. Therefore, $x=0$ it's the only solution of the given equation.

Answer: 0.

10-example. $\cos^7 x + \sin^5 x = 1$ (14) the equation do not balance.

Solve: $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$ to (14), we will write the equation in the following form $\cos^7 x + \sin^5 x = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x$ or

$$\cos^2 x (\cos^5 x - 1) = \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^3 x) \tag{1of 5}$$

Optional x for $\sin^2 x \geq 0, \quad \cos^2 x \geq 0, \quad \cos^5 x - 1 \leq 0, \quad 1 - \sin^3 x \geq 0$ (1of 5) the following system of equations equivalent to the strong

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 x (\cos^5 x - 1) = 0 \\ \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^3 x) = 0 \end{cases} \tag{1of 6}$$

(16) systems of equations equal to the set of the following system strong.

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 0, & \begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \cos x = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \tag{1of 7}$$

The solution of the first system $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and the second system solution $x = 2\pi m$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Given all this solution of the equation is the solution.

$$\text{Answer: } x = 2\pi m, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, \quad m, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

3. Sinus kosinus and the use of texture features.

Trigonometrik equation solving solve system of equations can be many to come. For example, the following equation can bring to such equations.

$$\sin \alpha x \cdot \sin \beta x = \pm 1$$

$$\sin \alpha x \cdot \cos \beta x = \pm 1$$

$$A(\sin \alpha x)^m + B(\cos \beta x)^n = \pm(|A| + |B|)$$

$$A(\sin \alpha x)^m + B(\sin \beta x)^n = \pm(|A| + |B|) \quad (1 \text{ of } 8)$$

thus, α, β, A, B given real numbers, n and m - given natural number. Use the following properties of the sinus of solving such equations: any x_0 number strictly $|\sin \alpha x_0| < 1$ disparity is reasonable, then x_0 the number (18) also any from the equation is not the solution. Just as well

$$\cos \alpha x \cdot \cos \beta x = \pm 1$$

$$A(\sin \alpha x)^m + B(\cos \beta x)^n = \pm(|A| + |B|)$$

solving equations kosinus the texture of use: you any x_0 number strictly $|\cos \alpha x_0| < 1$ disparity is reasonable, then x_0 the number is also any from this equation is not the solution.

11-example. $\sin x \cdot \cos 4x = 1$ (19) do not balance the equation.

Charging: If x_0 (20) is a solution of the equation if, then either $\sin x_0 = 1$ or $\sin x_0 = -1$ will be. Really $|\sin x_0| < 1$, if it is (19) from the equation $|\cos 4x_0| > 1$ was supposed to be, but this can't be. If $\sin x_0 = 1$ (19) from the equation $\cos 4x_0 = 1$ is that, if it $\sin x_0 = -1$ is, $\cos 4x_0 = -1$ stems from the fact that. The result in (19) the solution of equation optional system one of the following 2 solutions.

$$\begin{cases} \sin x_0 = 1 \\ \cos 4x_0 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x_0 = -1 \\ \cos 4x_0 = -1 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

(20) and (21) of the voluntary system, the solution (19) is the solution of equation it can be seen that easily. The result in (19) tenlama (20) and (21) systems of equations equal to the set of strong. We are solving this system.

(20) from the first equation of the system $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$; $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

All of these increases the content of the second equation of this system and (20) of the system is the solution. (21) of the first equation of the system $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi e$; $e \in \mathbb{Z}$ have the solution.

The second equation of the system from this number, none of this content does not. Therefore, (21) system does not have a solution. Therefore, given (19), the solution of the equation (20) with the solution of the system stack by stack falls.

Answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$

13-example. $\cos^3 3x + \cos^{11} 7x = -2$ (20) do not balance the equation.

Charging: If x_0 (2, 4) is the solution of the equation without it $\cos 3x_0 = -1$ (otherwise $\cos 7x_0 < -1$ it can't be). It means that $\cos 7x_0 = -1$. As a result, (20) the solution of the equation is the solution of the following system optional.

$$\begin{cases} \cos 3x = -1 \\ \cos 7x = -1 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

(21) optional solution of the system (20) is the solution of the equation. Therefore, (20) equation (21) system equally strong. (21) system 1 of the equation $x_k = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$ have the solution.

From this solution (21) system 2-build the equation we can find. Following this, the equality that build $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ number.

$$\frac{7\pi}{3} + \frac{14\pi k}{3} = \pi + 2\pi m \quad (2\text{of } 2)$$

$$(26) \text{ and we will write in the following form } k = \frac{3m-2}{7} \quad (2\text{of } 2)$$

k and m the whole world to be an even number (2of 2) equality $m = 7t + 3, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$ reasonable, however $k = 3t + 1, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}.$

Therefore, (2, 5) the solution of such a system, x_k it is the lark, $k = 3t + 1, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}.$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi t + \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Answer: $x = \pi + 2\pi t, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}.$

4. From the disparity in the number fodalanish.

Any number inequality applied to any part of the equation in some cases, you can replace the equation equal to a strong system of. The example for such disparity two positives a and b the number between the geometric and the middle arifmetigi the middle of the $\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$ connection, we can sign the equality $a=b$ at the proper.

In many cases, the result of favorable from the use of the following inequality $a > 0 \quad a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2,$
 $a=1 \quad a + \frac{1}{a} = 2, a < 0 \text{ at } a + \frac{1}{a} \leq -2, a=-1 \text{ while } a + \frac{1}{a} = -2.$

14-example. $\left(\frac{1}{\sin^8 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x}\right)(\sin^8 x + \cos^2 2x) = 4 \cos^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - x^2}$ (23) do not balance the equation.

Charging: Optional positives a and b the number $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)(a+b) \geq 4$ (23) we will prove that the inequality is proper. Earlier $\frac{1}{a}$, and $\frac{1}{b}$ for the number, then a and b medium-sized geometric

and apply the inequality among arifmetik for the number $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{b}}$, and $\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$ we will ensure to.

$$\text{Also } \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \geq 1 \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) (a+b) \geq 4.$$

(26) aniqanish the field equation $\sin^8 x > 0, \cos^2 2x > 0$ is

(24) apply the inequality (23) we see that the left part of equation 4 is not small. At the same time (23) equation in the field of aniqanish $4\cos^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - x^2} \leq 4$.

As a result, (26) the following equation to systems of equations are equally strong.

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^8 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x} \right) (\sin^8 x + \cos^2 2x) = 4 \\ \cos^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - x^2} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

(28) system 2-the solution of equations $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$. Them (25) to put the first

equation of the system, we see that the solution of the equation. Therefore, $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ are the solutions of the equation will be given.

$$\text{Answer: } x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ and } x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

5. Trigonometrik skalyar use the vector equation solving from an area.

As it is known, the vector sum of their lengths and the angle between them is equal to multiples of 2 skalyar kosinusi. $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos \alpha$.

$$|\cos \alpha| \leq 1 \text{ to be } |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|.$$

The coordinates of the vector is given, with you, ya $\vec{a}\{a_1, a_2\}$ and $\vec{b}\{b_1, b_2\}$ is $a_1, a_2 + b_1 b_2 \leq \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2}$.

1-example. $\sin \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} + \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{3}$ its the balance of the equation.

Fchib to: $\vec{a}\{\sin x, \cos x\}$ and $\vec{b}\{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}; \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}\}$ you will enter the vector.

Without it

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} + \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \leq \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \sqrt{2 + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \sqrt{3}.$$

Therefore,

$$\sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} + \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \leq \sqrt{3}.$$

The given equation $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$ can be written in the form. The angle between this vector equality O^0 when it is made. Therefore, the vector parallel parallel vector corresponding kordinatalari proporsional

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}$$

$\sin x$ and $\cos x$ a hil a hint

$$\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x = \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x;$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n; \quad n \in Z$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi n}{2}; \quad n \in Z$$

The initial equation according $\sin x > 0$ and $\cos x > 0$.

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n; \quad n \in Z \text{ eka clear.}$$

$$\text{Answer: } \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n; \quad n \in Z$$

2-example. $\sin x \sqrt{1+\sin x} + \sqrt{3-\sin x} = 2\sqrt{\sin^2 x + 1}$ its the balance of the equation.

Solve $\vec{a} \left\{ \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}; \sqrt{3-\sin x} \right\}$ it and $\vec{b} \{ \sin x; 1 \}$ you will enter the vector.

The equation $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$ can be written in a form that is obvious.

\vec{a} and \vec{b} the direction of vectors succumb to the conditions apply their exact coordinates proporsional will determine whether it should be. Without it

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sin x} = \sqrt{3-\sin x} \quad (*)$$

$$\sin^3 x - 3\sin^2 x + \sin x + 1 = 0$$

or

$$(\sin x - 1)(\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 1) = 0$$

(*) from the equation $0 < \sin x \leq 1$ since he was $\sin x = 1$ and $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \quad n \in Z$.

$$\text{Answer: } \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \quad n \in Z$$

References

1. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 99-102.
2. Хамрақулов, З. Ё. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.
3. Хамрақулов, З. Ё. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.
4. Khamrakulov, Z. (2022). PROBLEMS OF INCREASING LEGAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL LITERACY OF YOUTH. *Models and methods in modern science*, 1(16), 4-7.

5. Egamberdiyeva, T. U. A., & Qurbonov, J. A. (2020). Diagnostics of formation and development of intellectual culture among students. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(4), 512-519.
6. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2019). The necessity of developing intellectual culture of students by the subject of philosophy. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).
7. Qurbonov, J. A. (2019). Social-pedagogical content of intellectually cultural pointh. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(5), 437-442.
8. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2021). The Content and Essence of the Concept of “Intellectual Culture”. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(5), 15-18.
9. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Role Of Philosophy Education In Forming Intellectual Culture In Future Teachers. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1366-1371.
10. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2020). ТАЛАБАЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ФАЛСАФА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ЖИХАТЛАРИ. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (6 (91)), 42-49.
11. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2019). Талабалар интеллектуал маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг фалсафий-педагогик жихатлари. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (10 (83)), 3-9.
12. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Objective and Subjective Socio-Pedagogical Factors for the Formation of Intellectual Culture in Future Teachers. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(12), 148-151.
13. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Жамиятда ёшларнинг турли иллатлардан асрашнинг самарали йўллари. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 59-60.
14. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2017). Ёшларимизнинг маънавий-ғоявий шаклланишида интернетнинг роли. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 58-59.
15. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Мамлакатимизда ижтимоий-иктисодий ва демократик ислохотларнинг амалга оширида миллий ғоя ва миллий тафаккурнинг ўрни. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 56-58.
16. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). РОЛЬ СМИ В ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА. *Ученый XXI века*, 29.
17. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). СЕМЬЯ И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Ученый XXI века*, 17.
18. Юлдашева, М. М., & Аъзамов, Б. М. (2016). Бузғунчи ва вайронкор ғоялар ва уларнинг характерли хусусиятлар. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 63-64.
19. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2016). Ёшларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий хуружларнинг объектига айланиб қолиши сабаб. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 64-65.
20. Юлдашева, М. М., & Рузиматов, У. С. (2015). РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СИСТЕМЫ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА. *Ученый XXI века*, (12).
21. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
22. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
23. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL*

24. Baratbayev, B. B. (2021). Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 3(01), 15-20.

25. Ravshanov, F., & Baratbaev, B. (2021). Structural Directions of National Development Models of Uzbekistan and Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 4(01), 64-67.

26. Baratbaev, B. B. (2020). STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 1(02), 21-32.

27. Баратбаев, Б. (2020). METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ*, 1(4).

28. Baratbaev, B. (2020). PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. *East European Scientific Journal*, 2(11 (63)), 10-13.

29. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Россия таракқиёт моделини амалга тадбиқ этиш сиёсати ва унинг натижалари. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.

30. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Политика реализации модели развития России и ее результаты. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.

31. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 40-42.

32. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 37-39.

33. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(06), 176-180.

34. Azizjon, M. (2022). COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU MANSUR MOTORIDI. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali*, 1(5), 422-428.

35. Davronovich, M. A., & Kholmirezayevich, M. I. (2020). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS. *MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH*, 33.

36. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.

37. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.

38. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 152-155.

39. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(11), 436-440.

40. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.

41. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.

42. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. *Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations*, 18, 7-9.

43. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(8), 370-374.

44. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.

45. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.

46. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

**THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE MEDIA SPACE IN THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY**

Khaydarova Dilorom Abdukhamidovna
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: This article discusses the issue that the media space is a separate reality, completely unthinkable, being a physical component of the media, constituting ideological schemes and models of actions of subjects consuming and producing information using methods and means of mass communication. maybe culturologists, psychologists, political scientists, journalists and sociologists.

Key words: Media, Internet, space, digital technologies, civil society, mass media, information, social space, historical space, economic space, media environment, media sphere, communication space.

Introduction.

In modern social philosophy, much attention is paid to information, communication and media processes. Today, the information dimension has penetrated into all corners of social reality, and no subject can be outside this information discourse, within which spatial formations have lost their cultural and historical position, turned into semantic forms, network information structures, actualized the space of information flows (media space).

It would not be an exaggeration to say that today a modern person lives completely in the media world. After all, today there is practically no way to hide from the influence of information sources. The media is not only watching news or reading social media channels, but also music playing on the bus can also be media, a billboard on the side of the road and even an ad in a column, a T-shirt with an inscription or a seal can also be media, even a phone model, that is, a source of information. Every second a person receives a huge stream of information, most of which he does not track and does not consciously remember, but this information can also be stored in our memory.

The main part: The concepts of "Media space", "mediamuhit", "mediamaydon", "mediasfera" appeared relatively recently in local speech, still being used as synonymous words to one without having clear semantic content. The semantic image of these concepts is the phrases "information space", "information space", "information environment", and these concepts with the prefix "single" appeared in conversations of leading personalities and in the publications of specialists around 1992. The sharp decline in print circulation, which had come to a central place at the time, caused concern in both media leaders and government officials and politicians.

Neither at that time nor then did anyone give a strict definition of the concept of a "single information space". And so far, although all these phrases are very widely used, their content has hardly been developed. Without making mistakes, we can conclude that these concepts are used in a general sense, not as scientific terms, but as metaphors.

However, this quotient experienced many other concepts: "political space", "cultural space", "social space", "historical space", "economic space", etc. There were more exotic adaptations of the concept of "space". G. Huseynov wrote that in the philosophical discourse of the 1990s, the concept of "space" was a fashionable word and offered meaning, abandoning Okhem's demand not to introduce new subjects.

The concepts of "Media environment", "mediasphera", "media space" arose much later than the concepts of its predecessors – "information space" and "communicative space" - and repeated in its definitions the basic meanings inherent in its predecessors.

123	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

For Example, N.B. In his book "media environment of Russian modernization" ("Mediasreda rossiyskoy modernizatsii"), based on the encyclopedic definitions of the concept of "space", Kirillova gives the following definition to the media environment: "The Media environment is what surrounds us every day. It is a set of conditions that mediate Mass Communication (printing, radio, television, video, cinema, computer channels, Internet, etc.) that connect a person with the outside world, inform, entertain, as well as promote other certain moral and aesthetic values, bring media culture to activity, which has an ideological, economic or organizational impact on people's views, thoughts and behavior. In a word, it affects the public consciousness".

F. In his paper "information ecology: a systematic approach to the media environment", Stalder states that "Media creates an integrated environment (environment) based on information flows. Increasingly, this environment is becoming the main one in human activities. Information ecology seeks to understand its characteristics in order to take advantage of its capabilities, avoid risks and positively influence its development..."

It is clear that the interpretation of the media not as a sphere of human activity, but only as an environment, can no longer satisfy both researchers and practitioners. Although the concept of "media environment" is still found in some publications.

The first concept used to describe the origin of the concept of "Media space" "is the concept of" information space". From this concept V.S. Pirumov, V.D. Popov, G.G. Pocheptsov, G.V. Grachev, I.K. Melnik, S.A. Modestov, S. Datsyuk, V.A. Kopylov, V.G. Krisco, L. Malkov, V.G. Mashlykin, M.I. Abdurahmanov, V.A. Barishpolets, V.L. Manilov, S.P. Rastorguev, S. Parinov, S.E. Zuyev, V.B. Vepintsev and other researchers actively used it in their work. "Axborot maydoni" tushunchasining sinonimi sifatida "axborot sohasi" yoki "axborot muhiti" tushunchalari juda tez-tez ishlatiladi. Masalan, A.V. Manoylo bu haqida shunday yozadi: "Axborot fazosi yoki infosfera juda o'ziga xos muhitdir. Axborotshunoslik nuqtai nazarida "axborot maydoni" atamasini tushunish axborot sohasini aniqlashga asoslanadi".

This author then gives the following list of interpretations of the concept of "Information Domain".

1. The information domain is the finite volume of a meaningful information space.
2. The information sphere is information, information infrastructure, entities that collect, shape, disseminate and use information, as well as systems for regulating public relations that occur.
3. The information sphere (environment) is the sphere of activity of entities related to the creation, transformation and consumption of information.
4. Information sphere-a set of information resources, systems for the formation, distribution and use of Information, Information Infrastructure.
5. The information sphere is a specific area of activity of subjects of social life associated with the creation, storage, distribution, transmission, processing and use of information.
6. Information sphere-the sum of the subjects of the interaction or influence of information; real information intended for use by the subjects of the information sphere; information infrastructure providing the possibility of information exchange between subjects; social relations that develop in connection with the formation, transmission, distribution and storage of information, the exchange of information within society.

Another concept that sometimes replaces the category of "information space" "is the very popular phrase" virtual being". This concept is used when one wants to emphasize that the information circulating in the information space does not always repeat the truth. Often we are talking about some imitation of reality, and sometimes about imitation of things that do not exist in reality.

From a social point of view, media space is viewed as the sphere of relationships that arise between people and communities through information. For Example, F. Sharkov and E. Yudina

considers the media space to be a special social phenomenon, a special social structure formed from a system of relations between producers and consumers of public information.

From this point of view, the information space is the sum of certain structures (individuals, their groups and organizations) that are linked by information relations, that is, Relations of the collection, production, distribution and consumption of information. Information itself is considered as some type of relationship between the subjects of the information space. In other words, “the information space is an area of information relations that has a specific (systemic) quality that is created by the interacting entities in terms of information, but at the same time does not exist in the entities themselves”.

Modern sociological and socio-psychological approaches can be used to analyze this same information space. By studying these interesting issues, let's show several areas of information space.

The first direction is to characterize and understand the information space as a set of social contacts and relationships. For example, the information space - French sociologist P. Taking into account the ideas of Burdiye - can be considered the distribution of various types of goods and services, as well as agents and their groups.

The second direction concerns the use of the apparatus of the new branch of sociology in the analysis of information space, which is called the “sociology of space”. The sociology of Space Studies the question of in what sense and with which phenomena it is possible to talk about their localization, “where is it located?”, and “where?” explains what it means in this case: it is the sociology of space that begins to ask questions that are directly related to the problem of information space. For example: "where is the Internet located?"

The third direction allows you to see the information space as a field in which the interaction of subjects who occupy different positions and strive for different goals occurs and use concepts such as “status”, “color”, “roller” “ampula” to describe these processes.

The structural elements of the information space are:
information itself, the subject of information relations;
subjects of information relations;
information relations themselves.

The fourth direction is to consider the information space as a kind of social resource, having it makes it possible to realize various non-conformational goals.

Accordingly, Information Processes should be characterized as processes of acquisition, distribution, redistribution and consumption of certain resources in the space of human relations. The most interesting issue in this context is the question of the availability of information. Obviously, it is the volume and quality of information received, that is, the possibility of using information sources, that is, the most obvious criterion, on the basis of which it will be possible to distinguish between the subjects of information relations.

In this regard, a socio-philosophical analysis of the processes of communication and integration of the media, the individual and society, the influence of media technologies on both socialization and the manipulation of value orientations of social consciousness are necessary and relevant. The concept of Mediamakon is a new term in the socio-philosophical lexicon originally introduced this concept by the American scholar Arjun Appadurai in his article “discontinuity and difference in the Global cultural economy”. In the future, the ideas of this concept developed on the basis of the analysis of theories of globalization. He sees globalization as deterritorialization i.e., the loss of the connection of social processes to physical space.

In modern social reality, the following specific “global cultural current” is being formed, which is divided into several symbolic directions, spatial-currents (landscapes) :

Ethnomachon-a space formed by immigrants, tourists, tourists, refugees;
technomakon (technology stream);

125	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

financial space (capital turnover);
 media space (figurative-symbolic);
 ideological field (ideosphere).

This specific division makes it possible to provide the media space with “territorial” characteristics, through which it will be able to connect with a certain virtual territory belonging to the state, which acts as a specific territorial resource. "The geopolitical approach assumes that the processes taking place in a media space (i.e. a specific area) can be described in terms of development, conquest, colonization” .

REFERENCES:

1. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
2. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
3. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.
4. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
5. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.
6. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.
7. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. *Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations*, 18, 7-9.
8. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(8), 370-374.
9. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ *PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES*, 1, 370.
10. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).
11. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
12. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of “5 initiatives” in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.

13. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
14. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
15. Аминова, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
16. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
17. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
18. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
19. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎШПАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
20. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
21. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
22. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
23. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
24. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
25. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
26. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
27. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
28. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
29. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
30. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.
31. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.

32. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.
33. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
34. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
35. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
36. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
37. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
38. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
39. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
40. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
41. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(12)*, 187-188.
42. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙИ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
43. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
44. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11)*, 96-100.
45. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
46. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE LESSONS OF MUSIC THEORY

Fozilov Qahramon Madaminovich
Senior lecturer at Kokand State Pedagogical institute

Annotation. The purpose of teaching the educational science” music theory "is to educate conscious thinking in relation to musical expressiveness and form the ability to perceive it, to form and develop students' vision, perception of the musical world, to correctly direct and enrich their musical-aesthetic taste, to cultivate their creative abilities; to prepare students for practical activities as a music teacher.

Keywords: pedagogical activity, source of pedagogical creativity, profesional etiquette of the teacher, intuition, mindfulness and fantasy.

At the same time, the task of science is to give students deep knowledge in their understanding of the main means of musical expressiveness to teach music-technical skills in the field;

- to closely familiarize yourself with the significant issues and main problems of compositional creativity and to give clear insights into the music system and the harmony that Mukhim science occupies in it;

- formation of skills for familiarizing students with the main laws, important elements in the structure of the form of a musical work, principles of musical development, the function of parts in the form and the analysis of various musical forms;

- the formation of the abilities and musical memory of students to achieve musical thinking, musical hearing, pure intonation, the education of a sense of lad, rhythm, tempo and style in them is the teaching of students to be able to apply the knowledge acquired in practice.

In order to effectively implement the above goals and objectives, the teacher is required to choose and implement pedagogical technologies that are suitable for each lesson.

Technology is a production process, and pedagogical technology is a holistic pedagogical process. The main signs of pedagogical technology: design, implementation, guaranteed result.

The fundamental essence of pedagogical technology is the orientation towards a guaranteed result. Each technology, including pedagogical technology, has its own criteria: conceptuality, systemality, efficiency, controllability, reproducibility. The levels of application of pedagogical technology in the educational process in general-pedagogical, private-methodological, modular directions have been determined. Any technology is oriented towards its implementation, applying any Goya, scientific thought or theory to khayot. Therefore, pedagogical technology occupies a place in the middle of Science and practice.

Therefore, before applying this or that technology to the educational process, it is necessary to understand all its features and capabilities (what is oriented, for what purposes it was used, what pedagogical concept it corresponds to, what tasks it helps to solve in a particular setting, and x.k.) should be studied and then applied.

As an example, we will cite the following pedagogical technology; "Carpenter" Technology

Description of the technology. This technology is aimed at memorizing the topics covered, logically thinking, teaching students to independently correctly answer the questions posed and self-evaluate, and in a short time evaluating the knowledge acquired by the teacher of all students.

The purpose of technology: to teach students to think logically in the course of the lesson, to be able to freely express their thoughts independently, to evaluate themselves, to work alone and in groups, to respect the opinion of others, to choose the necessary one from many thoughts.

Application of technology: the technology is designed to assess, repeat, consolidate or intermediate and final control of the subjects covered by the students at the beginning of the lesson

or at the end of the lesson or at the completion of any section of the subject of study in all types of training. This technology can be organized in the form of a single, small group and team in the training process or part of it.

Tools used in training: handouts, colored pencils (or felt-tip pens).

Note: tartsatma materials prepared on the basis of the topic specified in the plan and in accordance with the goal set by the teacher (verification, strengthening, evaluation) (if intended to be conducted individually, the number of group students, if it is prescribed to be held in small groups, then distribution materials are prepared depending on the number of groups).

Procedure for conducting training:

- grouping students (depending on circumstances;
- * to familiarize the student with the requirements and rules for conducting the training;
- * distribution of handouts to group members.
- * tasks in the distribution materials are performed by the members of the group on their own;
- each band member writes a band number in the right corner of the distribution material he / she worked on, and in the left corner he / she draws any of his / her marks;
- task completed handouts are exchanged for other groups in the direction of "charhpalak turnover";
- materials given by members of the new team are studied and modifications are made;
- materials studied and modified by teams are again exchanged intergroup on the yunalish mentioned above (this process is continued according to the number of groups);
- from the exchange of materials, sung selects the materials (based on the group number and the characters they put together) that each group and each group member completed for the first time;
- * compare and analyze the corrections of its members;
- reads the tasks of the teacher given in the disseminated material and, together with the team, determines the correct answers;
- each student determines the differences in the answers determined by the correct answer, collects the desired score and self-evaluates.

Note; the distribution material states that the difference in correct answers determined by the teacher's cooperation with the correct answers determined by the students is greater than 55%, the student has mastered this teaching material, from which he could not master if he was kom. For example, if the number of tasks is 30, and 17-20 of the answers are correctly marked, the student is considered to have completed this task and was able to master the educational material, if kom from it was not able to master it. At the same time, if 21-24 of the answers are correctly defined, the level at which the student has mastered the materials is considered to have mastered the "good" grade, and if 25-30 are correct, the "excellent" grade.

• student)once their grades or scores have been determined, the teacher collects the papers on which the task was completed and copies the grades (scores) into a group, Journal.

This means that the above technology will be suitable for the purpose if it is used in the training of the science of music theory.

References

1. Fozilov, Kakhramon. "MUSICAL THEORETICAL LEGACY." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
2. 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.
3. Fozilov, Qaxramon Madaminovich. "O ‘ZBEK MILLIY CHOLG ‘ULARI TARIXIGA BIR NAZAR." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 152-156.

130	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

4. Fozilov, Qaxramon Madaminovich. "MUSIQIY TOVUSH VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 147-151.
5. Qahramon, Fazilov. "STATUS PERFORMANCE IN MUSIC THEORY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 804-807.
6. 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.
7. Askarova, S. M. "EDUCATION OF SINGING SKILLS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." (2023).
8. Аскарова, Сохибахон Мухаммаджоновна. "ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕВЧЕСКОГО МАСТЕРСТВА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В ПОДРОСТКОВОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 874-878.
9. Sohiboxon, Askarova. "PECULIARITIES OF ORGANIZATION OF MUSICAL-RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY IN MUSIC CULTURE CLASSES." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 11.3 (2023): 536-539.
10. Madaminov, N. "Forming The Spirituality Of Youth Throug Music." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1069-1073.
11. Madaminov, N. "Forming The Spirituality Of Youth Throug Music." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1069-1073.
12. 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.
13. Nosirov, Dilmurod. "ALISHER NAVOI AND MUSIC." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
14. Shodiyeva, Gavhar Emindjanova. "MUSIQA QOBILIYARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SHARTSHAROITLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.2 (2023): 296-302.
15. Shodieva, Gavkhar Eminjonovna. "Reflections on Specific Types of Lessons." *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*.
16. Sabirovna, Rasulova Saida. "MUSIQA O 'QITISH DARSLARIDA DIDAKTIK PRINSIPLAR." *Conferencea* (2022): 44-47.
17. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).
18. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
19. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of "5 initiatives" in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
20. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
21. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
22. АМИНОВА, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
23. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.

24. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
25. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
26. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
27. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
28. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
29. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
30. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
31. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
32. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
33. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
34. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
35. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
36. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
37. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.
38. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
39. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.
40. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
41. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.

42. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
43. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
44. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
45. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
46. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
47. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
48. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(12), 187-188.
49. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙИ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
50. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
51. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
52. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
53. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
54. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 152-155.
55. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(11), 436-440.
56. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.
57. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.

58. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.

59. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.

60. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.

61. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.

62. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

S.M. Askarova

KSPI, associate professor of the Department of Music Education

Abstract. This article talks about the use of information and communication technologies in the classroom, its purposes, capabilities and advantages of using this technology.

Key words: Information and communication technologies, use of technical means, modern educational technologies, use of ICT in the classroom, benefits of using ICT in the classroom.

The use of information and communication technologies opens up new opportunities for teachers in teaching their subject, increases the effectiveness of teaching, the intellectual level of students, self-learning, self-organization, develops skills to achieve results, and facilitates the solution of practical problems. The teacher has the opportunity to increase the visibility of the educational process. The use of computer technology in the classroom allows each lesson to be non-standard, bright, rich, and easy to remember.

Goals of using information technology in the classroom:

- modernize the lesson (in terms of using technical means);
- bring the lesson closer to the worldview of a modern child, because he looks and listens more blindly than he reads and listens; prefers to use information obtained by technical means;
- establishing mutual understanding and mutual support between teacher and student;
- help the teacher present the material emotionally and figuratively;

Currently, the main condition for improving the quality of education can be considered the use of modern educational technologies, including information and communication technologies, which ensure the personal development of the child by reducing the share of reproductive activity in the educational process. reducing the load on students, efficient use of study time.

The use of ICT in technology lessons allows you to diversify the forms of work and activities of students, intensify attention, and increase a person's creative potential. Building diagrams and tables in a presentation allows you to save time and organize the material more aesthetically. Use of illustrations, drawings, etc. fostering interest in the lesson; make the lesson interesting.

Slides and presentations created in Microsoft Rower Roint are displayed using a media project. Using this technology allows you to:

- Improve the level of vision during training;
- Activation of the educational process, introduction of entertainment elements;
- Saving blind time in class

The use of a computer is effective at all stages of the educational process: at the stages of providing educational information, mastering educational material, in the process of interactive interaction with a computer, repeating and consolidating acquired knowledge and skills, intermediate and final control and independent studies. control of achieved learning results. This approach allows you to individualize the learning process.

- Improve the level of vision during training;
- Activation of the educational process, introduction of entertainment elements;
- Saving blind time in class

The use of a computer is effective at all stages of the educational process: at the stages of providing educational information, mastering educational material, in the process of interactive interaction with a computer, repeating and consolidating acquired knowledge and skills, intermediate

and final control and independent studies. control of achieved learning results. This approach allows you to individualize the learning process.

Technologies in the educational process (ICT) help:

Developing students' interest in the subject being studied;

Stimulating the activity and independence of students in preparing materials, working with literature, and extracurricular activities;

Formation of teamwork skills when discussing problems;

Ensuring objective control of knowledge and the quality of learning by students.

Computers serve as a tool for saving time and increasing work efficiency: searching for information, solving blind problems (and reducing homework), analyzing results, using the graphic capabilities of a computer, and getting students interested in the subject being studied. . . , stimulation of cognitive and creative activity and independence of students, formation of communication skills, ensuring objective control of knowledge, quality of learning by students.

ICT has the following advantages:

- allows you to increase the effectiveness of vision clarity;

-allows you to use the view both for frontal work and for individual activities;

- the possibilities of visual and auditory perception are expanding (not only still images, but also animation and sound);

- The Internet allows you to access additional information and diversify tasks with its help;

-working with an electronic textbook allows you to more clearly organize the development, teaching and control of the material being studied;

makes it possible to develop the creative abilities of students, diversify their creative activities (creating presentations, projects, essays, etc.);

brevity of information collection and storage;

- mobility;

- presentation of hard-to-find materials (virtual laboratories, virtual tours, etc.);

- provides the widest opportunities for self-testing at all stages of work;

- fast processing of results;

- helps to increase cognitive activity and motivation to acquire knowledge through a variety of forms of work;

- independent work of students is controlled and managed;

ICT contributes to the dissemination of the teacher's experience and his model of teaching a particular subject to other teachers.

The presentation becomes my assistant when presenting new material, because... the presented material is partially shown on the slides, and all I have to do is fill it out, add my comments and explanations to the most difficult moments and images.

The use of multimedia presentation in the educational process can improve the quality of learning and save time spent on methodological activities.

Presentations can be used to explain new material, review previous material, and organize a review of current knowledge (inquiry presentations). Survey presentations include questions directed at students, which may include material that reflects background experience on the topic being studied or demonstrates the physical phenomenon being studied. The question asked of the student is included in the title of the slide; comments and explanations of the numbers are given by the teacher during the presentation. Such inquiry presentations can be intended for a frontal oral survey of students or a frontal individual written survey (test, written test, independent work).

References

136	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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. Sohibaxon, Askarova. "PECULIARITIES OF ORGANIZATION OF MUSICAL-RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY IN MUSIC CULTURE CLASSES." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 11.3 (2023): 536-539.
2. Мадаминов, Н. "БОЛАЛАРНИ ЎЗБЕК ХАЛҚ ЧОЛҒУ АСБОБЛАРИ ВОСИТАСИДА ИЖОДҚОРЛИГИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.4 (2022): 782-787.
3. Kobilova, Ezozxon Bakirovna. "Classical music and youth education." *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities* 12.9 (2022): 126-130.
4. Аскарова, Сохибахон Мухаммаджоновна. "ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕВЧЕСКОГО МАСТЕРСТВА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В ПОДРОСТКОВОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ." *Oriental Art and Culture* 4.1 (2023): 874-878.
5. AXMEDOVICH, TURDIEV SHAVKAT. "Use of Pedagogical Technologies in Conducting." *JournalNX* 7.1: 149-151.
6. Djumaboyeva, M. Sh. "MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARIDA MUSIQIY SAVODXONLIK MALAKALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA O'QITUVCHINING O'RNI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
7. 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.
8. Shodiyeva, G. "MUSIQA MASHG'ULOTLARIDA AXBOROT KOMPYUTER TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
9. 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.
10. Sabirovna, Rasulova Saida. "MUSIQA O 'QITISH DARSLARIDA DIDAKTIK PRINSIPLAR." *Conferencea* (2022): 44-47.
11. Fozilov, Kakhramon. "MUSICAL THEORETICAL LEGACY." *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education*. Vol. 1. No. 10. 2023.
12. 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.
13. Askarova, S. M. "THE MUTUAL INFLUENCE OF MUSIC AND SPEECH ON THE AFFECTIVE (EMOTIONAL) SPHERE OF STUDENTS." *Экономика и социум* 12-1 (91) (2021): 93-96.
14. Asqarova, S. "MUSIQIY TA'LIMIDA ABU ALI IBN SINO MEROSIDAN FOYDALANISH." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
15. 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).
16. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).

17. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
18. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of “5 initiatives” in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
19. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
20. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
21. АМИНОВА, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
22. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
23. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
24. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
25. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
26. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
27. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
28. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
29. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
30. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
31. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
32. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
33. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
34. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
35. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
36. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.

37. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
38. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.
39. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
40. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
41. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойберганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
42. Худойберганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
43. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
44. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
45. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
46. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
47. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(12), 187-188.
48. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙИ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
49. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
50. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
51. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
52. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
53. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 152-155.

54. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
55. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 13, 3-5.
56. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Conferencea, 44-46.
57. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.
58. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.
59. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
60. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.
61. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

**SPIRITUAL BASIS AND FACTORS IN THE EMERGENCE OF MYSTICISM
(QUR'AN ON THE BASIS OF KARIM VERSES AND HADITH SHARIF PROVERBS)**

Saidakbarova Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna

Associate professor, Kokand State Pedagogical institute, doctor of philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD)

[E-mail: mukaddassaidakbarova@gmail.com](mailto:mukaddassaidakbarova@gmail.com)

Zohidova Durdona Lutfullayevna

Kokand State Pedagogical institute

Abstract. In the article, the emergence of the doctrine of Sufism, the basis and factors that it is a doctrine that grew out of the Holy Qur'an and hadith, the period of asceticism of the doctrine of Sufism, the three stages of asceticism, attitude to asceticism and piety, asceticism and mysticism, the three stages of asceticism Scientific and theoretical information is provided about the career of Rabiyya al-Adawiyah and the emergence of Sufism literature.

Key words: mysticism, Sufi, Islamic source, verse, hadith, Islam.

There are also a number of controversial views on the emergence of Sufism. Some groups say that Sufism is a continuation of the philosophy founded by the Greeks, while others claim that Muslims took Sufism from Christianity. It is even possible to see the thoughts of Sufism, which came from Buddhism. It would not be wrong to say that the basis of making such a claim is the results of the research conducted by non-Muslim personalities about Eastern Muslim Sufism, the lack of sufficient Islamic knowledge in the author and reader of such scientific research. Another reason is that the doctrine of Sufism appeared in the field after the third century of the Hijri, and the words "Sufi" and "Sufi" were not found in the Qur'an and Hadith.

No matter how many different opinions there are about the genesis of Sufism, Islamic Sufism scholars have given their answers based on scientific evidence. The absence of the words "mysticism" and "Sufi" in the Qur'an and hadith is not a reason to conclude that the genesis of this teaching is related to non-Islamic teachings. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, a scholar of Islam, expressed a wonderful attitude about this: "... The Holy Qur'an and hadith are neither a dictionary nor a glossary of sciences. In addition, the name of other Islamic sciences did not appear in these two Masdars. If we deny something whose name is not mentioned in the Qur'an and Sunnah, we will have to give up a lot of things."

In the scientific field, there is a criterion of scientific proof of any opinion, proving it with facts. Accordingly, we will consider in detail that the genesis of Sufism goes back to Islamic sources, that Sufism grew directly from the essence of the Qur'an and Hadith.

In the process of getting acquainted with the theory of Sufism, we come across Sufism being studied in two ways: philosophical Sufism and Sunni Sufism. When talking about the source of Sufism, we need to clarify a little about these two concepts. Both types of Sufism are considered a product of the Islamic era, and they have their own characteristics that distinguish them. Sunni Sufism is a direction strictly based on the Qur'an and Hadith, while philosophical Sufism was formed a little later, and Sunni Sufism was influenced by various philosophical ideas and their ideas were mixed. is a view that is strongly rejected by the leaders. Philosophical Sufism representatives put forth philosophical and theoretical views such as the one entity, union, and hulul, which are somewhat close to the pantheistic ideas of Western philosophers (not exactly one). We know that there is a philosophy of "Pantheism" in the West. The views of pantheists are manifested in the view that God and nature are one whole being, and we and our surroundings are all parts of the body of one God. It is observed that representatives of Islamic philosophical mysticism deviate a little on the issue of "God and Tajalli". The views of Eastern philosophical mysticism are reflected in such a way that all existence is the shadow of the One-existent Creator, there is no existence in creatures, existence is only in God, and all visible things are shadows. It is clear from history that there were such views,

and in some cases, even if they did not have a philosophical view, as a result of a misunderstanding of their views, there were also saints who were unjustly accused of being "representatives of philosophical mysticism". All this is "What is Sufism?" is the result of not having a clear answer to the question. Therefore, since fate has led us to the subject of mysticism, we should understand the exact nature of the valuable power, although it is not perfect, but the direction.

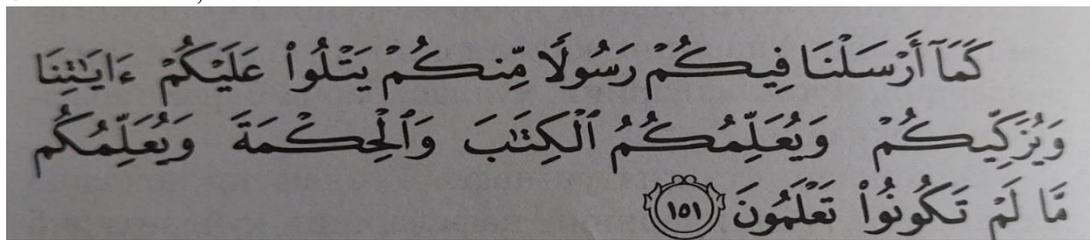
Sufism (Sunni Sufism) grew from the bosom of the Holy Qur'an and hadiths. The Turkish Sufi scientist Usman Turar in his treatise "History of Sufism" divided the Islamic sources of Sufism into several items:

1. Verses and hadiths.
2. The way of life of the companions of Muhammad.
3. Innate and social elements.

The Sufi scholar touched upon the issue of Islamic fundamentals in detail in these three areas.

In the Qur'an, the issue of Sufism that we are discussing is mentioned under the name "tazkiya". The word "Tazkiyya" (Arabic word - purification, growth, development) appears in the Qur'an in two meanings - purification of the soul and drawing closer to God. Isn't this the idea that Sufism promotes?

Surah Jumu'ah, verse 2:

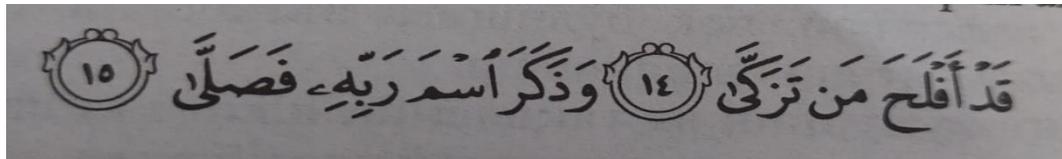


"It is He who sent forth an ambassador from among the Ummities (Makkans). He (the messenger) recites the verses of Allah to them, teaches them the Book and Wisdom, and purifies them. Because they were clearly in error before that."

(Surah Jumu'ah, verse 2)

In this verse, Allah Almighty calls our Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, to convey the teachings of the Qur'an to people, to program their lifestyles and sunnahs based on these teachings, and most importantly, to purify the souls, behavior, and conscience of people from all sides. stating that he sent it as a sender. The word "yuzakkihim" - "purifies them" in the verse means "tazkiyat un-nafs" - "purification of the soul" and explains the basis of Sufism.

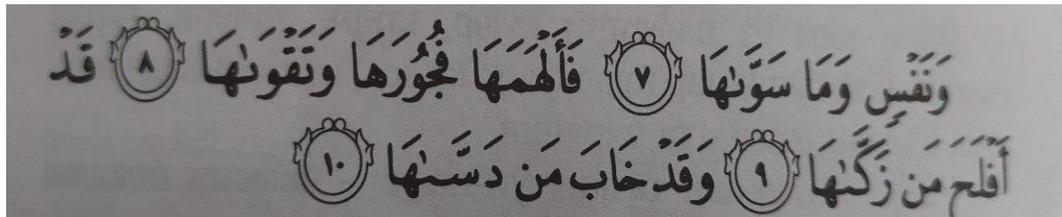
Surah A'laa verses 14-15:



"Indeed, whoever is pure will find success. And if he mentions the name of God and prays."

In this verse, Allah the Exalted says that one of the important conditions for salvation is purity (external and inner purity).

Surah Shams verses 7-10:



"And the oath by the soul and its smoothness, inspired him to be brave and pious, and whoever purifies it (the soul) will be victorious. And whoever defiled him, he was disappointed." (Surah Shams verses 7-10)

In the cited verses, it is emphasized once again about self-cultivation and self-purification. "Tazkiyat un-nafs - purification of the soul" is being confirmed as one of the main tasks of the Islamic religion.

Many such verses are mentioned in the Holy Quran. For those who say that Sufism is not mentioned in the Qur'an, such arguments are a definite rejection.

Now let's pay attention to the issue of Sufism in hadiths. In this regard, scientists are among the first to refer to the authentic hadith known as "Gabriel's Hadith". It is narrated on the authority of Abu Huraira, may Allah be pleased with him: "The Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, was talking to people one day. A stranger came to the Prophet and said:

"O Messenger of Allah! What is faith?" he asked. They said, "Faith is believing in God, His angels, His prophets, seeing God on the Day of Resurrection, and being resurrected after death."

"O Messenger of Allah! What is Islam?" he said. They answered, "Islam is not to worship Allah (without polytheism), to pray five times a day, not to pay the obligatory zakat, and not to observe the fast of Ramadan."

"O Messenger of Allah! What is Ihsan (doing a good deed)?" he said. "You should pray to Allah as you see him. If you don't see Him, He sees you."

"O Messenger of Allah! When will the Resurrection take place?" he asked. Mr. Rasoolullah said: "The one who is asked about this is not more knowledgeable than the one who asks, but I will tell you the signs of the Resurrection, they are as follows: "A woman gives birth to her owner (that is, children who do not obey her words, but rather command her) 'so, this is one of the signs of the doomsday, if naked people become leaders, it is a sign of the doomsday. There are five unseen (secret) things that only God knows; "Indeed, only God knows the Hour (of Judgment). He (He sends rain when He wills, where He wills, and knows the fetuses in (mothers') wombs (whether they are boys or girls, virtuous or defective, happy or happy). "He cannot know what he will do. He cannot know where a soul will die. Only God knows and is aware."

Then the man went back. Mr. Rasulullah:

They said, "Return the other person (they did this so that the Companions would understand)!" The Companions went out after him and did not find him. Messenger of Allah:

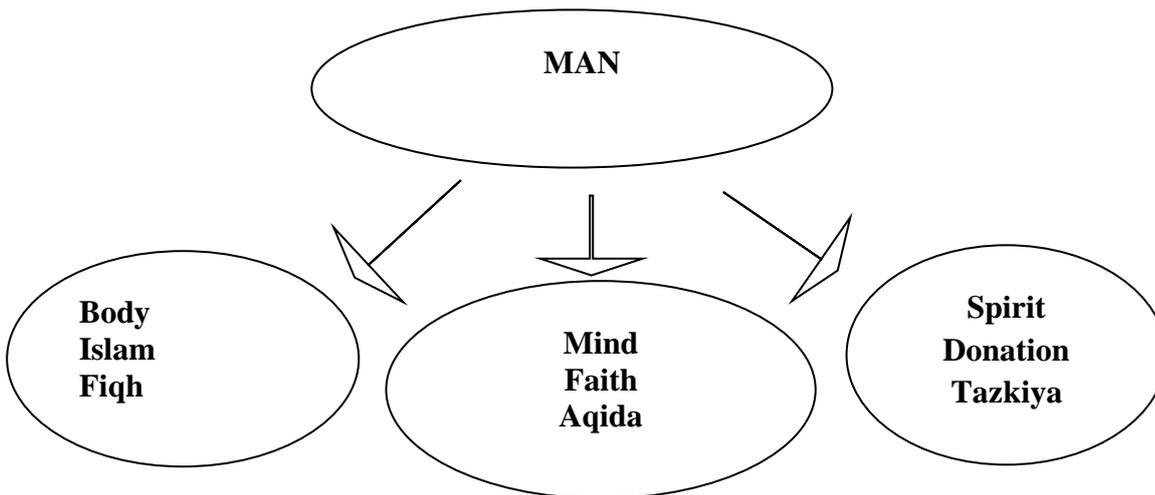
They said, "This was Gabriel, peace be upon him, who came to teach people about their religion."

In other narrations, "This is Gabriel, he came to teach you your religion." Imam Bukhari says: "The Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, considered all the above things to be from faith."

In this hadith, we will focus on the part that is important for us.

Information is being given about the fact that Gabriel came to test Muhammad, peace be upon him, and that he came to teach Muslims their religion. At the end of the hadith, the summary of the above three questions about Islam, faith and charity and the answers given to them by Gabriel, peace be upon him, is called religion. What are the three foundations of religion? God created humans perfect on three bases. Man consists of body, soul and mind. If the body controls external affairs, the soul controls feelings and emotions. And the mind is occupied with thinking issues, and its possibilities are limited. According to this, Allah Almighty gave man teachings on three foundations. Gabriel divided the religion of Islam into three principles, arranged them and classified them according to the level of doctrine, based on the three questions he asked Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, and the perfect answer given to him. The question and answer about Islam is the basis of the doctrine of FIQH, and this direction summarizes the sciences related to the human

BODY. The question and answer about faith is the basis of the science of AQIDA, gathering the sciences related to the human mind. The question and answer about charity is the foundation of the science of TAZKIYA (mysticism) by summing up the sciences related to the SPIRIT.



If we pay direct attention to the way of life of Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, he was well-behaved even before the revelation of Islam. In most cases, we come across information about how they prepared for the great meeting by remaining alone in the cave, separating their souls from the world, and this is obvious to everyone. The fact that no matter how much suffering was inflicted on the people during the period of the Prophethood, they never prayed to God for disaster, otherwise they said, "I was not sent to curse", how much later the Islamic state was formed and had enough wealth. They lived a poor life, they even did the daily chores themselves - they patched their clothes, milked sheep, ate at the same table with the servants, visited people who wanted to entertain them with a single date, they were very hard all their lives. (It is narrated from our wife Hafsa: "He always slept on one layer of paddy. Once I made four layers of it. They couldn't stand the tahajjud because we got up in the morning and made four layers of paddy. Sometimes they lay on mats woven from palm branches and there were traces of the mat on their faces) as a practical view of the teachings of Sufism, the genesis of this science was nourished by Islamic foundations, directly from the three important foundations of Islam indicates that it is one.

References

1. Abdurahmanova, B. "THE THEME OF CURVATURE IN THE CREATION OF NADIRA." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 408-412.
2. Abdurahmanova, B. M. "THE ROLE OF INTEGRATION IN THE STUDY OF THE EPIC" KUTADG ‘U BILIG'." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 413-418.
3. Abdurahmonova, B. "ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL WORKS." *Ann. For. Res* 65.1 (2022): 777-783.
4. Abdurahmonova, B. M. "MUQIMIY HAYOTI VA IJODINI O ‘RGATISHDA SAVOL-TOPSHIRIQLAR BILAN ISHLASH USULLARI." *O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS* 75.11.
5. Abdurahmonova, B., and O. Abdurahmonova. "O ‘QUVCHILARNI ILMIY TAHLILGA YO ‘NALTIRISH USULLARI (O ‘tkir Hoshimovning “Bahor qaytmaydi” asari misolida)." *Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities*. Vol. 2. No. 7. 2023.
6. Abdurahmonova, Olmosxon. "Munozara janri tarixi va takomili." *Oltin bitiglar–Golden Scripts* 4.4 (2020).

7. Abu Hamid G'azzoliy. Kimyoyi saodat. 1-jild.- T.: Adolat, 2005.
8. Alisher Navoiy. Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat. MAT. 17-jild. – T.: Fan, 2001; Lisonu-t-tayr. – T.: 1991; Munojot (nashrga tayyorl. S. G'anieva). – T.: Sharq, 1991.
9. ILKHOMJON-GIZI, ABDURAKHMONOVA OLMOSKHAN. "DESCRIPTION OF ASHURALI ZAKHIRI'S WORKS." *ISLAM AND RUSSIA: HISTORY, CULTURE, ECONOMY* Proceedings of the XI International Turkological Conference. Kazan. 2022.
10. ILKHOMJON-GIZI, ABDURAKHMONOVA OLMOSKHAN. "LITERARY TRADITION AND CREATIVE INFLUENCE." *Collection of academic articles Web of Science* (2022).
11. ILXOMJON-QIZI, ABDURAXMONOVA OLMOSXON. "ADABIY AN'ANA VA IJODIY TA'SIR." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2022).
12. Islom tasavvufi manbalari (Tasavvuf nazariyasi va tarixi). Ilmiy majmua. Nashrga tayyorlovchi, so'zboshi va izohlar muallifi H.Boltaboev). – T.: O'qituvchi, 2005.
13. Islom. Ensiklopediua. – T.: O'zbekistonmilliy entsiklopediyasi, 2004.
14. Komilov N. Tasavvuf, -T.: Movarounnahr-O'zbekiston, 2009.
15. Komilov N. Xizr chashmasi. – T.: Ma'naviyat, 2005.
16. Mahbuba Rakhimovna, Tojiboyeva, and Tajikhon Tashboltayeva. "Komila has high hopes for you..." (2023).
17. Muhammadjonovna, Abdurahmonova Barno. "Teaching Pupils the Features of Rhythm in "Kutadgu Bilig"." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 3.7: 137-140.
18. Muhammadrahimovna, Saidakbarova Muqaddas, and Kurbanova Feruza Azamovna. "FOLKLORE AND WRITTEN LITERATURE RELATIONS." *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education* 14.7 (2022).
19. Muqaddas, Saidakbarova. "INTERPRETATION OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND SPIRITUALITY." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.11* (2022): 405-409.
20. Nurboqiy X. Qur'oni karimning ilmiy mo'jizalari. – T.: Adolat, 1999.
21. Olmosxon, Abdurahmonova. "MANUSCRIPT SOURCES OF MUHAMMAD NIYAZ'S ORIGINAL WORKS." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 426-428.
22. Qur'oni karim. Abdulaziz Mansur tarjimasini va tafsiri. – T.: Islom universiteti nashr., 200
23. SAIDAKBAROVA, M. "Historical facts and poetic fictions in the work of Alisher Navoi." *Scientific Journal of Fergana State University* 1 (2018): 106-108.
24. SAIDAKBAROVA, M. "Historical facts and poetic inventions in Alisher Navoiy's creative work." *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University* 1.4 (2018): 106-108.
25. Saidakbarova, Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna, and Ramziya Abdurahimovna Jo'Rayeva. "SHOH BAHROM: TARIXIY SHAXS VA BADIY OBRAZ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 4.Conference Proceedings 1 (2023): 168-173.
26. Shayx Farididdin Attor. Mantiq ut-tayr. – T.: Fan, 2006.
27. Shayx Farididdin Attor. Tazkirat ul-avliyo, T.: Fan, 2010.
28. Shayx Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf. Tasavuf haqida tasavur. – T.: Sharq, 2011.
29. Shayx Najmiddin Kubro. Jamoling menga bas. T.: G'.G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san'at nashr., 1994.
30. Tashboltaeva, Nigora Kholmatova Tadzhihon. "NOSEKHIN'S MEMORIAL TO HUVAIDO'S DEATH." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 22-25.
31. Tashboltayeva, Tojixon, and Feruza Xalimova. "TA'RIX SAN'ATI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).

32. Toshboltayeva, Tojixon, and Mohidil Erkaboyeva. "" MUAMMO" JANRI." *Interpretation and researches* 1.1 (2023).
33. Toshboltayeva, Tojixon. "SOQIYO, SUNGIL QADAHNI..." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2023).
34. Yahyo Xorun. *Allohning Qur'ondagi ilmiy mo'jizalari. – O'qituvchi*, 2006.
35. Абдурахмонова, Олмосхон. "STUDYING NISHATI DISCUSSIONS AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 419-425.
36. Саидакбарова, Мукаддас. "" TARIXI MULUKI AJAM"(" ИСТОРИЯ ИРАНСКИХ ЦАРЕЙ") КАК НАУЧНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК." *Theoretical & Applied Science* 12 (2018): 122-126.
37. Тошболтаева, Тожихон. "MIRACLES OF MUXAMMES." *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире* 3-6 (2020): 91-94.
38. Zohidova, Durдона. "FAZLI FOREWORD TO AMIRI GAZELLE." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 1 (2022): 167-171.
39. Zohidova, Durдона. "POETIC INTERPRETATION OF HIJRON IN NAVOI'S LYRICS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429* 11.11 (2022): 359-361.
40. Khujaeva, Durдона Zohidova Shoirakhon. "HAMZA HAKIMZODA'S FAITHFUL POETRY." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 429-435.
41. Khujaeva, Durдона Zohidova Shoirakhon. "CREATIVE HISTORY OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK" NAZM UL JAVAHIR." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 436-441.
42. Lutfullaevna, Durдона Zohidova. "Artistic Writing in Uvaisi's Poetry." *ACADEMICIA: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 11 (2021): 468-471.
43. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
44. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
45. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 152-155.
46. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(11), 436-440.
47. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.
48. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.
49. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. *Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations*, 18, 7-9.
50. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(8), 370-374.

51. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
52. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.
53. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

**METHODOLOGY FOR THE USE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL
TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS**

M.Jurayeva

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. At the heart of modern education is the activities of the teacher. In the system of primary education, the science of the Russian language occupies a central place. It was thought about various pedagogical methods and forms that develop the knowledge skills of the Russian language of students.

Keywords: methodology, author-unconventional lessons, Russian language, control lessons, didactic goal, unconventional, integrated lesson, traditional school lessons, skills

Radical changes in the life of our society affected all aspects of his life, including folk education. Of particular importance were the changes that took place in national schools of various regions, where the process of teaching all academic disciplines, first of all, the Russian language and literature, underwent significant changes. The language situation formed in most Republics, insufficient attention to the teaching of the native language led to a significant reduction in the hours allocated for the study of the Russian language and literature. In this regard, the issues of developing new programs based on the principles of interconnected study of these disciplines in the subjects of the Russian language and literature have become relevant on the agenda. Today, new requirements have been imposed on a new attitude to life, including the education system. The main goal of education is not only to collect a certain amount of knowledge, skills, qualifications of the student, but also to prepare the student as an independent subject of educational activity. At the heart of modern education is the activities of the teacher. In the system of primary education, the science of the Russian language occupies a central place. As a means of knowing reality, the Russian language provides not only linguistic knowledge, but also the intellectual development of the child, forms a conceptual-categorical apparatus, develops abstract thinking, memory and imagination. In recent years, unfortunately, students have no desire for a sharp decline in interest in Russian language lessons, expansion of children's language skills, increased literacy and speech culture. Currently, the most important problem that interests all teachers is to increase the effectiveness of the Russian language lesson as the main form of education and training of students. Classes held in the same form tire the student. The monotony of classes for the student and teacher reduces the effectiveness of educational activities. Do not force to teach, but arouse interest, it is the teacher's task to provoke a constant desire for knowledge in the student. The young reader has its own age characteristics: unstable attention, the predominance of visual-figurative thinking, increased motor activity, the desire for gaming activity, a variety of knowledge. All this complicates the work of the teacher. To maintain the attention of children during the lesson, it is necessary to organize active and interesting thinking activities. Since traditional methods of education are not always able to ensure the assimilation of the material by all students, it will be necessary to skillfully organize educational activities in the lessons. To create conditions for the formation of this activity, it is necessary to form cognitive motivation. A creative approach to preparing and conducting classes for teachers can positively change a lot in relation to children. In order to activate students, develop interest, motivate them to acquire knowledge, the teacher must introduce work and other forms of classes - their interesting varieties - into practice and, as a result, create author-unconventional lessons. The teacher of the Russian language can not be guided only by the official requirements for the lesson. To improve the methodological activity, the teacher must know the traditional and non-traditional forms of Russian language lessons, their typology, the peculiarities of classes in the educational system. Lesson-a form of Organization of education for the purpose of mastering the materials studied by students (knowledge, skills, worldview and moral and aesthetic ideas). According to the main didactic goal, such lessons are distinguished as follows: - a lesson in acquaintance with new materials; - a lesson in

strengthening the learned; - a lesson in the application of knowledge and skills; - lesson of generalization and systematization of knowledge; - lesson of verification and correction of knowledge and skills; - combined (mixed) lesson. The main stages of the educational process are distinguished as follows: - introductory lessons; - lessons of preliminary acquaintance with materials; - lessons of studying concepts, laws, rules; - lessons of practical application of knowledge; - mixed or combined lessons. Control classes serve to form the educational process and its results, the level of assimilation of the knowledge system (subject, section, entire course), the skills of educational and educational activities of students. Control can be carried out both orally and in writing. Any lesson, traditional or problematic, interesting or boring, has its own structure. The stages of the lesson include the concepts of goals and didactic tasks of the lesson aimed at the implementation of the educational, educational and developmental functions. There are different approaches to choosing the main structural elements of the lesson. From the above facts, it is known that today the issue of providing educational institutions with Qualified Foreign Language teachers, training personnel with in-depth knowledge is also paid attention at the level of Public Policy. As mentioned above, in higher education institutions, foreign language students are required to have an appropriate certificate so that they can operate as a foreign language teacher with special requirements. It is also required to have a certificate of knowledge of one of the foreign Tis in order to enter the magistracy, which is also considered the second stage of higher education, and the doctarantura, which is considered post-higher education. In addition, the teaching staff of higher education institutions are prescribed to know foreign languages in stages. Moreover, after the specified period, it was established that specialist disciplines are also carried out in foreign languages in higher educational institutions. It can be seen that special importance is attached to the teaching of foreign languages, including English, in higher educational institutions. We consider it appropriate to carry out the following in order to ensure the implementation of these tasks, to bring the teaching of foreign languages in higher educational institutions, including English, to the demand of the times, to improve students' learning of foreign languages. At the same time, the general didactic structure of the lesson is distinguished by three main (generalized) structural elements: - updating previous knowledge and methods of action; - formation of new knowledge and methods of action; - application of knowledge and the formation of skills and abilities. It is clear to all of us that traditional school lessons include learning new materials, strengthening knowledge, qualifications and skills, checking and accounting for acquired knowledge, analyzing control work, summarizing and systematizing what has been studied, repeating a topic or section. In recent times, along with these forms of education, non-traditional or non-standard are also widely used. These are: contests, trips, integrated lessons, fairy tales, themed game lessons, theater performances, contests "cheerful and resourceful", through excursions, students learn programming materials faster and better. A non-standard lesson is an educational lesson that has an unconventional (unspecified) structure, contributing, first of all, to the interest of students, the development of their creative potential, their optimal development and upbringing. Unconventional forms of classes include endless possibilities in eliminating overload of students with homework by applying various methods of learning new materials in the lesson. As an example of non - traditional lessons, we give the following: types of lessons, lesson forms: - lessons for the formation of new knowledge, - lessons for teaching skills and abilities, - lessons for repeating and generalizing knowledge, - strengthening skills lessons for checking and accounting of knowledge, training lessons (travel)-integrated lessons-creative seminars, practical work role-playing games: KVN. "What? Where? When?", "Field of miracles", "happy chance" integrated theatrical lessons-lessons-competitions: tests, contests children they are very fond of such lessons as lesson-communication, lesson-concert, lesson-stage, lesson-excursion, lesson-travel, lesson-game. Integrated lesson. Integration, on the one hand, allows students to show "the whole world". The methodological basis of an integrated approach to education is the formation of knowledge about the environment and its entire laws, as well as the establishment of

Science and inter-subject relations in mastering the basics of science. The effectiveness of the educational process largely depends on the teacher's ability to correctly organize the lesson and correctly choose a specific form of the lesson. Unconventional forms of conducting classes make it possible not only to increase the interest of students in the subject being studied, but also to develop their creative independence, to teach them to work with various sources of knowledge. In conclusion, we believe that even the most effective use of poems, games, Proverbs, quick sayings, riddles, fairy tales, which is easy for a child to master, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of children when studying the topic in Russian language lessons, allows them to fully implement integration in language learning.

REFERENCES :

1. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).
2. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
3. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of “5 initiatives” in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
4. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
5. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
6. Аминова, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
7. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
8. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
9. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
10. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
11. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
12. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
13. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
14. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.

15. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
16. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий таджикот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
17. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
18. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
19. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
20. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
21. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.
22. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
23. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.
24. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
25. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
26. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
27. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
28. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
29. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
30. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
31. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
32. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF*

33. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.

34. Urinboev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.

35. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.

36. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(05), 99-102.

37. Хамрақулов, З. Й. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.

38. Хамрақулов, З. Й. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.

39. Khamrakulov, Z. (2022). PROBLEMS OF INCREASING LEGAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL LITERACY OF YOUTH. *Models and methods in modern science*, 1(16), 4-7.

40. Egamberdiyeva, T. U. A., & Qurbonov, J. A. (2020). Diagnostics of formation and development of intellectual culture among students. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(4), 512-519.

41. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2019). The necessity of developing intellectual culture of students by the subject of philosophy. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).

42. Qurbonov, J. A. (2019). Social-pedagogical content of intellectually cultural pointh. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(5), 437-442.

43. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2021). The Content and Essence of the Concept of “Intellectual Culture”. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(5), 15-18.

44. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Role Of Philosophy Education In Forming Intellectual Culture In Future Teachers. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1366-1371.

45. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2020). ТАЛАБАЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ФАЛСАФА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ЖИҲАТЛАРИ. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (6 (91)), 42-49.

46. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2019). Талабалар интеллектуал маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг фалсафий-педагогик жиҳатлари. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (10 (83)), 3-9.

47. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Objective and Subjective Socio-Pedagogical Factors for the Formation of Intellectual Culture in Future Teachers. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(12), 148-151.

48. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Жамиятда ёшларнинг турли иллатлардан асрашнинг самарали йўллари. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 59-60.

49. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2017). Ёшларимизнинг маънавий-ғоявий шаклланишида интернетнинг роли. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 58-59.

50. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Мамлакатимизда ижтимоий-иктисодий ва демократик ислохотларнинг амалга оширида миллий ғоя ва миллий тафаккурнинг ўрни. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 56-58.

51. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). РОЛЬ СМИ В ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА. *Ученый XXI века*, 29.
52. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). СЕМЬЯ И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Ученый XXI века*, 17.
53. Юлдашева, М. М., & Аъзамов, Б. М. (2016). Бузғунчи ва вайронкор ғоялар ва уларнинг характерли хусусиятлар. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 63-64.
54. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2016). Ёшларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий хуружларнинг объектига айланиб қолиши сабаб. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 64-65.
55. Юлдашева, М. М., & Рузиматов, У. С. (2015). РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СИСТЕМЫ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА. *Ученый XXI века*, (12).
56. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
57. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
58. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(05), 99-102.
59. Baratbayev, B. B. (2021). Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 3(01), 15-20.
60. Ravshanov, F., & Baratbaev, B. (2021). Structural Directions of National Development Models of Uzbekistan and Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 4(01), 64-67.
61. Baratbaev, B. B. (2020). STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 1(02), 21-32.
62. Баратбаев, Б. (2020). METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ КОНСЕНСУС*, 1(4).
63. Baratbaev, B. (2020). PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. *East European Scientific Journal*, 2(11 (63)), 10-13.
64. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Россия тараққиёт моделини амалга тадбиқ этиш сиёсати ва унинг натижалари. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.
65. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Политика реализации модели развития России и ее результаты. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.
66. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 40-42.
67. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 37-39.

68. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(06), 176-180.

69. Azizjon, M. (2022). COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU MANSUR MOTORIDI. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali*, 1(5), 422-428.

70. Davronovich, M. A., & Kholmirezayevich, M. I. (2020). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS. *MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH*, 33.

71. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.

72. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Kokand State Pedagogical institute

[OrcID: https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0009-0005-2857-3710](https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0009-0005-2857-3710)

Abstract: This article provides information and analysis on the creative heritage of one of the representatives of the Kokan literary environment in the 20th century, the poet Dostmuhammad Alimuhammadzade Firoqi, and the ideological, artistic, and poetic features of his works.

Key words: literary environment of Kagan, zullisonayn, calligraphy, ghazal, muhammas, criticism, satire, humor, lyrical hero.

From time immemorial, the Ferghana Valley, in particular, the city of Kokand, has been a land of poets and scientists. No matter which period of our history, the enlightened representatives of this country occupy a special great position in the science and culture of Central Asia. .Nadira, Uvaisiy, Uzlat, Amiriy, Mahzuna, Fazliy, Muqimiy, Furqat... If we call the scientific thinking of mankind a boston, then our compatriot scholars are the beautiful flowers of this boston, which have their own freshness and magical sophistication. . There are so many treasured works of talented artists that we don't know yet and that we haven't organized.

The poet we want to talk about is Dostmuhammad Chustiy Alimuhammadzade Firoqi, who is not so well known and famous, who lived and worked in Kokan and earned the title of a full-fledged poet with his work. We can see that Firoqi is a truly talented poet, the owner of charming ghazals, sharp satire and comic works, written by the poet's own hand and collected.

The manuscript collection contains more than 40 ghazals, muhammas, musaddas, rubai, problems and continents. The writings were not completed. Nevertheless, the collection can provide sufficient information about the poet's life and work.

Dostmuhammad Alimuhammadzade Firoqi was born in 1891 in the Seroba neighborhood of the city of Chust, Namangan region. He went to a religious school at the age of six and became fully literate in Arabic and Persian at the age of 8. Engaged in calligraphy, at the age of 10 he copied Ahmed Yassavi's book "Hikmat" in beautiful calligraphy. Sofizoda, who noticed the poetic talent of Dostmuhammad, who started practicing poems from the age of 10, mentored him. The poet himself writes about it like this. "I learned the rules and rhymes of the poems of the famous poet Sofizoda in our neighborhood. They saw some of my poems and said, "You will be a good poet."

He studied the work of poets such as Firoqi Navoi, Fuzuli, Ahmed Yassavi, Mashrab, and received creative inspiration from them. When we read Firoqi's poems, we see that he received spiritual nourishment from Mashrab's ghazals, tried to acquire the skill of mashrabana, and was inspired by Mashrab's work. This masrabona spirit can be felt in several of the ghazals in the collection. One of these ghazals is the radiative ghazal "Kelur". Boborahim Mashrab also wrote a similar ghazal in honor of his teacher, Mulla Bazar Okhund, with the radix "keldil".

*Soqiyo sungil qadahni joni-jononim kelur,
Jur'ai nush etmoqqa ul chashmi mastonim kelur.
Mutribo, sozing sadosini tarannumga ketur,
Savti Dovudi chekib to'ti suxandonim kelur.
Bazmi jamshidni ko'rkim, ey falotun peshalar,
Jon fidodur maqdamiga chunki mehmonim kelur.
Kam erur oni yo'liga jon poyandoz aylasam
Kulbami ravshan etarga mohi tobonim kelur.
Yusufi soniy malohatda ajoyib benazir,
Ul parirolarni shohi sho'hi davronim kelur.
Zohido, zuhdningni qo'y, marzi riyodir qilmishing
Ihtisob etmoq uchun oshiqni sultonim kelur.*

Jon nisor etgil Firoqiy holi zoring so'rgoli

Suhbatingga bul kuni yori suhandoning kelur.

The lyrical hero of the poet is a pure, flawless love, a person of strong faith, a truly devoted follower of the perfect elder leading the way to happiness. With all his being, he strives for perfection - the pleasure of God and believes that he will find the happiness of both worlds in this "holy soul".

In addition, the poet has many ghazals that reflect the spirit of the times, in which the corruption in the spiritual world of the people, the lack of fairness and justice in the government, officials, and the destruction of the life of the common people are described with humor.

We can see the same spirit in the poet's ghazal, which begins with "Lord, take away all evil." The poem was written on January 15, 1917. If we consider this historical date, we can consider that the environment of the period when the tsarist government was not yet ended in Kokand was depicted.

Na bo'ldiki, bu olam turfa sho'ri-sho'r o'ldi,

Biz bechoraga eski hukumat zulmi zo'r o'ldi

Adolat ketti ishdin bemuruvvatlik shior o'ldi

Boshdin ketti davlat baxt ketib behuzur o'ldi

Karam aylab yuborgin bizlara boroni rahmatni.

The poet of his time, who wished for the nation and the people to be knowledgeable and literate, writes with regret when he sees the opposite situation. He describes the honesty and enlightenment that has gone from people as "The eyes are healthy on the outside and the body is blind on the inside" and he asks for the intercession of the creator.

In Firoqi's poetry, poetic criticism, satire, and humor are combined with each other. In his poems "To my friend", "Sozanda va bozandalarga" the calamity of the ego in human nature is mentioned, "Definition of Pilov" The poem is sprinkled with light humor. We can see this spirit in Charkhi and Firaqi's mushaira, humor-mutaiba, in the poem "Dostimga" the wandering servant who is in the trouble of lust will eventually become dishonorable, the tyranny, it is emphasized that the end of arrogance is humiliation.

In the poem "Sozanda va bozandalarga" the untalented "atarchilars" who tarnish the name of the artist are criticized. Atarchis are described in their own languages, they drink vodka and brandy instead of water for money at weddings, and the behavior of Atarchis, who are "Sufi-eshan" among those who pray, is highlighted.

Borarmiz qay tomonni hohlasak bizga ochuq yo'llar

Toparmiz bormoqqa albatta, bir imkon qalandarmiz.

Bizni hech kim surishtirmas, sovetning erka o'q'limiz

Yugansiz, no'xtasiz, bo'yni bearqon qalandarmiz.

For us, another valuable love that draws our attention is the humor of Firoqi and Charkhi - mutaiba mushaira.

In August 1934, the ghazal written by Firoqi Mirzoyi inviting Huqandi and Charkhi to Chek Chuvaldok for a melon sale is also included in the manuscript, but the last part of the ghazal has not been preserved. In addition, there is a letter from Andijan poet Ulfat, another letter written in the genre of a letter. there is a ghazal.

So, the manuscript contains the poet's works from 1915 to the 1960s. It can be seen from the manuscript that Firoqi's work still needs to be studied and requires a lot of scientific research. If his complete collection was found, it would be possible to get more complete information about the poet's work and activities.

References

1. Abdurahmanova, B. "THE THEME OF CURVATURE IN THE CREATION OF NADIRA." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 408-412.

2. Abdurahmanova, B. M. "THE ROLE OF INTEGRATION IN THE STUDY OF THE EPIC" KUTADG 'U BILIG"." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 413-418.
3. Abdurahmonova, B. "ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL WORKS." *Ann. For. Res* 65.1 (2022): 777-783.
4. Abdurahmonova, B. M. "MUQIMIY HAYOTI VA IJODINI O 'RGATISHDA SAVOL-TOPSHIRIQLAR BILAN ISHLASH USULLARI." *O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS* 75.11.
5. Abdurahmonova, B., and O. Abdurahmonova. "O 'QUVCHILARNI ILMIY TAHLILGA YO 'NALTIRISH USULLARI (O 'tkir Hoshimovning "Bahor qaytmaydi" asari misolida)." *Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities*. Vol. 2. No. 7. 2023.
6. Abdurahmonova, Olmosxon. "Munozara janri tarixi va takomili." *Oltin bitiglar-Golden Scripts* 4.4 (2020).
7. Firoqiy. Qo'lyozma. Shaxsiy kutubxona.
8. Halilbekov A. Namangan adabiy gulshani: Ilmiy tadqiqot / Mas'ul muharrir. Habib Sa'dulla.- Namangan: Namangan nashriyoti, 2007 yil. B-467.
9. ILKHOMJON-GIZI, ABDURAKHMONOVA OLMOSKHAN. "DESCRIPTION OF ASHURALI ZAKHIRI'S WORKS." *ISLAM AND RUSSIA: HISTORY, CULTURE, ECONOMY* *Proceedings of the XI International Turkological Conference*. Kazan. 2022.
10. ILKHOMJON-GIZI, ABDURAKHMONOVA OLMOSKHAN. "LITERARY TRADITION AND CREATIVE INFLUENCE." *Collection of academic articles Web of Science* (2022).
11. ILXOMJON-QIZI, ABDURAXMONOVA OLMOSXON. "ADABIY AN'ANA VA IJODIY TA'SIR." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2022).
12. Khujaeva, Durdona Zohidova Shoirakhon. "CREATIVE HISTORY OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK" NAZM UL JAVAHIR." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 436-441.
13. Khujaeva, Durdona Zohidova Shoirakhon. "HAMZA HAKIMZODA'S FAITHFUL POETRY." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 429-435.
14. Lutfullaevna, Durdona Zohidova. "Artistic Writing in Uvaisi's Poetry." *ACADEMICIA: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 11 (2021): 468-471.
15. Mahbuba Rakhimovna, Tojiboyeva, and Tajikhon Tashboltayeva. "Komila has high hopes for you..." (2023).
16. Muhammadjonovna, Abdurahmonova Barno. "Teaching Pupils the Features of Rhythm in "Kutadgu Bilig"." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 3.7: 137-140.
17. Olmosxon, Abdurahmonova. "MANUSCRIPT SOURCES OF MUHAMMAD NIYAZ'S ORIGINAL WORKS." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 426-428.
18. Qayumov P.D. "Qo'qon adabiy muhiti". – Tosh.kent: "Fan" nashriyoti. 1963 yil. B-18.

19. Qayumov P.D. "Tazkirayi Qayumiy": Kitob 2 / Nashrga tayyorlovchi: Qayumov F. – Toshkent: O'zFA Qo'lyozmalar instituti tahririy nashriyotlar bo'limi, 1998. B-472.
20. Qayumov P.D. "Tazkirayi Qayumiy": Kitob 3 / Nashrga tayyorlovchi: Qayumov F. – Toshkent: O'zFA Qo'lyozmalar instituti tahririy nashriyotlar bo'limi, 1998. B-716.
21. SAIDAKBAROVA, M. "Historical facts and poetic fictions in the work of Alisher Navoi." *Scientific Journal of Fergana State University* 1 (2018): 106-108.
22. Saidakbarova, M. M. "Tarixi muluki Ajam." *The history of Iranian kings") as the scientific-artistic source. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science* 12.68 (2018): 122-126.
23. Saidakbarova, Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna, and Ramziya Abdurahimovna Jo'Rayeva. "SHOH BAHROM: TARIXIY SHAXS VA BADIY OBRAZ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 4.Conference Proceedings 1 (2023): 168-173.
24. Tashboltaeva, Nigora Kholmatova Tadzhihon. "NOSEKHIN'S MEMORIAL TO HUVAIDO'S DEATH." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 22-25.
25. Tashboltaeva, Tajihon. "I SAID KUNGIL DOGIN...." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 50-54.
26. Tohirovna, Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna Mamatqulova Feruza. "The Bobur is the true of the Renaissance ruler..." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 442-447.
27. Toshboltaeva, Nigora Xolmatova Tojixon. "FURQAT ASARIDA ISHK MAVZUSI". *Zamonaviy ta'lim yutuqlari jurnali*
28. Yakhyokhanova, Oyzoda, and Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna. "Influence of the work of the Azeri poet in the works of representatives of the Kokand literary environment." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 448-457.
29. Zohidova, Durдона. "FAZLI FOREWORD TO AMIRI GAZELLE." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 1 (2022): 167-171.
30. Zohidova, Durдона. "POETIC INTERPRETATION OF HIJRON IN NAVOI'S LYRICS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429* 11.11 (2022): 359-361.
31. Абдурахмонова, Олмосхон. "STUDYING NISHATI DISCUSSIONS AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 419-425.
32. Саидакбарова, Мукаддас. "" TARIXI MULUKI AJAM"(" ИСТОРИЯ ИРАНСКИХ ЦАРЕЙ") КАК НАУЧНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК." *Theoretical & Applied Science* 12 (2018): 122-126.
33. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
34. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
35. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.

36. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
37. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 13, 3-5.
38. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Conferencea, 44-46.
39. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 18, 7-9.
40. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 2(8), 370-374.
41. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, 1, 370.
42. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.
43. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

Annotatsion: in this article on how many inhabitants speak Russian in the world and the potential for teaching Russian in schools. I have given examples of the widespread promotion of the Russian language as a subject in kindergartens, schools, colleges and even higher educational institutions.

Keywords: the role of the Russian language in foreign countries, human dignity in Russian cultures, the formation of the Russian language in child speech, the Russian language in Uzbek schools, the culture of the Russian people, a special worldview, national culture in Russian.

Russian is the national language of the Russian people, a form of Russian national culture. Russian is one of the most developed languages in the world. It has a rich vocabulary and terminology in all fields of Science and technology, expressiveness, brevity and clarity of grammatical means, the ability to reflect the diversity of things in the world. In June 2005, the Federal law "on the state language of the Russian Federation" was adopted. Currently, the Russian language ranks fourth in the world in terms of the degree of distribution. The first place is occupied by the English language in which about 500 million people use it as their native language or second language. In second place is Chinese and in third place is Spanish, a language widely used around the world. Everyone can somehow think about their native language or other languages, even if at least once in their life. In Uzbek schools, the works of Russian poets are held as textbooks. Have you ever thought that textbooks in Uzbek the works of Uzbek writers are also in Russian schools. Russian is not only the state language of the Russian Federation. This applies to the number of world languages, that is, Languages that serve as a means of international communication between the peoples of different states. Of the more than two and a half thousand languages known in the World, International Communication is provided by the most developed world language group, the so-called World Language Club. The rise of language to the role of a world language is determined by the universal significance of the culture created in this language. The status of the language as a world language is legally determined by recognizing it as the official or working language of international organizations or conferences (UN, UNESCO and other organizations). Thus Russian, along with English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and French, is recognized as one of the six official UN languages. Language is understood as the social phenomena that humanity has during all periods of society. The main purpose of language is to serve as a means of communication, communication. Language is inextricably linked with thinking, human consciousness, serves as a means of forming and expressing our thoughts and feelings. There are more than 2,000 languages on our planet. Among them, the Russian language is one of the most common. Despite the fact that languages differ from each other, in each of them there is a "kinship" between other languages. The Russian language also belongs to the Eastern Slavic family of Ukraine and Belarus. The Russian language exists and is still developing due to the fact that it performs all the universal functions inherent in any language at the same time. With the help of language, people communicate, give each other thoughts, feelings, knowledge about the world around us. Any word in our language is not just a set of sounds; it has its own meaning content. And we think with the same meanings. Therefore, language thinking is closely related to cognition. In a developing state, the Russian language does not just become a language, but also performs three more functions. First of all, Russian is the national language of the Russian people. He created remarkable monuments of art and literature, this is the language of Science and culture. The structure of words, their meanings and interrelationships delivered knowledge about the world and people to others. Secondly, Russian is the state language of the Russian Federation. During the existence of the USSR, there was no such language in Russian. Now it is a language that serves not only at work, but also the needs of people at home, the official language of the state, science,

production and, of course, culture. Thirdly, Russian is one of the international languages. One of the world's languages declared as official and working languages authorized by the UN in international relations. The development of Science and technology, art, impossible without the language Life of Man, People, Society. The meaning of the language (speech, word) is emphasized by many Russian proverbs. Since the middle of the XX century, the Russian language has become a well-known world language. In addition to Russian, any document in the UN in six languages in Qui is distributed in English, French, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic. Today, about 300 million people speak Russian. The wealth of the Russian language and the literature created in it are of interest to this language around the world. It is studied not only by students, schoolchildren, but also by adults. In 1967, the International Association of teachers of the Russian language and literature was established in Paris to teach the Russian language outside our country. Exercises aimed at the development of speech in teaching foreign languages are aimed at special aspects of speech. It is understood grammatically correct, the restructuring of dialogues based on sample dialogues or text, exercises, tasks that are already acting in the direction of free speech. Description of images, feedback and discussion. Although these exercises are in the direction of free speech, but they should not be confused with free speech because they are under strict control. Often, the means of speaking are already given. 1) grammatical work the correct use of the language grammatically is carried out only if you have studied grammar in context and repeated the same rule countless times with examples. It is best to give the reader not individual words that he needs to learn, but Whole syntagms. Practicing with pictures and grammar games, as well as visualizing rules through schemes, diagrams, drawings and pantomimes, makes grammar work fun and exciting. 2) training in dialogues educators must expand the dialogues given with the help of the proposed speeches. To do this, they can bring their subjectivity into the dialogue. For example, the school you attended or what you were doing, or similar personal information. In addition, there is the possibility of working with dialogues to fill in the gaps, in which students must add and read or present them. Question: it is also important to work on the workout routine. Not only with the teacher, but also with mutual students. For example, students can ask each other verbal questions and have a short conversation with them. 3) work with pictures. Pictures and picture cards are ideal tutorials and tutorials. They help in visual presentation and in explaining various arguments. It is always easier for readers to see what they are talking about. When working with pictures, there is an opportunity to tell a story about the picture. In addition, you can organize classes in such a way that the classes are divided into two groups. Everyone in one group gets a picture and everyone in the other group gets text about the picture. The task of the participants is to link the text and picture. In the statement of autobiografikhikoya, the narrator comes first, or he gets to know someone or something and tells them from their point of view. Tasks and exercises that mimic speech and mimic real communication. Simulation tasks and exercises include dialogue games, role-playing games, and situation simulations. Dialogue games and role-playing games combine understanding, seeing, hearing and speaking. Their task is to simulate reality and prepare students for everyday situations. Students must have an emotional and linguistic connection. Role-playing game can be associated with everyday situations or situations in which students fulfill someone else's role. At the textual level, roles must be interpreted correctly and they must adapt to their roles in the same way as real actors. On the other hand, there are tasks and exercises in the classroom that are real communication. This includes: social interactions in the classroom or speaking about the class in the target language, making suggestions, and participating in class planning. Such tasks mainly apply to everyday situations and stimulate students to speak and react on their own.

Associogram and aquarites are also understood as images. Such procedures are very useful as an introduction to the topic. It's like collecting ideas to illustrate a picture. Tasks and exercises that structure speaking these tasks and exercises help the student to act independently in the target language. It develops dialogical and monological speech. The purpose of these tasks and exercises is

to prepare students for real spontaneous communication. Readers still have access to "cheat sheets" to keep their minds systematic. 1) dialogical speech a) conversation: create an interview in a partnership work or in small groups. Questions should follow each other in a way that creates a meaningful sequence. b) exercises and tasks for telephone communication: it involves dialogical speech, but the interlocutors are not in the same place, they cannot see each other, and acoustics are also problematic, encouraging the audience to concentrate. c) argumentative speech: pro and Contra discussion. For beginners, this form of dialogical speech is strictly controlled by the teacher; speech tools are given in advance, and students should be well prepared for such a form of speech. Such tasks are ideal for advanced learners, as they need to be prepared in a very complex and systematic way. d) educational assignments: since communication in the classroom is controlled by the teacher, and the dialogues in the textbook often seem unnatural, it is useful to carry out educational assignments, since they are closest to real communication. For this, real materials such as a city map can be used. 2) monological speech a. Description: according to Piepho, there are six task forms to describe. These are: naming the composition of the picture, describing objects and their functions, describing activities and processes, comparing the picture, image description and image search game. As can be seen from these tasks, many materials can be used in writing, above all pictures. Understandable German is expected here. Functions communication dictionary activates and develops partnerships and group work. b. Stories: when describing, the speaker maintains a distance from the object, while the story appears to be lively, spontaneous, entertaining, and hilmahil. Piefo gives three reasons to practice storytelling in class. First, the themes of everyday life are used, secondly, such speech connects the participants of the group, and thirdly, storytelling gives an impetus to the linguistic movement. The story should be divided into three types: retelling, a real story on the edge of an autobiography, and storytelling against the background of an autobiography. Retelling is a retelling of a situation or bringing the story to an end, about scenarios and narrative play. Assotsat is publishing for International Olympiads in Russian among teachers of Foreign Russian language and literature, schoolchildren of different countries for methodological literature. In the XVI and XVII centuries, Europeans studied such words as the Kremlin, caftan, kopeck, pistachio, kvass. A enslaved legend for the famous Greek philosopher; "one day Xanthus ordered Aesop to prepare a dish from the worst in the world. Keying kun Xanthus now ordered to prepare a dish from the best. Aesop again prepared a dish from the tongue. Xanthus asked why he prepared a dish from the tongue when he ordered a meal two times. Then Aesop answered that the language that says the worst word in the world is also the one that says the best." From this we can see that it is necessary not only to learn different foreign languages well, but also to know how to speak politely and decently, no matter what language you speak.

REFERENCES

1. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ* (pp. 30-32).
2. Boytemirova, Z. (2020). Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
3. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of "5 initiatives" in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
4. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.

5. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
6. Аминова, М. М. (2020). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Интернаука*, (22-2), 51-52.
7. Mutalibovna, A. M. INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MODERN YOUTH EDUCATION.
8. Shamsiddinov, B. J., & Jakbaraliyva, Z. (2022). Scientific and Empirical Relations of Philosophy and Literature. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 7, 70-73.
9. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Жакбаралиева, З. О. (2022). АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ТИББИЙ ТАРБИЯ ХУСУСИДА. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 670-674.
10. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж., & Алиев, А. А. Ў. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КЎППАРТИЯВИЙЛИК ТИЗИМИ ВА ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(2), 675-682.
11. Jakbrovich, S. B. (2021, July). THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 64-69).
12. Jakbarovich, S. B. (2021, July). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 69-72).
13. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ЖАМИЯТ МАЪНАВИЙ ҲАЁТИДА ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ ИЖТИМОИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 565-574.
14. Шамсиддинов, Б. Ж. (2021). ХУСУСИЙ ТАДБИРКОР ВА ИШБИЛАРМОНЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ФАРОВОНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 2(4), 452-456.
15. Бойкузиева, Г. (2020). ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 27-31).
16. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Тарих фалсафий тадқиқот предмети сифатида. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 26-27.
17. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2017). Бағрикенглик ижтимоий-фалсафий қадрият. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 27-28.
18. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Теоретическая подготовка студентов к социологическим исследованиям в практической и самостоятельной работе. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 318-319).
19. Мирахмедов, Ж. М. (2016). Некоторые аспекты проблемных концепций осмысления динамики научного знания. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 245-247).
20. МИРАХМЕДОВ, Ж. М., & БАБАЕВА, Н. М. (2016). К ВОПРОСУ О СУЩНОСТИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. In *Будущее науки-2016* (pp. 16-19).
21. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF SPIRITUAL SAFETY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. *European science review*, (9-10), 39-41.
22. Mirakhmedov, J. M. (2020). SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(8), 171-174.
23. Muhsinovich, M. J. (2020). FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL SECURITY. *Евразийский Союз Ученых*, (4-9 (73)), 65-66.

24. Мирахмедов, Д. М. ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗУМА.
25. Aminjonovna, S. O. (2021). The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth.
26. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 53-60).
27. Худойбергганов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОҲИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 187-190).
28. Oripov, E. S. (2021). HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(01), 122-127.
29. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Абдурахмонов, З. М. (2020). ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In *ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 61-68).
30. Shavkatovich, O. E. (2022). MILLIY G'UYA VA AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLARGA DIALEKTIV YONDOSHUV. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 261-265.
31. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2021). THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETING THE WORLD (BEING) NATURE ON THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(07), 140-143.
32. Abdurahmonovich, A. H. (2022). A METHODOICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING 7TH GRADE EDUCATION IN A GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(12)*, 187-188.
33. Ортиқов, О. И. (2020). ИЖТИМОЙИ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСДА МИЛЛИЙЛИК МАСАЛАСИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 63-65.
34. Urinboev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
35. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11)*, 96-100.
36. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05)*, 99-102.
37. Хамрақулов, З. Й. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.
38. Хамрақулов, З. Й. (2022). Ҳуқуқшунослик фанларини ўқитишда замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Pedagog*, 1(3), 314-318.
39. Khamrakulov, Z. (2022). PROBLEMS OF INCREASING LEGAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL LITERACY OF YOUTH. *Models and methods in modern science*, 1(16), 4-7.
40. Egamberdiyeva, T. U. A., & Qurbonov, J. A. (2020). Diagnostics of formation and development of intellectual culture among students. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(4), 512-519.

41. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2019). The necessity of developing intellectual culture of students by the subject of philosophy. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).
42. Qurbonov, J. A. (2019). Social-pedagogical content of intellectually cultural pointh. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(5), 437-442.
43. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2021). The Content and Essence of the Concept of “Intellectual Culture”. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(5), 15-18.
44. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Role Of Philosophy Education In Forming Intellectual Culture In Future Teachers. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1366-1371.
45. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2020). ТАЛАБАЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ФАЛСАФА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ЖИХАТЛАРИ. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (6 (91)), 42-49.
46. Акмалжонович, Қ. Ж. (2019). Талабалар интеллектual маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг фалсафий-педагогик жихатлари. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (10 (83)), 3-9.
47. Akmaljonovich, K. J. (2022). Objective and Subjective Socio-Pedagogical Factors for the Formation of Intellectual Culture in Future Teachers. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(12), 148-151.
48. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Жамиятда ёшларнинг турли иллатлардан асрашнинг самарали йўллари. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 59-60.
49. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2017). Ёшларимизнинг маънавий-ғоявий шаклланишида интернетнинг роли. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 58-59.
50. Юлдашева, М. М. (2017). Мамлакатимизда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва демократик ислохотларнинг амалга оширида миллий ғоя ва миллий тафаккурнинг ўрни. *Молодой ученый*, (4-2), 56-58.
51. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). РОЛЬ СМИ В ЖИЗНИ ОБЩЕСТВА. *Ученый XXI века*, 29.
52. Юлдашева, М. М., & Тобиров, О. К. (2016). СЕМЬЯ И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Ученый XXI века*, 17.
53. Юлдашева, М. М., & Аъзамов, Б. М. (2016). Бузғунчи ва вайронкор ғоялар ва уларнинг характерли хусусиятлар. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 63-64.
54. Юлдашева, М. М., & Каршиева, Ш. В. (2016). Ёшларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий хуружларнинг объектига айланиб қолиши сабаб. *Молодой ученый*, (3-1), 64-65.
55. Юлдашева, М. М., & Рузиматов, У. С. (2015). РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СИСТЕМЫ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА. *Ученый XXI века*, (12).
56. Urinboyev, D. (2019). Thoughts About Stratagema Of Western And Eastern Thinkers. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.
57. Bakhtiyorovich, U. D. (2022). Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 96-100.
58. Bakhtiyarovich, U. D. (2022). IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(05), 99-102.

59. Baratbayev, B. B. (2021). Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 3(01), 15-20.
60. Ravshanov, F., & Baratbaev, B. (2021). Structural Directions of National Development Models of Uzbekistan and Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 4(01), 64-67.
61. Baratbaev, B. B. (2020). STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 1(02), 21-32.
62. Баратбаев, Б. (2020). METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ КОНСЕРВУС*, 1(4).
63. Baratbaev, B. (2020). PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. *East European Scientific Journal*, 2(11 (63)), 10-13.
64. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Россия тараққийёт моделини амалга тадбиқ этиш сиёсати ва унинг натижалари. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.
65. Баратбаев, Б. (2021). Политика реализации модели развития России и ее результаты. *Общество и инновации*, 2(1/S), 194-202.
66. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 40-42.
67. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(11), 37-39.
68. Davronovich, M. A. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(06), 176-180.
69. Azizjon, M. (2022). COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU MANSUR MOTORIDI. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(5), 422-428.
70. Davronovich, M. A., & Kholmirezayevich, M. I. (2020). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFECTS. *MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH*, 33.
71. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. *Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 116-118.
72. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1201-1205.

MENTION OF POETS AT "MAJMUAYI SHAYORON"

Tojixon Toshboltayeva

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Kokand State Pedagogical institute

[OrcID: https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0009-0005-2857-3710](https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0009-0005-2857-3710)

Annotation. In this article, the information presented about poets and their creative activities in the Kokand literary environment was researched by the talented poet and tazkiranavis Fazli Namangani on the basis of the "Majmuai shairon". Fazli's skill as a was analyzed.

Key words: "Majmuayi shairon", masnavi, praise, na't, revenge, publication, Grace.

The fact that Fazli presented the information about Shuaro and Ahl al-Fazil in a masnavi (poetic) way, unlike the sources created before him, especially tazkiras, is considered a great achievement. This situation is especially clear in the preface of Majmuayi Shairon. Also, before the examples of the poetic genre given in the main part of the collection, there are references about the author of this poem. M. Shoniyofov in his candidate's dissertation entitled "Principles of preparation of the text of the Tazkira "Majmuayi shayron" and textual research" proposed to put the information about the words of the Tazkira into a certain system. [M. Shaniyozov. The indicated dissertation. Page 65] In our opinion, the information referred to in "Majmuayi shairon" should be divided into the following groups:

1. By surname: Bukhara prince Husaynbek (alias - Mir, Miry);
2. (Sultankhantora Ahrari (pseudonym - Ado);
3. By address (Koshgari, Bukhari, Namangoni, Kosoni);
4. By profession other than poetry (Munshi - calligrapher, painter, architect, craftsman);
5. Poets who gave order (Ghazi, Haziq, etc.). As mentioned above, in the preface of the

collection, Fazli gives definitions and descriptions about artists whose names will be mentioned and whose poems will be sampled, sometimes in two, sometimes in several verses. For example, we read the following information about Shaykhulislam: (The poetic examples given in the article were taken from the lithographic copy of the work. "Majmuai poet". Lithograph. 1900)

Hama fard dar olam ma'naviy,
Ki chun Shayxulislom chun ma'naviy.[5]

Content: If all the poets of the spiritual world are on the same side, then Shaykhulislam is on the same side. In the following places, information about others is given as follows:

Zi avlodi Ahror boshad Ado,
Ba bog'i suxani bulbul xushnavo. [5]

Content: Sheikh Khoja Ahror is a lovely nightingale of the garden of words, a descendant of Ahror Vali. It is known that the grades given by Fazli about this breed, who created under the pseudonym Ado, were somewhat distorted during the Shura regime. When talking about Ado in the collection, these lines also attract attention:

Gar Navoiydin Ado she'rini o'tkazsa ne tong,
Shoh Umar afzalmi yo Sulton Husayn Boyqaro.[165]

It can be seen that the representatives of the literary environment of Umarchan Bashlik compare their time with the literary environment of Husain Boykara and Alisher Navoi of Herat and are proud of it. Because in this ghazal quoted by Sultankhantora Ado, he compares himself to Navoi, and Amir Omar Khan to Sultan Husayn Boykara. In the next parts of the preface, the poets from different regions and Kokan are described one by one. These descriptions and definitions are sometimes expressed in the language of the authors of the introduction, and sometimes in the language of the mentioned poets. In particular, there is this information about the poet Nola:

Digar Nola on sayid pokzod,
Buvad faxri saodati oliynajot.

Content: Again, Nola was one of the pure sayyids and became the pride of the highest and happiest salvation. Next stanza:

Ki buzrukvori u solik ast,
Ba amloki faqiru g'ani molik ast. [11]

Content: He (Nola) was one of the great Sufis, and he owned the property of the poor, that is, he saw both the rich and the poor alike. He did not distinguish between them, glorifying one and belittling the other. After that, the poet Nola's connection to Sufism is mentioned:

Buvad on soliki on murshidi nomdor,
Karomati u dar jahon oshkor.
Buvad nasli u Quddusi avliyo,
Zi mahdumi Xorazmīi porso. [7]

Content: He was a murid of the most famous piri murshid. His miracles revealed the secrets of the world. He was a pure breed from Khorezm, a descendant of Saint Makhdum of Jerusalem. Next is the information about Mir Asad (Mayus):

Digar zubdai dahri Mir Asad,
Ba sodoti dil nisbatash merasad.
Buvad az buzurgon olīchanob,
Ki dar she'r Ma'yus dorad xitob.
Zarifast va hushyor ravshan zamir,
Buvad masnadash poytaxti Amir. [5]

Content: Another is Mir Asad, who is the cream of the world, and whose origin is linked to the Sayyids of the heart. Mir Asad was one of the greatest nobles and had sad speeches in the poetry debate. The elegance and vigilance was evident at the bottom of him, and he came to the capital of Amir and became his friend.

If it is observed that the grades and virtues of the poets are given in this way, one can be sure that Fazliy gave descriptions of each artist that fully correspond to their life path. While giving information about Khatif, a poet from Khojand, he said that he was a fluent poet, that he made a name as a poet praising Amir Umar Khan, that his words were extremely sweet and sweet, and that he was given the seal of mufti and qazi. it is noted that:

Xo'jandist Xotif zi ta'bi ravon,
Ba sultoni davron shudi madhi xon.
Kalomash zi mustag'bal va mozist,
Dar on mo'hr mufti va qozist. [11-12]

In due course, it should be noted that several of the poets of the literary environment of Kokand, which was led by Amiri and recorded by Fazli, were from the people of ancient Khojand. These are Khatif, Zinnat, Koshif, Ravnaq, Mutrib, Mayyus, Roseh, Nuzhat, Shokhilar. Literary critic E. Shodiev in his "Poets of Fazli Namangani and Khojand". [Khojand, 1993.-B. 24-26.] gives a lot of information about the poets mentioned in the pamphlet and their work and gives examples of their poems from the tazkira. For example, when talking about Khatif Khojandi, he cites information about Khatif Khojandi in the tazkira and other sources. But there are many virtues and grades related to Khatif in tazkira, and these are also given in the preface (cited above) and when citing each of the examples of poetry related to Khatif. More precisely, about Khatif alone, darj and fazli are given in 26 places. Before quoting Khatif's "ustina" radifil poem, the following grace is given:

Man Xotif fazlidin na deyin suxan,
Erur har she'ri misli durri Yaman.
Xayoli daqiqu barjasta erur,
Ko'rgil bu g'azalni nechuk xush bo'lur.[385]

The following grades and graces are given to Khotif Khojandi's Tajik poems. It is known that Khatif Zullisonayn was a poet. Fazliy Namangoniy quoted Khatif Khojandi's radifil payrov ghazal "ustina" in his tazkir. The ghazal is in Uzbek, and it shows the poetic skills of the poet. In the verses of the ghazal, poetic inventions and similes that have not been touched attract attention: Belu oghuz kaddin umlardurkim otar, and the word "Fazi" means "intelligence", "wisdom", "achieving maturity". In the Tazkira, this word is used in the meaning of "praise", "note". For example: under the title "fazli Qazi Khudoyar" there is information about the description and description of Qazi Khudoyar to Amiri, in particular, about the construction of Jame' mosque. And in the qasida part of the tazkira, this list is continued in the style of "Fazli Mirzo Sharif, Fazli Mulla Gulkhani, Fazli Mirzo Qalandar Mushrif... Therefore, he preferred to keep records and information as "darj" and "fazlar". :

Xurdadonlar ichra qilu qol bir mo' ustina.
Na Skandar ko'rdi ko'z gusinda, na jomida Jam,
Man ko'ron so'z jilvasin mir'oti zonu ustina.
Nish uza la'li mayidur, yokim latofat yoriga,
Chin eli manzum edib yoqutu inju ustina. [389]

The main theme of this poem by Khatif is the description of the lover's endless love for his beloved. The ghazal is dedicated to the metaphorical interpretation of love. In this love story, the most beautiful qualities of the lover are described in the language of the lyrical hero, showing that the lover remains unique among the beautiful. For this reason, the means of artistic imagery in this ghazal - simile, simile, simile - are fully mobilized to realize the poet's artistic intention.

Xayoliki, Xotif raqam mekunad,
Ba ummidi lutfu karam mekunad,
Zi fazli adab yofta ehtiom,
Ba darbori olā girifta maqom... [218]

Content: Khatif dreams of finishing the poem and hopes for grace. He earns respect with the virtue of manners and gets a position in a high place. Thus, such positive opinions about the talented poet from Khojand indicate that his contemporaries highly valued the power of Khatif Khojandi's pen. It fully confirms that Khatif's works in both languages are mature and perfect. In the introductory part of the review, such valuable and objective information is given about 75 poets of Kokan literary environment.

References

1. Abdurahmanova, B. "THE THEME OF CURVATURE IN THE CREATION OF NADIRA." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 408-412.
2. Abdurahmanova, B. M. "THE ROLE OF INTEGRATION IN THE STUDY OF THE EPIC" KUTADG 'U BILIG'." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 413-418.
3. Abdurahmonova, B. "ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL WORKS." *Ann. For. Res* 65.1 (2022): 777-783.
4. Abdurahmonova, B. M. "MUQIMIY HAYOTI VA IJODINI O 'RGATISHDA SAVOL-TOPSHIRIQLAR BILAN ISHLASH USULLARI." *O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS* 75.11.
5. Abdurahmonova, B., and O. Abdurahmonova. "O 'QUVCHILARNI ILMIY TAHLILGA YO 'NALTIRISH USULLARI (O 'tkir Hoshimovning "Bahor qaytmaydi" asari misolida)." *Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities*. Vol. 2. No. 7. 2023.
6. Abdurahmonova, Olmosxon. "Munozara janri tarixi va takomili." *Oltin bitiglar-Golden Scripts* 4.4 (2020).

7. ILKHOMJON-GIZI, ABDURAKHMONOVA OLMOSKHAN. "DESCRIPTION OF ASHURALI ZAKHIRI'S WORKS." *ISLAM AND RUSSIA: HISTORY, CULTURE, ECONOMY* Proceedings of the XI International Turkological Conference. Kazan. 2022.
8. ILKHOMJON-GIZI, ABDURAKHMONOVA OLMOSKHAN. "LITERARY TRADITION AND CREATIVE INFLUENCE." *Collection of academic articles Web of Science* (2022).
9. ILXOMJON-QIZI, ABDURAXMONOVA OLMOSXON. "ADABIY AN'ANA VA IJODIY TA'SIR." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2022).
10. Khujaeva, Durдона Zohidova Shoirakhon. "CREATIVE HISTORY OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK" NAZM UL JAVAHIR." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 436-441.
11. Khujaeva, Durдона Zohidova Shoirakhon. "HAMZA HAKIMZODA'S FAITHFUL POETRY." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 429-435.
12. Lutfullaevna, Durдона Zohidova. "Artistic Writing in Uvaisi's Poetry." *ACADEMICIA: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 11 (2021): 468-471.
13. Mahbuba Rakhimovna, Tojiboyeva, and Tajikhon Tashboltayeva. "Komila has high hopes for you..." (2023).
14. Muhammadjonovna, Abdurahmonova Barno. "Teaching Pupils the Features of Rhythm in "Kutadgu Bilig"." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 3.7: 137-140.
15. Olmosxon, Abdurahmonova. "MANUSCRIPT SOURCES OF MUHAMMAD NIYAZ'S ORIGINAL WORKS." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 426-428.
16. SAIDAKBAROVA, M. "Historical facts and poetic fictions in the work of Alisher Navoi." *Scientific Journal of Fergana State University* 1 (2018): 106-108.
17. Saidakbarova, M. M. "Tarixi muluki Ajam." *The history of Iranian kings*) as the scientific-artistic source. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science* 12.68 (2018): 122-126.
18. Saidakbarova, Muqaddas Muhammadrahimovna, and Ramziya Abdurahimovna Jo'Rayeva. "SHOH BAHROM: TARIXIY SHAXS VA BADIY OBRAZ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 4.Conference Proceedings 1 (2023): 168-173.
19. Tashboltaeva, Nigora Kholmatova Tadzhihon. "NOSEKHIN'S MEMORIAL TO HUVAIDO'S DEATH." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 22-25.
20. Tashboltaeva, Tajihon. "I SAID KUNGIL DOGIN..." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 7.7 (2023): 50-54.
21. Tohirovna, Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna Mamatqulova Feruza. "The Bobur is the true of the Renaissance ruler..." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 442-447.
22. Toshboltaeva, Nigora Xolmatova Tojixon. "FURQAT ASARIDA ISHK MAVZUSI". *Zamonaviy ta'lim yutuqlari jurnali*
23. Yakhyokhanova, Oyzoda, and Saidakbarova Mukaddas Muhammadrahimovna. "Influence of the work of the Azeri poet in the works of representatives of the Kokand literary environment." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 448-457.
24. Zohidova, Durдона. "FAZLI FOREWORD TO AMIRI GAZELLE." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 1 (2022): 167-171.
25. Zohidova, Durдона. "POETIC INTERPRETATION OF HIJRON IN NAVOI'S LYRICS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.11 (2022): 359-361.
26. Абдулкарим Фазлий Намангоний. Мажмуаи шоирон / Тузувчи Махмуд Ҳасан.- Тошкент: Фан, 2018.-338 б.

27. Абдурахмонова, Олмосхон. "STUDYING NISHATI DISCUSSIONS AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM." *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements* 5.5 (2023): 419-425.
28. Қайюмов П.Д. "Тазкираи Қайюмий": Китоб 3 / Нашрга тайёрловчи : А.Қаюмов.- Тошкент: ЎзРФА Қўлэзмалар институти тахририй нашриёти бўлими, 1998.-716 б.
29. Қайюмов П.Д. "Тазкираи Қайюмий": Китоб 2 / Нашрга тайёрловчи: Қаюмов А. - Тошкент: ЎзРФА Қўлэзмалар институти тахририй нашриёти бўлими, 1998.- 472 б.
30. Қаюмов А. Асарлар 10 жидлик. 7 жилд: 1 китоб: Қўкон адабий мухити.- Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2010.-278б.
31. Саидакбарова, Мукаддас. "" TARIXI MULUKI AJAM"(" ИСТОРИЯ ИРАНСКИХ ЦАРЕЙ") КАК НАУЧНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК." *Theoretical & Applied Science* 12 (2018): 122-126.
32. Фазлий. Мажмуаи шоирон.- ЎзРФАШи, инв. №7510 қўлэзма.
33. Фазлий. Мажмуаи шоирон.- ЎзРФАШи, инв. №9139 тошбосма
34. Халилбеков А. Наманган адабий гулшани: Илмий тадқиқот / Масъул мухаррир Ҳабиб Саъдулла.-Наманган: Наманган нашриёти, 2007-467 б.
35. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). MODERN METHODS AND TENDENCIES IN TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 43-46.
36. Toshpulatov, R. I. (2022). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(09), 53-57.
37. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CURRENT ISSUE OF DISTANCE LEARNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 152-155.
38. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). CREATING COMPUTER PROGRAMS USING SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 436-440.
39. Ismailovich, T. R. (2022). A competent approach to the formation of an information technology environment in the process of modern education. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 13, 3-5.
40. Aminov, B. U., Ibragimovna, M. S., & Qizi, X. M. X. (2023). ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETENCIES FOR LEADERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Conferencea*, 44-46.
41. Ibragimovna, M. S., Aminov, B. U., & Qizi, K. S. A. (2023). Certification of General Educational Institutions as A Type of Quality Monitoring of Basic Educational Programs. *Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations*, 18, 7-9.
42. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). FORMATION OF STRONG-WILLED QUALITIES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(8), 370-374.
43. Эргашева, Д., Аминов, Б., Зияев, А., & Хайдарова, М. (2020). БЎЛАЖАК МУТАХАССИСЛАР КАСБИЙ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИДА ИРОДАВИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. ФИЗИКА-МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНЛАРИ ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ *PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES*, 1, 370.

44. Madumarov, T., Haidarov, R., & Gulomjonov, O. (2023). IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI. Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences, 3(2), 116-118.
45. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2022). A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS THEORETICAL SOURCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 1201-1205.

GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AUXILIARY WORD GROUPS:
CONJUNCTIONS

Berdikulova Shakhnoza Ruzikulovna

Teacher, Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand State University

Mehridinsher2018@gmail.com

Annotation: *In this article, the grammatical features of the auxiliary, conjunction, and predicate, their differences, similarities, origin, and usage will be discussed.*

Key words: auxiliary groups of words, connecting, auxiliary, load, pure, target.

Conjunction in English, its uniqueness, use, types, functions are described in detail in monographs, textbooks, training manuals. The function and semantic typology of the connective in Uzbek and English languages begins with the study of the category of the word in the studied languages. As in Uzbek, in English, prepositional phrases consist of noun, adjective, number, pronoun, adverb and verb. Prepositions and conjunctions are grouped separately as secondary clauses. Observations show that a preposition in English acts as a preposition in Uzbek. Definitions of connectives in textbooks and manuals are almost indistinguishable from each other.

A conjunction is a part of a sentence that connects a logical idea, grammatical parts of a sentence. A conjunction is a secondary clause that connects the parts of a simple sentence, the parts of a compound sentence, and the sentences in the text.

In English, it is important to know the types of connectives and to be able to use them appropriately in order to make a logically correct sentence, to clearly express an idea. Modern English has coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions. M.Gapporov distinguishes two types of conjunctions: conjunctive and subordinate conjunctions. N.A. Myltseva, T.M. Khimalenko also divides conjunctions into two types: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in his book Universal Reference Grammar.

Coordinating compound. M.A. Rustamov and M.I. Asriyan consider words such as *va*, *but*, *or*, *na*, *for*, *so*, *yet*, and *and/or* to be conjunctions; they refer to the linking of two or more words, phrases, or sentences in the same grammatical category. In this source, it is also noted that the conjunctions *so* and *yet* appear in a different function. *And* means to add: when expressing the addition, it is translated into Uzbek as *-ga* (to), in other cases, *and* (and), *with*, and through the words: Six and two make eight. Rice and potatoes are very important products for human life. *But* *mano* contrast: in Uzbek language *ama*, *but*, *however*, is translated as: Many trees lose their leaves in winter, but there are no evergreen trees

Grammar is a large section that teaches correct speaking and writing, includes parts such as morphology and syntax. Morphology studies word groups. Phrases include independent phrasal verbs, auxiliary phrasal verbs, and group words. Now we will study auxiliary word groups from these. Auxiliary word groups are words that do not mean a single meaning, cannot be used as part of a sentence, and serve to express grammatical meanings. They mean the relationship between independent words and certain sentences serves, adds various additional meanings to the word and the content of the sentence.

Auxiliary words include auxiliaries, conjunctions, and predicates.

First, let's get acquainted with the helper and its types. Auxiliary words are auxiliary words that come after nouns and adjectives and connect them to other words by subordinating them. For example: He wrote with his hand. Here the helper is the word "with", which is connected to the word "koli" that came before it, the combination of two words, "by hand" is one word. 'rock' is an answer and acts as a single sentence. Helpers are divided into pure and task-like types:

1. Pure auxiliaries - having completely lost their lexical meaning, they are close to the adverbs in terms of function. Since there are few of them, it is not difficult to memorize. Examples of pure auxiliaries are the auxiliaries with, for, like, towards, like, because of, as, over, till, new, through, about. Another characteristic of pure auxiliaries is that they do not receive stress, the stress falls on the last syllable of the word preceding the auxiliary.

2. Functional auxiliaries are words that completely lose their meaning and do not answer a specific question, originally belonging to independent words such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs. Now we try to understand their meaning by using them both as auxiliary and independent words. Auxiliaries related to the noun family: front, middle, side, back, go, inside, top, top, bottom, bottom, between, head, seat, eyebrow, collar, opposite, side, besides, along, like, without, along with. First, let's give an example as an auxiliary: Yesterday's past auxiliary topic is being discussed. It's really about the top of the helper here no, the word above is used without its dictionary meaning. Now an independent word we use in the form: There is a pen on the table. What is the pen on? On the table.

As you can see, in the second sentence, the word above is the answer to the question, that is, it means the dictionary meaning. Adverbial auxiliaries: before, before, after, after, nose, before, since, since, mainly, bionan. Think carefully before you speak. Think first, then speak. In the first sentence, the auxiliary is used after the word that receives the agreement suffix from , and the bit is the answer to the question. The next sentence has a special meaning means.

Auxiliaries related to the verb group: say, say, call, look at, compared to that. A girl called Mukhlisa came to our group. My mother told me: "He who walks on a stick eats a stick." Adjectives related to the category of adjectives: because of, against, with, around, according to, other. A lesson was held according to the words of our teacher. This book and the book mentioned by Diyora do not match. This concludes the range of helpers.

Now we will focus on the meaning of auxiliaries and adverbs. Auxiliaries are similar in function to some conjunctions. In some cases, auxiliaries are used interchangeably in the place of arrival, departure, place-time, exit agreement. Including: He spoke about what he saw - He spoke about what he saw. He bought it for his mother - He bought it for his mother. He wrote with a pencil - He wrote with a pencil. Saw on TV - Saw on TV. Kabi, sari, and news auxiliaries form meaning with the additions -dek, -day. It blew like the wind - It blew like the wind. But not everywhere, the auxiliaries can be replaced by auxiliaries:

He helped his friend uses a past tense, and you can't replace it with helper, as this is a grammatical error. This concludes our information about the helper. Auxiliary words that serve to connect words and simple sentences in a compound sentence are called connectors. The grass and trees are coming to life, as the warm breath of spring has begun to be felt.

Lexico-grammatical classes, traditionally called word groups, are part of the universal typology of world languages. Linguists have developed different principles of word classification. In classical English grammar, such criteria are taken first by the function of the word, then by its formal character, and finally by the meaning of the word. L.V. Shcherba includes lexical meaning, morphological feature and syntactic function in these criteria, V.V. Vinogradov increases the number of these signs and calculates their syntactic function, morphological structure and form, lexical meaning, the way of expressing a person in relation to one or another word group, and the criteria for the existence of a grammatical category.

Based on the above, T. Bushuy proposes to take into account the cohesive nature of the word in addition to the three generally accepted signs (meaning, form, function) when classifying words in the English language. Noting that there is no consensus among linguists on the number of word groups, he writes that nouns in English are usually divided into nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numbers, verbs, predicates, conjunctions, and adverbs. . P. Long distinguishes six categories in modern English: verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, absolute or participle. Summarizing the

classification of word groups, T. Bushui concludes that words should be divided into 11 groups and describes their internal divisions as follows: 1. A set of independent words expressing lexical meaning: noun, adjective, pronoun, number, verb, adverb. .

Auxiliary word groups, in particular, connectors in world linguistics D.A. Steling, L.V. Shcherba, A.I. Smirnitsky, I.P. Ivanova, V.V. Burlakova, G.G.Pocheptsov, F.M.Berezin, B.N.Golovin. Secondary parts of speech in English have been the subject of a number of studies. The study of conjunctions in the English language has attracted the attention of linguists since the 60s and 70s of the last century. In this regard, we can see different views through the research of linguists such as B. N. Aksenenko, L. S. Barkhudarov, G. N. Vorontsova, B. A. Ilish, I. K. Irteneva, T. M. Novitskaya, N. D. Kunin, A. I. Smirnitsky, B. S. S. I. N. Roymovich, B. S. S. I. Roymovich. Yartseva, D.C.Bennett, T.Givon, R.Haddlestone, P.Roberts, A.Herskovits and others. Conjunctions in English, its uniqueness, application, types, functions monograph, textbook, educational system detailed in the manuals.

Conjunctions are of two types according to their use in a sentence: singular conjunctions and repeated conjunctions. Conjunctions that can be used alone include and, and, and, but, but, however, perhaps. Conjunctions that are used repeatedly include each, sometimes, sometimes sometimes, either, or, or such as. Conjunctions are divided into equal conjunctions and subjunctive conjunctions according to their function. Equal conjunctions connect words and simple sentences in a compound sentence in an equal relationship, and according to how they express the meaningful relationship between them, they are conjunction conjunctions (and, and, and), contrast conjunctions (but, but, however, perhaps), conjunctions of subtraction (either, or, or...either, or...or, sometimes...sometimes, sometimes...sometimes, a... bir) is divided into types such as negative conjunction (na...na). The most important of the equal conjunctions is the negation conjunction, because it also comes with a negation clause.

When it acts as a conjunction, the participle of the sentence comes in the participle form. When carrying out the loading task, the part of the sentence is in the negative form. The second type of conjunctions are the following conjunctions, and their types are as follows: conjunctions of determination (ie, -that), causal conjunctions (because, why), conditional conjunctions (if, although, although, mabodo, basharti), conjunctions of comparison (as if, as if, like), purpose conjunction (toki). Conjunctions are divided according to their origin into pure and functional. Pure conjunctions are words that function only as conjunctions: and, but, because, if.

Functional connectives are words that belong to other categories and function as connectives. Auxiliaries that give additional meaning to independent words and sentences are called prepositions. The structure of downloads, their semantic types, their writing, their purity and their functionality are studied. Net downloads count only those words that are part of the download group. They are: only, even, -mi, -ku. Task-related loads are loads that are also used in other tasks. What I want to say is that assistants are divided into pure or functional types. In it, pure helpers are frozen and numbered. In conjunctions, pure conjunctions are words that occur only as conjunctions. Same with downloads. In the case of auxiliaries, the word with is pure, and in the case of conjunctions, it is the participle. It follows that types of the same type, which are generally called auxiliary word groups, are not compatible with each other at all. At first glance, it is also incredibly difficult to master, understand and remember.

In conclusion, our grammar is easy and also difficult. Some information is easily explained, some information is very, very difficult. We are also surprised by the differences within the auxiliary word groups we have just looked at. In my opinion, it is necessary to simplify the structure of word groups belonging to the same type, by naming the types the same, even if only a little. For example, pure or functional helpers are its types. The type of conjunction is determined according to its origin.

It is not given in downloads, it simply says "Downloads can also be pure or task-based". Dear young people, it is good to learn foreign languages. But we should put our mother tongue first. We need to contribute to its development.

REFERENCES:

1. "Native language" Madrim Hamroyev Tashkent 2018.
2. "Mother tongue" (textbook for the 7th grade of general schools) N. Mahmudov, 2009.
3. "Current Uzbek literary language" A. Nurmonov, A. Sobirov, N. Kasimova Tashkent 2013.
4. Rustamov M.A., Asriyans M.I. English Grammar: Study Guide. - T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2006
5. Аксененко Б.Н. Exercises in English Prepositions. – СПб.: СПбГУ, 2012.
6. Бархударов Л.С. Очерки по морфологии английского языка. – М., 1975. – 156 с.;
7. Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод. – Москва, 1975.– С. 18; Воронцова Г. Н. Очерки по грамматике английского языка. – Москва, 1976.
8. M.I.Murodova, Sh. U. Kosimov, M. R. Rafiqova Implementation of the Technological Competence of Future Specialists. Creative Education, 2021, 12, 666-677
<https://www.scirp.org/journal/ce> ISSN Online: 2151-4771 <https://doi.org/10.4236/ce.2021.123046>.
9. M.Murodova, Xolmurodova O., Norinova M. LEARNING AND TEACHING ENGLISH (For Children and Adults) Conferencea, 57-59.
10. Murodova M., Aminova M. Cultural diversity and information and communication impacts on language learning. Republic of Uzbekistan Ministry of Emergency Situations academy Different approaches to ... Materials of scientific-practical conference. 1 (10), 61-63.
11. M.I.Murodova Artistic features of Evelyn Waugh. Research and Education. 2 (4), 366-370.
12. M.I.Murodova The Presence of a paradox in Evelyn Waugh's works. Conferencea, 2023.
13. Murodova M.I. Ivlin Vo va Abdulla Qahhorning yozuvchilik mahorati Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi 6 (4), 273-275
14. Murodova M.I. Ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotida satira talqini Til va adabiyot ta'limi 5 (4), 116-117
15. Murodova M.I. Abdulla Qahhor hikoyalari qahramonlaridagi umidsizlik. Integration of science, education and practice. Scientific-methodological journal, 146-150,2022.
16. M.I.Murodova Satirical approximation used in English Literature. International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education, Hosted from New York, USA, 2022.
17. Berdikulova Shaxnoza: "Differences of Conjunctions in English and Uzbek"; 1Galaxy Journal Package March, 2023
18. Berdikulova SH.R., "Auxiliary words in Uzbek Language."; Genius ERB Package March,2023
19. Berdiqulova Sh. R." Bog'lovchilar va ularning turlari" Ilmiy tadqiqotlar, innovatsiyalar, nazariy va amaliy strategiyalar tadqiqi, 2022.

"FORMATION OF SPATIAL IMAGINATION OF CADETS IN THE PROCESS OF PASSING THE SUBJECT" DRAWING GEOMETRY AND ENGINEERING GRAPHICS**Djumabaev X.Y.**Department of Natural Sciences. dos.
Academy Of Armed Forces Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

Annotation: in the formation of spatial representations of cadets are objects in existence and drawing in the plane, scheme, model, picture, etc. by observing and analyzing the S, they realize their characteristics and acquire initial knowledge about them, perceiving their abstract images in their minds. To perceive them, it will be necessary not just to look at the given image, but to be able to read images, to realize the features of spatial restoration, that is, to analyze visual information is required. It is important to evaluate the main indicators of the formation of the spatial imagination of cadets. There are such indicators of spatial imagination as stability, width, elasticity, depth, completeness, orientation to the goal, dynamism of the image of a geometric object. The young man of these clairvoyants expresses the complete and comprehensive formation of the spatial thinking of cadets.

Keywords: spatial imagination, volumetric thinking, visual information, object, model, drawing, scheme, picture, image.

One of the important aspects of the policy of the state for the training of new pedagogical personnel is the issues of professional training of teachers who are able to meet the requirements of the new time and the formation of their creativity characteristics.

We know that in the process of performing professional tasks of representatives of the field, such as architects, constructors, engineers, designers, spatial imagination should be formed at a high level. It is important that representatives of the military sphere can also spatially visualize military objects, devices and military weapons. In the preparation of military specialists who can find non-standard solutions, the role of graphic Sciences, in particular the science of "drawing geometry and engineering graphics", is very large, since in the process of solving position, metric and constructive issues in it, not only graphic training is formed in cadets, but also a feature that is important in the work of In the current period, the focus of the teaching process on the formation of the creative activity of the individual is one of the pressing issues. Therefore, it is necessary to develop effective methodological recommendations that shape the spatial representations of cadets.

Classes in the field of "drawing geometry and engineering graphics" at the Academy of the armed forces are planned on the basis of the following sections:

- I. Geometric drawing
- II. Drawing geometry
- III. Projective Drawing
- IV. Mechanical engineering drawing
- V. Construction drawing
- VI. Topographic drawings
- VII. Computer graphics

The spatial imagination and logical thinking abilities of cadets are more formed and developed in the sections "drawing geometry" and "Projective Drawing". To further strengthen these abilities of Cadets, a plan of graphic work is drawn up, which is carried out independently. Cadets, in the process of independent execution of graphic work, consult among themselves, exchange ideas and mobilize all the knowledge gained to solve one problem or another. As a result, the reserve of creative search and spatial imagination becomes more active in their minds. Each teacher who is able to create such a state in the process of teaching will achieve the effectiveness of teaching any subject.

Visual materials used in educational practice can be divided into three groups:

- objects and models under study (perspective images: photography, artistic reproductions, etc.);

- conditional graphic representations of geometric bodies (drawings, sections, ridges, sketches, etc.k.);
- character models (graphs, geographical maps, topographic plans, diagrams, mathematical symbols).

On the basis of direct observation of objects and models, an image of a real object is created that can be generated in our minds. They are also a means of activating cursantsnning logical thinking, since it is possible to fill in information regarding images by stating their unrepresented characteristics in an image through a word. But their task is limited only to giving information about their external characteristics (appearance, shape, size, partsinig ratio).

Conditional graphic representations of geometric bodies are able to reveal properties that, unlike spatial objects, cannot be directly perceived about the object being studied. They provide information about the constructive structure of the object, its geometric shape, proportions, the spatial arrangement of its individual parts.

Sign models represent not individual properties of an object or its constructive structure, but an abstract (abstract), theoretical connection typical of most objects.

Any stage of cognition begins with perception. Cadets are also involved in the formation of spatial representations of objects in existence and drawing in the plane, scheme, model, picture, etc.k.by observing and analyzing the S, they realize their characteristics and acquire initial knowledge about them, perceiving their abstract images in their minds. To perceive them, it will be necessary not just to look at the given image, but to be able to read the images, to realize the features of spatial restoration, that is, to analyze visual information is required.

Analysis of visual information images (OBE, model, raem, drawing, schema, etc.k.)begins by generating a general understanding of the information being cited and by separating its elements.

In order to have a complete picture of visual information, it will be necessary to also realize the connection between its elements.

At the time of perception by looking at the given pictorial information, the student sees individual parts in it by comparing and clarifying them with simple objects and concepts known to him. Thus, in the memory of the cadet, an abstract image of an existing object in existence, that is, a spatial picture, is formed. Based on the above points, one can conclude that:

spatial imagination is an image that is reflected in the process of perceiving objects in space in our mind as originally, based on the sum of logically thought-provoking knowledge about something and phenomenon.

It is important to evaluate the main indicators of the formation of the spatial imagination of cadets. There are such indicators of spatial imagination as stability, width, elasticity, depth, completeness, orientation to the goal, dynamism of the image of a geometric object. The young man of these seers expresses the complete and comprehensive formation of the spatial thinking of cadets.

The stability of the spatial imagination is determined by the degree of freedom in performing actions on the image, taking into account the visual basis of the originally created image.

To develop the stability of spatial representations, it is necessary to master the following qualifications:

- comparison of different images of geometric figures;
- being able to analyze the image of a geometric figure;
- synthesis of the image of a geometric figure.

The breadth of spatial imagination is manifested in the fact that in familiar situations, new information is ready to be taken into account.

The elasticity of the spatial imagination is characterized by the variativity property of the methods of action. The lightness of reconstruction when motion conditions change is expressed in the ability to see situations in which it is possible to easily switch from one type of motion to another, easily move the quality of one object to another, go beyond the limits of accepted traditional graphic actions, preserve its basic properties when the object is changed.

The depth of the spatial imagination determines the integrity of perception, that is, the ability to visualize an object in its integrity and determine the relationship between its elements and their interaction with other objects. This quality of spatial imagination is manifested at the stage of analyzing pictorial information, identifying standards – invariable images, collecting additional information and seeing the resulting spatial images in a new connection.

The completeness of the spatial imagination is characterized by the structural structure of the spatial image, the connection between its elements, the ability to freely perceive their dynamic ratio in our mind. In order for the spatial imagination to be complete, it is necessary to have the following qualifications:

- being able to disassemble the image of a geometric object;
- be able to determine the size values of the image of a geometric object;
- to make the image of a geometric object an anic of the ratio of mutual location in relation to other images;
- be able to determine the mutual location of elements of a geometric image in relation to each other;
- be able to evaluate by looking at linear and angular magnitudes;
- sufficient imagination of its properties and the mutual arrangement of its elements in the formed Image.

The dynamism of spatial representations is manifested as a result of the involuntary transformation of the point of view, the location of the spatial object and its elements.

To develop the dynamics of spatial imagination, it is necessary to have the following qualifications:

- being able to observe, choose and change the point of view;
- recording changes in the content of the image of geometric figures.

The qualification of being able to look at an object from different observation points is in solving many geometric tasks: constructing the shearing, cross section of spatial shapes, performing geometric rearrangement steps, projective tasks, etc.k.it is important in the S.

The orientation of the spatial imagination towards the goal is manifested in the purposefulness of the selected actions, in the desire to find the shortest easy and convenient way to solve the issue.

The complete acquisition of these qualities makes it possible to perform actions on spatial representations, to be able to easily visualize complex spatial objects without bias.

References:

1. Абдурахманов Ш. Чизма геометрия курсини ўқитиш махсулдорлигини оширишнинг илмий-методик асослари. Монография -Наманган, 2007.
2. Адилов П, Ташимов Н., Хошимова Х. Чизма геометрияда мураккаб ва қийин масалаларни бериш талабаларда фазовий тафаккурни ошириш воситаси сифатида. - Т., Педагогик таълим, 2005/3. -Б. 94-97
3. Тубаев Г.М. Приемы учебной работы как средство овладения умениями построения аксонометрических изображений. -Т.: Низомий номидаги ТДПУ, Республика ИАК материаллари, 2005 й, -Б. 110-112.
4. Холимов М. Фазовий тасаввурлаш ва мантикий фикрлаш қобилиятини ўстиришнинг тезкор усули. -Т.: Низомий номидаги ТДПУ, Республика ИАК материаллари, 2005 й, -Б. 120-122.

**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY IN HIGHER MILITARY
EDUCATION**

S.Y.Botirova

Associate professor of the Department of Natural Sciences of the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, doctor of philosophy in philosophical Sciences (PhD)

Annotation: the article covers the teaching of chemistry FA in higher military education, the importance of inorganic, organic, analytical, physical and colloidal chemistry in the military field.

Keywords: chemistry, inorganic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, chemical reactions, chemical elements, liquids, acids, atomic-molecular doctrine, chemical properties, physical and colloidal chemistry.

A mature specialist in each field receives a material being based on his professional qualifications. For example, mathematicians are able to see mathematical priority in real realities and even objects of imagination; physicists are more terribly aware of the physical foundations of event-events in the universe than representatives of other fields; chemists range from the smallest chemical units to the objects of the universe up to 10, treating them all as chemical structures, even perceiving life processes in their biological objects as chemical reactions.

At the higher educational institution "chemistry" is taught in many directions. This curriculum includes topics related to the inorganic, organic, analytical, high molecular compounds, physical and colloidal chemistry departments of chemistry. In the direction of training specialist personnel, Chemical Sciences are rightfully taught in the framework of 4 educational disciplines: general and inorganic chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry and physical and colloidal chemistry. The wider and detailed teaching of chemistry to cadets studying in the specialty will serve as a necessary basis for future specialists of the field to master special vocational-military subjects. Because to understand the true nature of radiation risks, chemical poisonings and viruso-bacteriological inhomogeneities and the atomic-molecular basis of being able to resist them, having theoretical and practical knowledge of each branch of chemistry is considered an important factor. The following details the importance of each department and subject of chemistry in the military.

General and inorganic chemistry. In this section of Science, the periodic system and law of chemical elements, the atomic-molecular doctrine, the atomic nucleus and the energetic steps of electrons, nuclear reactions, types of chemical bonds, basic classes of inorganic substances, chemical reactions and types of urnng, reaction rate, necessary factors for the occurrence of chemical processes, etc.k.s are studied. Periodic system and law of chemical elements. All bodies in the universe, including military-technical objects, are composed of chemical elements. The periodic table is an excellent tool for teaching chemistry, the manifestation of the properties of coarse elements in it to periods and rows is reflected. For example, in periods and rows, electronic configurations of elements are manifested. Electronic configurations represent the state of electrons around an atomic nucleus in energetic spikes. This is considered a convenient means of explaining the phenomenon of radioactivity in terms of elementary particles. By explaining that chemical elements have different nuclear structures, it will be easy to understand the processes that occur when radioactive chemical elements and the nuclear weapons on which they are based are applied, to understand the fundamental essence of chemical agents in their protection. The principle of operation of a hydrogen gun based on the thermonuclear reaction (the chemical changes that occur when a hydrogen atom moves to helium and vice versa) can be easily understood through the position of these two elements in the periodic table and their electron configurations. the source of the radiation beams α -, β -, γ -is the separation of neutrons and positrons in the result of changes in the atomic nucleus of a chemical element, the processes of formation of radioactive isotopes are explained using the topics in chemistry. The chemical properties of metals and the compounds they form, as well as metals

and their alloys, are studied and their incomparable importance in the field of the military-industrial complex is explained. The main classes of inorganic substances. In this section, salts, acids, bases, complex compounds with an inorganic structure are studied in their properties, extraction, use. Cyanides, which are related to the class of strong poisoning substances, are a salt formed from the attachment of a cyanide acid residue to a metal atom or an organic radical. And in order to understand that its poisoning property depends precisely on the reactivity of the cyanide molecule and changes in the valence of the elements, it is necessary to study the atoms and ions that make up salts, bases, acids and other inorganic substances. In addition, the valences of 11 elements in inorganic substances, changes in oxidation states have their own influence on their chemical properties. So, cadets need to know their reactionary abilities in order to understand the mechanism of action of poisons and antidotes. To do this, it will be necessary to solve many exercises and issues on valences, oxidation states, types of Chemical Gardens. Types of chemical reaction and reaction rate. It is known that chemical reactions are divided into several classes. The processes of chemical transformation, i.e. chemical reactions, occur at different rates. For example, carbon combustion is actually its oxidation reaction. Coal requires a certain period of time to fully burn-oxidize. And the oxidation of certain substances occurs within the fraction of seconds. This type of oxidation reaction is called explosion. Cadets receive theoretical knowledge of the classification of types of chemical reactions and reaction rates, realizing the chemical nature of blasting work as a result of strengthening them with practical training, and, if necessary, knowing the chemical composition of explosives, can also think about the issues of chemical neutralization of them. Factors necessary for the occurrence of chemical processes. As mentioned above, an explosion is a chemical reaction that occurs very quickly. However, safety measures in the use of explosives (keeping them safe, transporting them, preparing them for use) are the first priority. In this case, the issue of reducing the propensity of explosives for detonation, but increasing the detonation activity at the required time, is a complex task in a chemically wide range. This requires cadets to be well versed in the chemical properties of explosives, detonators and anti-detonators. In these topics of chemistry, the necessary factors for the course of all chemical reactions are studied: temperature, pressure, catalyst, concentration, time, etc. Based on the study of the influence of these factors on the course of the reaction, it will be possible to control chemical processes, eliminating the chemical risk if necessary. Oil-gas, nitrate, phosphate, sulfate compounds, etc. k. chemical-technological processes occur in all important strategic industrial enterprises specializing in production. Cadets are regularly acquainted with chemical enterprises of Uzbekistan and the products produced by them, chemical processes in enterprises in the process of studying the relevant topics of chemistry. Access to this knowledge will be provided additional information-information on the chemical risks that cadets may face as a result of man-made accidents and ways to eliminate them.

Organic chemistry. This field of science studies the theoretical and chemical foundations of the relationship of the organic world and the vital activity of living organisms. Cadets master such knowledge as classification, nomenclature, extraction, physical and chemical properties, application (including in military Sox) of organic matter in this section of science. Chemical weapons and most of the poisoners are made up of organic matter. Examples include zarin, zoman, tabun, phosgene, difosgene, VI-gas, bi-zet, and many other poisoners. The most dangerous for living organisms of extremely dangerous, destructive weapons of mass destruction are created on the basis of elementorganic compounds. All products of the oil and gas, rubber-rubber, polymer-plastics, artificial-synthetic fiber industry fall into the ranks of organic materials. In the process of mastering these topics of organic chemistry, cadets are familiar with fuel-lubricating products, Military-Technical objects and parts of the mobile composition made of rubber or polymer substance, the chemical composition, obtaining, properties, application of natural, synthetic and artificial fabrics. Analytical chemistry. This section of science is studied in three parts: quality analysis, quantity analysis, equipment analysis. Cadets are introduced to the possibilities of qualitatively identifying atoms, atoms, ions or molecules of any type of Chemical, even poisoning substances, as a result of understanding the essence of quality analysis.

Based on the study of the classical methods of analytical chemistry, all modern anatlitic methods are formed concepts for the identification of atoms, ions or molecules. D.I. According to Mendeleev's

definition: “there will be no toxic substances in the universe, but poisonous quantities of substances.” Cadets are presented in detail with the concept of concentrations in the Quantitative Analysis section of analytical chemistry. Certain poisoners have a very small talofat-conveying concentration. Cadets are introduced to methods that have a high analytical sensitivity in the process of mastering the topics of quantitative analysis. Cadets get acquainted with the methods of equipment analysis in this section of science – anathylic control-measuring instruments and the principles of their operation, which are able to carry out both qualitative and quantitative analysis. Analytical measuring instruments, certain skills and skills are acquired when working with them. Acquired skills and skills are used in the correct and effective use of all types of control-measuring instruments, including measuring instruments used in the military field. Physical and colloidal chemistry. The science of physical and colloidal chemistry studies the occurrence of all chemical processes in large mashstabs. In the military field, however, this science explains from a physical–chemical point of view the theoretical basis of all processes that take place on the battlefield-from the process of firing a firearm to the detonation of a nuclear bomb. Take, for example, the firing process: factors such as energy, temperature, pressure are involved in the process, the process occurs at the expense of potential chemical energy. A chemical embedded in the cartridge is a potential source of chemical energy. Under external physical influence, gunpowder deposited in the cartridge case explodes and the chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy. This is almost the case both in the launch of the rocket and in the detonation of Mines and bombs. It is not enough to know the laws of thermodynamics or understand chemical reactions to understand the theoretical foundations of these structures, for this it is necessary to study chemical thermodynamics. Chemical thermodynamics-is only the subject of physical and colloidal chemistry.

Colloidal chemistry is the branch of physical chemistry that studies surface phenomena. In this case, the distribution of substances in different aggregate states in each other is studied in detail. For example, the distribution of liquids in liquids, the distribution of liquids in gases, the distribution of solids in gaseous environments, and similar colloidal States. Cadets, as part of the study of colloidal systems, form visions that the dispersion of aerosols of poisoning gases in the air depends on the concentrations of their toxic dosages. As a result of the realization that the spread of harmful substances in the air, water, soil, military-technical facilities is a colloidal state, measures to neutralize these objects are also understood from a chemical point of view. In cases where there are no detoxifiers used in the military field, knowing the properties of chemicals, cadets can see the possibilities of using them as a chemical or biological detoxifier.

Conclusion. It can be concluded that for cadets studying in the higher military education system, especially future officers who are preparing for the specialty “Radiation, Chemical and biological protection tactical command”, in-depth study of Chemistry in the field of specialty disciplines is correctly established.

Used literature:

1. Паттапов В.М., Хомченко Г.П. “Химия”, М., 1985. г
2. Mirkomilova M.S. “Analitik kimyo”, Т. “O’zbekiston”, 2003 y.
3. Xasanov A., Satiqulov A. “Organik kimyo” Т. “O’zbekiston”, 1996 y
4. [Rustamov](#) H.R. Fizik kimyo, Т., 2000.
5. Nazarov Sh. “Fizik va kolloid ximiya” Т., “Mehnat”, 1988 y
6. Александров В.Н. Отравляющие вещества. М. «Воениздат», 1990 г.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF A
MATHEMATICS TEACHER**

Raxmonov Istam Yarikulovich

Head of the Department of Natural Sciences of the Academy of Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan p.f.n., associate professor

Annotation: this article discusses the possibility of using pedagogical technologies in the implementation of innovative pedagogical activities of the mathematics teacher.

Keywords: Teacher, Cadet, education, upbringing, educational process, thinking, cognitive activity, knowledge, method, Technology, Control, evaluation.

"In the field of Education, superficial, formal approaches, poorly thought-out work are absolutely impossible. ... We must not forget that the foundation of our future is created in knowledge circles, in other words, what the day of tomorrow of our people will be depends on what kind of education and upbringing our children receive today. To do this, it is necessary that any mentor and mentor first of all see a person in the image of each child. From this simple requirement, to bring our children to adulthood as perfect people with independent and broad thinking skills, living consciously – should be the main goal and task of the educational and educational sphere" [1].

The study of the state of educational practice, including the teaching of mathematics, based on these goals and objectives, in most cases aimed at the implementation of the program, showed that the issue of developing the consciousness, thinking of Cadets is becoming lame.

As a result of the fact that the teacher considers his task to be to give cadets a new set of knowledge, little attention is paid to the issue of the comprehensive development of the cognitive capabilities of cadets.

The activity of cadets in the educational process is manifested through their mental activities, such as analyzing, comparing, drawing conclusions about educational material, listening carefully to classes. It is known that in traditional education, cadets receive knowledge in lectures and practical classes by listening to the ready-made cumulative, sorted data provided by the teacher and producing examples on the basis of ready-made instructions. In the process of such reproductive education, cadets become a simple Observer, listener of the educational process, engaged in activities such as memorizing the evidence that the teacher writes, working as an example, repeating what he hears from the teacher.

The teacher organizes, manages, controls, evaluates the cognitive activities of cadets in the educational process and sets the stage for the comprehensive development of the individual by implementing the educational, educational and developmental goals envisaged from teaching.

In order to solve the above-mentioned tasks and eliminate shortcomings in the traditional educational system, to increase the effectiveness of the educational process, it is advisable to organize training in individual and small groups, in addition to gross training of the cognitive activity of cadets.

Thus, it will consist of the stages of organizing and managing the cognitive activity of cadets, organizing this activity in accordance with the goal, designing it, setting ways to implement the goal, analyzing and evaluating the result obtained.

When organizing the cognitive activity of cadets, it is necessary to note that the educational process should be integrated, in the case of one system, the continuous formation of knowledge, skills and qualifications with each other.

In the process of individual completion of training tasks, the mental activity of Cadets is involved, confidence in their knowledge, strength and abilities increases, and each individual

develops at the level of his ability. In cognitive activity organized in this way, time is used more efficiently, efficiency increases. In the team, the cognitive activity of Cadets is organized in an individual way in classes organized using the methods of Group teaching technologies, personality-oriented educational technologies, problematic educational technology, collaborative teaching technologies.

Taking into account the content of the topic studied in the lesson in the educational process, it should be the focus of the teacher's attention to the independent work of cadets in small groups in the lesson, the use of such techniques as mental attack, didactic games, presentation, self – assessment.

One of the most important requirements to ensure the improvement of the quality of education is to arouse interest and activity in those who receive education. Yan Amos Komensky, speaking about the fundamental issue of didactics, argued that the Alpha and omegas of didactics are in the search for and opening up the learner's path of multiple learning, with little teaching of the learner [2].

Therefore, it is important to apply modern pedagogical technologies to the process of teaching mathematics in order to transform cadets into a full-fledged subject of their educational activities, humanize and democratize pedagogical relations, and achieve educational effectiveness.

A technological approach to the educational process creates the following opportunities:

- management of the pedagogical process and the purpose of results in greater accuracy;
- analysis and systematization of practical experience and its application on a scientific basis;
- complex solution of educational and socio-educational problems;
- ensuring favorable conditions for the development of the individual;
- reducing the impact of unfavorable situations on a person;
- optimal use of available resources;
- selection of the effective of technologies and models of solving socio-pedagogical problems and the development of new ones.

On the basis of the application of pedagogical technologies to the course process, General goals, educational content are determined and clearly set educational goals, educational results have always been evaluated. It is the aspect inherent in the technological approach: orientation towards the achievement of the set goal and, on the basis of this, making adjustments to the learning process, we can observe a quick external connection. Organizational elements of Educational Technology - a teacher, a cadet, a goal, a result, the content of information, methods, tools, methods and organizational forms of training, control, diagnosis, methods and means of obtaining information, come true in three stages: design, implementation, control and evaluation.

We found it necessary to note some aspects of pedagogical technologies that are important for our scientific research work:

1. Technologies for teaching in a team, in a group. V.K. According to Dyachenko, a team is a group of people united on the basis of a common goal of social significance, activity in achieving it and care for each member, the main principles of which are: changing subgroups, couples; mutual education in them; mutual control; mutual management. As a result of properly organized pedagogical leadership and management, the use of these forms brings community-specific conditions such as general goal awareness, targeted distribution of tasks, interdependence, and Control [3]. According to the research of Russian scientists, these methods of teaching in the educational process give the highest pedagogical result if applied in the following proportions: the method of teaching in a team—60-70%; the method of teaching in a group – 30-40% [4].

2. Personality-oriented educational technologies. The individual form of Education, which is carried out individually, helping to reveal the individual characteristics of the cadet, develop his abilities, form as a person taking into account his interests, is considered to be personality-oriented education.

3. Collaborative teaching technology. The main idea of collaborative teaching is not just to do something together, but to study together. Educational opportunities vary: some are quick to advance the teacher's explanations, some require additional time and explanatory work. They are passive during training sessions. If the task of each of them is clearly indicated by dividing the trainees into groups of less than 4-5 people, then in such a situation each member of the group will feel responsibility for the task assigned to him and the task of the group. Low adopters seek help from progressives. Problems arising in cooperation are solved [5].

4. Problematic educational technology. The essence of problem teaching is organized by the teacher to control the cognitive activity of cadets on the assimilation of new knowledge by creating a problem situation in educational work and solving educational tasks, problems and questions. This brings to the surface A R & D method of knowledge acquisition.

In our opinion, the most basic basis of pedagogical technology applied to the educational process of higher education institutions depends on the technologies that the teacher and the cadet choose so that they can achieve a guaranteed result from the established goal in harmony. Each lesson, subject, subject of study has its own technology, that is, pedagogical technology in the educational process is an individual process, which is a pedagogical process aimed at giving a goal - oriented, pre-designed and Guaranteed Result Based on the need of the cadet. That is, each educational technology used in achieving a guaranteed result by purpose in the teaching process can organize a collaborative activity between a teacher and a cadet, achieve a positive result, while in the educational process cadets can think independently, work creatively, research, analyze, draw conclusions on their own, assess themselves, a group, a group, and a teacher can create opportunities and conditions for their On the basis of pedagogical technologies: combining educational materials of a fundamental and practical nature; approximation, generalization of knowledge with the separation of invariant and variative components; step-by-step formation of mental actions; implementation of an active approach; follow the theory of developing education; implementation of programmed educational ideas; organization and management of independent work of cadets; the opportunities for the formation of general skills and competencies in cadets led us to the conclusion that it will be more effective to teach mathematics in the preparation of the future mathematics teacher for innovative pedagogical activity.

Used literature:

1. Karimov I.A. Barkamol avlod - O'zbekiston taraqqiyotining poydevori. - T.: O'zbekiston, 1997.- 62 b.
2. Azizxo'jaeva N.N. Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahorat. - T.: TDPU, 2003, - 174 b.
3. Дяченко В.К. Сотрудничество в обучении (о коллективном способе учебной работы). Книга для учителя. – М.: Педагогика, 1991.- 132 с.
4. Педагогические технологии. Учеб. пособие для студ. пед. специальностей / Под ред. Б.С. Кукушкина. - Ростов н/Д: Изд-й центр «Март», 2004. - 336 с.
5. Колеченко А.К. Энциклопедия педагогических технологий. Пособие для преподавателей. - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2004. - 368 с.

Israilov M.

Professor of the Academy of Armed Forces
of the Republic of Uzbekistan, t.f.n., associate professor.

Abstract: the article describes natural and artificial radioactive background, their sources, background levels, its annual increase, its causes, nuclear reactions, biological effects, and in conclusion, appropriate conclusions are drawn.

Key words: radioactive background, artificial radioactivity, primary cosmic rays, secondary cosmic rays, soft component, hard component, cosmogenic radionuclides, radioactive families.

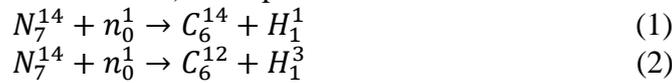
Throughout human life, the radioactive background lives under the influence of radiation. The radioactive background is conditionally divided into two, namely: natural radioactive background and artificial radioactive background. Of these, the natural radioactive background gives rise to the uranium-thorium family and natural radionuclides, which are scattered mainly in nature, without dependence on man. The artificial radioactive background, on the other hand, is directly related to human activity, and its formation is inextricably linked with the creation of nuclear weapons by man and the development of nuclear energy. The intensity of the artificial radioactive background increases over time and can pose a certain environmental risk. It is advisable to observe and control this background in a constant state.

The factors that give rise to a natural radioactive background are: cosmic radiation, uranium-thorium families, natural radionuclides, natural radionuclide aerosols. Taking cosmic radiation from these, they arrive from distant areas of the universe. Cosmic radiation and cosmic radiation are generated by explosions that occur in the Galaxy and in The Sun. The flow of charged particles coming from the universe to Earth is called primary universe radiation, as is customary. Primary cosmic radiation consists mainly of nuclei of protons (around 90%), alpha particles (the nucleus of a helium atom), and atoms of chemical elements with an ordinal number less than 30. Primary cosmic radiation interacts with the nuclei of atoms of chemical elements that made up the Earth's atmosphere to form secondary particles-secondary cosmic rays. Secondary cosmic radiation occurs mainly in the Uralic from 20 km altitude to the Earth's surface, is drastically different from primary cosmic radiation, and consists mainly of high-energy mesons, neutrons, protons, and "soft" component electron and uamma-Quanta. At sea level, the intensity of soft components is about 1/3 of the full intensity of cosmic radiation.

Gamma and X-rays are divided into soft and hard organizers. The part of cosmic radiation that is almost absorbed in a 10 cm thick lead is called soft, and the part that passes without absorption is called hard components. Investigations have shown that the division of cosmic rays into soft and hard components has a deep physical meaning and is inextricably linked with the nature of the particles that made up the components. For example, a soft component consists of strongly absorbent particles-electrons and gamma-Quanta-and a hard component consists mainly of relativistic myons. The mass of Myon is 206.8 times larger than the mass of electron, which are swallowed weakly in matter. The reason is that their braking radiation is small and consumes its energy mainly at the expense of ionization. There are two main species of Myon, with an average living time of 2.2 mks. Radionuclides produced by nuclear reactions that cause cosmic radiation are called cosmogenic radionuclides. In this case, the function of bombarding particles is performed by particles contained in primary and secondary cosmic rays, and as a target by chemical elements that are part of atmospheric air, namely nitrogen, oxygen and argon. These processes produce tritium, carbon-14, beryllium-7, and sodium-22 cosmogenic radionuclides. The isotope tritium is formed in air and falls to the surface of the earth as a result of precipitation. Participates in air-soil-water exchanges in nature.

The concentration of tritium in living organism tissues averages 0.4 BC/kg. Carbon-14 is oxidized and participates in biotic cycles with normal carbon dioxide gas through photosynthesis. The average concentration of this radionuclide is 27 BC/kg. The amount of beryllium-7 radionuclide that gets into the organisms of plants, vegetables, humans and animals by rainwater will be equal to 50 BC / year.

Let us dwell in detail on the process of formation of cosmogenic radionuclides tritium and carbon-14. Under the influence of primary cosmic radiation, radioactive isotopes tritium and carbon-14 are formed from the nitrogen atom in the atmosphere. This is a much more complex process, which occurs in the following order: primary fast protons knock out neutrons from the nuclei of the nitrogen and oxygen atom, which in turn interact with the nucleus of other nitrogen atoms to form a proton and triton (nucleus of the tritium atom). This process is written in the form of the following equations:



Radioactive carbon-14 enters human respiration into its body with carbon dioxide gas, as well as through water and various food products. Including tritium, which is present in the body, these radioactive isotopes form a common radioactive background. The environment, Man and other creatures will be under the influence of this radioactive background. The intensity of cosmic radiation increases with respect to the geographic location of the object and as it rises above sea level. For example, in the geographical latitude of Tashkent, the average annual dose absorbed in human tissues compared to the equator will be about 1.3 times larger and will increase as it approaches the pole.

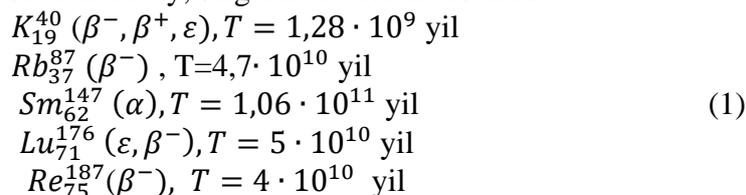
One of the factors that give rise to the natural radioactive background is the uranium-thorium family. The Half-Life period among natural radioactive isotopes is the age of the Earth ($4,5 \cdot 10^9$ yil) and the next three isotopes are known. These include uranium -238 ($T=4,5 \cdot 10^9$ yil), uranium -235 ($T=7 \cdot 10^8$ yil) and thorium -232 ($T=1,4 \cdot 10^{10}$ year) are examples. All of these isotopes are located from the end of the periodic table, starting three radioactive families. Uranium families are most stable in the periodic table of lead Pb^{206} and Pb^{207} , while the thorium family Pb^{208} ends with isotopes. Radioactive families are listed in Table 1.

Table 1.

Radioactive families

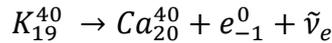
Radioactive families	radioactive Family Head	Half-Life of Family Head	final product
Thorium	Th_{90}^{232}	$1,39 \cdot 10^{10}$ yil	Pb_{82}^{208}
Neptunium	Np_{93}^{237}	$2,2 \cdot 10^6$ yil	Bi_{83}^{209}
Uranus-radius	U_{92}^{238}	$4,5 \cdot 10^9$ yil	Pb_{82}^{206}
Uranus-Actinium	U_{92}^{235}	$7,8 \cdot 10^8$ yil	Pb_{82}^{207}

In addition to these radioactive families, there are also five radioactive nuclei that have a radioactive husk, and as a result of their decay, stagnant nuclei are formed:



The most common of these is potassium-40 radionuclide, which is found in plants and in human and animal tissues. Natural Potassium consists of a mixture of three isotopes, potassium-39 (93.08 %),

potassium-40 (0.01%), and potassium-41 (6.91%). These include the isotope potassium-40, which is radioactive. Since the isotopic composition of Natural Potassium is constant, any compound has a potassium-40 radioisotope. 89% of the potassium-40 radioisotope is converted to the ground state isotope calcium-40 by electron radiation.



In this $\tilde{\nu}_e$ - electron antineutrino. The electrons emitted by the Kaly-40 isotope have a continuous spectrum from zero to 1330 KeV, meaning that the maximum kinetic energy of the electrons they emit is up to 1330 KeV. This maximum energy, also called the boundary energy of the eta-spectrum. The nucleus of potassium-40 forms a stationary argon-40 nucleus in an excited state, covering an orbiting electron at 11% (K-coverage, i.e., k-shell electron coverage):



This argon nucleus emits a gamma-quantum of energy $E_\gamma=1461$ keV from the awakened state to the ground state:



So, the isotope potassium-40 emits beta particles with a continuous spectrum with a maximum energy of 0.585 MeV. It also emits 1461 keV-energy monoenergetic gamma-radiation.

Now, based on this data, we calculate the number of beta particles and gamma Quanta that 1 g of Natural Potassium emits in 1 second. To do this, we produce an expression in which the activity of a radioactive substance with a mass of m is determined. The number of radioactive nuclei in a substance with a mass of m:

$$N = \frac{m}{\mu} N_A \quad (4)$$

Since the activity expression is $A=\lambda N$, we consider $\lambda=0.693/T$ and write the expression that determines the activity of a monoisotopic source with mass m:

$$A = 0,693 \cdot \frac{m N_A}{T M} \quad (5)$$

If activity is calculated in curies rather than BK, then the expression (5) is written as:

$$A = \frac{0,693}{3,7 \cdot 10^{10}} \cdot \frac{m N_A}{T M} \text{ Ku} \quad (6)$$

1 g to overcome the number of beta particles emitting natural potassium K^{40} it is necessary to take into account the percentage of radioisotope in the natural mixture and the proportion of erasures in which the release of beta particles occurs. Mass 1 g in natural potassium $m' = 10^{-4} g$ there is a potassium-40 radioisotope in quantity, β^- — output size for decay $I_\beta = 0,893$ considering that is equivalent to (6) the expression comes to the following view:

$$A_\beta = 0,693 \cdot m' \cdot \frac{N_A}{T M} I_\beta \quad (7)$$

If we calculate this expression by putting the values mentioned above, we get a value $A_\beta=28$ Bk. In other words, it turns out that 1 g of Natural Potassium emits about 28 electrons at 1 s. Doing a similar calculation for K-coverage, we determine that 1 g of Natural Potassium emits about 4 gamma-Quantum at 1 S. Knowing the number of beta particles and gamma Quanta emitting natural potassium with a mass of 1 g, it is possible to find the number of beta particles and gamma Quanta emitting any potassium compound with an arbitrary mass.

In conclusion, it can be said that while we live on the surface of the Earth, our organism is affected by a radioactive background, whether we are hoxhaul. Only it will also be necessary to take into account that at different places on the Earth's surface, the radioactive background may differ. In addition, the radioactive background also depends on altitude, for example, the higher the radioactive background we live at above sea level. We explain this by the abundance of cosmic rays of this height or by the presence of radionuclides coming from the environment with the wind. It should also be noted that in some places the radioactive background can be abnormally high. This is explained by

the fact that the same surrounding radioactive elements have a wealth of fossils or may be close to the site where nuclear bombs are tested.

It is also worth noting separately that acquaintance with such articles is important for military cadets, which, by their duty, can also be in different places and, most importantly, in places with a high radioactive background, it is important how they should behave at those times. At the same time, the level of knowledge of the officer personnel on these issues causes several tens, several hundred and even several thousand military personnel to be teran-protected from radioactive radiation.

Used literature:

1. Yuldashev B.S. va b. Amaliy yadro fizikasi.-T.: “Donishmand ziyosi”, 2020.
2. Muminov T.M. va b. Atom yadrosi va zarralar fizikasi. T.: O‘zbekiston faylasuflar jamiyati, 2009.
3. Muxin K.N. Eksperimentalnaya yadernaya fizika. M.: Krasnodar, 2009.
4. Kayumov M.A. Dozimetriya asoslari va ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishlardan himoyalalanish. T.: Davr, 2013.
5. Duschanov B.A. va b. Radiatsion va harbiy gigiyena. T,: Yangi asr avlodi, 2008.
6. Israilov M. Umumiy fizika. Optika, atom va yadro fizikasi.-T.: O‘R QKA bosmaxonasi, 2023 y.
7. Н.А. Черных, С.Н. Сидоренко. Экологический мониторинг токсикантов в биосфере.- Москва: Изд. РУДН, 2003, 430 с.
8. Ю.Б. Кудряшов, Радиационная биофизика (ионизирующие излучения).-Москва: «ФИЗМАТЛИТ» , 2004, 448 с.
9. Понамарева Л.А. и др. Радиационная гигиена (Электронная версия).-Ташкент: 2005, 120 с.
10. Контроль естественной радиоактивности объектов внешней среды.-Т.: 1985, 8 с.

Shodiyev Ergashali Qudratshoyevich
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation. This article allows you to master professional pedagogical knowledge, skills and skills related to physical education and sports vocabulary. It forms the Professional Scientific and pedagogical and organizational skills necessary for future personnel in educational institutions, physical education and sports organizations.

Keywords: physical education, basketball, sports games, technique-technique, training-training.

Since the independence of Uzbekistan, the emphasis on physical education and Sports has increased. The number of decrees, government decisions of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov and the call “every result in sports is the best criterion for the health, power, greatness of the nation” radically changed the attitude towards physical education and sports among the population.

Among other sports, basketball's inclusion in the program of competitions such as” sprouts of Hope, harmonious generation”, Universiade " has led to an increase in the number of people involved in basketball.

The training of highly qualified specialists at the Uzbek State Institute of physical education is carried out according to the training plan on several pedagogical specialties. In particular, in preschool educational institutions, the physical education coach is a teacher of physical education in high schools and educational institutions, lyceums, colleges, institutes, universities, academies, an instructor of physical education and Professional Physical Training in the army, scientific research institutes, production facilities and other organizations, a teacher of physical education and Professional Physical Training in residential areas, treatment, household culture, recreation and other similar institutions,

The sport of basketball is included in the “physical education and sports” subject program of all educational institutions and is taught as the main department. It allows you to master professional pedagogical knowledge, skills and skills related to physical education and sports vocabulary. It forms the Professional Scientific and pedagogical and organizational skills necessary for future personnel in educational institutions, physical education and sports organizations.

These conceptual documents made it possible to carry out huge reforms in the field of physical education and sports, incomparable creative work. Over the past years, more and more modern sports facilities have been built in the regions of our country, even in remote villages and districts, and on this day they continue to function in the service of our children, our ring. From day to day, physical education and sports, including National Sports and national action games, are becoming our ring as national values, especially the Daily vital need of student-youth.

It should be noted that in addition to the development of physical education and mass sports, priority is also paid to the promotion of the "Senior" Sports position. From year to year, the holding of international and world-class prestigious competitions in our Republic takes place from the composition of traditional events. Uzbek athletes have achieved high results in Asian, World and Olympic competitions and have been glorifying the fame of our country in front of the world community.

Basketball, with its co-existence, camaraderie, beautiful game content, large-and small-Focus Attack and protective combinations, has been identified as the priority goal of the textbook, which

190	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

presents the human being as a means of controversy, good health, physical and mental perfection in our country's Urban-Villages, neighborhood-and-neighborhood, weddings and celebrations.

Basketball – as an educational discipline, all educational institutions are included in the curriculum, introduced into the training-training process based on special planning documents in sports clubs, sports clubs that operate during the extracurricular and extracurricular periods.

At the same time, the need to train talented Sports Reserves and highly qualified, competitive athletes in basketball and further expand the geography of mass basketball, organize training and competitions on a scientific basis will focus on the importance of training specialists-personnel with high professional-pedagogical potential.

In addition to deep mastery of professional and pedagogical knowledge, skills and qualifications, each student who has mastered the profession of a teacher-coach in physical education and sports, who has been admitted to study in the direction of education of his choice, is formed as a person in accordance with the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on education and the National, being able to take initiative and responsibility in complex situations, becoming a person with a broad worldview is established as a priority goal of the textbook presented.

Basketball has one of the important elements characteristic of all high – level teams that is how players get the simplest initial (fundamental) fundamentals of basketball techniques to perform correctly. Teams that achieve great success in games achieve it not at the expense of some particular attack, absolute protection or harassment, but solidarity, teamwork at the expense of the players' ability to perform the necessary technical elements at the right time. Thus, every coach who wants to improve the quality of the game of his team, first of all, has to focus on how his team can handle the simplest (fundamental) elements of basketball-ball passes, ball carries, ball hooks, ball throws.

It is written with the intention of providing coaches with instructional resources to improve the fundamental foundations of basketball for competitions at all levels. To the coach, who is just starting his coaching career, this book offers the batavsil information on basketball techniques for all age groups, as well as information on coaching, how to organize a rational and effective training, how to prepare the team for competitions. An experienced trainer will be helped by this book to give a new way in teaching a previously familiar fundamental element, or to look for a new approach to communicating the importance and necessity of a particular technical element to the team.

References:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on Education” // Higher Education. Set of regulatory documents. T.: East. 1997.
2. Yakubzhonov I.A., A methodology for teaching sports and action games (basketball). Tutorial 12.75 b / t. 28.12. 2020. 676-186.
3. Rozmatov, I. E. (2022). Bosque Throwers Sport Many Years Of Work Procedure For Planning. (On The Example Of Athletes Aged 14-16). International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 354-359.
4. Ro'zmatov, I. E. (2022). Bosqon uloqtiruvchilarni mashg'ulot jarayonida kuch jismoniy sifatini rivojlantirishning o'ziga xos ahamiyati. Youth, science, education: topical issues, achievements and innovations, 1(7), 17-22.
5. Ro'zmatov, I. E. (2022). The importance of the methods used in the development of physical quality of behavior of invading athletes carrying out hard work. Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review issn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 325-330.
6. Ro'zmatov, I. E. (2022). Bosqon uloqtirish mashg'ulotlarida maxsus mashqlarni ahamiyati. Youth, science, education: topical issues, achievements and innovations, 1(7), 10-16.
7. Rozmatov, I. E. (2021). The Development Mechanism of Hammer Throwers Technique. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 19, 158-162.

191	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 11 in November-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/

8. Erkozivich, RI (2023). Bozon otirganlarni o'ylash jarayondagi pedagogik nazorat. Xalqaro jurnali ijtimoiy fan va fanlararo tadqiqot ISSN: 2277-3630 Ta'sir omili: 7.429, 12 (05), 137-143.
9. Ro'zmatov, I., & G'ulomjonov, S. (2023). Qisqa masoflarga turishda maxsus mashg'ulotning motor usullarining o'ziquish ahamiyati. Amaliy fan va texnologiya xalqaro byulleteni , 3 (3), 89-93.
10. Rozmatov, I., & Gulomjonov, S. (2023). The specific importance of motor methods of special training in short-distance running. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(3), 89-93.
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. 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.
15. 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.
16. Arabboyev Qahramon Tohirjonovich. (2022). The importance of functional training in the athlete training system. International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(11), 261–264.



TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL



Google Scholar

